

**UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO
ESCOLA DE COMUNICAÇÕES E ARTES
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS DA COMUNICAÇÃO**

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**MARCA-PAÍS COMO ENTIDADE SEMIÓTICA
A construção simbólica da Marca Brasil**

2ª Edição

V. 4

**São Paulo
2015**

PEÇAS JORNALÍSTICAS ORDENADAS POR VEÍCULO MONITORADO

SUMÁRIO

Der spiegel.....	# 219, vol. 2
Noticias De La Semana	# 431, vol. 2
The Economist (Parte I).....	# 474, vol. 2
The Economist (Parte II)	# 628, vol. 3
The Huffington Post (Parte I)	# 722, vol. 3
The Huffington Post (Parte II).....	# 1023, vol. 4
Time	# 1281, vol. 4

The Huffington Post (Parte 2)

Police Clash With Striking Subway Workers In Brazil Just Days Before World Cup (PHOTOS)

AP | By ADRIANA GOMEZ LICON

DATA: 2014.06.09



SAO PAULO (AP) -- Brazilian police and striking subway workers clashed Monday in a central commuter station, with union officials threatening to maintain the work stoppage through the World Cup opening match here this week.

Authorities are deeply worried about the strike because the subway is the main means of transportation for World Cup fans who will attend Thursday's opening match when Brazil takes on Croatia. The stadium is about 20 kilometers (12 miles) east of central Sao Paulo, where most tourists stay.

There were hopes the work stoppage may come to an end -- early Monday afternoon union officials were sitting down for the first time in days with government authorities in an attempt to end the strike. Last year, a fare increase was reversed after violent protests broke out.

Earlier Monday, riot police firing tear gas forced about 100 striking workers out of the station as the strike threw Sao Paulo's normally congested traffic into chaos for a fifth day. About half of the city's subway stations were operating, but with greatly diminished service.

"This is the way they negotiate, with tear gas and repression," said Alexandre Roland, a union leader, as he and others regrouped outside the station after confronting riot police.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/09/brazil-subway-strikers-police-world-cup_n_5474570.html. Acesso em: 11 de set. 2014.

World Cup Tourists, Get Ready For 'Absurd' Prices

AP | By LUIS ANDRES HENAO

DATA: 2014.06.09



RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — World Cup visitors, welcome to Brazil, land of soccer, sun and sky-high prices.

Unlike nearby Latin American nations where a tourist's U.S. dollar or European Union euro seemingly stretches forever, Brazil is astoundingly expensive.

If one's budget isn't immediately busted by the flight or the hotel, it will soon be done in by the \$10 caipirinha cocktail, the \$17 cheeseburger or the \$35 pepperoni pizza. And those are the prices city-dwelling Brazilians saw even before the World Cup set off a new standard of sticker shock.

"Prices in Rio are absurd," Maria Anda, a Norwegian artist who has lived in Brazil for a year, said while enjoying the sunset on Ipanema beach. "I still like it. It's worth being here, but it's not paradise."

The dizzying prices are referred to here as the "Custo Brasil," or "Brazil Cost" — the mixture of high taxes and steep import tariffs, combined with bad infrastructure, a dose of inefficiency and a thick shot of bureaucracy.

Demand leading up to a big event like the World Cup naturally raises prices. But, since costs already were high to begin with, tourists should prepare to dig deep into their wallets and not be too miffed to receive goods or services of inferior quality, said Rafael Alcadipani, a business administration professor at the Getulio Vargas Foundation, Brazil's top think tank.

"Anything you buy in Brazil will be more expensive than in the United States or Europe, but the quality is going to be worse," Alcadipani said.

Hotel rates in many of the World Cup host cities more than doubled ahead of the tournament. Massachusetts-based TripAdvisor reports visitors to Rio will face the highest prices, with hotel rates averaging \$445 per night. Add in food, a ticket and other expenses, and a solo traveler to Rio should prepare to spend \$682 each day.

Next costliest are Fortaleza and Manaus, where average daily expenses are estimated at \$602 and \$554, respectively. Even the more affordable host cities will set travelers back a good amount: \$457 per day in Cuiaba and \$477 in Sao Paulo.

"The Cup prices are ridiculous. Everything shot up. The only thing you can buy in Brazil is a bikini, a cachaca (Brazilian sugar cane liquor) and a pair of Havaianas (sandals)," said Gillian Santos, a Brazilian who now lives in Belgium and was back in Rio on a recent visit. "How do people afford things around here? As a Brazilian living abroad, I think it's outrageous."

Experts say prices are kept high because supply can't keep up with demand. About 40 million Brazilians — a fifth of the population — joined the middle class in the past decade, on the back of strong economic growth and increased government social programs. Between 2009 and 2012, average annual income rose by more than 40 percent, from \$8,140 to \$11,630, according to the World Bank. For many, the new affluence sparked a spending spree.

Brazil tries to protect its local industries by charging high tariffs on virtually all imported goods. For travelers who lose or forget an item, they might decide to do without rather than pay local prices.

Take iPhones: The unblocked 5s that costs \$649 in the U.S. has a starting price of \$1,250 on Apple's Brazilian website. Need a pair of running shoes? A pair of the popular Nike Flyknit Lunar 2 runs about \$313 at a Rio shopping mall - nearly triple the U.S. price.

The examples go on. Levi 501 jeans start at \$80. The \$6.28 Big Mac is among the most expensive in the world. Shaving cream, soap, tissues, aspirin — all are double to triple the prices found elsewhere.

"Everything is expensive," said Nadir Fraguas, a retired bank employee who was at a Rio mall pondering whether to spend the equivalent of more than \$100 on a Brazil national team jersey for her grandson. "Clothing, cars and food... Here, you pay a lot and you get very little. Prices were already high, but now they're impossible."

Luis Andres Henao on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/LuisAndresHenao>

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/09/world-cup-prices_n_5459901.html?utm_hp_ref=brazil. Acesso em: 09 de set. 2014.

Before You Head Over To Brazil: 2014 World Cup, Samba and Sergio!

DATA: 2014.06.10



Over 200,000 people from the United States alone, will be traveling to Brazil this summer for the FIFA 2014 World Cup, while another quarter-million from the rest of the globe will also fly in, drive to or cruise towards this country's shores -- one that's identified on the surface for their extravagant annual carnival festival, capoeira, magical fútbol, Pelé, and undoubtedly some of the most infectious Samba and Bossa "new trend" Nova music contributed to our planet. And no, I didn't forget their beautiful women! Some things are best mentioned, if not saved, for last. If you're reading this and just thinking of applying for a travel-visa to go to Brazil, and can't prove you already have an official FIFA World Cup ticket to any of the scheduled games yet, just forget it already. By the time you get approved for that travel-visa, Brazil might already be celebrating by holding up the FIFA World Cup Trophy for their 6th title! In July. Their last (5th) title, Brazil won at the 2002 FIFA World Cup in Japan/South Korea, then topping all countries for winning the most ever. But so far, winning the World Cup on their own soil has eluded them. Or referred to as "Maracanazo" in [1950](#), a World Cup final its citizens will never forget. Sorry Barbosa, RIP.



(ABOVE) -- Puma's *pop-up* store in Larchmont Village (LA). For 2 months ONLY, they'll host special events here showing select World Cup games.

Whether you're an avid soccer fan, or going for the cultural experience of a lifetime to one of the biggest international gatherings in the world, being one of the lucky *few* making the trip to Brazil -- especially for the first time, it's important to understand Brazil's people and music. It'll also help you further appreciate Brazilian soccer, why it's the country's universal religion and how this South American nation continues to stand out amongst the rest. "Soccer to us is more than just a sport or a passion, but it is actually part of the country's overall culture," says Guilherme Jubran, a father of three born in Sao Paulo,

Brazil. "And likewise, our culture, music and *free spirit* attitude make up the way we play and approach a soccer match."



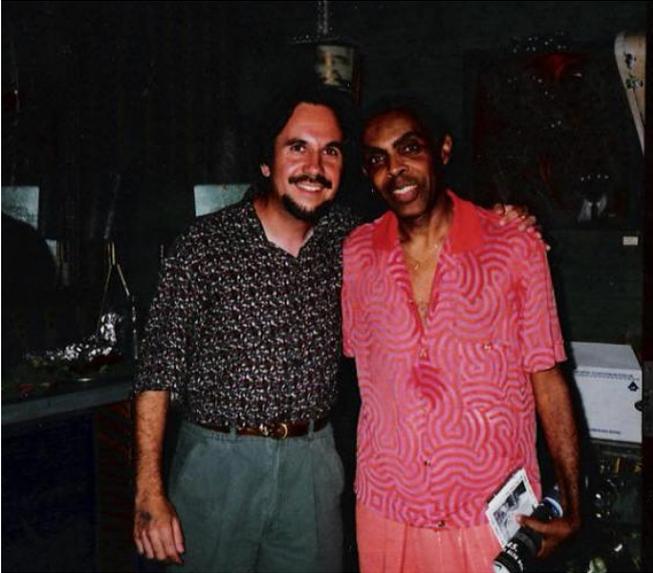
Sergio Mendés, Antonio Carlos Jobim, Joao Gilberto, Vinicius de Moraes, João Gilberto, Roberto Carlos, Airto Moreira, Caetano Veloso, Celso Fonseca and more recently, Carlinhos Brown, Bebel Gilberto, Seu Jorge, Suba, Ceu and Os Mutantes, alongside all the modern electronic Brazilian music from the unknown coming out of Ziriguiboom. For decades the outside world has been influenced by and grown familiar to their music. From the classic, timeless songs such as "The Girl From Ipanema," "Morning in Rio," "Stone Flower," "So Nice," and an endless, rich body of music that'll have you humming well-known melodies seconds after its beginning, it's no wonder other notable musicians from yesteryear including Quincy Jones, David Byrne, Stan Getz and Herbie Hancock, to those of today, from Will.I.Am, Jazzanova, Gilles Peterson and even J Dilla -- who once dropped his "[Rico Suave Bossanova](#)" gem, are all compelled at times to follow the music of Brazil. While in the game of soccer, Pelé has to be first-mentioned of course, other Brazilian soccer greats such as Jairzinho, Carlos Alberto Torres, Sócrates, Zico, Falcao, Dunga, Ronaldo, Ronaldinho, Robinho and today's promising Neymar, speak to part of the immense source of talent constantly oozing out of Brazil. "The Brazilian team is able to combine our culture of *fighting* for what we want as a group and working hard together as a team to achieve a common goal with great *rhythm* and synchrony, while the whole time allowing each player to be creative enough to think and act outside of the norm," continued Sao Paulo's Guilherme (affectionately known as 'Gui'), today a very successful partner at New York Life now residing in Orange County, California. "In short, we are able to smile while having a game face on and have fun when things aren't going our way."



To help guide you even further into marinating on Brazil's remarkable culture, soccer and people, their music as it relates to everything-Brazilian, is key. So for your trip, world renown "Brazilian Hour" radio host/producer Sergio Mielniczenko (yes, he's 100 percent Brazilian) met with me near his home in Venice, California at one of his favorite Ocean Front Walk hangouts on the Venice Beach boardwalk called Figtree Café. "You know how many Brazilians come to Venice (Beach) and say, 'WOW this is amazing!' I love it here," Sergio says, sipping on tea favorably comparing Venice Beach to Rio de Janeiro.



Now in its 36th year and originally created in 1978 by the Cultural Sector of the Brazilian Consulate-General in Los Angeles, Sergio's international radio show is produced and broadcasted in five languages -- English, Spanish, Portuguese, French and Mandarin. Heard locally in Los Angeles on KXLU 88.9FM on Saturday's and Sunday's between 9-10a (PST), NPR stations nationwide, various outlets around the world and now even has a new Android/iPhone APP, Sergio's been at its helm from the very beginning. He admits he's no soccer expert, but has interviewed Pelé three times, the first being when Pelé was based in America playing for Cosmos (1975-1977). He describes all three encounters as "very beautiful moments" and further described the soccer icon and legend as being "extremely gracious and humble." So having interviewed every who's who (the list is way too long) in Brazilian life, culture and music for over three decades, this time Sergio Mielniczenko is the subject and I'm doing the dribbling, moving the goal posts around by asking him the questions. Now he has no choice but to play defense in prepping you for this year's World Cup spectacle in his home country.



Q. I know you're not an expert on the topic of soccer, but surely with the World Cup being held in your hometown of Brazil soon, are you catching [the fever](#) yet?

Sergio

Mielniczenko:

I'm not a huge soccer fan. I love to watch a good game, anywhere, throughout the year. The teams, emotions, the motives, no matter what country. But when you get to the World Cup, I really, really get into it. I can't wait! How many days left, to a few hours, to a few minutes and a few seconds 'til it starts. I love the act of it. To me, watching a soccer game is more than just a game. It's the way it's played. The way it's done. And the more we see that and the more teams do that, it becomes like joy!



Q. So what's the essence of being Brazilian?

SM:

Being that I live outside of Brazil, in Los Angeles, California most of my life now, I go back to Brazil at least once a year, and I was talking to a friend yesterday. We went back to Brazil about 2 years ago doing interviews, shooting video. And like the first day that we got to Rio, and we went without much planning, we went to a restaurant, and the vibe of the people is so interesting. People having fun, communicating. Then we left the restaurant and found another place down the street with a phenomenal band! Just out of nowhere, performing live and that vibe, that spirit, that's what I'd like people to know when they go down to Brazil. In times of deep difficulty in Brazil, some years ago - during military government, or during the rising inflation, I don't know how Brazil just gets it going through the deepest, most difficult economic times. Still has the music, still people laugh, tell stories. It doesn't take much for things to really happen. So that aspect, it's the spirit of Brazilians. In our culture, so much has been said that Brazilians are just happy.



Q. Like, really happy on the inside?

SM:

Yes, yes. That's absolutely right. That's what I want people to take from going there. Like look, we're in Venice, California. You have the ocean, the sun, the beauty, beach, the boats. So you can get a degree of happiness with the very basic. My experience too, in having friends from abroad going to Brazil, everybody says people there are very welcoming. They'll always find time to connect, to help. Plus in Brazil, the people get interested in people from other countries. They're curious. And they're always looking to connect, in a positive way. I've always had friends going to Rio, Bahia (pauses), well Sao Paulo is a lil' more complicated. It's a huge city, it is hard to identify where things are. It's a city with a lot of business, traffic, buildings, so Sao Paulo is a little more difficult. But if you go to an area where there's music and art, you'll also find it.



Q. I find Brazilians rarely mention the peoples from the Amazon, the indigenous peoples and tribes when it comes to talking about Brazil and its culture. Why is that?

SM:

The indigenous peoples are so detached from our larger urban centers of Brazil. We are more aware of these indigenous groups in recent times. Before it was more a moral consciousness. It's because people are more concerned with their own immediate issues, and most of these indigenous groups live so far - even though there's pockets and groups in Sao Paulo, it's sort of detached. It takes education, like everything else. If you fly over the Amazon, you're gonna fly for hours. It looks like a green carpet! It's REALLY BIG. Their beliefs, traditions, varying from group to group too, are very different from typical Brazilian culture. Totally different!



Q. And with 36 years under your belt with your "Brazilian Hour" show, how'd you bring outside listeners - including Brazilians living abroad, that Brazilian spirit that's found living in Brazil?

SM:

It's a process. In the beginning, I was only in my second year of college in the U.S. In the beginning you have to take small steps, and not to lose perspective. You have to know what people seem to know or already know out there, and what you'd like to bring to them. But you have to do it in a way, that in doing so, you don't lose them. You have to keep on bringing the new styles and new ideas in music, but slowly, and we had enough time to do that. So in the beginnings, what was known here? It was Bossa Nova, some Samba and not too many artists actually, some 36 years ago when I hosted. Bossa Nova with Gilberto Gil, Jackson do Pandeiro, they weren't here yet. Slowly I had to keep bringing them, through interviews, programming, etc. But at the same time, you also need the outside world to be doing something. Record labels, shows, distribution. So then you have the radio show, and these other elements supporting that. So that was the beginning.



Q. So over that span, have you seen Brazilian music of all sorts, in its complexity, being more palatable to the audience that has obviously grown up and grown in numbers?

SM:

Oh yes, even the very basic Sambas, or Maracatú, or styles from the Northeast of Brazil. Now I think people are even a little more open. And besides, today if you have a good DJ, you can blend things in a certain way where you can give a bit of the now, then also give them what they know. So little by little, and also, people are so much more open. And remember, in the beginning, there was no internet - there was no internet. Now, people would search for me, or new styles, or whatever?! People are more informed. So maybe, more receptive.



(ABOVE) - In 2013, the "Brazilian Hour" radio show hosted *A Tale of Two Nations: Nação Estrela Brillhante & Nation Beat* at Grand Performances in LA to celebrate the international radio show's 35th anniversary.

Q. A lot of international music programs wouldn't seem to have your strong, sudden growth in such a short period. What'd you think spurred this for the "Brazilian Hour"?

SM:

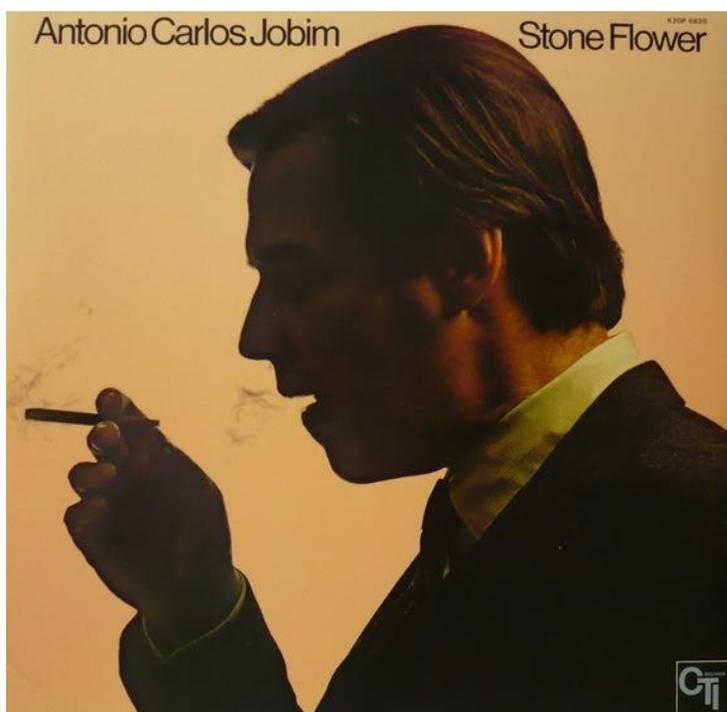
Because Brazil already had a history in the United States. Any other country, without that, it would've been a lot of work. Look at the Brazilian Jazz that had already been recorded, all the American musicians. The foundation was already here. Our music has always been here with a presence. When I say here, I'm talking about the 1930s, with Carmen Miranda, Luis Bonfá, then Bossa Nova became the music of the U.S. in the 60s. In '64, when Brazil was going through the beginning of military coup, Brazilian music in the U.S. was Bossa Nova. So we had already the groundwork to continue. So all we had to do, was to pull music from way back. But part of the exciting thing was to bring the Bossa Nova that people didn't know. The groups of Brazil started adding to it, what is called 'MPB' (Música Popular Brasileira) - Sambas, Gilberto Gil and Tropicália - people didn't know that here. Listen, we have the infectious music that you can have people dance to, but you also have the jazzy, beautiful harmonies and melodies. So you have everything and everything in between. So what I'm saying, outside is very important. Wayne Shorter invited Milton Nascimento to record which was well received by the critics in America and later on there was: Quincy Jones, Herbie Hancock, The Manhattan Transfer, Lee Ritenour, David Byrne, and Sergio Mendés had already done the music of Brazil in '66. Sarah Vaughan records *I Love Brazil*. So you see? The groundwork was already here, so we needed just to work (he laughs out triumphantly)!



Q. So you've mentioned all these 'outside' artists - Herbie, Quincy, Lee, David, Sarah, etc. What was the draw to Brazilian music for these highly accomplished musicians then?

SM:

It's the quality of music. The sophistication. And at times, Brazilian music at the surface looks simple. But beneath the surface, it's highly sophisticated. Melodies can be very simple, real easy to sing or hum along to and memorize, but then if you look at the harmonies and then if you look at the arrangements they do, it's really attractive. Like if you look at the music of Jobim, it's been recorded and covered by everybody. Why? It's because of the harmonies, they like it and wanna play that, be a part of that. Most of the times, they don't even understand the lyrics.



Q. Back in my childhood, my dad -- who has an incredible Jazz collection, used to play this record that attracted me not only by its sounds, but by the album cover that showed a man smoking, so my request always went something like, "play the man with the pipe" while sitting on his lap. It was Antonio Carlos Jobim's *Stone Flower* -- thoughts?

SM:

Soothing. The Bossa Nova, just soothing. Those albums of Jobim are like masterpieces. They bring some feelings that are very magical. It takes you away. You see, many of these composers, I've interviewed them. A list of them, most study music A LOT. Most of them study classical music, most of them play and know Jazz like you cannot believe. And ALL of them, obviously have the Samba and the music of Brazil. Samba - African music, is of Brazil. It's a tradition. It comes from the Northeast, Bahia (and) went down to Rio de Janeiro. It's black music. No question about it, no no no question it's black music. That's it. You also have Choro, which is a blend of African music and classical music of the 1800s, so it precedes Jazz. If you listen to Choro, it sounds like Jazz. Choro, I think precedes Jazz in the U.S, they're brothers. And they're made by the same people. The early Jazz musicians were black. And when you have American Jazz musicians, listening to Brazilian music, instinctively and in the spirit, they hear and get the similarities. It's there.



Q. Brazilian fútbol, as it ties into all that you're saying, blends the improvisation of Jazz, the rhythm of Samba, the smoothness of Bossa Nova, the structure of Classical. Can you talk of that [ginga](#) and how you'll play 'the beautiful game' as it relates to your music, culture and spirit?!

SM:

The 5-time World Cup champions! There's no question opponent teams wanna beat Brazil. See, when you look at Brazilians and you go to Brazil - look at the way the people walk, there's a swing, there's music in it. That's part of the culture. The rhythm is inside of us. If you don't have rhythm, you're not Brazilian yet (he says laughing)! You have to get the rhythm. 99.9% of the players, they come from humble towns. They learn soccer playing on grass, or on mud, or on the streets. Many play with soccer balls made out of socks, put a bunch of socks together, make a ball and then you play. If you're not poor, you're still gonna be playing with everybody. So they learn not in any sophisticated field, and then they evolve, they're found, they go onto a club and they keep on developing. So it's very instinctive, very creative. Not as structured. In Brazil, you have to know how to improvise to succeed. Everything you do in Brazil, you have to be ready to change your route, your path to achieve your goals. And that is also part of our personality (he laughs again, now reflecting down memory lane). I never forget, one time I went to a major studio in those days, in Sao Paulo, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars. A friend of mine was recording that night and they only had one evening to record a song. We went in, everything was set, but when they turned on, the board went down - all lights just went down. It was a new board too, nobody knew who they had to call, nothing. Then somebody says, 'it might be a fuse.' A fuse? 'Yea it might be a fuse.' So they went into the board somehow, opened the board, found the fuse and actually it was a fuse. It's in the middle of the night, where we gonna find a fuse? He says, 'don't worry I'm gonna go into my vehicle and I'll pull a fuse, I'll put it right in.' They put it in, the whole thing went on, recorded it. How in heavens!?! You gonna think?! I hope they pulled out the fuse the next day and got the right fuse, but it worked (he laughs)!



Q. Talk about improvisation, right!?

SM:

YES, improvisation is part of our being, in our nature. So back to soccer - you have to know, I think we Brazilians love the soccer when things are improvised. You know, like the game is being created on the spot. It's not structured because of our culture. The culture is gonna change the team, but you gotta leave space for improvisation, creativity. The Samba is the ball. When they're running, you imagine there's a rhythm, a Samba going on. There's poetry in Samba. And that's when, the outside world is so structured, they get confused. The teams playing against Brazil, if Brazil can play improvisational, improvise in being creative in, as Pelé said, 'o jogo bonito' - *the beautiful game*. When Brazilians play 'the beautiful game', ahhhhh then things get VERY complicated for the opponents, oh yes. You never know what can happen.



No one loses when you make new friends in Brazil.

Safe travels!

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Christopher Alvarez

Consulate-General of Brazil in Los Angeles

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Sergio Mielniczenko

and myself.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/marlon-regis/before-you-head-to-brazil_b_5441442.html. Acesso em: 11 de set. 2014.

Cabecao The Psychic Turtle Predicts World Cup Win For Brazil

AP

DATA: 2014.06.10



PRAIA DO FORTE, Brazil (AP) — The animal oracle predictions for the World Cup have begun, with host nation Brazil getting a vote of confidence from its chosen turtle tipster.

By making a patriotic choice of food, loggerhead turtle Big Head predicted Tuesday that the host nation will beat Croatia in the opening game of the World Cup on Thursday. Big Head is Brazil's answer to Germany's Paul the Octopus, who started the psychic animal craze during the 2010 World Cup and spawned a slew of imitations around the world.

At the Praia do Forte turtle sanctuary north of Salvador, the 25-year-old male sea turtle was given the choice between eating a fish hung from a Brazilian flag or a Croatian flag. After attempting to eat the fish hung from a football indicating a draw, Big Head chose the one representing Brazil.

The small crowd of onlookers cheered in appreciation of Big Head's choice.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/10/cabecao-psychic-turtle_n_5481443.html.

Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

Mario Balotelli Already Has A World Cup Win After Proposing To Girlfriend (PHOTO)

AP

DATA: 2014.06.10



MANGARATIBA, Brazil (AP) -- Mario Balotelli took care of some personal business before the World Cup starts, proposing to his Belgian girlfriend Fanny Neguesha early Tuesday morning.

"She said yes," the Italy striker posted on Instagram. "The most important yes in my life."

"That was the place of my question! I Love you and happy birthday too!" Balotelli added, next to a picture of a romantic beach setting.

Balotelli also posted a picture of a diamond ring on Neguesha's hand.

At training, Italy's squad applauded Balotelli and he responded with a wave of his hand and a wide smile. Then teammates Antonio Candreva, Ciro Immobile and Ignazio Abate went over to offer a congratulatory hug.

Balotelli continued to smile as ran alongside Immobile and chatted with the forward who is posing a challenge to his lineup spot.

Earlier this year, Balotelli acknowledged he has a daughter, Pia, from a previous relationship with Raffaella Fico.

Coach Cesare Prandelli has opened Italy's training base in Brazil to wives and girlfriends. The Azzurri face England on Saturday.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/10/mario-balotelli-engaged-world-cup_n_5479758.html. Acesso em: 11 de set. 2014.

This World Cup 'Contract' Hasn't Resulted In A Breakup Yet, But It Sure Might

The Huffington Post | By [Taryn Hillin](#)

DATA: 2014.06.10

The World Cup is finally here! Which means for the next month, soccer fanatics will be out in full force.

Hey, we get it: we've [researched live streams](#) so we can watch at work, we've got our tissues ready for when USA inevitably loses to Germany again (darn you 2002!!!), and we've blocked all Facebook access from June 12th to July 13th for fear of spoilers.

But none of that compares [to this England fan](#) who created a World Cup "Official Contract" that's chock-full of rules his significant other must follow, like making sure beer and batteries are available during all games. If she doesn't comply? They'll break up.

SHE SIGNED IT!!..... pic.twitter.com/3Pbau69t3T

— James Jelly (@JamesJelly1988) [June 3, 2014](#)

Seriously dude, this is not the way to go. When the World Cup ends -- which it will -- you're gonna need some lovin'. We all will.

Keep in touch! Check out HuffPost Divorce on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#). Sign up for our newsletter [here](#).

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/10/world-cup-contract_n_5480754.html.
Acesso em: 11 de set. 2014.

Thousands Flee Floods In World Cup Host City

AP | By STAN LEHMAN

DATA: 2014.06.10



SAO PAULO (AP) — Floods have killed nine people and driven tens of thousands of people from their homes while swelling rivers to record levels in southern Brazil and neighboring Paraguay and Argentina, authorities said Tuesday, but so far they have not affected preparations for soccer's World Cup.

The civil defense department in Brazil's Parana state said that 132 cities have been flooded there, including the state capital of Curitiba that will host four World Cup games.

It said 13,000 people have been forced to evacuate due to torrential rains upstream.

Curitiba City Hall spokesman Alvaro Borba said the Arena da Baixada stadium, the training center, hotels and tourist sites are nowhere near the Borigui river that overflowed its banks. He said the Spanish national team has been training normally and forecasters said rains are not expected when the stadium hosts its first Cup encounter on June 16, when Iran meets Nigeria.

Other teams playing in the city are Iran, Honduras, Ecuador, Australia, Algeria and Russia.

The torrential rainfalls of recent days also have caused widespread flooding in Argentina and Paraguay, where officials said about 100,000 people had been forced to evacuate.

The Iguazu and Parana rivers that Brazil shares with Paraguay and Argentina rose to historic levels, forcing authorities to open two major hydroelectric dams above the world-renowned Iguazu Falls, where the water flow increased nearly 30-fold, from 1,500 cubic meters per second to 43,000 meters per second, topping the previous record of 36,000 set in 1992.

The park's viewing areas were closed to tourists and employees removed walkways that would otherwise be destroyed. On the Brazil side, the rising water swallowed the cement viewing platform where thousands of tourists usually take selfies below the "Garganta del Diablo," or Devil's Throat.

Floodgates also had to be opened to avoid damaging the Yacreta and Itaipu hydroelectric dams that Paraguay shares with Argentina and Brazil upstream from the triple border. Hundreds of riverside homes were flooded, particularly in and around Ciudad del Este, Paraguay, which lies directly downstream from the falls.

Associated Press Writer Michael Warren in Buenos Aires contributed to this report.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/10/brazil-floods-curitiba-world-cup_n_5481380.html. Acesso em: 11 de set. 2014.

Where To Watch The World Cup In NYC, Depending On The Country You're Cheering For (MAP)

The Huffington Post | By [Christopher Mathias](#)

DATA: 2014.06.10

More than a third of New York City residents were [born in another country](#). New York City after all, truly is a city of the world, which makes it the perfect place to watch the world's game this month during the 2014 World Cup in Brazil. Given New York City's multicultural makeup, fans can actually choose their viewing spot based on their national rooting interest.

Watch the Brazilian national team while drinking caipirinhas at [Miss Favela](#) in Brooklyn. Watch Ghana's Black Stars at [Papaye](#) in the Bronx while scooping up some fufu. Take in one of Iran's group stage games at [Cafe Nadery](#) while eating some ghormeh sabzi. Cheer on England while tossing back a pint at [Black Swan](#) in Brooklyn. And of course, watch the US of A at places like the [Lonestar Bar and Grill](#), [Nevada Smiths](#) or [Jack Demsey's](#).

Here's a map of where to watch the World Cup in New York City, sorted by country the crowd will likely be supporting. It's by no means a complete list. If you know a good bar that's affiliated with a country in the tournament, email us at nytips@huffingtonpost.com and we'll add it.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/10/where-to-watch-the-world-cup-new-york-city-by-country-map_n_5474142.html. Acesso em: 11 de set. 2014.

Mundial: It Means the World

DATA: 2014.06.11

The World Cup of soccer kicks off this week, and millions of people worldwide will come together around the broadcasts, webcast, apps, [social media](#) and online commentary. Anyone with even a casual interest in soccer, or international culture and relations, or in following entertaining grudge match showdowns, is getting ready.

The sounds: there are the vuvuzelas -- those big plastic horns that one rarely sees, except in soccer. There will be cheering crowds in their national colors. There will be songs: [the official World Cup song](#) has received lukewarm reception. Apparently, Stevie Wonder's "Another Star" from 1976 is unofficially a favorite as well, or so say the Wiki. Is it me, or are these songs, erm... similar?

The grudge matches are always interesting: Will the U.S. get to play Russia? Will Argentina play England? Will England play Germany, settling the score on their highly contested last game? Historical and political arguments tend to come into play, at least in the background, when a team is representing its country: National pride is a powerful motivator.

Some things about the 2014 World Cup will be different this time. The FIFA governing body has adopted [technology](#) this round, an innovation in professional sports, and something they resisted for a long time. The key innovation is the electronic devices embedded in the goal posts to electronically confirm goals, a task previously only entrusted to a human ref. But the human error potential created quite a stir in recent matches, notably a questionable call in the last England vs. Germany game.

The players are celebrities, some international, some only in their homelands. Some will only find their fame in this competition by some unexpected event. Interesting that none of the U.S. players has (yet) gained the notoriety many of their competitors enjoy.

Fundamentally, this World Cup, like all those that came before, is about worldwide connection. And it must be said, no one throws a party like Brazil. While the news and social media is buzzing with stories about how the Brazilians aren't ready, that's nothing new in this kind of event. Ready or not, the world is coming.

I'm fortunate to have seen previous World Cup matches in person. Argentina hosted the cup in '78 and I was there, and the U.S. hosted the World Cup in the '90s: an admirable, but unsuccessful attempt to engage the U.S. spectators in the sport that has passionate fans worldwide.

The cup begins with 32 teams divided into groups of 4 teams that by elimination will allow 1 team per group to advance to the next stage. The U.S. group is considered the Group Of Death, in other words: Good luck to us. We aren't expected to advance in a group that includes Germany -- superstars, Ghana, the favorite among African nations, and Portugal, who has the world's single most popular player and viral video superstar in [Cristiano Ronaldo](#).

Having watched the last World Cup in 2010 as it was televised from South Africa, I remember learning more about South Africa and the off-field happenings, like Mick Jagger's bad rap as a bad luck charm. Whoever he showed up to support seemed to lose. Remember that? And I remember the pride of the late Nelson Mandela welcoming the world to his home.

When the opening ceremony begins on Thursday evening in Sao Paolo, it will be Thursday morning in the U.S. We will see a disabled person, aided by a [mind-controlled exoskeleton](#), kicking the ceremonial first ball -- a nod to the advances technology has made possible these last four years since South Africa. And it is a wonderful leap forward.

As a mildly interested spectator, surrounded by passionate colleagues, I'm looking forward to Thursday. My daughter will be wearing her Argentina jersey, and cheering on that team with me, partly because that is what the grandparents she never got to meet did. You may know that Argentina has some pride in its soccer legacy, to put it mildly. But more importantly for me, there is a continuity, and great connection to the past, as well as the excitement of the coming weeks. Let the games begin!

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/gabrielle-meddecki/mundial-it-means-the-world_b_5482290.html. Acesso em: 11 de set. 2014.

Rio Airport Workers Strike On Eve Of World Cup

AP | By JOSHUA GOODMAN

DATA: 2014.06.11

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Workers at Rio de Janeiro's two airports declared a partial work stoppage beginning at midnight Wednesday, on the eve of the opening match of the World Cup.

Rio's Galeao international airport is expected to be one of the country's busiest during the monthlong soccer tournament. The walkout also would affect Santos Dumont airport, which provides domestic service, including flights to Sao Paulo, where the first World Cup game was being held Thursday.

Unions representing workers at the two airports including check-in counter clerks, baggage handlers and janitorial staff have been seeking for months raises of at least 5.6 percent and special bonuses tied to the World Cup.

A union representative said only 20 percent of workers would walk off the job for 24 hours initially. The official agreed to discuss specifics of the walkout only if not quoted by name because he wasn't authorized to speak publicly.

A labor court in Rio issued an injunction ordering the unions to maintain staffing at 80 percent of normal levels or face fines of up to \$22,400.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/11/rio-airport-world-cup_n_5486463.html.
Acesso em: 11 de set. 2014.

Brazil Dive Leads To Game-Winning Penalty, Ref Ignites First Controversy Of 2014 World Cup

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.06.12

It wouldn't be the World Cup without some questionable officiating.

With Brazil and Croatia tied, 1-1, deep into the second half of the [opening match of the 2014 World Cup](#), the host nation was awarded a controversial penalty kick that was viewed by many as either a sign of referee Yuichi Nishimura's incompetence or FIFA favoritism. The dubious decision came in the 71st minute when Brazil forward Fred went to ground after seemingly minimal contact from Croatia defender Dejan Lovren. Fred threw his arms up after landing on the grass at Itaquerao Stadium in Sao Paulo and Nishimura responded by blowing his whistle and pointing to the penalty spot. Lovren was shown a yellow card and Brazil was shown an opportunity to break the deadlock.

The reactions to the call on social media were seemingly every bit as vociferous as those displayed by the Croatian players on the field.

Following the failed protestations, Neymar banged the spot kick past goalkeeper Stipe Pletikosa, barely.

Croatia would push for an equalizer in the closing minutes but Brazil would not surrender its advantage. Somewhat mitigating the impact of the penalty decision, Brazil added a third goal by Oscar in the 91st minute to close out a 3-1 win.

"That is shameful, this is not a World Cup referee. He had one kind of criteria for them and another for us," Croatia coach Niko Kovac said after his team's defeat, [via The Associated Press](#). "The rules were not the same."

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/12/brazil-dive-penalty-croatia_n_5489864.html. Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

Brazil Holds Off Croatia 3-1 In World Cup Opener (VIDEOS)

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.06.12



The final score doesn't always tell the whole story.

Brazil escaped from the opening match of the 2014 World Cup with a controversial victory over Croatia that was more intense and evenly contested than the 3-1 final indicates. Playing before a raucous crowd in Sao Paulo, the teams were deadlocked 1-1 deep into the second half when referee Yuichi Nishimura awarded a penalty kick to Brazil. In the 71st minute, Brazil forward Fred went down in the Croatia penalty area under light contact from defender Dejan Lovren and Nishimura pointed to the spot.

Incensed Croatia players immediately protested the call to no avail. After an unorthodox approach to the ball, Neymar converted the spot kick for his second goal of the match. Croatia goalkeeper Stipe Pletikosa correctly dove to his right but could not keep the ball out of the net.

"It's important to start these tournaments with the right foot, with a victory," Neymar told reporters after the match, [via The Associated Press](#). "I'm happy that I got to score, but the entire team deserves credit. We maintained our calm and showed we could battle back."

Wearing the iconic yellow No. 10 shirt, Neymar had scored Brazil's first goal of the match in the 29th minute. Brazil was facing an unlikely 1-0 deficit when Neymar stroked a left-footed shot off the goal post and past Pletikosa. The equalizer was the 22-year-old's first career World Cup goal.

Brazil found itself behind in the 11th minute when Marcelo committed a shocking mistake by redirecting a Croatia cross into his own net.

With Croatia later pressing for an equalizer of its own in the closing minutes of the second half, Oscar added Brazil's third goal in the 91st minute with a dazzling solo run.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/12/brazil-croatia_n_5489899.html. Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

Brazil Scored The First Goal Of The World Cup ... Against Itself (VIDEO)

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.06.12



This was not the start that Brazil wanted.

In the opening match of the 2014 World Cup, the host nation gifted an unlikely 1-0 lead to Croatia with a shocking own goal. Brazil defender Marcelo knocked a Croatia cross into his own net in the 11th minute.

Neymar would bail out his teammate in the 29th minute with [game-tying strike](#). The teams would head into halftime deadlocked, 1-1.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/12/brazil-own-goal-croatia_n_5489571.html. Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

Croatia Outraged Over Penalty In Loss To Brazil

AP | By ARON HELLER

DATA: 2014.06.12



SAO PAULO (AP) — Organizers may as well give the World Cup to Brazil right now, according to Croatia's Dejan Lovren, after the defender found himself at the center of a penalty controversy in his team's 3-1 defeat to the host nation Thursday.

Brazil striker Fred went down in the penalty area under slight contact from Lovren in the 71st minute, allowing Neymar to convert a spot kick that gave Brazil a decisive 2-1 lead in Thursday's tournament opener.

Lovren said referee Yuichi Nishimura's decision was a "big shame" and that "if it is like this, then we can give the World Cup directly to Brazil.

"Of course I am angry. I want to cry now but what can you do?" he told reporters. "If you look at the game I think you saw everything. So I don't need to explain."

Criticism of Nishimura's penalty award was shared by Croatia coach Niko Kovac, whose team continues its Group A campaign against Cameroon on Wednesday.

"It was a wrong decision by the referee," Kovac said. "I think that the whole world saw the big mistake."

Midfielder Ivan Rakitic added: "This was a great game by both teams and it's a pity it was spoiled by a bad referee decision."

Other Croatia players said they were pleased with their performance while expressing anger about the officiating.

Defender Vedran Corluka described the penalty as "embarrassing."

"I think that when it was 1-1 in the second half we were quite in control of the game and after he gave the penalty it changed the game," Corluka told The Associated Press. "I congratulate Brazil, but I don't think they deserved to win today."

Follow Heller on Twitter @aronhellerap

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/12/croatia-outraged-over-pen_0_n_5490425.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Don't Be An Ignorant Tourist In Brazil This World Cup. Follow These 17 Tips

The Huffington Post | By [Gabriela Kruschewsky](#)

DATA: 2014.06.12

The time has come, and as it turns out #ThereWillBeAWorldCup.

If you've got tickets to the big games, you're probably in the midst of packing -- er, running around borderline hyperventilating from excitement. Or you could be on a plane RIGHT NOW. Point is, you're going to Brazil.

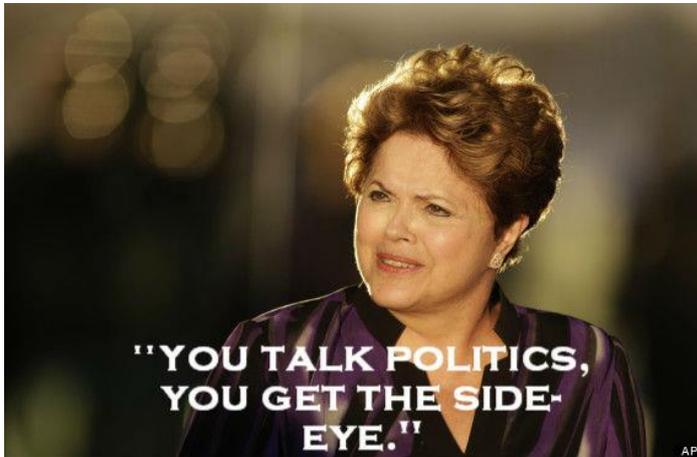
Before we lose you completely to the religious fervor that essentially IS the World Cup, here are a few tips for you to stay sharp, avoid a few cultural faux pas and have the trip of your life. From Brazil, with love...

1. Don't assume Brazilians speak Spanish -- Portuguese and Spanish are totally different languages.
- 2.



If you want to learn a few words in Portuguese, just ask -- we LOVE teaching. Here, we'll even throw you some basics right now: "oi" [oy-ee] is "hi" and "tchau" [chow] is "bye." You're a natural.

2. No talk of politics at the bar stool.



Unless you truly understand what's going on, let's not. We're in this Cup for better or worse, so let's just focus on the beautiful game.

3. Argentina isn't going to win, so let's not even joke about it. OK?



There's a huge rivalry here and we could write books about how Pelé is a better player than Maradona. You can joke about Argentina with *other* people.

4. Head's up: Some airports and stadiums may be unfinished.



If it looks incomplete, it probably is, so don't mess with it. Let's stay safe out there.

5. Traffic is going to be unbelievably excruciating, because guess what? This is real life.



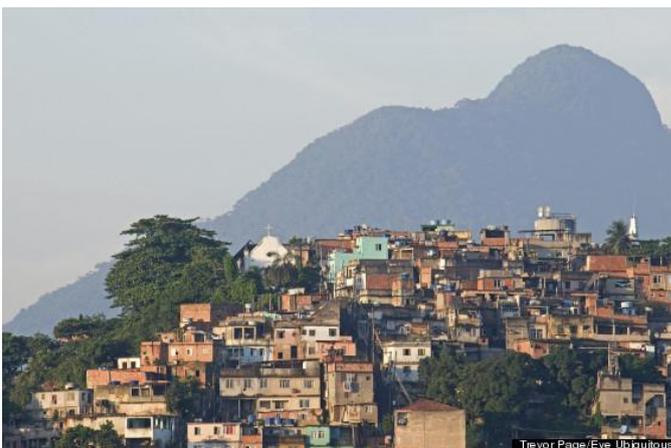
[600,000 tourists](#) are expected to arrive in Brazil for the World Cup. You're NOT going to make it to the stadium in 20 minutes -- plan accordingly.

6. If riots break out, steer clear.



There have been [quite a few protests in these recent months](#) leading up to this event, and last year's Confederation's Cup final (also in Brazil) turned violent as people gathered outside the stadiums. The chances of this going off without any sort of chaos are very low.

7. And remember, not every part of every city is safe.



This is probably too fragile a time to go exploring. But if you must, cling to trustworthy people that know the area like the back of their hands.

8. Please note: Not all Brazilians can teach you how to samba.

Not all of our people are genetically predisposed to be [dancing queens and kings](#). Some of us have absolutely no rhythm.

9. Actually while you're here, get to know some other styles of music.



Like Brazilian pop, funk, frevo, tecnobrega and sertanejo.

10. A majority of Brazilians have never been to the Amazon. In other words, this is not a good conversation starter.



Sorry, most of us probably won't be able to help out with tips on where to go and eat in Manaus. But if you'd like some travel tips to other cities in Brazil, we'll probably have you covered.

11. Eat all the foods, drink all the drinks.



Get out of your hotels -- visit the local bars and eateries that are sure to be alive with excitement during the games. Try a [coxinha](#) (mmm, with cheesy *catupiry*) and Brazilian cocktails called *caiprinhas* are a must. *Kibe* and *pastéis* are also delicious. But as is true of street food in any foreign country (especially fruits and juices that have been sitting out in the sun for a while), be careful where you buy.

12. DON'T FORGET TO GO TO THE BEACH!



Basic tip here but very, very important.

13. Your weather forecast: humid with a chance of tropical rains and wind. Some scorching hot days may appear.



Brazil is a huge country and weather will vary depending on what cities you'll be traveling to. If you plan on moving around a lot, come prepared for anything, except maybe snow.

14. Make sure to meet some Brazilians -- the people are what make this country great.



We know you've got your people here too, but this place won't be the same without local interaction. No seriously, it will be like you were never *really* here. Take advantage of soccer being the universal language for a few weeks and make all the friends. ALL OF THEM.

15. As Brazil continues to win into the quarter finals and semi finals, excitement will increase accordingly.



If we win the final, the party gods will bestow upon us a celebration like you've never seen before. Please be prepared.

16. However, if we make it to but somehow lose the final game, it was nice knowing you but you should leave as quickly as possible.



We're kidding. Unless you're from the country that just beat us. Then seriously, LEAVE.

17. Just remember, Brazilians are generally some of the best people on the planet -- you're going to have a grand 'ole time out here!



So game on and let the world's greatest sporting event begin.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/12/tourist-tips-world-cup_n_5483005.html.
Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

In Brazil, Police Use Tear Gas At Anti-World Cup Protest

Reuters

DATA: 2014.06.12

By Brian Winter and Marcelo Teixeira

SAO PAULO, June 12 (Reuters) - Brazilian police and protesters clashed in Sao Paulo on Thursday just hours before the opening game of the World Cup, which has been marred by construction delays and months of political unrest.

Police fired tear gas and noise bombs to disperse more than 100 demonstrators angry about heavy government spending on the event, a spokesman for Sao Paulo state's military police said.

Demonstrators regrouped about two hours later and clashed with police again three blocks away, hurling rocks and setting fire to trash.

The protesters were trying to cut off a key avenue leading to the Corinthians arena on the eastern edge of the city where Brazil plays Croatia at 5 p.m. (2000 GMT).

At least one protester was arrested, local media reported. A producer for CNN was injured during the confrontation, witnesses said.

Many Brazilians are furious over the \$11.3 billion spent on hosting the World Cup when basic social services are poorly financed. Their pessimism has so far overshadowed a brighter mood among the some 800,000 foreign tourists expected to come to Brazil for the event.

Much of Sao Paulo, Brazil's biggest city and business capital, resembled a ghost town early on Thursday after a partial holiday was declared to ensure traffic to the stadium would be light.

But excitement began to spread by mid-morning. Fans waving Brazil flags boarded trains heading to the stadium and Croatian fans drank beer on Avenida Paulista, the city's best-known thoroughfare.

Outside city hall, Tuany Ramos sang along with about 50 other fans setting off firecrackers and blowing airhorns. "It finally arrived and we are very excited to cheer for Brazil," Ramos said.

Melisa da Silva, who was wearing Brazil's green and yellow colors as she headed to work on the subway, said the country might finally cheer up once play gets under way.

"Well, it's here, and I think now it's time to cheer the team," she said. "I don't see why people should still be sad."

Brazil's team, led by exciting 22-year-old star striker, Neymar, is widely fancied to beat Croatia on Thursday and go on to win a record sixth World Cup title.

The stakes are high not just on the soccer field. Whether the tournament goes smoothly may also have an effect on President Dilma Rousseff's chances for re-election in October, as well as Brazil's flagging reputation among investors.

Rousseff has dismissed complaints about overspending and delays in preparing stadiums and airports, and is betting Brazil will put on a show on and off the field.

SPIRITUAL HOME OF SOCCER

Brazil is widely considered the spiritual home of global soccer, and in recent days more of the flags and street parties that usually characterize World Cups here have begun to show up.

Yet the list of possible problems is long. In fact, hosting a successful tournament may ultimately prove harder for Brazil than winning it.

The main risk, for both fans and the government, appears to be violent street demonstrations.

Protests and labor strikes are planned in the 12 host cities, including a 24-hour slowdown by some airport workers in Rio de Janeiro, although the threat of a long subway strike in Sao Paulo has eased.

About a dozen disgruntled airport workers blocked a road outside Rio's international airport on Thursday morning, causing heavy traffic.

Some businesses in Rio, the venue for seven Cup games, including the final, had boarded up windows and doors by late on Wednesday in case protests erupted.

The Sao Paulo stadium itself has been a source of anxiety.

Not only was it delivered six months late at a cost of \$525 million, about \$150 million over budget, but because of the delays Thursday's game will be the facility's first at full capacity. That's a big no-no in the field of logistics and a violation of FIFA's normal protocol for World Cup games.

"I'm praying that nothing goes wrong," said Lizbeth Silva, a clerical worker at a Sao Paulo school. "You hear about all these problems, but you still want to root for Brazil."

A rough tournament would likely cause Rousseff's popularity, already under pressure, to fall further. Polls show she now holds a lead of about 10 percentage points over her likely rival if the election goes to a second round, as most expect.

Any major logistical problems and unrest could also further dent Brazil's reputation among investors, which has suffered since a decade-long economic boom fizzled under Rousseff.

Brazil's performance in hosting the World Cup will also give clues as to how well it will do in two years, when it plays host to the Olympics.

At least one element is expected to cooperate on Thursday: the weather. Forecasters expect clear skies and a high of 75 degrees (24 C) - warm for the Southern Hemisphere winter. (Additional reporting by Paulo Prada in Rio de Janeiro and Brad Haynes and Esteban Israel in Sao Paulo; Editing by Kieran Murray)

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/12/brazil-world-cup-protest_n_5487836.html.
Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

My World Cup Runneth Over

DATA: 2014.06.12



I have tried to fall in love with the beautiful game. In fact, when I taught a semester in the UK during a sabbatical, I even purchased shares in the Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, and I proudly wear its colors. The problem is that for me -- and apparently no one else in the world -- the game just doesn't have it.

I know that soccer is the world's most popular game, played regularly in every country by an estimated 265 million people. English Premier League fixtures are televised around the globe to huge and attentive

audiences. Although Germany, Spain and Italy can boast about the quality of professional play in their national leagues, England was the birthplace of soccer and rightfully hosts the world's best players in the world's best circuit.

Kicking a ball through a goal is an ancient pastime, probably originating in China. In medieval England, entire villages would square off to play a game closer to open warfare than the present-day sport. King Edward II banned this "game," and Queen Elizabeth I imposed a one-week jail sentence on anyone who was caught playing soccer. Nonetheless, soccer survived and flourished.

I have watched lots of soccer on television and in person. The sport is basically a version of "keep away," a game we used to play as youngsters, combined with the possibility of scoring a goal. That possibility is slight, and one score might be more than sufficient to triumph in a match. There are definitely physical confrontations between players that sometimes result in a foul being called. Players do "flop" and wail about their physical injuries, hoping to induce the referee to call a free kick or even a yellow card. Most of their time, however, is spent running back and forth on a very long and very wide field. There is far more action in the stands than on the pitch.

Such doubts about soccer, of course, are heresy, especially at a time when the countries of the world -- actually 32 of them -- gather together to contest for the World Cup. There is no more popular sporting event. For the next month, television sets and mobile screens around the world will be filled with images from Rio, Sao Paulo, Natal and other venues in Brazil. Crowds chanting, footballers panting, commentators ranting -- what else could one want in a sport played in every country on the globe?

There is no other sport that arouses national passions like soccer. In fact, two countries -- Honduras and El Salvador -- went to war in 1969 over soccer. Although there were many underlying economic and political reasons for the "Futbol War," the trigger for the short but bloody armed conflict was a three-match series to qualify for the World Cup. Soccer hooligans around world have fostered violence. The Ultra Bad Boys of the Belgrade Red Star soccer club, for example, converted into a paramilitary force when hostilities broke out in the Balkan Wars of the 1990s. For many, nationalism, politics and futbol are synonymous, and the sport, as George Orwell said, is simply "war minus the shooting."

I am hoping that this year's World Cup will finally score a goal in my heart. I think the only way that will happen is if the United States team wins its group. That, of course, is unlikely. But a stirring victory over Germany would certainly set my heart atwitter. (It would also provoke a deluge of tweets on Twitter.) I will set aside June 26 for that blessed event. Victory might require divine intervention, but I am ready to be converted.

I stand ready to be transfixed by the beautiful game, to glory in the phenomenon, to become a devotee. Although there are many in America who would like to make soccer a measure of national accomplishment and self-esteem, I think it far more likely that we will stick with baseball, football, basketball and hockey in the short run. However, if the U.S. team advances to the semifinals, as it accomplished once eighty-four years ago at the first World Cup, then all bets are off. Sports fans love the sense of belonging that comes from commitment to the fortunes of eleven men on a soccer pitch. I will gladly join my fellow fanatics in the terraces and sing the praises of our national team.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/roger-i-abrams/my-world-cup-runneeth-over_b_5488424.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Neymar's First World Cup Goal Gets Brazil Level With Croatia (VIDEO)

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.06.12



With Brazil reeling, Neymar stepped up.

Wearing the iconic yellow No. 10 shirt, Neymar got Brazil level with Croatia in the [opening match of the 2014 World Cup](#) with a goal in the 29th minute.

Croatia took a surprise 1-0 lead in the 11th minute thanks to a [shocking own goal](#) by Brazil defender Marcelo. The teams would remain tied, 1-1, heading into halftime.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/12/neymar-goal-croatia-equalizer_n_5489648.html. Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

Plácido Domingo To Sing Before World Cup Final

AP | By RONALD BLUM

DATA: 2014.06.12



SAO PAULO (AP) — Plácido Domingo will sing before a World Cup final for the sixth time, announcing Wednesday he will perform at Rio de Janeiro's HSBC Arena on July 11.

The concert featuring the 73-year-old classic musical star will take place two days before the final at Maracana Stadium. The show also is scheduled to include pianist Lang Lang, soprano Ana Maria Martinez, conductor Eugene Kohn and the Orquestra Sinfonica Brasileira.

Domingo has attended every World Cup final since 1970 with the exception of 1978 in Argentina. He sang the 1982 theme song in Spain, "El Mundial." He said the program next month will include classical music and Brazilian songs.

"I always think music and sport are the two great things many people can understand without any need to really speak the language," Domingo said in a telephone interview from London, where he is to conduct Puccini's "Tosca" next week at The Royal Opera. "I have friends from all around the world, and they are really fanatics of soccer and music. It's great to see many of the people I know."

He joined Luciano Pavarotti and Jose Carreras at the Rome's Baths of Caracalla in 1990 to form The Three Tenors. They returned in 1994 at Los Angeles' Dodger Stadium, in 1998 at Paris' Champ de Mars and Eiffel Tower and in 2002 at Japan's Yokohama Arena.

Pavarotti retired from staged opera two years later and sang publicly for the last time at the 2006 Winter Olympics in Turin, Italy. Before the 2006 World Cup final, Domingo was joined by soprano Anna Netrebko and tenor Rolando Villazon for a concert at Berlin's Waldbuehne.

Domingo remains active on opera stages, increasingly in baritone rather than tenor roles, and has been general director of the Los Angeles Opera since 2003.

He wasn't invited to sing before the 2010 World Cup final in Johannesburg, when he was in the middle of a run of Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" at Covent Garden. He traveled to South Africa for the final between performances and celebrated with players from his native Spain after it beat the Netherlands 1-0 for its first world title.

Domingo hopes Spain repeats as champion.

"I think they have as many chances as anybody else," he said. "There's Italy or Germany — they always smell the success. They are the other two teams that have been so many times champions, and they are ready."

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/12/placido-domingo-world-cup_n_5488289.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

World Cup Begins! LIVE UPDATES As Brazil Takes On Croatia In Opening Match

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.06.12



Ready or not, it's time.

With pomp and protests in seemingly equal measure, the 2014 World Cup has finally arrived. The 32-team tournament kicks off in Brazil with the hosts taking on Croatia at [Itaquerao stadium](#) in Sau Paulo on Thursday. In the first of the World Cup's 64 matches, Neymar and Brazil's star-studded national team will be in the spotlight, immensely talented and under immense pressure to deliver their nation's sixth World Cup triumph.

Brazil, who [won the Confederations Cup in 2013](#) on home soil, will have the skill and the support to make an early statement of its quality. But the band of one-name superstars won't get any cooperation from their opponents. Not satisfied with playing a supporting role in the opening extravaganza, Croatia is confident it can stun the Selecao.

[CLICK HERE](#) for live match stats

"I am sure and convinced that tomorrow this team can create a historic result," Croatia coach Niko Kovac said on Wednesday, [via The Associated Press](#).

Regardless of the result, history will be made at Itaquerao stadium and the whole world will be watching.

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Brazil Survives

The final 3-1 score does not reflect the challenge Croatia posed to Brazil. The controversial penalty kick will be the story of the match as the hosts pick up a win.

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Today 5:52 PM EDT

Brazil Scores!

Oscar makes a long run right down the middle of the field and manages to poke the ball into the back of the net. Brazil stretches the lead in the 91st minute.

Share +

Today 5:49 PM EDT

Neymar Off, Croatia Turning It On

Neymar has been subbed off. Croatia is pushing hard for a well-deserved equalizer in the closing minutes.

Share +

Today 5:43 PM EDT

Whistles And Confusion

Croatia had a direct chance but the linesman's flag was up after Olic contacted the Brazilian keeper. No goal. Brazil leads.

Share +

Today 5:37 PM EDT

Flying Luiz

Another chance for Brazil as David Luiz flies through the penalty area. His header goes wide but Brazil looks likely to add another goal before this is all done.

Share +

Today 5:33 PM EDT

WATCH: Neymar Scores From The Spot

Share +

Today 5:32 PM EDT

WATCH: Was This Really A Penalty?

Share +

Today 5:31 PM EDT

GOAL for Brazil!

Fred earns a controversial penalty for Brazil after light contact in the box. Neymar buries it after some fancy footwork before the kick.

Share +

Today 5:28 PM EDT

Brazil Sub

The diminutive Bernard comes on for the hulking Hulk.

Share +

Today 5:27 PM EDT

Skies It

Dani Alves takes the kick for Brazil from about 30 yards and puts it over the crossbar.

Share +

Today 5:26 PM EDT

Neymar Cut Down

Corluka scythed down Neymar with a cynical sliding challenge. He is shown yellow and Brazil have a free kick. Neymar appears to be in pain but does hop up for the ensuing free kick.

Share +

Today 5:22 PM EDT

Croatia Sub

Share +

Today 5:21 PM EDT

One Hour Mark

Brazil and Croatia remain level at 60th minute.

Share +

Today 5:20 PM EDT

Oscar & Neymar

The two one-name Brazil stars link up but the movement comes to nothing.

Share +

Today 5:15 PM EDT

PHOTOS: Images From The First Half







Share +

Today 5:08 PM EDT

Second Half Begins

Brazil quickly take possession.

Share +

Today 4:51 PM EDT

Halftime: Brazil 1 - 1 Croatia

After a surprising and exciting first half, Brazil and Croatia are level. Croatia jumped out to a surprise 1-0 lead in the 11th minute after an own goal by Brazil defender Marcelo. The World Cup hosts would answer through Neymar in the 29th minute. Perhaps settled by Neymar's first career World Cup goal, Brazil asserted itself more as halftime approached.

Share +

Today 4:48 PM EDT

Another Neymar Foray

Once again winding his way into a dangerous place but Croatia disrupts. There will be two minutes of added time in first half.

Share +

Today 4:44 PM EDT

Hip Check

Rakitic drops Neymar outside the penalty area for a Brazil free kick. Neymar's kick hits off the wall for a Brazil corner.

Share +

Today 4:39 PM EDT

Key Clearance

Luca Modric disrupted a promising Brazil movement by deflecting an Oscar cross out of danger in the penalty area.

Share +

Today 4:33 PM EDT

WATCH: Neymar Scores Equalizer For Brazil

Share +

Today 4:31 PM EDT

Neymar Scores!

Brazil is level after Neymar pings a left-footed shot off the post into the Croatia net.

Share +

Today 4:29 PM EDT

Getting Heated

Neymar drops Modric with an elbow and everyone needs to chat about it. Croatia don't appreciate it all but may also just be letting seconds tick off the clock with their lead. Free kick for Croatia in the Brazil half.

Share +

Today 4:24 PM EDT

Brazil Knocking

Neymar tip-toed the endline to set up one Brazil chance and the Oscar ripped a second effort that Croatian goalkeeper Stipe Pletikosa repelled. What a sequence!

Share +

Today 4:17 PM EDT

Brazil Comes Close

Facing a 1-0 deficit, Brazil go close after a cross from Oscar flies by Fred and Neymar near goal. Nothing comes of it but perhaps a sign of things to come?

Share +

Today 4:15 PM EDT

WATCH: Brazil Own Goal Gives Croatia Lead

Share +

Today 4:13 PM EDT

Own Goal!

Croatia leads 1-0 after Marcello knocks the ball into the Brazilian net in a shocker!

Share +

Today 4:11 PM EDT

The Better Start?

ESPN's Ian Darke decrees that Croatia has "made the better start" after an early chance from Olic. Brazil responds by winning a corner shortly after the remark.

Share +

Today 4:09 PM EDT

Croatia Chance

A header from Olic goes juuuust wide of the Brazil goalpost and Croatia nearly had a shock early lead.

Share +

Today 4:08 PM EDT

Save Croatia

Neymar's free kick sailed over the scrum in front of goal but was headed back into danger. David Luiz got his head to it but Croatia goalkeeper Stipe Pletikosa easily handled.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/12/world-cup-live-brazil-croatia_n_5489147.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

World Cup Stadium Safety And Readiness Remain Worries As Opening Game Looms

AP | By JOHN LEICESTER

DATA: 2014.06.12

SAO PAULO (AP) — The biggest question for Thursday's opening match of the World Cup isn't whether host Brazil can beat Croatia but how the unfinished and troublesome Itaquerao stadium will hold up in its first ever encounter with a full-capacity crowd.

Will everything work? More importantly, will the 61,600 spectators be safe? Not even World Cup organizers can be totally sure. Because of chronic delays, worker deaths and other problems during its construction, the new arena has never been match-tested at close to full capacity.

Heads of state, VIPs and other lucky ticket holders will, like it or not, become guinea pigs by making up the first crowd to completely fill the stadium and put full strain on all its facilities, safety plans and equipment, managers and staff.

"If that was me who had to run that event, I'd be extremely nervous," said John Beattie, president of the European Stadium and Safety Management Association, an industry group of sports-venue executives.

Alarming, seemingly lax security at and around the Itaquerao allowed an Associated Press reporter to wander freely this week through unfinished and empty rooms, electrical rooms and uncompleted executive suites. Exposed wires and unfitted lights hung from ceilings. Corridors and other areas smelling strongly of plaster, paint and glue were clogged with uninstalled furniture and fittings, piled up crates of catering equipment and construction materials waiting to be carted away.

Not once in more than two hours Tuesday — some 48 hours before the stadium fills for the opening match — did anyone ask or challenge the reporter as he explored multiple floors, in areas on all four sides of the stadium and in unfinished hospitality tents outside where sponsors and organizers will host guests and clients. Only once, at the perimeter fence when entering the stadium complex, were the reporter's credentials and heavy bag scanned.

"That's outrageous," said Lou Elliston, an inspector at the Sports Grounds Safety Authority, a British government regulator of football venues in England and Wales. She oversaw the openings of the renovated Wembley Stadium in London and the new Emirates Stadium that Arsenal moved to in 2006.

"It's just unthinkable. You could not wander around Wembley. You would just come across doors that you couldn't get through. That is a big issue."

"It's a security risk, if nothing else," she added. "The stadium has got to be locked down and secure."

Beattie added: "For an event of that nature you'd think it would be shut down, you know, a month ago."

Corinthians, the club that will use it after the World Cup, said the venue received all the necessary permits from local authorities for the opening game. FIFA didn't immediately respond to emailed questions. Brazilian World Cup organizers said inspections "for the safety and security licenses have been completed in line with standard Brazilian procedures."

"All will be in place for the opening match," the organizing committee said in a one-paragraph statement.

Inside the arena, one corridor behind an open door marked "Medical Room" in fact led to a completely empty room. Electrical wires poked out from walls and ceilings. Safety barriers to prevent people from tumbling onto seated spectators waited under plastic to be fitted.

In temporary tented areas just outside the stadium where sponsors will welcome guests, sink units in washrooms were strewn on the floor or leaned drunkenly against each other, awaiting plumbers. One main stadium entrance was cluttered with piles of unfitted furniture and other fittings under plastic wraps.

Workers were beavering away. By the end of the day, outside lighting that was lying on the ground just hours earlier was installed and working.

"That doesn't sound like tidying up work to me. That sounds like 'you're still struggling to get the place open' work," said Beattie.

Just two official matches — both Brazilian league games — were held at the Itaquerao to test its readiness before the World Cup opener which, FIFA says, could draw a global television audience of 1 billion. Corinthians also hosted an exhibition match of past and present players that drew nearly 20,000 people to the Itaquerao on May 10, but that didn't involve either FIFA or Brazilian World Cup organizers.

Last month, FIFA Secretary General Jerome Valcke tweeted that it is "vital for us that all facilities will be tested under full match conditions," including temporary seating installed for the World Cup. Yet no test match at the Itaquerao had more than 37,000 people — just 60 percent capacity.

"That just seems too low to me," said Beattie. "You need to have comfort that that event is going to work. And I wouldn't, in that scenario, have that much comfort."

The two steep banks of temporary seating tacked on at both ends of the stadium haven't been fully tested in a match. Brazilian authorities inspected and cleared those stands for use, but only one of them was used in the final test match with spectators on June 1.

Jeffrey Mann, chief operations officer of the US-based International Association of Venue Managers, called a 37,000-strong crowd "a very good test" and added: "It's very, very difficult to test a new venue under full capacity,"

"A test event at 37,000 people for a 60,000-capacity (arena) is fairly reasonable. That would count as nearly full," Elliston agreed. "It's got to be over half full to be a good test."

The temporary stands are unprotected against rain. Sao Paulo saw driving rain this week. Parts of the stadium roof also aren't finished and won't be until after the World Cup, leaving seats below exposed. Beattie noted that "people tend not to sit when it rains, they stand if they get wet," and that can be a problem for temporary seating because "you've got the potential for more movement, which puts more stress on the structure."

But experts also noted there's only so much planning stadium managers can do.

"At some stage, you have a full house for the first time," said Martin Murphy, director of the Aviva Stadium in Dublin who oversaw its opening in 2010. "And it's only when you've had that that you know your systems work completely."

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Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/12/world-cup-stadium-opener-problems_n_5486726.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Here's What You Need To Know About Day 2 Of The World Cup (If You Don't Care About Soccer)

The Huffington Post | By [Nick Wing](#) & [Gabriela Kruschewsky](#)

DATA: 2014.06.13

The [2014 World Cup](#) has officially started, and the world is pretty much losing its collective mind. The 32-team tournament is the biggest sporting event in the world, with billions of viewers expected to tune in over the next month. You can't avoid it: Everyone will be talking about the *jogo bonito*, Portuguese for the "beautiful game." The precision passing, the spectacular goals, the shocking, earth-shattering refereeing; this is what fans wait four years for. But what about the non-fans? If that's you, we're here to help you make it through the next 30-plus days. Here's what you need to know about day 2 of the World Cup if you don't care about soccer.

Mexico is playing Cameroon first.

If you like picking the favorite, Mexico is your team. They're [currently at number 20 in the FIFA rankings](#), but more importantly their team name, *El Tri* -- for the tri-color of their flag -- is fun to say. It's pronounced "tree." Here's the team, in their iconic green jerseys.



And here's what you might look like if you actually cared about them today.



If you like an underdog, pick Cameroon. At [56 in the FIFA rankings](#), they have an uphill battle. But their team name is the *Indomitable Lions*, so obviously they're in good shape. Please, yell "Indomitable Lions" as many times as possible at the TV today. Here they are earlier this month, also wearing their trademark greens.



Their goalie looks fierce in that salmon -- come on! And the rest of their fans look pretty snazzy too.



OK, so you don't like the beautiful game, but maybe you'll watch for the beautiful players?

This is Javier Hernandez of Mexico. You'll hear people calling him "Chicharito," or "little pea" in Spanish, and though he's not actually starting in this game, people will be talking about him. If he gets in, he'll going to be trying to score goals. Also, that smile though.



You might have more in common than you think. Here's a photo from Chicharito's Instagram:

And this is Henri Bedimo of Cameroon. He going to be trying to stop the Mexican team from scoring goals. And um, are you kidding me? Purely talking aesthetics here: He is perfection.



Still don't care?

Consider this: Mexico is the U.S. team's biggest and most hated rival, so if patriotism is something you care about, soccer fan or not, you'll root for Cameroon. Also, an African team has never won the World Cup, but then again, neither has Mexico.

And if nothing else, sporting events are good excuses to sip some cocktails, even at this hour. If you want to support Mexico, *have a margarita*. It would probably be hard to track down palm wine, a popular Cameroonian beverage, so maybe *go for a Guinness*, which is [popular throughout West Africa](#).

Spain takes on Netherlands next.

This could be an interesting match, but the safe team to root for is Spain, if boring bets are your thing. They're [ranked number one in the FIFA rankings](#) and won the World Cup in 2010, as well as the previous two European tournaments. Their nickname is *La Furia Roja*, which is honestly kind of lame. Here's the team rocking their red kits.



But wearing red isn't the only way to show your support. Just dress up like a matador?



But the Netherlands are a tough team to beat. At [14 in the FIFA world rankings](#), they'll have an early chance for redemption against Spain, who beat them in the 2010 World Cup final. Their team name is *Oranje*, which is fitting. Just look at their jerseys.



Seriously, anyone wearing orange during the World Cup will be assumed to be a Dutch fan.

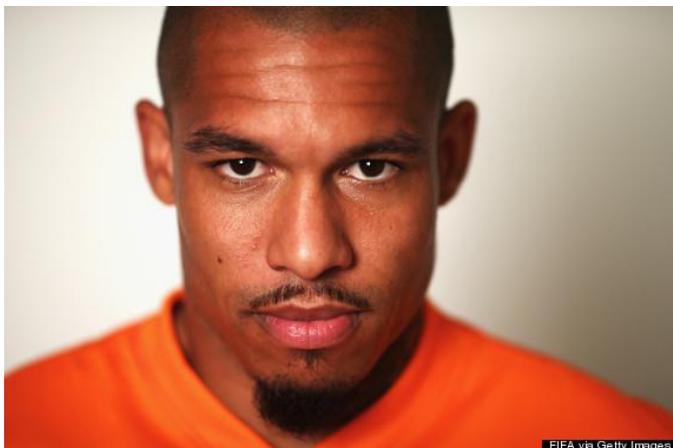


Again, soccer not your thing? Let's give you something else to look at...

This is Gerard Piqué. He's got blue eyes, he's married to Shakira and oh yeah, he plays center-back. You know what they say about center-backs don't you? Of course you don't.



And here is Nigel de Jong. Nigel enjoys long runs on the pitch, working the midfield and generally always looking pretty handsome in his orange get-up.



He also did this the last time the Netherlands played Spain in the World Cup:



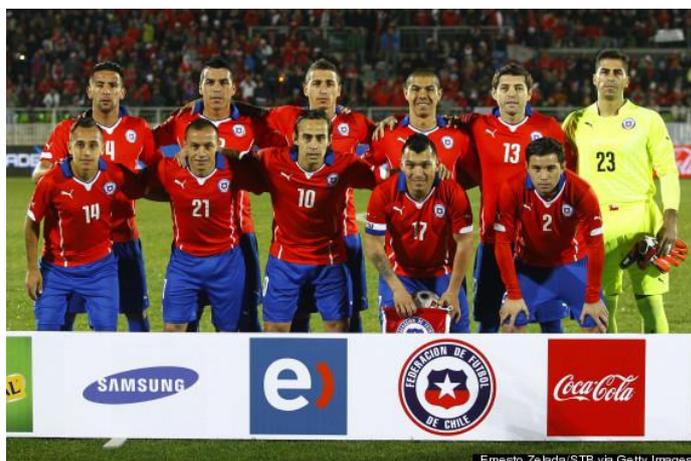
Still don't care?

That's fine, just root for both teams to lose. Or root for a 4-4 tie. A general rule: Unless you're from Spain, just don't root for them. Everyone will assume you're a shameless bandwagon fan, and they'd probably be correct.

But again, who cares about the actual soccer you're stuck watching? For some Spanish flair, *whip up some [sangria](#)*. Or keep it simple, show your support for the Dutch and *drink a Heineken*.

Chile vs. Australia is the last match of the day.

Chile is [13th in the world](#), and is favored to win this match. Their nickname, La Roja, is even more boring than Spain's. You guessed it, they wear red.



Chile's flag kind of looks like the Texas flag... So there's that, if you're looking for something completely arbitrary for inspiration.



Australia is [way down at 62](#), so doing anything in this World Cup would be something of an accomplishment. If you're looking for an upset pick that will likely disappoint you, but allow you to yell "Go **Soccerroos**" a bunch, Australia is the team for you. That's right, their nickname is Soccerroos, like the kangaroos of soccer.



The fans wear yellow and green, which also allows them to trick people into thinking they're rooting for Brazil once Australia loses.



Not doing it for you? How about some players?

Meet Mauricio Pinilla. He's a striker (his job is to score goals) that plays for Cagliari Calcio in Italy. Also, he's got "the look" pretty locked down, wouldn't you say? Those eyes!



He also has an extremely adorable family:

Ryan McGowan is a defender who plays in China. He's as cute as an Australian button and if hazel-ish green eyes and perfect symmetry are your thing, looks like you're going with the team down under.



Still don't care?

Well, if you decide to root for Chile, just make sure you [don't do it like this fan](#), who narrowly avoided death after running in front of the team's bus as it flew down a highway. But obviously you won't, because you don't care about soccer.

But if this game is more about needing a drink after work on a Friday, find some World Cup inspiration and *spring for a Chilean [pisco sour](#)*. No, Fosters isn't Australian, but plenty of wines are. [Check this out and get yourself a bottle or glass](#).

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/13/world-cup-day-2-not-soccer-guide_n_5489364.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

In Brazil, Soccer Isn't Just A Sport. It Changes Lives

The Huffington Post | By [Robbie Couch](#)

DATA: 2014.06.13



All eyes are on Brazil.

The largest country in South America is hosting the 2014 World Cup, where nations around the globe battle on the soccer field vying for champion status. But while audiences are focused on [matches](#) and speculating about the [safety of renovated stadiums](#), far less people are aware of soccer's profound impact on Brazilians beyond its entertainment value.

Soccer -- or football, to most of the world -- can be used as a tool for empowering young people in developing Brazil. One organization doing just that is [Street Football World](#), which launched the [Football for Development Project](#) -- a series of initiatives strengthening local Brazilian organizations promoting social change through soccer. Bonding over the common interest in the sport, these initiatives

hold regular meetings and look for opportunities to collaborate on projects involving youth leadership, gender equality, peace-building and health education.

The Football for Development Project -- which is supported by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) -- wants to utilize the upcoming World Cup to highlight the positive developments from the project.

["Football can act as a vehicle for social change."](#) Dirk Niebel, former German Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development, stated on the project's website. "Together with Street Football World, we want to harness the positive effects of the game and the upcoming World Cup in Brazil to strengthen youth development in the region."

Street Football World's impact has been realized far beyond Brazil's borders. The organization works locally in [62 countries around the world](#), and has engaged about 750,000 young people in its programs since its creation in 2002. The organization's most recent project is the launch of [Equality Plaza in Rio de Janeiro](#) which serves as a space for panel discussions on issues like [gender equality in athletics](#) during the World Cup.

["Once they are on the \[soccer field\], it is easy to transform their passion for the game](#) into meaningful life skills, boosting their employability, teaching them about health risks or fostering peaceful reconciliation between rival groups," Street Football World's website states.

You don't have to travel the world to find other examples of sport changing lives for the better. After being raised by a single mother in South Central Los Angeles, Marquis Taylor [quit his job on Wall Street and started Coaching4Change](#), an organization that uses basketball to engage low-income students with academic and career opportunities after high school.

Taylor said his organization helps young people by giving them small victories along the way -- a feeling they might not have experienced living in low-income, underserved communities.

["That's what we're able to do through sports](#) -- we give them an opportunity to succeed and to challenge themselves," Taylor told The Huffington Post last October. "Everyone has untapped potential, but how do you begin tapping into it? It's through these small successes."

Learn more about how Street Football World is changing lives through soccer at the organization's [website](#).

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/13/world-cup-brazil_n_5488586.html. Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

Paraplegic Teenager Ditched Wheelchair For Awesome Robotic Suit To Kick Off World Cup

The Huffington Post | By [Kira Brekke](#)

Posted: 06/13/2014 10:21 am EDT Updated: 06/16/2014 1:59 pm EDT

The 2014 World Cup is sure to include drama and emotion but there won't likely be a moment as inspirational as one that took place just before the kickoff of the opening game.

A unidentified teenager who is paraplegic wore a high-tech [exoskeleton suit](#) that enabled him to give the first kick of the famed soccer tournament. The teen wore an electrode cap that recorded his brain signals and sent them to the "Iron Man"-esque suit, thus enabling it to move.

Dr. Miguel Nicolelis, the Brazilian doctor and lead developer of this technology, said that as host of the games, Brazil has a unique opportunity to spotlight its innovation on a global stage.

"After we learned Brazil was hosting the World Cup, they asked me for ideas to show Brazil in a different way than the world usually sees it," Nicolelis said, according to [Discovery News](#). "That's when I suggested doing a scientific demonstration to teach people that Brazil is investing and has human potential to do things beyond football."

Let the games continue.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/13/paraplegic-world-cup- n_5489455.html.
Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

This Is Where Real World Cup Fans Hang Out In Brazil

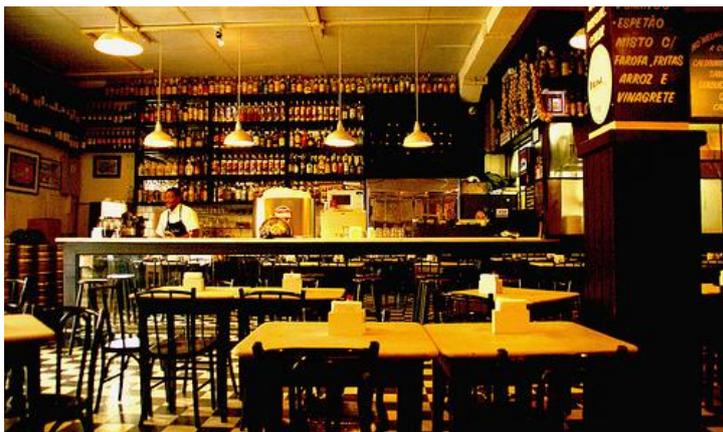
Brasil Post | By [Daniela Carasco](#)

DATA: 2014.06.13

For those of you who are going to Brazil to watch the World Cup but didn't score tickets to watch the games live, here's our advice: The best places to cheer on your team alongside Brazilians will be at the local bars, surrounded by appetizers and some very tasty drinks. Not a bad deal, right?

We've consulted [Guia Kekanto](#) (let's call it Brazil's version of Yelp) to discover the best places for you to visit that will be streaming the World Cup. Just be sure to make reservations ahead of time, unless you like standing...

São Paulo



(Jairo/Flickr)

The Orleans, [in Vila Madalena](#)

The bar is all set up to host the World Cup games, and it even gave out free shirts for the opening game. What are you waiting for? Maybe they'll do it again...

Jordão Bar, [in Tatuapé](#)

If you find yourself in the neighborhood surrounding Itaqueroão stadium, this spot is guaranteed to have big screens and plenty of drinks.

Na Mata Café, [in Itaim Bibi](#)

The best part of this spot may not even be the games -- they put on shows during and after the matches!

Wagaya Sushi e Temakeria, [in Vila Pompéia](#)

Looking for something out of the ordinary? Here you can revel in Japanese cuisine while the teams take care of business on the field. The Brazilian food is also very promising and the menu is sure to leave you satisfied.

Campinas



(Joao Carlos Medau/Flickr)

Giovannetti Cambuí, [in the downtown area](#)

A homey place with a tradition of rooting passionately for the Brazil squad.

Catedral do Chopp, [in Cambuí](#)

Centrally located, this place serves a very nice steak dish (carne na chapa) and all the draft beer you could want.

Boteco São Bento, [in Cambuí](#)

Do you prefer a hipper atmosphere? Something a bit more ostentatious with a real World Cup vibe? Then this is the place!

Santos

Point 44, [in Gonzaga](#)

Every time Brazil scores a goal, the house buys everyone a free round of draft beer.

Bar do Toninho, [in Embaré](#)

The ambiance is simple, but the food is top notch. Pro-tip: Try the fried cod cakes.

Restaurante Olimpia, [in José Menino](#)

This place has huge portions for those who'd like to eat well while they cheer for their favorite team.

Rio de Janeiro



(Alexandre Kozoubsky/Flickr)

Morro da Urca, [in Urca](#)

Besides watching the games here, you'll also enjoy an impressive view of the marvelous city.

Barthodomeu, [in Ipanema](#)

The popular thing to do at this very Brazilian restaurant is to snack on fried bean cakes between goals. And for those who are superstitious, the manager is famous for being a really nice guy and has the same name as one of the greatest players, Ronaldinho!

Alzira Brandão, [in Tijuca](#)

Cheap drinks, lots of big screens and crowds of people hanging out in the streets. If you want to appear on TV, this could be your chance. Pro-tip: Bring cash and don't walk around with too many valuables.

Florianópolis

(Jenny Mackness/Flickr)

The Black Swan Pub, [in Lagoa da Conceição](#)

They've got six huge screens and a wide selection of drafts. You'll drink Brazilian brews as well as national and international craft beers.

Cervejaria Original Florianópolis, [in the downtown area](#)

Because beer and football are one of the best combinations in the world.

Frango & Fritas, [in Trindade](#)

To settle your anxiety while the score remains zero-zero, nothing is better than... FOOD! And this place has tons of good stuff.

Porto Alegre



(Anderson Vaz/Flickr)

Boteco Mafioso, [in Vila Jardim](#)

Craft beers, special plates (try the chicken with cheddar), and a proper place to watch the Brazilian national team ... What could be missing?

Boteco Dona Neusa, [in Cidade Baixa](#)

For those who prefer [caipirinhas](#) to beer and a little samba action during half time and after the game, this spot is for you.

Dona Zefinha, [in Cidade Baixa](#)

You'll probably be welcomed here by a Baiana (a woman from the northern state of Bahia) and take a deep dive into northern Brazilian cuisine -- carne de sol (salted meat cubes), couscous, seafood and acarajé, a fried, delectable street food. Don't worry, if your team loses, you still walk out a happy camper.

Brasília



(Casa Thomas Jefferson/Flickr)

Bar do Alemão, [in Asa Norte](#)

Although the World Cup is in Brazil, the atmosphere here is more German than anything else. Still, you'll find good food and an overall pleasant vibe.

Resenha Bar e Restaurante, [in Asa Norte](#)

Buckets of beer, a variety of classic snacks and good football.

Versão Brasileira – Bar & Restaurante, [in Bloco A](#)

Where the Brazilians will most likely gather...

Goiânia**Carne de Sol 1008, [in Setor Pedro Ludovico](#)**

This place is always PACKED! But it's the World Cup and there's nothing better than shouting in a crowded bar, right? Oh, and it's worth a visit for the food alone.

Natur Bier, [in Jardim América](#)

Two words: craft beers!

Conversa de Boteco, [in Setor Marista](#)

Definitely the "it" spot, with lots of good food and cold drinks. A perfect place for just enjoying a good night with your friends.

Curitiba

(Ana Elisa Ribeiro/Flickr)

Ao Distinto Cavalheiro, [in the downtown area](#)

A traditional, no fuss bar where you can direct all of your attention to the World Cup games.

Zapata Mexican Bar, [in Seminário](#)

Brazil will be playing against Mexico, so this will be THE spot when the time comes for that game.

Clube do Malte, [in the downtown area](#)

Their motto is "beer of all kinds." So really, what else is needed?

Salvador

Palhoça Caranguejo Bar, [in Cosme de Farias](#)

According to regulars, this is a great spot to meet up with friends, drink beer and watch football. The complete package!

DiFoca – Espetinho e Chopp, [in Parque Bela Vista](#)

They have shish kabobs (Brazilian style, of course), extremely cold beer, gourmet [farofa](#) and lots of football. All YOU need to do is bring your friends.

Bar do Ulisses, [in Santo Antônio](#)

This spot has a beautiful view of the city's All Saint's Bay, as well as quality beer and seafood.

Now, if you're looking for a place where you can celebrate and enjoy the World Cup for free, maybe you should check out the [FIFA fan fests](#) that will be taking place in host cities around the country. On game days, the fests will start at 11 a.m. local time.

To sum it up, all you really need is beer, food and a flat screen. And remember, this *is* Brazil, so don't be surprised if most of these places only play the games that feature their own country. Cheers!

The piece was translated from Portuguese and [originally appeared](#) in Brasil Post.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/13/where-to-watch-world-cup-brazil_n_5489389.html. Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

World Cup Protests Signal Democratic Progress for Brazil

DATA: 2014.06.13



Last night, on São Paulo's Paulista Avenue, a broad boulevard that is home of the financial district, crowds of people with competing agendas converged. On one side of the street, protesters carried a red banner that read "There Will Be No World Cup." They blocked a central bus artery during rush hour to denounce the World Cup, FIFA and the government. Among them were supporters of subway workers fired amid a wildcat strike that left the city's transit paralyzed for days. At a corner bar across the street, a crowd of soccer fans from around the world was becoming so large that they threatened to close traffic in the other direction. The mainly Croatian, Mexican, Argentine and U.S. fans took photos of the protesters and vice-versa, each group's presence in terms of noise, people and ability to jam traffic fed into one another: the protests were part of the World Cup, and the fans were part of the protest.

There is a lot of coverage of the protests and many questions about what they mean for the Cup and for Brazil, but one way of understanding them is to look to the last two times these events were held in Latin America: the 1978, Argentina hosted the World Cup. In 1968 and 1970, the Mexican government pulled off the same pair of events Brazil is starting now: the 1968 Olympics and 1970 World Cup.

In 1968 Mexico City, as protests mounted ahead of the Olympics, student and worker demands for improved conditions grew into a denunciation of the government, which had been controlled at all levels by the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) since the 1920s. The PRI had presided over rapid industrialization, land reform and social welfare projects and it now saw the Olympics and Cup as events that would showcase their achievements.

The PRI rewarded its supporters but dealt violently with dissent. Ten days before the Olympics opened, gunmen atop buildings in the modernist district of Tlatelolco opened fire on protesters and killing hundreds. Rather than signaling Mexico's emergence on the world state, the events showed how thin the veneer of democracy was in Mexico and the lengths to which the PRI would go to maintain control.

In 1970, Brazil won the World Cup in Mexico as Brazilians experienced the starkest extremes of the military dictatorship that ruled from 1964 to 1985: amid repression, torture and disappearances, the regime had generated an "Economic Miracle" which relied on mechanisms that lead to a crippling debt crisis and hyperinflation. The regime used the soccer triumph as a metaphor for its economic successes and declared a five-day national holiday.

When the World Cup was held in Argentina in 1978, the country was ruled by a military junta, despots who systematically killed between 14,000 and 30,000 of their fellow citizens between 1976 and 1983 in a campaign known as the Dirty War. The matches in Buenos Aires took place within earshot of the regime's most notorious detention and torture center, the Navy Mechanics' School.

Henry Kissinger sat next to the dictators as their guest at the early matches. When it appeared that the Argentine team would not advance unless it won a game against Peru by an outlandish margin, Kissinger visited the Peruvian team's locker room during halftime. We don't know what he said, but the Peruvian team that fought the Argentines to a 0x0 draw in the first half, lost 6x0 in the second. Argentina advanced and months later a shipment of donated grain arrived in Peru from Argentina.

Human rights activists in Europe sought a boycott of the Cup, but no teams or players adhered to it. Still, between matches, journalists turned their cameras to the group of mothers protesting in Buenos Aires' Plaza de Mayo, silently walking in a circle, holding placards with images of their disappeared children and the written question "where are they?"

What is different this year is that the Cup is not being held in a dictatorship. To the contrary, since Brazil's emergence from military dictatorship in the 1980s, the country has built a robust democracy that in many respects puts the United States to shame: voting is mandatory, and all adults have the right to vote; vote counting is handled by special tribunals and above reproach; there are tough limits on the flow of money to campaigns, and to diminish the role of money, candidates get free airtime.

As a result, what the world is seeing in Brazil are protesters who are acting out of the impulse that built Brazil's democracy out of dictatorship, often being confronted by police whose tactics and training are holdovers from military rule.

The protests reflect anxiety that the economic gains of the past decade are slipping away amid a rapidly rising cost of living, as well as frustration that all of the hard work of building a democracy from a dictatorship has not garnered stronger gains in overcoming profound social inequalities. Protesters have juxtaposed the glimmering stadiums built to exacting FIFA standards with their poorly maintained schools staffed by underpaid teachers, and dilapidated hospitals where shortages of supplies and beds compound illness with indignity.

The Cup is a backdrop for strikes across Brazil. As the games kicked off yesterday, there were 17 planned protests across the country. Some are political, like the "Fuck FIFA" Bike Ride in Rio de Janeiro, while others are over bread and butter issues, such as Fortaleza's "World Cup for Who?" march. The Cup is the perfect backdrop for the strike: at no other time do transportation workers have so much leverage in their bargaining; in addition to the subway workers, bus drivers in many cities as well as airport workers in Rio de Janeiro have struck or threatened to do so. Alongside them, teachers, university faculty and staff, federal court system workers and many others are pressing claims for salary increases: the official inflation rate is six percent, though at the grocery store it seems higher. Any worker not getting a raise of at least that amount this year is effectively getting a significant pay cut.

Brazil's Cup is not a choreographed performance of order and progress (the slogan on Brazil's flag). Instead it is a noisy clash of goals and demands, fans and protesters, hopes and anxieties. This is what a Cup in a democracy *should* look like.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jerry-davila/world-cup-protests-signal_b_5491968.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Mario Balotelli's Super Goal Lifted Italy Over England In His World Cup Debut (VIDEO)

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.06.14



Mario Balotelli isn't wasting any time making this a World Cup to remember.

The mercurial Italy striker scored his first career World Cup goal to send Italy to a 2-1 win over England as the two European powers in Group D battled in the Amazon on Saturday. With the teams deadlocked at a goal apiece in the 50th minute in Manaus, Italy midfielder Antonio Candreva delivered a pin-point, right-left cross that Balotelli met near the far post. The 23-year-old who [got engaged shortly after arriving in Brazil](#), nodded the ball past England goalkeeper Joe Hart to stake Italy to a 2-1 lead it would not relinquish.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/14/mario-balotelli-goal-italy-england_n_5495644.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Why The World Cup Gives Employers Headaches

The Huffington Post | By [Michael Maisel](#)

DATA: 2014.06.14

Not everyone's excited that the World Cup kicked off on Thursday. For employers around the world, the month-long soccer fest may provide a serious headache.

The 2010 tournament caused the world's overall economic output and productivity to slump at impressive rates, according to an [analysis by InsideView](#), a sales data and intelligence firm. Some

highlights: the U.K. lost \$7.3 billion in decreased economic output and U.S. companies lost 10 minutes of productivity per day. Put simply, when an [estimated 80 percent of the world's population](#) tunes in to watch soccer's foremost event, they stop working and their companies lose money as a result.

A [report](#) from the Employment Law Alliance outlines the obstacles employers could face during this year's World Cup. Let's take a look at some employee no-no's that have infamously caused their bosses some serious stress.

1

People Stop Showing Up For Work



AP Photo/Eric Risberg

One of the most common challenges employers may face is staff members [not showing up](#) for work. In the U.K., a match between England and Algeria in 2010 notoriously led to [nearly half](#) of the British workforce playing hooky. Things weren't much better in Italy, where the country's largest carmaker, Fiat, is [said](#) to have received more than 500 medical notes on match days.

Some employers are trying to curb the trend. In 2010, [eight out of 10 McDonald's employees in the U.K.](#) took advantage of the company's flexible hours policy during the games. Also in England, Credit Suisse [used the monitors in its trading rooms](#) to screen the games.

2

Distracted Workforce = An Unproductive Workforce



MAHMOUD KHALED/AFP/Getty Images

The New York Times [reports](#) that during the World Cup in Italy in 1990, "it was hard to get a meal while the host team was playing, because all waiters had their eyes glued to the television screens." Twenty-four years later, little has changed. In an attempt to spare employees the dilemma, host country Brazil has [allowed cities to decide](#) whether their employees must work on game days.

3

The Internet Gets Reaaaaallllyyyy Slow



FAROOQ NAEEM/AFP/Getty Images

For many employees forced to be at the office on game days, streaming a match online could be a simple solution to watch the tournament. But since streaming takes up a large amount of bandwidth, this approach can cause some serious [problems for the tech guys.](#)

In 2010, Japanese brokerage firm Nomura Holdings Inc. [took preventative action](#) and set up personalized Internet stations in its European offices so that streaming wouldn't interfere with the company's network.

Not Everyone Stays Sober



FRANCOIS-XAVIER MARIT/AFP/Getty Images

It's no secret that there is a [correlation between drunkenness and sporting events](#). It's also no secret that being intoxicated or hungover is not always the most productive or professional state of mind at work. According to [The Telegraph](#), an intoxicated employee from PVM Oil Futures drunkenly bought \$540 million worth of oil for the firm while attending a sporting event in 2010. While not all World Cup-related intoxicated behavior will lead to what ended up being a \$9.7 million loss for the company, the possibility of drunken employees can send chills down any employer's spine.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/14/world-cup-employers_n_5484181.html.
Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Soccer (Football), Corruption, Stupidity, Joy and Hope

DATA: 2014.06.15



As an American living in Italy in a house of priests from the world over, it is hard not to get excited about the World Cup. For the opening match the Brazilians made Caipirinhas and the Croats had exotic eastern european beers that I had never heard of. The other guys mock me, of course, when I say that the U.S. could make some noise in the tournament. The Italians have a fatal sense of the unfolding of a once great "calcio" power.

Meanwhile, the Spaniards walked around with a quiet confidence, until they played the Netherlands of course. If I point out to the Portuguese that I think that they won't make it out of group play, they look at me as if I should be referred to the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the most recent name for the old inquisition. This is the World Cup seen from the international perspective of a community of Priests in Rome.

Yet for all of this, as a person who has been to Brazil, as a person who has witnessed its natural beauty and the beauty of its music, art, and architecture, as a person who has drunk deep of the beaches in Bahia and felt the beat of samba in Rio reverberating in his core, as a person who was warmly welcomed, befriended, and changed forever by its people, I am conflicted. I am conflicted because I have seen an infrastructure which is in desperate need of repair and upgrade. I am conflicted because those first few kilometers from the airport into the center of Rio go through densely packed favelas. I am conflicted because I know that, despite how hard many Brazilians work, economic conditions work against them in preparing these sorts of events. I am conflicted because I lived through World Youth Day 2013 which, among the three events planned for Rio between 2013 and 2016 was by far the biggest in terms of people present and for which the mayor of Rio said; "Only (Pope) Francis can save this," and which he admitted later was organizationally, on a scale of 1 to 10 closer to a zero.

I am conflicted because, as I flew from Rio to Salvador for the first time a few years back I could see them tearing down perfectly good stadiums to build new ones merely to meet FIFA's need for luxury boxes. It is frustrating to hear from Brazilian friends about the need for improvements in the country that they have been denied for years because there was ostensibly no money, that now the government has mysteriously found the money only to direct it away from the schools and hospitals the country needs towards stadiums, some of which will be used for four games and then perhaps never again.

Still I am excited about the World Cup, and not just in the way that Americans get excited about soccer once every four years when it is us against the world. I am excited because it may just be that, being put on a world stage in all of its beauty, but also in all of its need, that those who govern Brazil may have to finally begin to address the problems. I hope that the protests continue non-violently, and I hope that the press has the courage to cover the sometimes brutally violent ways in which the Favelas are "pacified." I am excited for the soccer, but I hope that, as all sports should, it can be a means to the end.

I hope, as the Pope said, that it can be a means to the end of genuine solidarity, a solidarity that recognizes that a soccer pitch shouldn't be the only level playing field. I hope that the sense of pride in our respective nations that something like this inspires unites us, rather than divides us, because it is something that we all share, and in that vein, lets be honest, I hope that the U.S. wins... however crazy a hope that might be. It is such hope, though, that teaches us to hope for better things if we'll let it. So let's hope for our teams, let's enjoy the games, but let's not be afraid to be conflicted as well, so that or small hopes for victory might be mere precursors to our greater hopes for the full flourishing of all of humanity.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/rev-mr-michael-rogers-sj/soccer-football-corruptio_b_5494500.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Concealment and Recognition at the 2014 FIFA World Cup

DATA: 2014.06.16



Written by Joshua D. Rubin

To many in Brazil and the wider sporting world, the opening match of the FIFA World Cup was like a breath of fresh air. With the touch of a ball, years of anxious debate, furious social and infrastructural transformation, and political protest will suddenly seem irrelevant.

In one sense, soccer fans are right to embrace this shift of focus. Before the 2010 edition of the tournament, hosted by South Africa, many European newspapers went to great lengths to warn readers about the dangers lurking in that country. Once the games began, their drama pushed this fear mongering

from the headlines. The scrutiny of Brazil has also revealed the prejudices of foreign journalists, sponsors, and tourists, and it will likely dissipate just as rapidly.

This perspective, however, assumes that pre-tournament social unrest is relevant only to tourists and their safety. This was not the case. When visitors arrived in Brazil, they certainly encountered a reflection of their own prejudices, but they might have noticed something else as well: the residue of a struggle over resources and representations. This struggle has unfolded between a government that has sought to construct a censored vision of the country, and has spent large sums to enforce that vision, and the Brazilian people and communities that have rejected this appropriation of public funds and refused to be erased. It is the traces of this conflict, and its incalculable repercussions, that the lights of the World Cup might conceal.

If we allow the games to distract us, then, we participate in that concealment. Nearly 50 years ago, the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico City was (like this World Cup) marked by conflict. While most Americans will remember Tommie Smith and John Carlos' raised fists, a much smaller number will recall that, just ten days before the Opening Ceremony, the Mexican government violently suppressed an opposition political gathering in the capital. No fewer than 30, and perhaps as many as 300, students were killed. The Games went on.

While our selective memory owes debts to the allure of the Olympics and a tendency to privilege familiar political struggles, we must also acknowledge a third important factor. To many people, and certainly to FIFA and the IOC, sporting concerns do not, or at least should not, overlap with political ones. This viewpoint is troubling because it downplays the social price of sports (including the labor, cash, and, most recently in Qatar, the lives that sporting venues cost to build), but also because it normalizes acts of aggression and intimidation, like monkey chants or the bananas hurled at players of color, that occur during sporting events themselves.

These less savory aspects of sport are likely to be overlooked as long as we regard the sporting space as one reserved for play, in which we find respite from the serious matters of everyday life. Smith and Carlos, for their part, brought politics into the very heart of a playful festival and reminded spectators that global events like the Olympics always intersect with, and shape, the social and political contexts in which they occur.

FIFA, like the IOC, does selectively acknowledge a responsibility to its social context. The "Football for Hope" movement, in particular, promises to deploy the vitality of the World Cup to empower underprivileged youth and encourage social change. Though these efforts are undoubtedly admirable, a better approach to the demolition of neighborhoods and massive sporting expenditures might be one that accommodates the political aspects of sport. This approach would use this traveling tournament as an opportunity to recognize the human rights of all people, irrespective of sporting talent, race, region, class, gender, and sexual orientation, and it would aim to bring relief not just to governments and sponsors, but to players and fans, foreign guests and local hosts, in equal measure.

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Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/american-anthropological-association/concealment-and-recognition_b_5498795.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

The World Cup and World Civilization

DATA: 2014.06.16

We anticipate a time when competition among the nations may be a phenomenon chiefly witnessed in the sporting arena, whereas interactions on the global stage will be dominated by cooperation, reciprocity, and mutual support. We pray that this present occasion will redound to the honour of the great nation of Brazil as hosts and that the event will inspire not only passing fellowship but lasting solidarity among all who participate and the countless millions who spectate.

These sentiments are from a letter of the [Universal House of Justice](#), the international governing body of the Baha'i community, to Brazil's president, Dilma Rousseff on the occasion of the opening of the World Cup. A number of the world's religious leaders addressed letters of greeting, and the thoughts they expressed are interesting to contemplate in parallel with the excitement on the field of play. In a message from [Pope Francis](#):

Sport is not only a form of entertainment, but also a tool to communicate the values that promote the good of the human person and help to build a more peaceful and fraternal coexistence... Football... can and should be a school for the formation of a "culture of encounter," leading to harmony and peace among peoples -- teaching as it does the value of fair play and authentic team effort.

The Grand Imam of Al Azhar, [Ahmad El Tayeb](#), expressed the hope that the World Cup would be:

an opportunity to spread peace and equality among the people, to transmit feelings of love and brotherhood, to get rid of injustice; evil and discrimination among humanity, to help the weak, the poor, the patient and the underprivileged. Our societies need such morals enhanced by good sportsmanship. The people will find this in all the divine messages and religions.



(GettyImages)

[Oded Wiener](#), Director General of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel, stated:

Sport should be seen, in and of itself, as a means to fulfill our obligations towards the divine gift of health and well-being. Team sport has the power to inculcate human values of cooperation and responsibility, and make us accept successes and failures with dignity. The FIFA World Cup offers us all the opportunity to highlight the positive value of creative competition that must be expressed with respect and fairness. Above all, it offers the opportunity to promote goodwill between the nations of the world and to emphasize the divine value of human dignity, without differences of race, color or belief.

In a survey included in an [article](#) I wrote last year for the Huffington Post, 94 percent of respondents said that they believed the human race was evolving towards some kind of a world civilization. It is interesting in this light to contemplate the emerging global culture, as expressed in the words of the Universal House of Justice:

It is clear to every observer that the sport that has brought these nations to Brazil is only strengthened by the marvelous diversity of the participants. To rejoice in this fact is to reject prejudice in all its forms. Truly, nothing is more striking about this extraordinary footballing spectacle than its capacity to reflect the global culture that has emerged in this age. And in summoning together the nations in friendship, it powerfully suggests that collaboration and common endeavor are possible in all things.



Image: The Seat of the Universal House of Justice

Of course, while contemplating the evolution towards a world civilization and culture, it would be naïve not to acknowledge the immense difficulties that lie ahead. The evolution of the United States from 13 colonies into a unified republic was severely tested by the fires of a brutal civil war, and on a world scale it is sobering to remember the chain of events that began exactly 100 years ago this summer in Europe. In this light, it is interesting to think of the countless millions watching this year's World Cup not as just merely spectators, but as potential players in team human race that are needed to make worldwide peace a reality. In the words of the House of Justice:

A sporting contest, even one on such a scale as this, cannot obscure the severity of the challenges that confront humankind. But in the weeks to come, we hope that observers everywhere--especially the youth of the world--will take heart from the many examples of teamwork, fair play, valour, and earnest striving that are sure to surface in the tournament. God willing, they will aspire to show those same qualities in their lives, in service to their communities, and in the promotion of peace. Whether labouring for the elimination of every trace of racism and discrimination, championing the equality of women and men, or seeking to advance justice, the efforts of every member of the human family are necessary.

Constructive change is possible everywhere. Man, woman, youth, and child -- all have an essential contribution to make.

What do you think? In the future, could competition among nations be primarily on the sporting field? I look forward to reading your comments.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/shastri-purushotma/the-world-cup-and-world-c_b_5495427.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Black Identity and Racism Collide in Brazil

The Root | By Dion Rabouin

DATA: 2014.06.17



Before teams representing their countries from around the world arrived in Brazil, the country's president, Dilma Rousseff, took the opportunity to label 2014 the "anti-racism World Cup."

The declaration came after a wave of racist incidents in soccer around the world targeting black players, many of whom are Brazilian. While it's a well-intentioned gesture and a particularly important one for a World Cup being hosted in the country that's home to the largest population of people of African descent outside of Africa, Brazil has a complex past and present when it comes to race.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/17/racism-world-cup-brazil_n_5503407.html. Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

Brazilian Football as a Means of Reflecting Upon Brazilian Society

DATA: 2014.06.17



Written by Benjamin Penglase

The massive protests that broke out in Brazil last year during the Confederations Cup soccer tournament caught everyone by surprise. Images of police firing tear gas and rubber bullets at peaceful protestors outside stadiums grabbed the world's attention and raised a series of questions. Why were "soccer-mad" Brazilians, proud of their team's unparalleled five World Cup victories, staging political protests? Did the protests signal a new political maturity, with spectacular events no longer hiding the country's institutional inadequacies? Had the Brazilian giant woken up from dreams of success on the soccer pitch to the realities of "serious" political issues?

But for passionate and knowledgeable Brazilian soccer fans, the dichotomy between sport and "real" political issues is not so clear-cut. As anthropologist Eduardo Archetti would have put it, Brazilian football is not so much a reflection of Brazilian society as it is a means of reflecting upon Brazilian society.

First, Brazilian soccer has been an arena for reflecting upon the place of black and mixed-race people. Brazil's victory in the 1970 World Cup was credited to the exceptional performance of Pelé. The team seemed to symbolize a society which downplays racism and celebrates black individuals such as Pelé. This link between soccer and a supposedly non-racist society, however, did not solve these issues but dramatized them. The last time Brazil hosted the World Cup, in 1950, it lost the final game to Uruguay. Three Brazilian players were blamed for that defeat. All three were black. More recently, Brazilians who play in Europe, such as Dani Alves, have been the subject of racist taunts, leading other players -- and many fans -- to reflect on the continuing realities of racism.

Second, Brazilian soccer dramatizes the tension between creative and disciplined efficiency. Brazil's victory in the 1962 World Cup is often credited to Garrincha, a player famous for his creative dribbling. Garrincha cemented the stereotype of the "Brazilian style" of football, one that favors individual skill, flair, and a dynamic offense over teamwork, group tactics, and disciplined defense. This style of football has been praised for its aesthetic beauty. But its effectiveness in winning games has often been debated. In the 1982 World Cup, Brazil was a huge pre-competition favorite. However, despite playing a fluid and attacking style, Brazil failed to make it out of the group stage. Since then, Brazilian soccer fans have closely scrutinized the selection of the team's manager and his tactics. The larger question is clear: does individual creativity come at the cost of organizational effectiveness? In a bitter irony, the newly built

stadium in Brasília, a city with no first-tier team and where the first construction-related fatality occurred, is named after Garrincha.

Finally, Brazilian soccer has led fans to reflect upon corruption produced by large inflows of cash and weak institutions. Issues came to a head in the early 2000s. The manager of Brazil's national team was accused of accepting payments to name under-qualified players to the team, in the hope that they would earn lucrative contracts in Europe. And a fence in Vasco's decrepit stadium collapsed, injuring hundreds of people, despite the team's recent multimillion dollar contract with a European company. A Congressional inquiry recommended the criminal prosecution of 17 heads of Brazilian teams. None have been criminally convicted.

What will happen this June and July when Brazil hosts the World Cup is anyone's guess. Will some Brazilians protest? Yes, of course. Many haven't stopped protesting since last June. Will some Brazilians flood stadiums, cheering for the "selection" (the national team)? Of course. Tickets to the games rapidly sold out, despite their exorbitant price. And will some Brazilians both protest and cheer on the national team? Yes, after all, being passionate about Brazilian soccer and concerned about Brazilian society have never been mutually exclusive. To paraphrase a sign held by a protestor at a game last June: you can be for the selection, but against corruption.

Ben Penglase is an associate professor of anthropology at Loyola University Chicago. His book [Living with Insecurity in a Brazilian Favela: Violence and Everyday Life](#) will be released by Rutgers University Press in September.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/american-anthropological-association/brazilian-football-as-a-m_b_5498879.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Mexico Holds Brazil To 0-0 Tie In World Cup Thriller. Yes, A Scoreless Thriller (VIDEO/GIFs)

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.06.17

Brazil had an entire lineup filled with stars. Unfortunately for the Selecao, Mexico had Guillermo Ochoa. The goalkeeper held the hosts of the 2014 World Cup scoreless with a masterful performance in a 0-0 tie at Estadio Castelao in Fortaleza on Tuesday.

"He was the hero tonight," Mexico defender Rafael Marquez told ESPN's John Sutcliffe shortly after the match. "He did great work tonight."

With Neymar and Oscar contributing to wave after wave of Brazil attacks, Ochoa resolutely defended his net against the onslaught. By the time the referee whistled for full, Brazil [had tallied 15 shots and 24 crosses](#) yet Ochoa still had a clean sheet.

In the 26th minute, the 28-year-old from Guadalajara, who [isn't even currently on a club team](#), let everyone know it would be an effort to remember. Ochoa made a leaping save to deny Neymar a goal, who had headed a cross from Dani Alves toward the net. Just before the ball could sneak inside the post, Ochoa came soaring in to push it clear. Brazil so narrowly missed a score on the play that ESPN showed what the goal-line technology available at the World Cup had to say about the effort.

Before the break, Ochoa was called off his line to end another Brazil foray into his penalty area. There were five yellow shirts in the box. The lone man in blue handled it.

As the second half advanced toward full time, Brazil kept knocking on the door. With crowd roaring for a goal for the home side, Ochoa kept that door closed.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/17/brazil-mexico-world-cup_n_5504880.html. Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

One Week in, Brazil's World Cup Is Making History

DATA: 2014.06.17



From any angle you look at it, there is no denial that the World Cup in Brazil is making history. As expected, Brazilians cannot talk about anything else -- they are either following the quite exciting games or the protests that are happening all over the country.

Protests have so far been smaller than people thought, but the same cannot be said of police brutality. On opening day, a group of protestors were showing their support for São Paulo underground workers who had been fired after going on strike, when policemen fired rubber bullets and tear gas, forcing them to take refuge inside the headquarters of the union. A CNN journalist and an AP photographer were also

injured. In Belo Horizonte, Agência Publica's reporter Bruno Fonseca heard testimonies of police slapping, kicking and detaining protestors.

"We were treated as dangerous criminals," said 23-year-old Cleiton Martins. "They even tried to put cuffs on our ankles."

Meanwhile, if there is someone satisfied with the World Cup, it seems to be FIFA's President Joseph Blatter. In the annual congress of the Federation, held one day before the opening of the World Cup in São Paulo, he was able to defeat a proposal by the European Federation of Football that would limit the time one could be FIFA president to eight years, and the maximum age to 75. Blatter is 78 and has been in charge for the past 16 years.

Right there on stage he announced that he would share some of the profit that FIFA made in this World Cup -- the most lucrative ever. He gave away U.S. \$200 million to the federations that are part of FIFA.

"Are you happy?" he asked from the stage. And then Blatter danced on.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/natalia-viana/brazil-world-cup-history_b_5504463.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

The Place of Afro-Brazilian Women in the World Cup

DATA: 2014.06.17

Somos um só. The commercial released by Globo, Brazil's largest communication network, begins with a pair of soccer cleats draped over a power line and ends with a large crowd cheering a soccer game in front of a television. The commercial features a series of images that render Afro-Brazilians nearly invisible. Watching it, one quickly comes to understand that -- much like the myth of racial democracy -- "We are One" is more an aspiration than a reflection of the Brazilian reality. In a nation that has long had a troubled relationship with blackness, it is perhaps no surprise that Afro-Brazilians are nearly erased from the images of exuberant *Brasileiros* enjoying the World Cup.

Brazil has a long history of constructing discourses of national unity, while simultaneously pushing their black and indigenous populations to the margins. Since preparations for the World Cup began in Brazil, there have been stories of [demolition](#) and [pacification](#) to enhance a [façade](#) of modernity and [unity](#). But behind this façade are protests, police violence, power outages, water shortages, and a general disregard for those not considered elite. As Black American scholars who have resided in Brazil over a number of years in total for our respective research, we occupy a unique position and have witnessed the antithesis of the image of Brazil that Globo and others are trying to present to the world. We have access to both worlds of the privileged and the underserved and have observed how race, gender, and class play out literally and figuratively in the shadows of the world's most global game.



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It was in Salvador, Bahia, in a *Havaianas* store that Melissa saw a display dedicated to the World Cup. Spain, England, USA and France, were displayed and below these rows, she viewed the city-specific sandal for Salvador. Each host city has its [own sandal design](#) and the soles of the sandals feature images of the major characteristics of each city. The Salvador sandal featured the architectural landscape of *Pelourinho* (an UNESCO historic site), the *Havaianas* themed ribbons likened to those found at the church of *Nosso Senhor do Bonfim*, and an adorned rubenesque woman in white headdress and clothing. In her hands she is holding acarajé, the traditional dish of Salvador. Although her skin is green and yellow, it is clear that she is a black woman -- a *baiana de acarajé*.

Baianas de acarajé are a symbolic representation of Africa in Brazil. *Acarajé* is an African derived food item made of fried ground black-eyed peas formed into fritters. Fried in *dendê* (palm oil) and made and sold on the street, *acarajé* is usually accompanied by dried shrimp, a tomato & onion salad, and a pasty condiment called *vatapá*. As a food offering for the *orixá Iansã*, *acarajé* is closely associated with the Afro-Brazilian religion *Candomblé*. Vendors of *acarajé* are almost exclusively Afro-Brazilian women, and many are *Candomblé* adherents.

Salvador, capital of the state of Bahia in the Northeast of Brazil, is known for being the most "African" city in Brazil due to its large Afro-Brazilian population and strong preservation of Afro-Brazilian culture. In Brazil, the commodification of blackness is pervasive and longstanding. The marketing of blackness is central to Bahia's place in the transnational tourism industry. For example, we can see this in the historic city center where people pay to take a picture dressed as a *baiana de acarajé* or *acapoeirista* with faux dreadlocks.

The image of an Afro-Brazilian woman on the sole of a flip-flop to be walked upon is deeply political, economically charged, and troubling. The contradictions surrounding *baianas de acarajé* in Salvador are emblematic of the persisting marginalization of black women in contemporary Brazil. Although *baianas de acarajé* are considered an integral part of Bahia's cultural patrimony, they have been [engaged in a battle](#) with FIFA over the past few years just to be allowed to sell their Bahian delicacies at (or within two kilometers of) the *Fonte Nova* stadium (so as not to compete with McDonalds, one of the sponsors). After much protest by the Association of *Baianas de Acarajé* and their supporters, [FIFA agreed to allow](#) a limited number ([six](#)) of *baianas* to sell *acarajé* inside and around the stadium in June 2013. The

images on the *Havaianas* sandal and in the correspondence of [FIFA Weekly](#) reiterate and perpetuate the historical roles to which black women have been relegated in Brazil -- the erotic/exotic and the domestic/labor.

Erica's latest project has involved speaking with black activist women based in Salvador who are fighting to claim recognition beyond domesticity and exoticism. In much of the World Cup imagery, Afro-Brazilian women are featured as erotic resources necessary to ensure a successful and fulfilling trip to Brazil. This is evident in a recent travel tip document created by FIFA for tourists to Brazil. It features [an image of two brown-skinned women](#) lying stomach-down on the beach. Scantily-clad in Brazilian bikini bottoms, the women lay watching as a group of men play an exuberant game of *futebol*. Though this image is based in Rio de Janeiro, it fits with many of the tourism advertisements Erica found in her previous research on sex tourism, in which black women's bodies are featured as an integral part of the lure of Bahia. These examples have urged black women's organizations across Brazil to organize to march on Brasília for the *Marcha das Mulheres Negras Contra o Racismo, Violência e Pelo Bem Viver* (March of Black Women against Racism, Violence and for Living Well) in March 2015. It is a step, they hope, in garnering attention for an often neglected population.

While World Cup propaganda attempts to unify the Brazilian nation under the flag of the "national religion" of *futebol*, this reinforced national unity consists of the same forces of gendered racism and inequality that continue to separate Brazil.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/melissa-creary/the-place-of-afrobrazilia_b_5501037.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

This Is How The Fashion And Soccer Worlds Collide (PHOTOS)

The Huffington Post | By [Megan Mayer](#)

DATA: 2014.06.17

We don't consider ourselves among the most rabid soccer fans, but it's proven hard not to get excited about a worldwide event that involves so many countries. It helps, perhaps, that some of our favorite supermodels have gotten in on the action.

Earlier this month, [Vogue Brazil](#) released their cover starring Gisele Bündchen and Brazilian star Neymar, and we drooled a little. We drooled a little more when Cristiano Ronaldo posed naked for [Vogue Spain](#). It also so happens that some of our other favorite supermodels just happen to be from the World Cup's host country.

Ahead of Tuesday's Brazil versus Mexico match, we've rounded up the Brazilian supermodels who are showing their support on Instagram.

FOTOS

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/17/models-world-cup_n_5503013.html.
Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

World Cup Stadium Stairs Wobble Under Fan Weight (VIDEO)

AP | By ALAN CLENDENNING

DATA: 2014.06.17

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Video of a staircase most people use to get to and from Rio's famed Maracana stadium shows the structure built atop scaffolding wobbling under the weight of fans who attended the World Cup game between Argentina and Bosnia over the weekend.

Fans of various nationalities said Tuesday that they were scared it might come crashing down.

The footage shot by a Brazilian photographer showed people packed on the staircase of wooden steps as it swayed, grabbing hand rails to support themselves as they headed via their only exit to a concrete ramp leading to a subway station after the game.

"When people walk on it the wood moves, so with thousands of people walking up there, there could be an accident," said Jorge Martinez, a Mexican systems engineer who used the stairs to leave Sunday night's game.

The Rio de Janeiro state government issued a statement saying the staircase was inspected following complaints, reinforced and then re-inspected again Tuesday to ensure fan safety.

But fans who used it when it wobbled questioned why a more permanent staircase wasn't constructed out of concrete to ensure their safety. On the other side of Maracana, a separate entrance for VIPs is all concrete, Juan Miranda of Chile said as he sat on the wooden staircase trying to buy tickets for Wednesday's game between Chile and Spain. He said he saw construction workers soldering the scaffolding holding up the wooden staircase Tuesday morning.

"You can see that VIP ramp and it's real good, but over here where almost everyone goes in, the entrance and exit is defective and unsafe," said Miranda, an electrician. "There isn't even any information about its capacity. Tomorrow there's going to be a sea of people here so I'm going to arrive early to be safe."

Maracana has six seating sections and all but one require fans leaving the subway to cross a lengthy concrete ramp and then descend via the staircase about two flights to the ground so they can enter the stadium. When fans leave, they have to repeat the journey by getting to the ramp from the staircase.

The video was shot by Paula Kossatz, who was taking pictures and video of protests outside the stadium during the game and climbed the stairs to the ramp to get footage from a higher location. She then trained her camera on the wobbly staircase as thousands of fans emerged from the stadium, with hundreds at a time heading up the staircase.

Dipendu Biswas, a banker from India, said the staircase "was shaking the whole time" when he went up it after the game.

Biswas said he was scared it might fall under the weight of fans but said it was the only bad infrastructure experience he's had at the World Cup after seeing games in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

"It's the only defect I've seen so far," he said.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/17/world-cup-stadium-stairs-wobble_n_5504876.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Conan Learns The Truth About Brazil's World Cup Problems

The Huffington Post | By [Bill Bradley](#)

DATA: 2014.06.18

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GFPuTgoZQ-g>

The [protests and problems](#) surrounding the World Cup have been widely publicized, so Brazil's "director of PR" for the event appeared on "[Conan](#)" to set the record straight.

You have to admit there are some valid points here. Apparently, angry protesters are actually just kids trying to get concert tickets, and reports of wasteful spending are misinformed because they don't consider the possibility of repurposing abandoned stadiums as nightclubs for snakes.

Check out the rest of the explanation above.

"Conan" airs weeknights at 11:00 p.m. ET on TBS.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/18/conan-brazil-world-cup_n_5508911.html. Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

The Catholic Cup: Brazil 2014

DATA: 2014.06.18



On one level the World Cup in Brazil resembles lived religion with fans as ecstatic worshipers at the cathedrals that are the massive soccer stadiums. But on another level, the current games to crown the quadrennial world champion couldn't be more Catholic. Most obviously, the host nation, Brazil, is home to largest Catholic population on earth, and one of its most iconic symbols is Christ the Redeemer commissioned by the Church in Rio de Janeiro in the 1930s. Another Catholic country and soccer powerhouse, Italy, committed near sacrilege when RAI TV dressed the gargantuan Brazilian statue in Italy's instantly recognizable blue soccer jersey. The Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro is suing the Italian TV station for millions of dollars since the iconic Christ was photoshopped and flashed across the small screen without diocesan permission.

Brazil is also home to the world's largest Pentecostal population, but their relative absence from the Cup reinforces its Catholic tenor. In fact, the country's second largest Pentecostal denomination, the Universal Church of the Kingdom of God has called for a boycott on watching the Cup as part of a forty day "Fast of Jesus," which started just two days before opening game day. While there are five Evangelical players on the Brazilian squad many Protestants in the host nation and throughout Latin America are repulsed by the "ungodly" atmosphere at many games that often include heaving drinking, fights and even occasional murders, such as that of a Brazilian referee who was recently decapitated.

Beyond Brazil, the Cup is essentially a contest between Latin America and Europe in which the predominantly Catholic countries stand out. In Latin America only Uruguay and Honduras are no longer Catholic-majority nations. Mexico, home to the world's second largest Catholic population, and Colombia, historically one of the most devout nations, bring fans who ask the Holy Child of Miracles, among other saints, to aid in victory on the pitch. And of course, the dramatic novelty at this World Cup, is a Latin American pope who is an ardent fan of Argentine soccer. He's promised Brazilians to remain neutral in his prayers, but I'm sure we would all forgive him for an extra word with the Virgin of Lujan (the Argentine patroness) on behalf of star player Messi and company.

Although two European nations that aren't predominantly Catholic, Germany and the Netherlands, have played the best soccer so far, the participation of historically Catholic nations adds to the influence of the Roman version of the faith. Current champion Spain, and traditional powerhouses Italy, France, and

Portugal don't have many of the Latin American style fans who ask the saints to perform miracles on the field, such as the Argentine star's, Maradona, infamous "hand of God" goal against England in which he pushed the ball into the net with his hand behind the back of the referee. While fans from these countries generally don't bring an active Catholicism to the Cup, their enthusiastic participation in the carnivalesque atmosphere that prevails during the month of the games adds to the Catholic vibe of the championship tournament in Brazil. Carnival itself, of course, is a specifically Catholic festivity, which was brought to Brazil by the Portuguese.

In addition to the Catholic flavor of the Cup, the event itself is eminently catholic (with a small "c") in that it is the most universal of games played by the great majority of the world. As an American who started playing in middle school in the 1970s when soccer was just beginning in the U.S., I always feel a great connection to the rest of the world through this, the most global of sports. Married to a Mexican woman and having lived and studied in Brazil, I'm fortunate to have three teams to root for. Hopefully Team USA won't make an early exit, as notoriously predicted by coach Klinsmann, but if they do I'll probably be left with at least one of the two largest Catholic countries, Brazil and Mexico, to cheer on to victory.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/r-andrew-chesnut/the-catholic-cup-brazil-2_b_5506506.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

The World's Sexiest Women Are From Brazil, Sexiest Men Are From (Surprise!) Australia

The Huffington Post | By [Suzy Strutner](#)

DATA: 2014.06.18



Just ask [Woody Allen](#): a little foreign fling is the hands-down *best* part of traveling.

Travel dating website [MissTravel](#) asked members -- both men and women -- to rate the nationalities they find sexiest in a dating partner. The answers revealed a preference for women from South America

(Brazil's got more than just [hot soccer](#)) and men from Down Under, with sexiness found in countries everywhere between.

Are YOU headed to one of the sexiest places on Earth this summer?

The sexiest nationalities for men:

10. Dutch
9. Canadian
8. Brazilian
7. Irish
6. American
5. Spanish
4. Scottish
3. British
2. Italian
1. Australian

The sexiest nationalities for women:

10. Canadian
9. South African
8. Bulgarian
7. Australian
6. Spanish
5. Filipina
4. British
3. Colombian
2. Russian
1. Brazilian

...and if you fail to find a romantic partner on the road, remember: [a "sexy" trip with your friends](#) can be just as steamy.

NOTE: While MissTravel's results include "British" men, it should be noted that Scottish men are indeed also British.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/18/the-sexiest-men-in-the-world_n_5502999.html. Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

This Is How A Blind And Deaf Brazil Fan Experiences The World Cup

The Huffington Post | By [Isaac Saul](#)

DATA: 2014.06.18

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TK2AgzBBvKw>

No vision? No problem. No hearing? No worries.

When it comes to soccer, Carlos finds a way to enjoy the game. In a recent YouTube video uploaded by [Hélio Surdos](#), the blind and deaf friend of Surdos is seen experiencing the World Cup game in a very unique way.

According to a translation of the video description:

On 6/11, I woke up in the morning with the desire to call my friend Carlos (who is blind and deaf) to watch the opening of the World Cup, but I needed some adaptations so that he could understand better! Beyond brail books, we (Regiane and me) also opted for tactile communication to convey some information: fouls, cards, teams and shirt numbers of players.



The video is about 12 minutes long, but to see Carlos experience a goal for Brazil, skip ahead to the ten-minute mark.

You might want to grab your tissues, though.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/18/blind-deaf-brazil-fan-world-cup-video_n_5504983.html. Acesso em: 05 de set. 2014.

Why So Many Empty Seats At The World Cup? FIFA Says No-Show Fans Are The Cause

AP

DATA: 2014.06.18

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — FIFA says no-show fans explain why just one of the first 14 World Cup matches played to a full stadium.

Only Argentina's 2-1 win over Bosnia-Herzegovina had 100 percent attendance, with 74,738 spectators at Maracana Stadium on Sunday.

Brazil's opening win against Croatia had 436 no-shows in Itaquerao Stadium, Sao Paulo. It was 99.3 percent full.

Television pictures show patches of empty lower-tier seats at most matches.

The best match had the highest rate of unclaimed seats: A 92.8 percent turnout for the Netherlands beating Spain 5-1 in Salvador on Friday.

FIFA spokeswoman Delia Fischer says fans are not offering tickets for sale through FIFA's website.

Fischer says "most are uncollected tickets because people who have not been coming to the match have not put them on the resale platform."

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/18/fifa-empty-seats-world-cup-fans_n_5509149.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

A Newbie's Guide on Who to Cheer for at the 2014 World Cup

DATA: 2014.06.19

Hey, American person watching the world cup in a pub wearing Engalnd gear! How fun is this fancy thing called the World Cup? Pretty cool, huh? Yeah, I'm into it too. But you know what's lame? You. You're cheering for England? What the hell is wrong with you? Christ, you're embarrassing us in front the rest of the world. Put down the cross of St. George for a moment, and listen up. Rooting for a team from another country over your own doesn't make you worldly, it just makes you annoying. The Queen isn't going to knight you for cheering for their soccer team, you aren't going to get a pat on the back from Stephen Fry, or a degree in Wizarding from Hogwarts.

Quit embarrassing yourself and us, and just follow these simple rules:

1. Cheer for your home country.

Do you live in America? Do you work in America? If America were destroyed by Islamofascists would you lose more than 50 percent of the people you know? Then you root for the country that paves your roads and provides you with the second highest standard of living in the world, asshat. If you miss out on the collective joy of another Landon Donovan-esque moment during the cup because you were too busy rooting for for your "Favourite" Arsena/Man-United/Chelsea player, you need a swift kick in the fish and chips, if you get my drift.

Once your home country is eliminated...

2. Cheer your heritage.

America rules! It rules so much that we allowed a bunch of foreigners to be a part of it. Once America is eliminated, if you still give two shits, you are allowed to root for whatever foreign country your descendants fled from to be a part of The Land of The Free and The Home of The Brave. So If your family is from Mexico, then root for Mexico. If you are Italian, you root for Italy. If you are generic "white" you take a stab at it by using your last name. "Liking" a country is not a good enough excuse. You can't be a fan of England because you like Monty Python or really "get" Ricky Gervais. Look, we ALL love *Faulty Towers*.

Once your heritage is eliminated...

3. Cheer against your enemy.

Historically, this would mean we are always against Germany, Japan, Iran, North Korea, any countries who were formerly Eastern Block, Ghana, and guess who? The bullies of the soccer world, ENGLAND. France has always been an ally. We have never been at war with France. In fact, France helped us beat ENGLAND. The British burned down the White House for God's sake! The White House! It sure isn't French petroleum ruining the gulf, and you're still rooting for their national team?! Does your dumb snobbery know no decency?

Once everyone else has been eliminated....

4. Cheer for Brazil

Brazil is fun, sexy, hosting this whole party, and may win the World Cup, so at this point, back a winner. It is a fact that everyone who backs Brazil during the World Cup gets laid if they win, so I see this as a win/win.

Go Team USA!

USA! USA! USA! USA!

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/alf-lamont/a-newbies-guide-on-who-to_b_5511303.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Brazil Coach Luiz Felipe "Big Phil" Scolari Has His Own World Cup Agenda

DATA: 2014.06.20



With two games under its belt, Brazil has one ugly victory and one maddening tie. The victory, against Croatia, was marred by an own-goal and an egregious dive in the penalty box. The tie, against Mexico, revealed a surprisingly stodgy Brazilian team. Brazilian top brass are panicking: it is widely believed that only a sixth World Cup championship will persuade Brazilian citizens that hosting the event was worth the trouble and expense, buttressing national pride and confirming Brazil as the country of *futebol*.

In other words, Big Phil has them right where he wants them. Coach Luiz Felipe "Felipão" (Big Phil) Scolari has made an illustrious career of galvanizing overmatched squads, instilling us-against-the-world passion to silence detractors and win championships. The challenges of this World Cup play to his strengths. Understanding Big Phil explains why Brazil remains a favorite, despite shortcomings on the field.

Two moments exemplify Big Phil's approach. The first occurred in the locker room of Palmeiras, from São Paulo, when Big Phil was coaching that team through the semifinals of the 2000 South American club championship. In a post-game address secretly recorded by reporters, he fumed about the namby-pamby play of his squad in the first of a two-game contest against Corinthians, a cross-town rival led by the dazzling Edílson: "How is it possible that on *my team*, no one stepped up to spit on Edílson?" He then urged his players to kick, elbow and "eat the ears off" the opposition in the upcoming game. His players took the advice to heart, beating Corinthians in a bruising rematch and moving onto the final.

The second came after Portugal's victory over England on penalty kicks in the quarter finals of the 2006 World Cup. Big Phil, coaching Portugal, was the first to storm the field after Cristiano Ronaldo's

winning kick, leading his players in an impromptu celebratory conga line. The first moment captures Big Phil's willingness to get ugly and play dirty, his drive to win at all costs. The second captures his enthusiasm: he is emotionally closer to his players than any other big-time coach. He instills in them a belief that they can -- they *must* -- win against all odds, and in return they give him everything they have.

Big Phil does not disdain talent when it is available. Coaching Brazil to victory in the 2002 World Cup, he had Ronaldo, Rivaldo and Ronaldinho at his disposal, and he opted for an unorthodox alignment of three defenders, five midfielders and two attackers, emphasizing creativity over aggressive tackling. Edílson was one of those creative midfielders -- no hard feelings on either side.

But he is at his best coaching teams with more spirit than talent. He rose to prominence coaching Grêmio, a club team from Porto Alegre, in the mid-1990s. Big Phil molded a middling squad into the toughest out in Brazilian soccer, winning several national and South American titles and taking Grêmio to the finals of the World Club Championship.

The current Brazil team has much in common with those Grêmio sides. Neymar notwithstanding, this is one of the least talented Brazil squads in memory. But it is already playing with more grit and cohesion than the star-studded teams of 2006 and 2010. And it bears noting that, technically, at least, Brazil has not yet yielded a goal to the opposition.

Brazil still has plenty of firepower, and it is playing at home, under the gaze of scandalously favorable referees -- so far, at least. But in Big Phil's world it is more important to feel like an underdog than actually to be an underdog. After the Mexico game, his players are probably feeling hungry and defiant, with a chip on their shoulders. As they watch Dutch and German highlights, they must recognize that they won't win this Cup on style. That is just the way Big Phil wants it. And it may be their only chance.

Disponível em: <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/bryan-mccann/brazil-coach-luiz-felipe-1-b-5514911.html>. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Targeting Fans: Jihadists Get World Cup Fever

DATA: 2014.06.22

It's not just soccer fans whose football fever soars during a World Cup. So does that of militant Islamists and jihadists with deadly consequences. Scores of fans have been killed since this month's kick-off of the Cup in attacks in Iraq, [Kenya](#) and [Nigeria](#).

The attacks by the likes of the Islamic state in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), Al Shabab in Somalia and Boko Haram appear to have become a World Cup fixture with similar random slaughter having occurred during the 2010 tournament in South Africa.

They reflect the diversity of opinion among jihadists on the merits of soccer as well as a degree of opportunism among all jihadists, irrespective of their attitude towards the beautiful game, in exploiting its popularity whether by seeking to maximise publicity by targeting fans during the tournament or using it as a recruitment tool.

The attacks occurred against the backdrop of a series of statements and fatwas, religious opinions, by militant clerics, often Salafis who seek to emulate to the degree possible 7th century life at the time of the Prophet Mohammed and his immediate successors who are not jihadists, condemning soccer as an infidel game that is intended to divert the faithful from their religious obligations or create divisiveness.

What amounts to an anti-World Cup campaign remains however an uphill battle for anti-soccer jihadists and Salafis in the Middle East and Africa, a region that is as passionate about the game as it is about its adherence in whatever form to Islamic beliefs. [The Saudi Gazette](#) reported that Saudi families in the run-up to the holy month of Ramadan that starts next week were preoccupied with balancing their shopping needs with ensuring that they don't miss a World Cup match.

In stark contrast to four years ago, when the Saudi clergy rolled out in front of cafes where men gathered to watch World Cup matches mobile mosques on the backs of trucks to ensure that fans performed their daily prayers at the obligatory time, malls in Jeddah and facilities associated with the Jeddah Ghair Festival have this year set up screens broadcasting games as they are played in Brazil.

Pictures distributed by ISIL of Iraqi soldiers summarily executed in Tikrit last week show men who often unsuccessfully donned soccer jerseys, some with the images of German Turkish player Mesut Ozil or Sweden's Zlatan Ibrahimovic who is of Bosnian extraction to escape the jihadist advance. In a morbid gesture, ISIS sent a video link of the beheading of an off-duty policeman to the Twitter hashtags #WorldCup and #Worldcup 2014 with the words: "This is our ball...it is made of skin."

A café in the Kenyan coastal town of Mpeketoni where fans had gathered this week to watch a World Cup match was among the targets of Al Shabab gunmen who killed 49 people in attacks on several targets in the town. The attack was reminiscent of the bombing in 2010 of two sites in the Ugandan capital of Kampala where fans had come together to enjoy the Cup's final.

Similarly, the group which at the time controlled substantial chunks of Somalia had threatened to execute anyone found watching World Cup matches on television. Somali players and sports journalists have been targeted by Al Shabab in the four years between the South Africa and Brazil World Cups. The Kampala bombings prompted the US embassy in the Ugandan capital to this month warn Americans to avoid soccer-viewing venues.

Nigerian police marked the opening of this month's World Cup with a warning that owners of bars, video halls and mass open-air soccer-screening venues and fans should be vigilant against potential attacks by Boko Haram. Authorities in Adamawa and Plateau states and the Federal Capital Territory went a step further by banning screenings of World Cup matches in public venues. Like elsewhere in Africa, those venues are the only way for fans who can't afford cable television subscriptions to see World Cup games and other major soccer matches live.

At least 21 fans were killed and 27 others injured barely a week after the security measures were announced when Boko Haram bombed a venue in Damaturu where fans had gathered to watch the match between Brazil and Mexico. A bombing a week before the announcement in Mubi in Adamawa state killed another 14 fans. Three people were killed last month in an attack on a soccer viewing venue in

Jos, the capital of Plateau state and two people died in April when gunmen opened fire on a soccer-viewing venue in Yobe state.

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Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/james-dorsey/targeting-fans-jihadists_b_5518839.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

USA Soccer Fans Showing Up In Force In Brazil

AP | By BRETT MARTEL

DATA: 2014.06.22



RECIFE, Brazil (AP) — Some wanted to play soccer barefoot on the beach with Brazilians, experiencing for themselves those romanticized images they'd seen on TV. Others dreamed of attending meaningful games in the homeland of Pele, soaking up the passion for the game permeating not just the stadiums, but every corner of every neighborhood.

If they could do that, maybe tip back a few caipirinhas, munch on coxinhas, take a dip in the south Atlantic, and cheer on the U.S. national team, what a trip it would be.

Brazil turned out to be the perfect place for the traveling American fan base to come into its own at the World Cup — to gather festively before games on foreign soil and take over arenas during matches.

"Huge party! It was awesome," Miami resident Katie McCrath said of a gathering hosted by the booster club American Outlaws before Monday's tournament opener for the U.S., a 2-1 triumph over Ghana in Natal. "They filled the streets."

They filled a large part of the stadium, too.

"That was one of the really neat things about the first game — hearing the national anthem and it almost feeling like a home game," midfielder Kyle Beckerman said as the U.S. prepared for its next match Sunday against Portugal in Manaus. "Being far away and having all those fans there for us was just an amazing feeling."

South America's largest country is one in which influences from Europe, Africa and the Americas are mixed in a tropical climate and on bountiful land with stunning scenery. That demographic, geographic and cultural cocktail gives Brazil an exotic appeal to travelers worldwide.

Guests at Brazilian hotels often awake to breakfast spreads of tropical fruit unavailable at home. They curb mid-day hunger with fried dumplings of ground chicken called coxinhas at snack huts by the beach, and wash them down with caipirinhas, fruity cocktails featuring cachaca, a fiery spirit made from sugar cane juice.

Combine all that with Brazil's renowned enthusiasm for "o jogo bonito," or the beautiful game, and the 2014 World Cup becomes a two-for-one bucket-list opportunity for fans across the globe. Americans have seized it in force.

According to FIFA, more than 200,000 tickets for games in Brazil were purchased by U.S. residents. While a chunk of those residents surely have ancestry in soccer-loving countries like Mexico, that figure ranked second among all nations worldwide, behind only the host country.

The crowd in Natal was laced with red, white and blue. Chants of "I believe that we will win," a common U.S. soccer cheer, thundered throughout the arena. The stars and stripes waved in seemingly every section.

"We had heard that there was a ton Americans, so we were anticipating that," American goalkeeper Tim Howard said. "And it was fun for once just to have the upper hand."

Among the fans in Natal was Greg Conley of Boston, who's been to every World Cup since 1990, when he saw the U.S. play in Florence, Italy. Back then, he recalled, Americans in the stands consisted of a smattering of college-age fans who happened to be in Europe, or family and friends of team members.

Excluding 1994, when the World Cup came to the States, Conley said the game in Natal marked "the first time I saw the U.S. fan base dominate — and that's the correct word — a stadium, as well as outside the stadium and the vicinity of the stadium in the hours leading up to the game and after the game."

The American Outlaws use social media to promote pregame gatherings. Katie McCrath went with her husband, Steve, a soccer coach at Barry University. The throng at the pizza place picked for the rally was too thick to get near the door.

"As an American to be there, seeing all those people, all that energy, it was unbelievable," she said.

Former U.S. goalkeeper Kasey Keller, now a soccer analyst for ESPN, said a 2006 World Cup match in Kaiserslautern, Germany, between the U.S. and Italy was the first time he could recall a noticeable pro-American crowd at a World Cup game overseas.

He figured the showing in Brazil would be unprecedented — not simply because soccer's popularity continues to rise in the U.S.

"What limited history (Americans) know of the game, Brazil carries huge weight and it's a country where you can go hang out on the beach," Keller said.

That is precisely what Conley has done. The 50-year-old, who plays recreational soccer back home, made his World Cup base in Olinda, near the host city of Recife, because he hoped to get into a pickup game on the beach.

On Thursday, he waited in the sand behind a net for the better part of an hour, shagging loose balls until he was finally picked to join a team. Afterward, he said he'd experienced the soccer equivalent of playing pickup basketball on an outdoor court in New York City — something he'd done in college.

"One of my main objectives was to play soccer on the beach with locals during the World Cup," Conley said, his feet sore but his face beaming. "It worked out fantastic. I got my jogo bonito experience."

AP Sports Writers Janie McCauley and Ron Blum in Sao Paulo contributed to this report.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/22/usa-fans-brazil-world-cup_n_5519523.html. Acesso em: 05 de set. 2014.

12 Powerful Photos That Will Change The Way You Look At The World Cup

The Huffington Post | By [Kevin Short](#)

DATA: 2014.06.24

These photos say it all.

The World Cup in Brazil this month is shining a global spotlight on the nation's wealth gap and mounting social unrest over government services. Despite the fact that Brazil is the unofficial capital of soccer, a whopping 61 percent of its people say that hosting the World Cup is bad for the country, [according to a Pew poll](#).

With [more than \\$11 billion spent](#) on the World Cup, many Brazilians are wondering where else that money could have gone.

Here are 12 of the most striking photos that show some of the conditions and controversies in the World Cup's host country:



A mural by Brazilian street artist Paulo Ito on the side of a schoolhouse in São Paulo.



A man wears a Brazilian national jersey as he walks across a polluted stream in a Rio de Janeiro slum.



A tent camp in São Paulo that is home to roughly 1,500 people from the Workers Without a Roof Movement, which is protesting the lack of affordable housing in the region. Brazil has a serious housing shortage: The nation needs 5.24 million more homes, [according to the Institute of Applied Economic Research](#).



Taken during the Confederation's Cup tournament in Brazil last year, this photo illustrating wealth inequality was dubbed "the two faces of Brazil."



A.Sigal and B.Shanti from the German artist collective "Captain Borderline" created this street art installation. In an email to The Huffington Post, A.Shanti explained that the piece was put up across the street from a police station in Rio, and that onlookers were "very happy about the work, because it really reflects the situation in Brazil right now."



This second work by A.Sigal and B.Shanti is located Rio de Janeiro's city center. The painting suggests the burden of hosting the World Cup for the average Brazilian.



A performer raises a Brazilian flag covered in fake blood in the city of Belo Horizonte. He was paying tribute to the Brazilian workers who died during the construction of World Cup stadiums.



This street art piece was created by Joga Bonito and posted to his Flickr account.



Protesters block a street in Curitiba, Brazil, during a match on June 16. Their sign asks who benefits from the World Cup.



Residents protest in a slum in Rio de Janeiro in May in an attempt to pressure the government to allocate more money to public services.



The ILO's global [campaign](#), which was not targeted at the World Cup or Brazil specifically, intends to raise awareness for the 168 million children worldwide who are subject to child labor. Three million of those children live in Brazil, [according to Gary Stahl](#), a UNICEF representative.



A demonstrator wearing a Brazilian flag wades through the reflection pool outside the Brazilian Congress in June 2013 to demand that 10 percent of the country's GDP be spent on public education. The protest was one of several in Brazil in June that began as opposition to transportation fare hikes, then expanded to a list of causes including anger at high taxes, poor services and high World Cup spending, before coalescing around the issue of rampant government corruption. (AP Photo/Eraldo Peres)

If you're wondering about the underlying causes behind this unrest, check out this documentary by Vice News:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fTW1ePYoV7Q>

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/24/world-cup-photos_n_5511834.html.
Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

Amid Backdrop Of World Cup, New Homeless Camp With 800 Residents Reveals Stark Inequality

The Huffington Post | By [Robbie Couch](#)

DATA: 2014.06.24

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LHvvyh3wHuk>

If you haven't heard, some Brazilians are *not* happy about the World Cup in their own backyard.

The host country [has spent an estimated \\$11.3 billion](#) on the event, according to Reuters. Meanwhile, [one out of every five Brazilians lives in poverty](#), and considerable gaps in health care show a stark contrast between the largest South American country and the developed world: Brazil, for instance, has only 1.7 doctors per 1,000 people, compared to 2.4 doctors per 1,000 in the U.S., Philly.com reported.

["How are we going to spend millions building stadiums](#), and our people don't have hospitals or schools?" Lindolfo Neto, a Brazilian sports shop owner in Philadelphia said to the outlet. "I'm not excited for the World Cup in Brazil."

In Sao Paulo, where World Cup matches [will be played](#) throughout the tournament, you do not need look far to see astounding social inequalities. Just steps away from high-end shopping and luxury apartment flats towering above an affluent neighborhood rests a lot on which approximately 800 homeless people have illegally built makeshift shelter. According to eNCA, [many of these people are employed](#). But Sao Paulo's low minimum wage requirement, coupled with the city's rising cost of living, has left many struggling residents with limited options.

["The majority of us here get 700 to 900 \[reals \(\\$314 to \\$404\)\] a month.](#)" one woman said in the video produced by eNCA. "How are we going to live off that? How are we going to have our own homes, a dignified place to call home?"

Brazil's Homeless Workers Movement, a group supporting the 800 disenfranchised people living in the lot, is the same organization behind a [10,000-person rally near Corinthians Stadium](#), the Sao Paulo World Cup location, that took place earlier this month, the BBC reported. Peaceful protesters demanded prioritizing health and education spending over lavish athletic investments. The rally was reminiscent of similar protests last year, when [more than 1 million people took to the streets of major Brazilian cities](#) to voice frustrations against the World Cup and upcoming 2016 Olympics in Rio de Janeiro.

While some may argue protesters got it all wrong -- [Brazil's government has spent nearly \\$200 in health and education programs](#) for every dollar spent on World Cup stadiums, according to Forbes -- it's hard to turn a blind eye to the approximate [250,000 people evicted from their homes](#) due to skyrocketing rent in areas close to World Cup stadiums, Al Jazeera reported.

["We don't want to see a tragedy."](#) Neto told Philly.com regarding protests at the World Cup. "But we like to see our people waking up to the problems."

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/24/brazil-world-cup-homeless-camp_n_5522873.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Brazil Does Not Want Soccer Fans At Home To Hear This Annoying Noise (VIDEO)

The Huffington Post | By [Arman Walia](#)

DATA: 2014.06.24

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ceRx64gsvQ>

Take a moment to appreciate those noises you hear -- the chants of the crowd, the referee's whistle, maybe even the chatter amongst the players and coaches -- while watching games during the 2014 World Cup. Take a moment and appreciate that those noises are audible instead of the blare of vuvuzelas -- or the rattle of the caxirola.

The 2010 World Cup in South Africa was filled with the expected suspense and excitement but also the drone from those South African horns. Before the 2014 World Cup kicked off in Brazil, the government took steps to make sure its homegrown noisemaker didn't make headlines like the vuvuzela. Brazil's Ministry of Justice [barred the use of the caxirola in stadiums where World Cup matches](#) are held. The percussion instrument was created by Brazilian songwriter and producer Carlinhos Brown. A palm-sized container filled with small particles, it has a grip that looks unsettlingly like brass knuckles and rattles when shaken.

Thank you, Brazil, for having our backs -- and ears.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/24/caxirola-world-cup-brazil-ban_n_5461932.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

World Cup Photo Diary: Fan Fest!

DATA: 2014.06.24

We celebrated Fan Fest in Copacabana on Monday. Fan Fest are official FIFA spaces where the public can watch games. The crowds were massive and while there was expected to be a large demonstration against the World Cup, it never materialized. Don't forget to watch me on Univision every day to get more information on what's happening behind the scenes at the games!

Early in the day on Monday during Fan Fest:



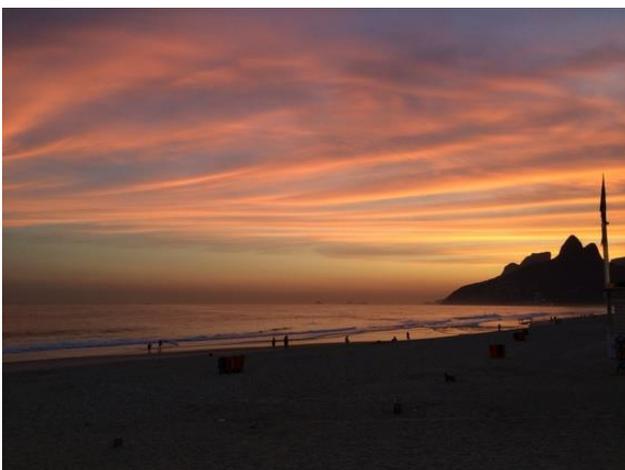
The crowds continued to get larger and larger as the day went on:



More than 2000 Police and military in the streets of Copacabana to protect the Fan Fest attendees watching the Brazil game on the beach tonight:



Incredible sunset over Ipanema Beach in Rio:



Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/raul-de-molina/world-cup-photo-diary-fan_b_5524148.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Ghana Flying \$3 Million In Cash To Brazil For World Cup Team

AP | By STEVE DOUGLAS and GERALD IMRAY

DATA: 2014.06.25



BRASILIA, Brazil (AP) — Ghana's cash-strapped football association has asked for an advance on the \$8 million prize money it is guaranteed from the World Cup to pay outstanding debts to players.

FIFA said Wednesday that Ghana's request was "under evaluation."

FIFA's statement appeared to contradict Ghana's deputy sports minister, who said that as much as \$3 million in cash would be flown into Brazil from the West African nation to finally pay the bonuses to unhappy players and avert a possible player strike.

It wasn't clear how Ghana would bring such a large amount of cash into the country without declaring it and paying tax on it in line with Brazilian law.

World Cup prize money — which ranges in Brazil from \$8 million for being knocked out in the group stage to \$35 million for winning the title — is normally paid after the tournament.

The Ghana Football Association insisted that the problem had been resolved after intervention by Ghanaian President John Dramani Mahama, who had spoken to players and guaranteed they would get their money by Wednesday afternoon, the GFA said.

Yet FIFA hasn't yet made a decision on handing over any prize money to Ghana in advance.

The bonus row seriously disrupted Ghana's preparations for its decisive Group G game against Portugal on Thursday, although Ghana midfielder Christian Atsu dismissed fears the team would boycott its final group game in Brasilia, which the Ghanaians need to win to stand any chance of reaching the second round.

"We are not going to say we are not going to play because of the money," Atsu said. "We love our nation and we are going to play for our nation."

Ghana coach Kwesi Appiah said he had been having "sleepless nights" over the issue which came to a head Tuesday when the players and team management had a meeting instead of conducting a training session. President Mahama "personally spoke to the players" to assure them they would receive the money, the Ghana Football Association said in a statement. Ghana's players trained as scheduled Wednesday in Brasilia.

"The management and the government are trying to sort it out and everything will be sorted out in two or three hours' time," Appiah said. "They should have received it before the start of the competition but it's being solved now and we are really focused on the game now."

Players were going to receive the money in cash because "the practice in Ghana has always been paying the money in cash," Appiah said.

Asked what the players will do with the appearance fees — reportedly between \$75,000 and \$100,000 each — if they received them in cash, midfielder Atsu said: "I think we will keep it in our bags and we'll just lock them. And we will transfer the money to our accounts."

Coach Appiah wouldn't give an exact figure for the appearance fees owed to the players, saying: "I would be a bad person ... the players would kill me if I said."

Brazilian officials said bringing in \$3 million in cash and not declaring it to authorities would be illegal and the entire amount could be confiscated. Individuals cannot bring in more than \$4,500 each without having it subject to taxes, said Brazil's Federal Police, who enforce custom and immigration laws.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/25/ghana-flying-3-million-cash-world-cup_n_5531284.html. Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

Middle East Fights Propaganda Wars on World Cup Sidelines

DATA: 2014.06.25

This year's World Cup is not just about soccer -- at least not as far as the Middle East and North Africa is concerned. For Iran and Algeria, the region's only two teams competing among the 32 finalists in Brazil, it is about projection on the global stage and equating soccer prowess with national strength. For others in the region, the World Cup is one more round in long-standing political battles and propaganda wars.

Israel, often the target of these wars, appears to be emerging rather unscathed from the Brazil round. Beyond successfully fending off, at least for now, Palestinian attempts to have its membership in world soccer body FIFA suspended, it has fared reasonably well in its efforts to equate opposition to Israeli policy with anti-Jewish sentiment and position itself as an island of rationality in a sea of insanity.

In doing so, it has benefitted from expressions of pro-Nazi and fascist sentiment by Eastern European fans, the at times intertwining of legitimate anti-Israel sentiment with anti-Semitism and conspiracy theories, and jihadist advances in Syria and Iraq.

In some ways, Israel was kicking into an open goal with Croatian fans carrying neo-Nazi banners during their national team's match against Russia and the showing of the coat of arms of Croatia's World War Two-era fascist government that collaborated with the Nazi during its game against Brazil.

The right-wing, racist Croatian sentiment was not dissimilar to remarks made by a Sudanese cleric in a Friday sermon in a Khartoum mosque. The cleric asserted that the Jews were responsible for scandal-ridden FIFA's ills. Citing The Protocols of the Elders of Zion, an anti-Semitic 19th tract that alleges a Jewish conspiracy to achieve global domination, he described soccer balls as balls of deprivation that were designed to distract Muslim youth from their faith according his reading of

Ironically, the imam was reverting back to the notion that Israel was at the roots of the Middle East and North Africa's multiple problems -- a notion that has all but been discredited by popular Arab revolts in recent years sparked by the failure of Arab autocracy, including its inability to resolve the Palestinian problem.

The notion of an all-powerful Israel pulling the strings in the Middle East and North Africa is not restricted to the East European fringe or representatives of militant Islam. One journalist tweeted that "damning proof surfaces of the Zionist-Imperialist conspiracy behind Iran's loss" against Argentina in its second World Cup encounter in Brazil. The match was widely seen as one that Iran narrowly lost on the pitch but secured off-pitch by winning the hearts and minds of the spectators in Belo Horizonte's Mineirao Stadium and across the globe.

The journalist's evidence: a picture of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu dressed in an Israel jersey standing alongside Argentine soccer star Leonard Messi. To be fair, it was not immediately clear whether the journalist's target was Israel or Mr. Messi for whom he appeared to have little empathy. In another tweet, the journalist distributed a picture of the soccer star with a prominent Saudi under the headline: 'Messi revealed with Wahabbi paymasters planning for Iran match,' a reference to the increasingly open anti-Iranian, anti-Muslim Brotherhood Israeli-Saudi alliance.

Meanwhile, while Israelis, Palestinians and other were trading barbs, residents of southern Lebanon were tuning into Israeli satellite television to watch World Cup matches because the Lebanese broadcast rights were held by a Qatari company that was charging \$180 for access.

The company dropped the fee after the issue was debated in the Lebanese cabinet. The discussion highlighted the sectarian divide wracking the Middle East. Against the backdrop of civil war in Syria and Lebanon, Shiite militia Hezbollah refused to share its cracking of the Qatari television access code with its Sunni counterparts.

It also highlighted the importance of the World Cup as an opportunity for governments to distract public attention from unpopular policies. In Lebanon, the stakes are particularly high with the country being a prime candidate for escalating sectarian tension in the wake of the violence in Iraq and Syria.

Sunni-Shiite tensions have flared in the northern city of Tripoli since the eruption of civil war in Syria more than three years ago, forcing the Lebanese army to separate the two communities. Similarly, a string of bombings have rocked Lebanon, the last one allegedly targeting a Lebanese security chief earlier this week.

A report published during the World Cup by the Palestine Football Association (PFA) and Palestinian NGO Nonviolence International that documents systematic Israeli obstruction of the development of Palestinian soccer raised the polemics of the Israeli-Palestinian propaganda war to a more serious level.

The 45-page report authored by Mariabruna Jennings and edited by prominent Palestinian lawyer Jonathan Kutub and Susan Shalabi-Molano, a PFA and Asian Football Confederation (AFC) board member, details Israeli measures, including restrictions on movement of players and officials, violence against players, the prevention of stadium construction and pitch development, as well as military intervention to prevent youth tournaments and training schemes from taking place.

In a letter to FIFA earlier this month that helped persuade the soccer body to circumvent Palestinian calls for Israel's suspension, Israeli Sports Minister Limor Livnat cited security concerns as the reason for restrictions on the movement of players and officials. Ms. Livnat asserted that Palestinian national

team player Sameh Fares Mohammad had been detained since April because he intended to "harm the state of Israel and its citizens."

The minister charged that Mr. Mohammad while training in Qatar had met Talal Ibrahim Abd al-Rahman Sharim, a Hamas official whom Israel had freed in a prisoner swap in 2011. She said Mr. Sharim had given Mr. Mohammed money, a mobile phone and written messages to be handed to Hamas officials in the West Bank town of Qalqilya.

Mr. Mohammed "understood that these were clandestine meetings and even kept them secret from the team's other members and its management," Ms. Livnat wrote. He made "cynical use of his sports activities exit permit to promote Hamas's activities," she said. Israel refuses to deal with Hamas which it labels a terrorist organization.

PFA officials have denied the allegations, but Mr. Mohammed was not among the examples of Israeli obstruction and harassment cited in its report.

James M. Dorsey is a Senior Fellow at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University. He is also co-director of the University of Würzburg's Institute for Fan Culture, and the author of [The Turbulent World of Middle East Soccer](#) blog and a forthcoming book with the same title

Follow James Dorsey on Twitter: www.twitter.com/mideastsoccer

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/james-dorsey/middle-east-fights-propag_b_5530389.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

These Are The Saddest World Cup Fans On Earth

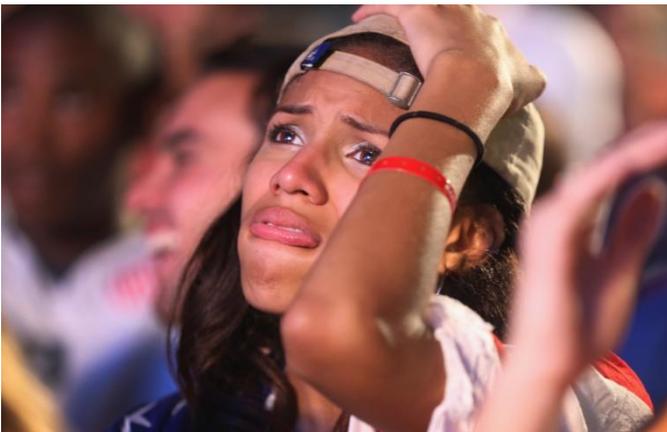
The Huffington Post | By [Janie Campbell](#)

DATA: 2014.06.25

Listen, world: we feel you. We remember the terrible, growing hole of sadness that gnawed away more and more of our soul while the U.S. crashed out of the World Cup in 2006. It felt like it would take at least two days before emotional eating (cheese pizza, mostly) would help us feel whole again! So we've been there, and we know how much it hurts -- but we're also not above collecting these photos of you in various stages of emotional distress, from despair to public tears. Better luck next time.



South Korean football fans react as their team loses to Algeria in the 2014 World Cup in Brazil, as they watch the match on giant screens in central Seoul on June 23, 2014. (ED JONES/AFP/Getty Images)



USA soccer fans watch their team play against Portugal on a screen setup at the FIFA Fan Fest on Copacabana beach June 22, 2014 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The match ended in a tie 2-2. (Photo by Joe Raedle/Getty Images)



A British fan, left, and his friends, unseen, joke as a Spanish girl consoles her boyfriend, right, at the fan park after the World Cup soccer match between Spain and Chile, in Madrid, Spain, Wednesday, June 18, 2014. Spain lost the match which knocks them out of the World Cup. (AP Photo/Andres Kudacki)



An Ecuador soccer team fan reacts while watching a play against the Honduras team at the World Cup FIFA Fan Fest during on Copacabana beach June 20, 2014 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Photo by Joe Raedle/Getty Images)



A lone Japanese soccer supporter sits dejected after watching a live broadcast of the group C World Cup soccer match between Japan and Colombia at a public viewing venue in Tokyo, Wednesday, June 25, 2014. Colombia won 4-1. (AP Photo/Eugene Hoshiko)



An Italy soccer fan wearing a banana costume watches his team's World Cup game loss to Costa Rica inside the FIFA Fan Fest area in Sao Paulo, Brazil, Friday, June 20, 2014. (AP Photo/Nelson Antoine)



Spanish soccer fans watch on a giant display as the Netherlands soccer team wins the World Cup soccer match between Spain and Netherlands, in Madrid, Spain, Friday, June 13, 2014. (AP Photo/Daniel Ochoa de Olza)



England fans react as they watch the group D 2014 FIFA World Cup football match between Uruguay and England in a pub in London on June 19, 2014. (ANDREW COWIE/AFP/Getty Images)



Japanese fans react after Japan is defeated during the 2014 FIFA World Cup match between Japan and Cote d'Ivoire during the public viewing event at Tokyo Dome on June 15, 2014 in Tokyo, Japan. (Photo by Keith Tsuji/Getty Images)



England football fans react in Riley's Sport's Bar, as England come close to equalizing against Italy in their opening match of the 2014 FIFA World Cup on June 14, 2014 in London, United Kingdom. (Photo by Mary Turner/Getty Images)



Japanese football supporters are disappointed as Japan is defeated by Colombia during a public viewing for the FIFA World Cup group C match in Tokyo on June 25, 2014. Some 400 supporters gathered to cheer Japan's national team. (YOSHIKAZU TSUNO/AFP/Getty Images)



South Korean football fans react as their team loses to Algeria in the 2014 World Cup in Brazil, as they watch the match on giant screens (in background) in central Seoul on June 23, 2014. (Photo credit should read ED JONES/AFP/Getty Images)



South Korean fans react as they watch the 2014 World Cup match between South Korea and Russia on June 18, 2014 in Seoul, South Korea. (Photo by Chung Sung-Jun/Getty Images)



Spanish soccer fan covers her face as she watches, on a giant display, the World Cup soccer match between Spain and Chile, in Madrid, Spain, Wednesday, June 18, 2014. (AP Photo/Andres Kudacki)



England football fans react in Riley's Sport's Bar, as England fails to equalize against Italy in their opening match of the 2014 FIFA World Cup on June 14, 2014 in London, United Kingdom. (Photo by Mary Turner/Getty Images)



South Korean fans react as they watch the 2014 World Cup match between South Korea and Russia on June 18, 2014 in Seoul, South Korea. (Photo by Chung Sung-Jun/Getty Images)



Two England football fans console each other near Trafalgar Square after England lost their opening game of the 2014 FIFA World Cup on June 14, 2014 in London, United Kingdom. (Photo by Mary Turner/Getty Images)



Japanese football fans react after their team lost against Ivory Coast as they watch TV during the group C first round match of the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Tokyo on June 15, 2014. (Photo credit should read TORU YAMANAKA/AFP/Getty Images)



Croatian football fans react June 23, 2014 in the Croatian capital Zagreb's main square after Croatia lost 1-3 in their 2014 FIFA World Cup group A football match against Mexico. (STR/AFP/Getty Images)



Croatian football fans react June 23, 2014 in the Croatian capital Zagreb's main square after Croatia lost 1-3 in their 2014 FIFA World Cup group A football match against Mexico. (STR/AFP/Getty Images)



Croatian football fans react June 23, 2014 in the Croatian capital Zagreb's main square after Croatia lost 1-3 in their 2014 FIFA World Cup group A football match against Mexico. (STR/AFP/Getty Images)



An Italy fan reacts after watching the FIFA World Cup 2014 Group D football match Italy vs Uruguay on a giant screen in central Rome on June 24, 2014. Uruguay kept their World Cup dream alive with a 1-0 win over Italy in Natal on June 24 that sent the four-time champions crashing out of the competition. (ALBERTO PIZZOLI/AFP/Getty Images)



A Japanese fan reacts after Japan is defeated during the 2014 FIFA World Cup match between Japan and Cote d'Ivoire during the public viewing event at Tokyo Dome on June 15, 2014 in Tokyo, Japan. (Photo by Keith Tsuji/Getty Images)



Japan's football supporters are disappointed as Japan was defeated by Ivory Coast in the group C match of the 2014 FIFA World Cup at the Tokyo Dome stadium in Tokyo on June 15, 2014. Japan was defeated by Ivory Coast 1-2. (YOSHIKAZU TSUNO/AFP/Getty Images)



A fan of Croatia reacts after his team lost a Group A football match between Croatia and Mexico at the Pernambuco Arena in Recife during the 2014 FIFA World Cup on June 23, 2014. Mexico won 3-1. (DIMITAR DILKOFF/AFP/Getty Images)

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/25/sad-world-cup-fans_n_5530631.html.
Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Brazil Edges Chile In Penalty Shootout To Stay Alive At World Cup (VIDEOS/PHOTOS)

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.06.28



It wasn't easy. It wasn't convincing. But it was just enough.

Brazil is still alive at the 2014 World Cup after edging Chile in a penalty shootout in a tense Round of 16 match at Estadio Mineirao in Belo Horizonte. Neymar scored the decisive kick as Brazil prevailed 3-2 on penalties but the true hero for the Selecao on Saturday was goalkeeper Julio Cesar, who saved two spot kicks. A diving Cesar could not get his hands to final attempt from Chile but was aided by the

goal post as Gonzalo Jara's kick from the penalty spot bounced off the woodwork to send Brazil into the quarterfinals.

The tense clash between these South American rivals remained deadlocked 1-1 after regulation play and the score held through extra time. Just moments before the game went to penalties, Chile came within inches of securing the win when reserve forward Mauricio Pinilla banged a shot off the crossbar.

In the 55th minute of the second half, it was Brazil who believed, briefly, it had found a go-ahead score but referee Howard Webb disallowed a score from Hulk. Webb called Hulk for a handball as he brought a long, high pass from Marcelo under control in the Chile penalty area.

That goal would have been a way for Hulk to make amends for a costly mistake in the first half. Chile, pressuring high up the field, turned a giveaway by Hulk into an equalizing goal in the 32nd minute.

Brazil grabbed the early 1-0 lead when the ball found its way past Chile goalkeeper Claudio Bravo following a corner kick. The goal was initially credited to Brazil defender David Luiz but may have been a Chile own goal.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/28/brazil-chile-penalties-world-cup_n_5539904.html. Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

This World Cup Game Was The Biggest Moment In Twitter History

Reuters

DATA: 2014.06.28



SAO PAULO (Reuters) - Brazil's victory over Chile in an agonizing penalty shootout that sent the hosts into the World Cup quarter-finals was more frantically tweeted than the Super Bowl, the social media company said on Saturday.

Traffic reached a record pace of 388,985 tweets per minute during the game, beating the 381,605 messages per minute fired during this year's NFL final, Twitter Inc said in a statement. The peak came when Chile missed their last penalty, propelling Brazil into the round of 16. A total of 16.4 million tweets were sent during the match, surpassing the 12.2 million sent for the opening game in which Brazil beat Croatia 3-1. In absolute numbers the Super Bowl was, however a bigger event, with more than 24.9 million tweets.

People like to use social media to comment on what they watch on TV, making global sports events like the World Cup enormous business opportunities for companies like Twitter.

Brazil is one of Twitter's top global markets.

(Reporting by Esteban Israel, editing by Ed Osmond)

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/29/world-cup-twitter_n_5540498.html.
Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

World Cup Broadcasts: The Middle East's Opportunity to Miss an Opportunity

DATA: 2014.06.28

No matter how entrenched animosities in the Middle East may be, one principle is upheld by all: never miss an opportunity to miss an opportunity. The controversy over access to broadcasts of World Cup matches makes that clear.

Pricing by Qatari entities holding World Cup rights for the Middle East and North Africa, including Al Jazeera's beIN Sports channel, puts broadcasts beyond the reach of many football fans in the region. Inevitably, that is a public issue in a soccer-crazy part of the world. Add into the mix Arab-Israeli animosity and hostility towards Qatar because of its support of the Muslim Brotherhood and the issue becomes politically explosive.

In Lebanon, high Qatari pricing for access to World Cup matches commanded the attention of a Cabinet preoccupied with shielding the ethnic and religious mosaic from further fallout of sectarian and jihadist violence in Syria and Iraq. In Egypt, where Qatar is loathed by opponents of the Muslim Brotherhood and Al Jazeera journalists were made scapegoats in a kangaroo court earlier this week, Qatari pricing policy is the equivalent of scoring an own goal. beIN charges \$140 for access to World Cup matches; Egypt's average monthly income is \$360 a month.

Qatari pricing closed down an opportunity to try to win back hearts and minds by ensuring that large numbers of people in the region would have affordable or free access to World Cup matches at a time that Al Jazeera is under fire for its alleged support for the banned Muslim Brotherhood and has lost regional market share.

Al Jazeera's operations in Egypt have been shut down for much of the past year. Market research company Sigma Conseil reported last year that the network's market share in Tunisia had dropped from 10.7 in 2011 to 4.8 percent in 2012 and that Al Jazeera prior to the crackdown was no longer among Egypt's 10 most watched channels. Tunisia's 3C Institute of Marketing, Media and Opinion Studies said that Al Jazeera Sports was the only brand of the network that ranked in January among the country's five most watched channels.

The beneficiary of Qatar's political faux pas, Israel, seems equally incapable of capitalizing on the fact that many in countries that border on the Jewish state tune into Amos, the Israeli satellite station that grants free access to World Cup matches.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's spokesman for Arab media, Ofir Gendelman, initially welcomed Arab viewers in remarks on social media. "I hear that many football fans in neighbouring countries are watching the World Cup live on Israeli channels. We welcome you," Mr. Gendelman said on Facebook and Twitter.

Access to a massive Arab audience constituted an opportunity for Israel to subtly attempt to forge links where peace treaties with Egypt and Jordan have failed to build cultural and public diplomacy links. Instead, Mr. Gendelman provoked a torrent of abuse several days after his welcoming comment by publishing Hebrew soccer slogans written with the Arabic alphabet that he hoped would prove useful to Arab fans.

Responses by Egyptian fans on social media reflected conflicting feelings of on the one hand favouring a boycott of Israel because of the Jewish state's occupation of Arab territory for almost half a century and its attitude towards the Palestinians and on the other the desire to take advantage of the free access Israel grants.

"We are taking what we want from you but after the World Cup, Goodbye Amos Satellite," said one Egyptian fan on Twitter. "Get us an Arabic commentator and I will pray for you that you die soon!" said another. A third asked: "How do you translate: a prayer in Al Quds?" using the Arabic name of Jerusalem to affirm Arab claims to the Israeli-occupied eastern half of the city.

Israel and Qatar's lost opportunity was further evident in widely circulated conspiracy theories that sought to make sense of the predicament of average World Cup viewers in the region.

The Egyptian Sports Writers Association denounced what it said was an "Al Jazeera conspiracy to force Arab nations to watch Zionist channels." The association's evidence: Al Jazeera, which is suing the Egyptian government for \$150 million in damages for disrupting its business in Egypt since last year's coup that toppled President Mohammed Morsi has failed to take Israeli channels to task in a bid to force a normalization of relations between Arabs and Israelis. "We demand all Arabs not to watch Zionist channels, even at the price of not watching the World Cup," the association said.

Former Al Masri player Ibrahim El-Masri in remarks to Egypt's state-owned Al Ahram newspaper asserted that Israel was exploiting Egyptian poverty. "'Israel is ... targeting poor and badly-educated people," he said. El-Masri described free access to Israeli broadcasts as "obvious propaganda" that was "just the beginning" of a television strategy designed to "hook Arab viewers."

Indeed, a smarter Israeli approach may just have had that effect, an effect Qatar could have countered had it approached World Cup matches as a public diplomacy rather than a commercial opportunity.

James M. Dorsey is a Senior Fellow at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University. He is also co-director of the University of Würzburg's Institute for Fan Culture, and the author of [The Turbulent World of Middle East Soccer](#) blog and a forthcoming book with the same title

Follow James Dorsey on Twitter: www.twitter.com/mideastsoccer

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/james-dorsey/world-cup-broadcasts-the_b_5539317.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Here Are All The Penalty Kicks (And Saves) That Sent Brazil Past Chile

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.06.29



After 120 tense and thrilling minutes left them deadlocked, Brazil and Chile were each given just five penalty kicks apiece to separate themselves. The drama continued until the final kick bounced harmlessly off the goalpost.

With Neymar converting the decisive kick for Brazil and Gonzalo Jara clanging Chile's final effort of the post, the World Cup hosts prevailed 3-2 in the penalty shootout to clinch a spot in the quarterfinals. Brazil goalkeeper Julio Cesar made two key saves and received some late support from the woodwork to spark celebrations within and without Estadio Mineirao in Belo Horizonte on Saturday.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/29/brazil-chile-penalty-kicks-video_n_5540219.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

FIFA Fervor in Colombia

DATA: 2014.07.01

These are precious days precious in Colombia, where hope and glory at the FIFA World Cup are transforming national identity. You can't help but notice the combination of passion, patriotism and "team spirit" that bonds people to each other. So too is soccer's shadow side, where wins and losses both carry a legacy of past and present violence. Soccer (*fútbol*) is more than a game in Colombia, and the forces at play extend far beyond Brazil.

On the plus side, this FIFA World Cup has infused energy and courage into popular Colombian culture. Strangers become best friends and embrace when the team scores, and share agony and anxiety over setbacks. The symbols of unity pervade Bogota. Cars, like people, are decked out in Colombian colors. Women paint their nails yellow, blue and red, and the street vendors paint their faces to match the FIFA paraphernalia on sale at every corner.

The feeling of national unity amazes me. I've never seen anything like it in America. Sure, we all rally behind the U.S. Olympic teams, but this is something else entirely. This is a national fervor that causes the streets to empty when the game is on and crosses every conceivable line in society (and this is a country of historically rigid strata and immobility). In the U.S., fans wear team jerseys to games on weekends, but here just about everyone has a [Colombian National Team home soccer jersey](#). Seriously.

At the same time, reports of [post-game violence](#) including fatalities, fights, injuries and vehicle accidents are staggering. And this is despite liquor bans and other measures. The crazy, horrifying thing about the ongoing violence is that it's linked to celebration. What irony that passion transforms rejoicing into grieving, especially in a country that's seen more than enough grieving unrelated to FIFA.

So, I wonder about fervor and the risk of fanaticism, in addition to [the dirty business](#) of the game. And I remember the [murder of Colombian 1994 National Team member Andrés Escobar](#), whose death was linked (at least in popular culture) to his own goal that dashed the country's chances for victory. Who is to say what really happened, but the shadows of violence are long and questions remain.

Like so many others, I want the 2014 FIFA World Cup to be exceptional in the best sense of the word. Traveling through Colombia, I root for this team and feel the pleasure that comes from participation in something so much bigger than myself. I love the way soccer breaks the silence, fostering communication between strangers in bars, on buses, and in the most unlikely places. I'm amused by "soccer-free zone" signs, like "tobacco-free zone" signs, outside a bookstore nearby; yet, I worry for the store's security.

I also worry about the next game (and hopefully all the games up through the finals), where the threat of violence is high: win or lose. What is it about sports (especially, at this level), that triggers a kind of craziness in human beings? Is the game worth the risk and loss? Or is the risk of loss always present, simply exposed by the energy of competition?

Viva Colombia! And this applies both to the team at FIFA and all Colombians, watching the games at home.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/deborah-schoeberlein/fifa-fervor-in-colombia_b_5547880.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Squaring Soccer with Islam

DATA: 2014.07.01

Women's passion for soccer is not simply love of the beautiful game. It fulfils a need to release pent-up energy and imitate others and endangers their role in a conservative Muslim society that severely restricts women's freedom, including the right to play football.

That is Saudi psychiatrist Imad al-Dowsari's analysis of heightened soccer passions among Saudi women during the 2014 World Cup in Brazil. Saudis, including many women, avidly discuss matches, teams' strategies and referees' decisions on social media even though their national team didn't make it to the Brazil finals.

The fact that Saudi Arabia is not represented is, however, less of a problem for Saudi women, Dr. Al-Dowsari suggests. He estimates that 60 percent of Saudi women support a team because of its elegance and good-looking players rather than what it stands for or how it performs.

Dr. Al-Dowsari noted that large numbers of predominantly young Saudi women, decked out in abayas, the all-covering cloak they are obliged to wear, designed in the colours and logo of their preferred team, under which they sport T-shirts with the same colours and matching nail polish, congregate in coffee shops to watch World Cup.

"It is not a psychological condition, but kind of imitating people around them in highly emotional situations. It is also an outlet for women to release their pent-up energy," Dr. Al-Dowsari told the Saudi-owned, pan-Arab Al Hayat newspaper, noting that women had fewer opportunities to release energy in the kingdom.

Dr. Al-Dowsari warned that female passion could lead to women sporting accessories with pictures of their favorite player. He said women's enthusiasm threatened to affect their social role in a country where women are banned from driving or attending sporting events, largely dependent on a male relative, and in which women's soccer exists at best in a legal and social nether land.

Dr. Al-Dowsari's comments, seemingly in support of conservative ambiguity towards women's sports, appear to be at odds with a significant segment of Saudi public opinion. A Saudi sociologist concluded on the basis of a survey that the vast majority of Saudis favor granting women the right to engage in sports. The survey conducted by Mariam Dujain Al-Kaabi as part of her master thesis showed that 73.5 percent of the respondents unambiguously endorsed a woman's right to engage in sports while 21.6 percent felt that it should be conditional.

Saudi Arabia has no official facilities for female athletes or physical education programs for girls in public schools. Spanish consultants hired to draft Saudi Arabia's first ever national sports plan were instructed by the government to do so for men only.

Saudi Arabia alongside Yemen was, moreover, the only Middle Eastern nation that refused to sign on to a campaign by the region's soccer associations grouped in the West Asian Football Federation (WAFF) to put women's soccer on par with men's football.

Human Rights Watch last year accused Saudi Arabia of kowtowing to assertions by the country's powerful conservative Muslim clerics that female sports constitute "steps of the devil" as well as a corrupting and satanic influence that would spread decadence. The clerics warned that running and jumping could damage a woman's hymen and ruin her chances of getting married.

Concern that the World Cup could lead to violations of Saudi Arabia's strict gender rules prompted authorities in the province of Mecca, home to Islam's holiest city, to remove public television screens to prevent men and women from mixing.

The move sparked protests on social media. "Those who removed the screens showing the World Cup in the gardens didn't do it because of mixing but because they love to kill peoples' pleasure," thundered an angry soccer fan on Twitter. "If a person is sitting with his family, and he is in charge, what kind of mixing are they talking about?" asked another.

In neighboring Qatar, the only other state that adheres to Wahhabism, the puritan Islamic interpretation of Islam that predominates in Saudi Arabia, and that has made sports in general and soccer in particular a cornerstone of its policy, clerics warned that the broadcasting of World Cup matches during the night because of time differences meant that youth might skimp on their religious obligations during the holy month of Ramadan which started this week. Observance of Ramadan is one of the five pillars of Islam.

Sheikh Mohamed Al Mahmoud said the faithful should be worshipping and studying the Koran during Ramadan rather than watching football, TV serials and other entertainment programs. He said there was no excuse for skipping obligatory visits to the mosque in order to be able to watch a World Cup match.

His words were echoed by Sheikh Ahmed Al Buainain who said that the matches conflict with times of the Isha and Tharaweeh prayers. Sheikh Al Buainain suggested that believers tune into television stations that record matches to broadcast them later so that they could be in mosques when prayer times and live World Cup broadcasts coincide.

"When it is time for late evening and Ramadan-specific nightly prayers, people must go to the mosque for prayers. There is absolutely no excuse for a Muslim to skip these prayers," Sheikh Al Mahmoud said.

The tug of war between soccer and Islam at a time that both institutions are experiencing a key moment in their calendars -- soccer with the World Cup and Islam with Ramadan -- is part of a larger debate among the faithful that ranges from whether World Cup participants should fast during Ramadan to some jihadist factions targeting fans in Iraq, Nigeria and Kenya because they see the game as an infidel, Zionist conspiracy aimed at distracting believers.

For Ali Hussein El Zoghbi, vice president of the Federation of Muslim Associations in Brazil (FAMBRAS) that has published a guide and an app for Muslims visiting Brazil for the World Cup the resolution of the debate is simple. "The federation has been working consistently for people to find out more about Islam through the correct angle, that of peace and its participation in Brazilian society. And

this event provides great visibility and will play host to delegations from countries where the majority of the population is Muslim. We're making the most to publicize Islam through this project," Mr El Zoghbi said.

James M. Dorsey is a Senior Fellow at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University. He is also co-director of the University of Würzburg's Institute for Fan Culture, and the author of [The Turbulent World of Middle East Soccer](#) blog and a forthcoming book with the same title.

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Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/james-dorsey/squaring-soccer-with-islam_b_5547168.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

The Sad Fun of the FIFA Fan Fest

DATA: 2014.07.01



After the extremely tight game last Saturday in which Brazil beat Chile in the last penalty, the atmosphere everywhere in Brazil was one of relief and celebration. Street parties went on until the evening, people flooded to the beach in Rio, to the bohemian neighborhood of Savassi in Belo Horizonte, or to the super crowded streets of Vila Madalena in São Paulo. Though the many football matches have indeed been breathtaking -- and the atmosphere in the streets is mainly of celebration, with only a few protests still happening in host cities -- some aspects of the FIFA World Cup Brazil just won't let one be truly satisfied with the event.

Take the Fan Fest in São Paulo, an area that promises to be the big alternative to those who did not have money to buy the expensive tickets for the games in the Itaquerao stadium. Set along the Vale do Anhangabaú, right in the heart of the city, the Fan Fest has a giant screen, a family area and a small cultural center with handcrafts from all regions of Brazil. Entrance is free, but take a closer look --

entrance is the only thing that is free. After queuing up in one of the two tightly guarded entrances, where one has to discard all food and beverages, there is no option but to eat and drink in one of the dozens of tents set up by sponsors inside. Children carry balloons and toys that bear the name of the friendly sponsors all over, so as to not let anyone forget who should profit from the party. All screens and lamp posts shine with the logos of the sponsors, and the huge screen boasts the voice of the presenter from Globo, the Brazilian TV station that owns the transmission rights - and, of course, the voices of Globo's own sponsors.

Massive public events are nothing new in the Vale do Anhangabau. Every year at least a handful of concerts happen in that very same valley, with the stage showcasing some of Brazil's best artists. It is a perfect place for that: The valley has many exits on both sides, and the Viaduto do Cha, a bridge that crosses the valley, usually allows people to easily see the show dozens of meters down. Therefore, thousands of people can gather around. What strikes anyone who is used to coming to events in the Anhangabaú valley, however, is how FIFA and the proud World Cup sponsors managed to surround the show area with metal walls three meters high so as not to allow anyone who is outside to peek inside. The organization has closed all exits and, worse than that, put up walls in the bridge, too, so no one can watch the screen unless they are in the Fan Fest.

It is a sad sight for those who have seen the Anhangabau filled with hundreds of thousands of people in support of the re-democratization of our country and of direct elections for the president in 1984, a historic event.

Forty years on, the valley is not for everyone anymore. As with everything else in the mega event, the FIFA Fan Fest thrives in the concept of a VIP space, where people are left out if they're not inside avidly consuming. That's the concept of a city that FIFA is promoting. It's like it's crying out loudly over and over again: "No, this is not a public space -- and the World Cup is definitely *not* a public event."

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/natalia-viana/brazil-world-cup-fan-fest_b_5549404.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

World Cup Photo Diary: Visit to El Cristo

DATA: 2014.07.01

I had the most amazing experience over the weekend -- we took a helicopter tour of El Cristo. The views were fantastic and it's a part of the trip I will remember forever. The crew and I had so much fun with this experience. Tune into Univision for more from our flight over El Cristo!

Getting ready to board the helicopter:



Aerial view of Copacabana:



Flying over Rio:



View of El Cristo from the helicopter:



Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/raul-de-molina/world-cup-photo-diary-vis_b_5549744.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Brazil Overpass, World Cup Project, Collapses Onto Vehicles

DATA: 2014.07.03

By VICTOR R. CAIVANO and ADRIANA GOMEZ LICON -- The Associated Press

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil (AP) — An overpass under construction collapsed Thursday in this World Cup host city, killing at least two people and trapping a commuter bus, two construction trucks and a car in an embarrassment for a country that has been basking in praise for what has mostly been a smoothly running soccer tournament.

The city government released a statement late Thursday saying officials had counted two dead and 19 injured. There was no word on whether foreign tourists were among those killed or injured.

Authorities didn't think the casualty numbers would rise too sharply — though they said they had not yet reached a small passenger car that was flattened by the falling overpass. It was not known if anyone inside the car escaped or remained inside. Officials said they would be working through the night trying to the car.

The incident is the biggest black eye yet for Brazil's hosting of the World Cup, which has been carried out with less chaos than many had feared.

In the run-up to the event, there were serious concerns about the ability of Brazil's airports and roads to handle the influx of tourists because of delays or outright cancelations of projects to improve urban transportation.

After Brazil was awarded the World Cup in 2007, politicians promised \$8 billion would be spent on 56 airports, subway lines and other such projects nationwide. But less than 10 of the infrastructure projects were completed in time for the tournament, including the project where the overpass collapsed in Belo Horizonte.

It was not known what caused the overpass to fall. Cowan, the construction company responsible for building it, said investigators were on site but had not released any conclusions.

"It sounded like an earthquake or a bomb," said Alexandra Pereira, a teacher who was taking a nap with her 10-year-old son in her apartment building just 20 meters (yards) from the overpass. "I looked out my window and panicked. I couldn't see anything but a huge cloud of dust."

Within seconds, Pereira said, her neighbors from the ground floor rushes out to pull injured from the bus that was partially trapped under the overpass.

Pereira said she and several neighbors in a group of nine residential buildings close to the overpass had long complained to the mayor's office that they feared for their safety from the construction and asked authorities for compensation so they could move.

She said the request was rejected and the mayor's office assured them the project was safe. The mayor's office was closed for the day, but Lt. Col. Edgar Estevo da Silva, a spokesman for the fire department, said officials had inspected the nearby apartment buildings and didn't find any sign they were at risk because of the overpass collapse.

Among the dead was a woman who was driving a commuter bus trapped by the overpass died, said Capt. Federico Pascual of the Belo Horizonte fire department.

The overpass collapsed about 3 miles (5 kilometers) from Mineirao stadium, which has hosted several World Cup matches in recent weeks and is the site of a semifinal match Tuesday.

The overpass "arched over a really busy thoroughfare," Pascual said.

Security camera footage showed heavy traffic on the street below the structure the moment that the overpass collapsed, striking vehicles below and trapping them underneath.

Photos from the scene below:



Fire department personnel work to retrieve a car from underneath a collapsed bridge in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, July 3, 2014. (AP Photo/Victor R. Caivano)



A truck is trapped underneath a collapsed bridge in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, July 3, 2014. (AP Photo/Victor R. Caivano)



A bus sits damaged after a bridge collapsed in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, July 3, 2014. (AP Photo/Victor R. Caivano)

Flyover has collapsed in World Cup host city Belo Horizonte, local reports of at least 2 fatalities pic.twitter.com/okttIsXdAA

— Dan Roan (@danroan) July 3, 2014

MG: Viaduto cai na região da Pampulha, BH, atinge veículos e deixa 2 mortos e 19 feridos <http://t.co/Ybbfr1bsXW> #G1 pic.twitter.com/HQ3A3mDqBp

— G1 (@g1) July 3, 2014

Viaduto cai na região da Pampulha, em BH, e atinge 2 caminhões, 1 carro e 1 micro-ônibus <http://t.co/g0k2HKDN3t> #G1 pic.twitter.com/gxQSIT20ru

— G1 (@g1) July 3, 2014

MG: Viaduto cai na região da Pampulha, BH, esmaga veículos e deixa 2 mortos e 19 feridos <http://t.co/Ybbfr1bsXW> #G1 pic.twitter.com/6TSFE888Y2

— G1 (@g1) July 3, 2014

Vídeo mostra momento de queda de viaduto em Belo Horizonte, MG <http://t.co/VHcZIZOnpN> #G1 <http://t.co/kBZjPVd7zT>

— G1 (@g1) July 3, 2014

—

Associated Press writer Adriana Gomez Licon reported this story from Sao Paulo and Victor R. Caivano reported in Belo Horizonte.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/03/brazil-overpass-collapses_n_5555948.html. Acesso em: 05 de set. 2014.

Brazil Edges Colombia 2-1 To Reach World Cup Semifinals (VIDEOS)

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.07.04



Brazil's national soccer team is rightfully renowned for its style. But it earned a spot in the semifinals of the 2014 World Cup due to its grit.

With a yellow-clad crowd behind them, Brazil held off Colombia 2-1 in a physical quarterfinal clash at Estadio Castelao in Fortaleza on Friday. A pair of Brazil defenders -- Thiago Silva and David Luiz -- contributed the first goals of the match before Colombia's James Rodriguez pulled one back from the penalty spot to ensure the drama lasted until the final whistle. The victory sends the hosts into a high-profile semifinal with Germany.

After needing [penalties to escape Chile](#) in the Round of 16, Brazil seemed on course for a smoother victory against Colombia. In the seventh minute, Silva, wearing the captain's armband, scored after a corner kick by Neymar.

Silva sent the Estádio Castelão into a frenzy with this early goal to give [#BRA](#) a 1-0 lead. WATCH » <http://t.co/MLkDiRE7SH>

— ESPN FC (@ESPNNFC) [July 4, 2014](#)

Silva's goal would be the only one in the first half as Brazil took a slim 1-0 advantage into the intermission. In the 69th minute, Luiz doubled the advantage with a swerving free kick from 30 yards that eluded Colombia goalkeeper David Ospina.

WATCH: David Luiz's remarkable free kick goal. Goal of the tournament status » <http://t.co/42nhYjXn6>

— ESPN FC (@ESPNNFC) [July 4, 2014](#)

With Brazil seemingly on track for a date in the semifinals with Germany, Rodriguez scored his sixth goal in the World Cup from the penalty spot. In the 77th minute, Brazil goalkeeper Julio Cesar conceded a penalty by taking down Colombia forward Carlos Bacca. Rodriguez, the breakout star of the World Cup and a leading contender for the Golden Boot as the tournament's high scorer, calmly converted.

James Rodriguez has now scored in every World Cup game he's played in - 6 goals in 5 games. WATCH the latest » [#COL](http://t.co/blbbArWAO)

— ESPN FC (@ESPNNFC) [July 4, 2014](#)

Just minutes before the final whistle sounded on Brazil's 2-1 win, Neymar suffered an apparent back injury that could keep him out of the semifinals. In the 87th minute, Colombia's Juan Camilo Zuniga drove his right knee into Neymar's lower back. The 22-year-old forward was soon loaded onto a stretcher and taken off the field.

Amid reports that Neymar had been taken to a local hospital for examination, Brazil coach Luiz Felipe Scolari conceded that his No. 10 may not be able to play against Germany on Tuesday, July 8.

"It will be very difficult for Neymar to play," Scolari told reporters, [via The Associated Press](#).

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/04/brazil-colombia-world-cup_n_5558964.html. Acesso em: 05 de set. 2014.

Neymar Out Of World Cup With Fractured Vertebrae (VIDEO)

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.07.04



Brazil's [win over Colombia](#) came at a high cost: Neymar. The superstar playmaker [suffered a fractured vertebra](#) and will miss the remainder of the 2014 World Cup, according to Brazil team doctor Rodrigo Lasmar.

The injury occurred in the 87th minute of the quarterfinal clash at Estadio Castelao in Fortaleza on Friday when Colombia's Juan Camilo Zuniga drove his right knee into Neymar's lower back while leaping to attempt to head the ball. The Brazil forward dropped to the field in pain after the contact. The 22-year-old star was soon loaded onto a stretcher and taken immediately down the tunnel away from the field.

Not long after the final whistle sounded on Brazil's 2-1 win, ESPN's post-game coverage returned to Fortaleza for a report from the commentators who had called the action.

"A bit of news just starting to reach us is that Neymar has been taken straight to hospital and the Brazilian media are saying it doesn't look good at the moment," ESPN commentator Ian Darke said. "He was taken off on a stretcher."

Lasmar later announced the severity of the injury and that Neymar would miss the remainder of Brazil's run at the World Cup.

"He will not be in condition to play, he will need a few weeks to be fit again," Lasmar said, [via The Associated Press](#). "He is very, very sad."

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/04/neymar-injured-back-brazil_n_5559007.html. Acesso em: 05 de set. 2014.

Neymar Airlifted From Brazil's Training Camp On Stretcher (PHOTOS)

AP | By TALES AZZONI

DATA: 2014.07.05



BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil (AP) -- Brazil striker Neymar was airlifted from Brazil's training camp in a medical helicopter and will be treated at home for the back injury that ruled him out of the last two games of the World Cup.

Neymar was on a stretcher when he was transferred from an ambulance into the helicopter that took off Saturday afternoon from one of Brazil's practice pitches in the city of Teresopolis, about an hour from Rio de Janeiro.

The player was taken to his home in the city of Guarujá in São Paulo state, where he will continue to undergo treatment for the fractured vertebra sustained late in Brazil's 2-1 win over Colombia in the quarterfinals on Friday.

Sports channels broadcast live as Neymar -- who is a star on the field and a celebrity off of it -- waved briefly from his stretcher inside the helicopter before the doors were closed and the aircraft flew away.

Medical staff spent several minutes securing the Brazilian striker inside the helicopter as his father and the president of the Brazilian football confederation, José Maria Marin, watched closely.

Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff published a letter of support to "a great warrior."

"Your expression of pain on the field yesterday (Friday) hurt my heart and the hearts of every Brazilian," she said. "I know that as a Brazilian you never give up, and sooner than expected you will be back filling our souls with happiness and our history with success."

Several players and many Brazilian celebrities also showed their support to the Brazilian star through social media.

Neymar had flown back to Rio de Janeiro with the rest of his Brazil teammates after the match in Fortaleza, then rode in an ambulance the rest of the way to the team's training camp in Teresopolis.

When the plane arrived in Rio early Saturday, teammates came one by one to embrace him as he sat in a wheelchair waiting to be taken into the ambulance.

The 22-year-old Neymar broke his third vertebra after being kned in the back by Colombian player Juan Camillo Zuniga in the 86th minute at the Arena Castelão.

Doctors said he will not need surgery but is expected to be sidelined for at least four weeks. The player is wearing a strap to help keep his back immobilized.

Seeking its sixth world title, Brazil will play Germany in Tuesday's semifinal in Belo Horizonte. The final is next Sunday, with the third-place game a day earlier.

Neymar was carried off the field in tears on a stretcher and "screamed in pain in the dressing room" before being taken to a hospital for tests, the Brazilian confederation said in a statement.

Neymar had been one of the standout players of the World Cup, scoring four goals in the team's first three games.

Fans watching the Argentina vs. Belgium quarterfinal in Brasília on Wednesday at times chanted "Neymar, Neymar."

Follow Tales Azzoni at <http://www.twitter.com/tazzoni>

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/05/neymar-airlifted-helicopter_n_5560210.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Brazil Tries To Stay Confident After Losing Neymar

AP | By TALES AZZONI

DATA: 2014.07.06

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil (AP) — Still coping with the loss of its biggest star, Brazil is trying to find ways to remain upbeat about its prospects at the World Cup.

The medical helicopter that took Neymar home with a back injury also carried away much of the country's hopes for a sixth world title, but the tournament isn't over yet and Brazil is just days away from a difficult semifinal against Germany.

"We have to try to be mature in a moment like this," Brazil defender David Luiz said. "We are sad because we are missing an important player and someone who was trying to fulfill his dream of winning this title."

One of the tournament's main attractions, Neymar had been decisive for Brazil until the devastating injury late in the team's 2-1 win over Colombia in the quarterfinals on Friday. He was crucial on the field and an essential part of the group trying to win the title at home. He was seen as the joyful youngster who was admired and respected by everyone.

A meeting with the team's psychologist was scheduled with the players on Sunday to discuss the striker's absence.

"We will talk about what needs to be done to make sure the players understand that we can still win the World Cup despite of what happened," Brazil coach Luiz Felipe Scolari said.

Brazil doctor Jose Luiz Runco said the players were "shocked and saddened" when they heard Neymar would miss the rest of the World Cup.

"It's sad because we know how hard he worked to be here with us," striker Fred said. "We know how important he was for us. But we have to look at our group and realize that it still has a lot of quality."

Everyone knows it won't be easy replacing Neymar. Brazil thrived when he played well and struggled when he didn't live up to expectations.

"It's difficult to lose a player who is so crucial to our team," veteran right back Maicon said.

It will be up to Scolari to find a replacement for the 22-year-old striker and to keep the team in contention for a sixth world title.

The team's other forwards have been struggling since the competition began, and nobody else in the squad has the characteristics of the Barcelona star.

Instead of using reserve strikers Bernard or Jo, it's likely that Scolari will pick one of his midfielders to play in the match against Germany on Tuesday in Belo Horizonte. Willian, Hernanes and Ramires are the most probable options.

Making matters worse for Scolari is the fact that captain and central defender Thiago Silva will also be missing because of a yellow card suspension.

"We don't know who is going to come in, but we know that we have a lot of quality players in our squad," Silva said. "We are sad for Neymar and because I'm not going to play, but we have to be prepared despite these absences."

One way for Brazil to try to stay positive may be to look to its past.

It's not the first time Brazil's national team lost its best player to injury during the World Cup. It happened to Pele and Brazil still won the title.

"I was also injured during the 1962 World Cup in Chile, and I was out for the rest of the tournament," Pele said. "But God helped Brazil continue on to win the championship."

When Pele hurt a muscle in the second match of the tournament in Chile, most in Brazil said the chances of a world title had diminished significantly. But the team won its next four matches to clinch its second consecutive trophy.

"I hope the same will happen with our Selecao in this World Cup," Pele said.

Runco added that Neymar's absence can work in Brazil's favor.

"I think this will help make this group become stronger, it will motivate them to reach the final and win the title," the doctor said. "They will want to honor this teammate who always helped the team."

Follow Tales Azzoni at <http://www.twitter.com/tazzoni>

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/06/brazil-neymar-world-cup_n_5562278.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

These Incredible Photos Of Brazil's Past Will Help You Understand Its Future

The Huffington Post | By [Michael Maisel](#)

DATA: 2014.07.06

There's no better time to take a look back at Brazil's past than during these four weeks of absolute soccer craze.

[Life.com delved into its archives](#) and resurfaced these stunning photos of the South American nation in the '50s.

The 1957 photos show the birth of the capital Brasilia, Rio's famous beaches and the luscious green landscape of Parana's coffee plantations. They portray a country whose natural resources have served in equal parts as a beautiful backdrop for fun and sun as well as an impetus for development and trade. Yet as Life.com points out, the images also highlight the enormous challenges Brazil faced at the time, as well as the massive opportunities.

And in many ways, that's exactly the position the country is in today. Hundreds of thousands of [Brazilians took to the streets](#) in the weeks and months ahead of the World Cup to protest the country's investment in the FIFA tournament while lamenting the lack of funds for services such as health care and education. "The World Cup is not a necessity; Brazil should have other priorities, such as housing and health care for the population," student and activist Fabricio Mendes explained BrasilPost ahead of the cup.

Let these stunning photos transport you back to 1950s Brazil, and see the [full gallery](#) atLife.com.



The future capital is being built by workers who live in a cluster of 2,000 temporary wooden buildings, near the site of Brasilia. Traders from the nearby cities come to sell dry goods and razor blades from suitcases on the streets. There is no finished road to the site and practically all traffic in and out is by plane.

Dmitri Kessel—The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images



Coffee plantation stands in the terra rosa (purple earth) territory of the state of Parana. The plantation, or fazenda, has its own little village of warehouses, workers' houses and stores (center), surrounded by symmetrical rows of thousands of coffee trees 5 to 12 feet high. Each of these trees produces about one pound of coffee each year. The country produces almost half the world's supply. Dmitri Kessel—The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images



Rio beach, 1957. Dmitri Kessel—The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images



Scene in Brazil, 1957. Dmitri Kessel—The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images



Decrepit engines, such as this 1904 wood burner on the Belem-Braganca run, plague railroads. Because the eucalyptus logs they burn give off a fragrance of cough medicine, engines often seem to have colds. Dmitri Kessel—The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/06/brazil-fifties-photos_n_5544069.html.
Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

For Brazil's Sake, I Hope They Lose in the World Cup

DATA: 2014.07.07



"Brazil is hosting it, but it's not for the Brazilian people. The lower classes won't be able to buy tickets."
- Romário de Souza Faria

The injury to Neymar, Brazil's star forward, could be the best thing to happen to the country in a long time. Why? Because now, [maybe](#), hopefully, Brazil won't win the World Cup.

On Tuesday, when they take on Germany, the World Cup won't have anything to do with income inequality or displaced citizens or the massive debt around the corner for Brazil. It will be all about Neymar's injury, Silva's suspension, whether Brazil can overcome it and a fan base primed to be drunk on victory.

If Brazil manages to win Tuesday, they'll take on either the Netherlands or Argentina in the final, and you can bet your bottom dollar the Brazilian government will be ready to propagate a World Cup win as a win for Brazil. But don't be fooled.

In a country where the average [monthly income is \\$680](#), a country where millions make a life for themselves on a fraction of that, billions of dollars are being pumped into soccer stadiums. A World Cup win, and the boost in positivity surrounding soccer that would follow, is the last thing this country needs.

The words of Romário, who was Brazil's World Cup hero in 1994, echo a sentiment that has been growing in Brazil since it was announced that they'd be hosting the World Cup. It is a sentiment that is now taking on new weight as Brazil closes in on a World Cup victory.

But, Romário's words only speak to the least of Brazil's worries. As the megalithic event has arrived, buying tickets [is the last thing](#) the poor and underprivileged in Brazil are thinking about.

Instead, they may point to the [15,000 displaced people](#) in Rio alone. Or the \$11.5 billion of expenses -- \$3.6 billion of which are taxpayer dollars -- on this World Cup, making [it the most expensive ever](#). They might even add that four of the 12 stadiums that \$11.5 billion was spent on [weren't even required by FIFA](#).

You might expect a Brazilian to be wishing for goals and assists, but all the more likely, a Brazilian will explain how they wish that money went to the bullet train in Sao Paulo, or to the poor, or to education, or to improving the airports, which are currently using tents as terminals.

"I will cheer for Brazil as always, but for the first time I don't want them to win," Jose Erivaldo Costa, a hotel worker from Rio de Janeiro, told Christina Lamb of the *Sunday Times* [this month](#). "If we win the government will use it as an opportunity to say what a success it has been and to mask all our problems."

This neglect has led to groups like Sao Paulo's People's Committee of the Cup, whose members came together three years ago to fight the injustices that would come with the event.

"The cup affects various populations, like the mobile vendors who can't go near the stadiums or near Fan Fest," Vanesa Dos Santos, another organizer, told the *International Business Times*. "It affects the prostitutes, many of them children, who will be taken advantage of during the Cup."

Inside these billion dollar stadiums are resources Brazil's *people* need, not their *footballers*; solar power technology and thousands of workers who could be constructing public facilities, to name just two. Instead, money like the \$280 million invested into Corinthians' stadium will never be seen by the Brazilian people. That's money for grass and retractable seats and scoreboards and massive television screens. Money that could be distributed to the young or the poor in a country that boasts the [thirteenth worst economic inequality](#) on the planet.

"That money could have been invested in homes, schools or universities," Tita Reis, a member of the People's Committee of the World Cup, told the Brazilian newspaper O Globo.

But, there is the other side of the story:

"The idea was to build the best, biggest shopping mall in the world, with a soccer field in the middle," Andrés Sánchez, the former Corinthians president, [told The New Yorker](#).

His words, not mine.

As has been discussed thoroughly in the last few weeks, [FIFA has proven itself to be a mafia-like-corruption-filled-money-hungry organization rivaled by few](#). Team them with a government notorious for poor planning, and [the result is predictable](#).



Taken during the Confederation's Cup tournament in Brazil in 2013 (Photo by Edimar Soares)

Now, the plan is beginning to unravel. Iron ore and oil, two of Brazil's commodities the economy is built on, [aren't increasing in price the way they expected](#). Half of the country's rural population doesn't have access to their basic needs; things like clean drinking water. According to the Institute of Applied Economic Research, the country lacks 5.24 million homes it desperately needs. Oh, and stadiums like

Arena da Amazonia -- which currently lacks a corporate buyer -- will require around \$250,000 in maintenance fees every month. As of now, who will pay that fee is a giant mystery.

That might explain why in a recent [Pew Research Center survey](#), 61 percent of Brazilian respondents said it was a bad place to host the World Cup because it would suck away resources for schools, health care and other public services. A mere 34 percent were working under the impression it would create jobs and help the economy in the 12 host cities.

Adding insult to injury is the simple fact that most of Brazil's people can't even afford to attend a game. Only one million of the three million tickets available will be sold in the Brazilian market, and those are priced at well over \$100 each.

Of course, things could be worse for FIFA, who is set to come out of the 2014 World Cup [\\$4 billion richer](#) and with new friends in the Brazilian government.

So why root for a Brazilian loss? Because if they win, the cries of the poor and desperate in Brazil will be drowned out by the cheers of the soccer-crazed fans who could actually afford to get inside the stadium. If they lose, the silence of defeat might give those cries a chance to be heard across the country and the world.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/isaac-saul/brazil-world-cup_b_5563974.html. Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

World Cup Photo Diary: Beach Day in Barra

DATA: 2014.07.07

With the World Cup coming to an end next weekend it felt strange not to have a game to watch. This Sunday morning we headed for Barra, the beach town about one hour from Rio, which many people here call Miami Beach. From there we headed south along the coast with some spectacular scenery to the Grumari Reserve. For lunch we stopped at a local seafood restaurant called the Point of Grumari. It is located on top of a mountain with fantastic views of the National Park and Reserve created by President Lula da Silva. The restaurant was packed with locals. There were over 400 of them and many more waiting outside for their famous seafood caldera. Today in El Gordo y La Flaca the King of Rio's Carnival is taking me to the Churrasqueria that brought Brazilian BBQ meat to the US, Porcao.

Barra



The Seafood Caldera from Point of Grumari



With the King of the Carnival at Porcao



Follow Raul de Molina on Twitter: www.twitter.com/@rauldemolina

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/raul-de-molina/world-cup-photo-diary-bea_b_5564663.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

World Cup Photo Diary: Porcao and the Carnival King

DATA: 2014.07.07

I loved going to the Confeitaria Colombo with the King of the Carnival and for this trip El Rey took me to Porcao for some fresh pork. The food was delicious and the view of Sugarloaf Mountain in the background was fantastic. Great evening in Rio!

Firing up the grill:



Eating at Porcao with Sugarloaf Mountain in the background:



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Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/raul-de-molina/world-cup-photo-diary-por_b_5549228.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

12 Photos Of Brazil Having One Big National Sad

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.07.08

There was no joy in Belo Horizonte. Mighty Brazil was demolished.

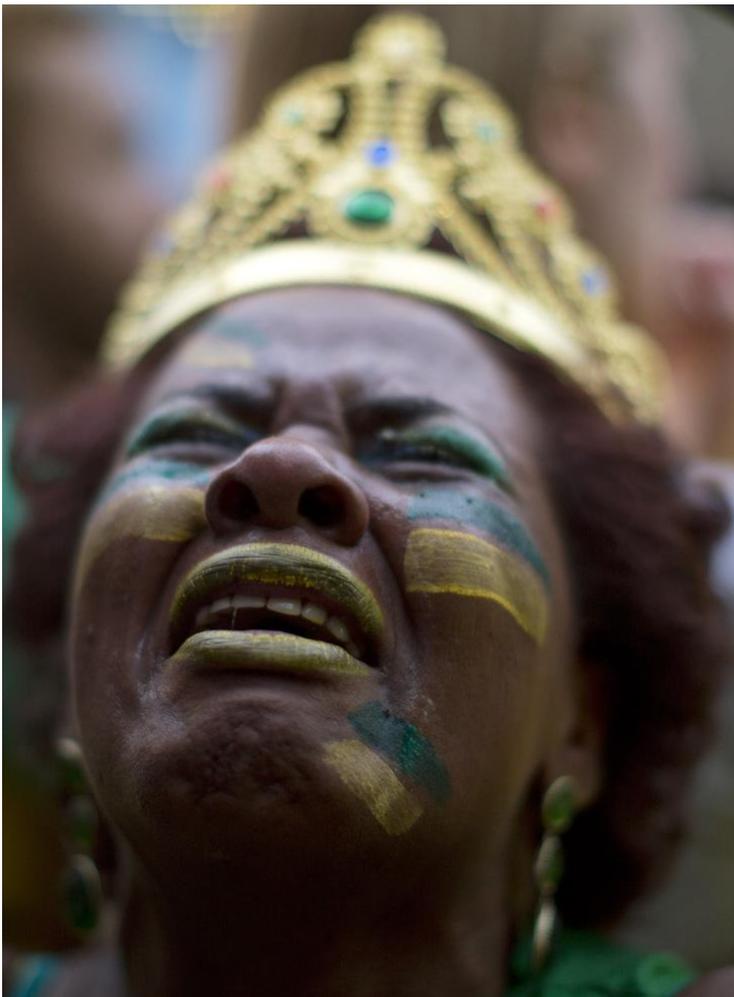
While Germany dealt the hosts of the 2014 World Cup a stunningly lopsided 7-1 defeat in the semifinals, fans around Brazil looked on in shock, sadness and anguish.

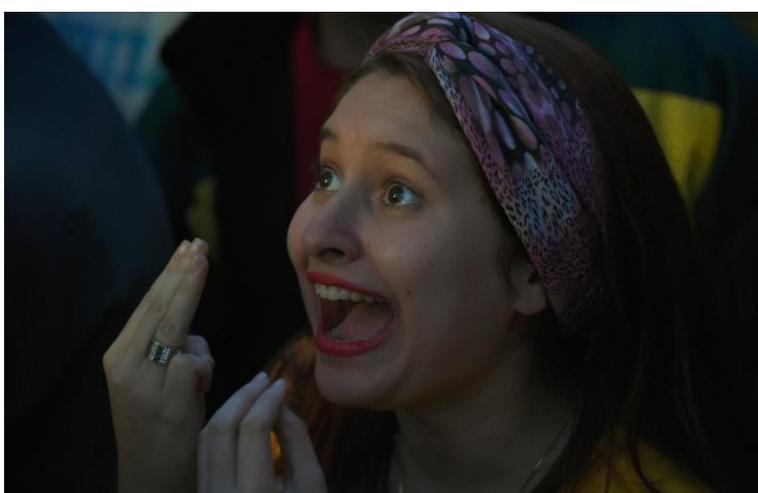
"We wanted to make the people happy," Brazil defender David Luiz said after the crushing loss, [via The Associated Press](#). "Unfortunately, we couldn't."











Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/08/brazil-fans-sad-world-cup-germany_n_5568619.html. Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

Germany Delivers Historic 7-1 Thrashing To Brazil In World Cup Semifinal

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.07.08



At kickoff, there was hope and ambition in Brazil. By halftime, shock and grief prevailed in the nation hosting the 2014 World Cup. In between, Germany racked up all the goals it needed to book a spot in final.

In the first half hour of play in their semifinal clash, Germany built an astounding 5-0 lead over Brazil at Estadio Mineirao in Belo Horizonte on Tuesday. In the perfunctory second half, Germany ran the score to 7-0 before Brazil pulled back a late consolation goal. It was the most goals that Brazil had ever conceded at home and just the second time it had ever conceded seven goals in any match, [according to ESPN Stats & Info](#).

"This is utterly beyond belief," ESPN commentator Ian Darke exclaimed after Sami Khedira scored Germany's fifth goal of the first half in the 29th minute.

The deluge of goals began when Germany striker Thomas Muller scored his 10th career World Cup goal in the 11th minute. The 24-year-old volleyed the ball past Brazil goalkeeper Julio Cesar after a Germany corner kick in the 11th minute. Miroslav Klose then doubled Germany's advantage with a milestone strike in the 23rd minute. The 36-year-old veteran became [the all-time leading scorer in the World Cup with his 16th career goal](#) in the tournament. He had [tied Brazil's Ronaldo](#) with his 15th goal earlier in the 2014 World Cup.

As Germany racked up those five first-half goals during a frenzied 18-minute span, the reactions of Brazil's fans shifted from shock to grief.



The Selecao didn't give their supporters much more to smile about in the second half. Germany's Andre Schurle added two more goals to the lopsided scoreline, scoring in the 69th and 79th minutes.

With Germany well on its way to the final and Brazil headed for the third-place game, Oscar finally got the hosts on the scoresheet in the 90th minute. The last-gasp cosmetic score did little to dull the sadness of the Brazil players and their fans after the team's [first home defeat in a competitive match since 1975](#).

"We wanted to make the people happy ... unfortunately we couldn't," Brazil defender David Luiz said after the defeat, [via The Associated Press](#). "We apologize to all Brazilians."

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/08/germany-brazil-world-cup-semifinals_n_5568459.html. Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

Jesus Wept... Over Brazil's 7-1 Loss To Germany In World Cup Semi-Final

The Huffington Post | By [Yasmine Hafiz](#)

DATA: 2014.07.08



All of Brazil wept as they watched Germany punch in a stunning [seven goals](#), the most ever scored in any World Cup semi-final.

Jesus wept, too.

The frenzy of tweets included some memorable ones of Rio's Christ the Redeemer statue hanging his head in shame.

Seguir



World Cup 2014@World

BREAKING: Live picture of Brazil's Christ the Redeemer statue pic.twitter.com/qVwhfydUTY



Face-palming.

Seguir



Azeem@AzeemZMir

Jesus Christ after looking at the scoreline pic.twitter.com/b3aCUtIFO6



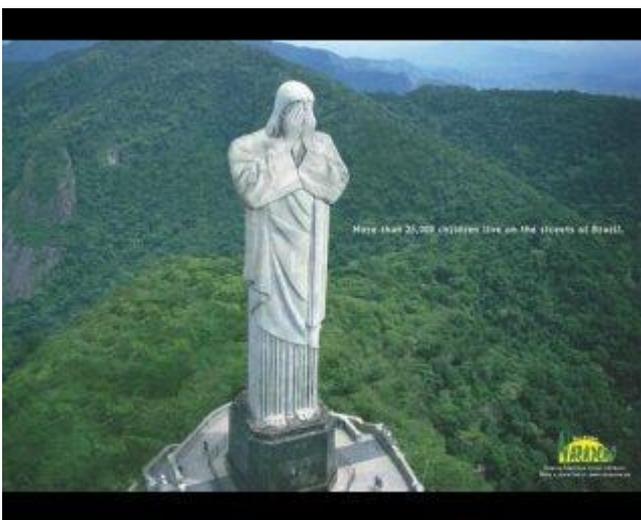
Trying not to watch.

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SEC Sports Talk@SEC_SportsTalk

[#BRA](#) Jesus can't watch [#GER](#) [#WorldCup](#) pic.twitter.com/qJAMNxbLn1



And even just leaving.

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World Cup Bruh@WorldCupBruh

"Im out bruh..." [#BrazilvsGermany #WorldCup pic.twitter.com/GXAgqNmJkL](https://twitter.com/GXAgqNmJkL)



Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/08/jesus-brazil-germany-world_n_5568691.html. Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

There Have Been A Ton Of Sporting Humiliations In The Past Century

DATA: 2014.07.08



By Patrick Johnston

BRASILIA, July 8 (Reuters) - Hosts Brazil suffered their worst World Cup defeat ever when they were crushed 7-1 by Germany in the semi-final in Belo Horizonte on Tuesday.

It was Brazil's first home defeat in a competitive match since 1975 and one of the most extraordinary results in the sport's history.

Here are some other sporting humiliations.

BOXING

Buster Douglas stuns Mike Tyson, Tokyo 1990

Before the fight, Tyson was unbeaten as a professional and routinely knocked his opponents out in the first round. That all changed 35 seconds into the 10th round when massive underdog Douglas knocked Tyson out for the first time in his career, causing one of the greatest upsets in boxing history.

Tyson would never completely recover. He went on to win subsequent fights and even regain the world heavyweight title briefly. But the dominant reign of the man who some thought early in his career would be considered the greatest heavyweight boxer of all time was over.



In this Feb. 11, 1990, file photo, James Douglas follows with a left, dropping Mike Tyson to the canvas at the Tokyo Dome in Tokyo.

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RUGBY

Wales 13 Western Samoa 16 - 1991 World Cup.

Wales, one of the great rugby nations, were expected to smash the Pacific Islanders in their opening World Cup match at their home ground in Cardiff in preparation for bigger tests against Australia and Argentina.

But the Samoans had not read the script. To'o Vaega and Sila Vaifale scored tries as the Pacific Islanders recorded a huge upset and advanced to the knockout stages at the expense of the Welsh.

The result sparked one of the great rugby quips: "Thank heavens Wales weren't playing the whole of Samoa."



Lisandro Arbizu of Argentina makes a break past a Western Samoan defender during the 1991 Rugby World Cup at Sardis Road, Pontypridd, Wales.

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SOCCER

United States 1 England 0, 1950 World Cup.

England, the sport's founding nation, were making their World Cup debut in 1950 with the part-time United States side their first opposition in Brazil.

But they were guilty of under-estimating their lowly opponents, for whom Joe Gaetjens snatched the only goal in a shock 1-0 win that is still remembered to day thanks to the film "The Game of Their Lives" which details the match.



English midfielder Thomas Finney (C) tries to head the ball between American defenders Charlie Colombo and Walter Bahr 29 June 1950 in Belo Horizonte.

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SOCCKER

North Korea 1 Italy 0, 1966 World Cup.

Twice World Cup winners Italy took on unheralded North Korea playing in their first World Cup in England with a huge win expected for the Europeans.

But Pak Do Ik's goal ensured a massive upset and the Asian team went down in folklore.



North Korean national soccer team players celebrate their upset victory over Italy July 19, 1966 in Middlesbrough.

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CRICKET

Australia thrash England 5-0 to win the 2013-14 Ashes.

England headed to Australia favorites to win the Ashes again having easily triumphed 3-0 on home turf only months earlier, but they unraveled in humiliating fashion with players quitting the tour and others retiring before the series was over.

The 5-0 loss was only the third Ashes whitewash ever and came after emphatic 381-run, 218-run, 150-run, eight-wicket and 281-run defeats.



Michael Clarke of Australia poses with the urn on January 5, 2014 in Sydney, Australia

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TENNIS

Steffi Graf beats Natasha Zvereva in 1988 French Open final

Germany's Graf thrashed Zvereva of the Soviet Union 6-0 6-0 to defend the women's title in a match that lasted 32 minutes - the shortest final in the Open era.

It was the first French Open final in which a player had failed to win a game and the first double bagel in a grand slam final since Dorothy Lambert Chambers defeated D.P. Boothby at Wimbledon in 1911.



Steffi Graf holds up her Suzanne Lenglen winner's trophy, June 4, 1988, at Paris' Roland Garros Stadium.

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CYCLING

Lance Armstrong backtracks and admits doping

The American was in retirement for a second time having won seven Tour de France titles and successfully dismissing continual accusations he had been doping throughout his career.

But the Texan was forced to endure the most humiliating of comedowns when he admitted in a televised interview with Oprah Winfrey that he had doped, lied and bullied his way to the top.



In this Monday, Jan. 14, 2013, file photo provided by Harpo Studios Inc., Oprah Winfrey, right, interviews Lance Armstrong in Austin, Texas.

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ICE HOCKEY

Miracle on Ice, 1980 Olympics

The Soviet Union had won six of the seven previous Olympic gold medals in the sport and were expected to easily roll over a United States team made up of amateur and college players at Lake Placid in New York.

But the plucky Americans, led by coach Herb Brooks, claimed a huge 4-3 upset win and went on to beat Finland to take a shock gold.



US hockey players John Harrington (L) and Michael Ramsey (top R) react after the puck was fired into the net, February 22, 1980 in Lake Placid.

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GOLF

Greg Norman tosses away 1996 U.S. Masters

The world number one Australian was all set for a fun-filled final round procession having opened up a six-shot lead over England's Nick Faldo following three brilliant rounds at Augusta National.

But the Great White Shark capitulated in Sunday's final round as his game deserted him. He could only muster a six-over-par 78 to finish six behind a victorious Faldo in a painful finish watched by millions around the world.

Norman never fully recovered from the meltdown and failed to add to his two major championships wins.



Greg Norman falls to the ground after missing his shot for an eagle on the 15th hole during final round play in Augusta, Ga., April 14, 1996.

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NFL

Peyton Manning and Broncos crushed in 2014 Superbowl

Peyton Manning entered the Superbowl with his Denver Broncos side having just being voted the NFL's MVP for the fifth time and looking certain to claim a winner's ring.

However, the Seattle Seahawks recorded a 43-8 win - the biggest rout in the championship decider since Denver lost 55-10 to the San Francisco 49ers in 1990.



Quarterback Peyton Manning looks to pass on February 2, 2014 in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

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NFL

In 1969, "Broadway Joe" Namath and the New York Jets shocked the seemingly invincible Baltimore Colts 16-7 in the Super Bowl, blowing away the notion that the upstart American Football League was a second-class group when compared to the more established National Football League.

Back then, the winners of the AFL played the NFL champion for the title and the first two championship games were won by the NFL's Green Bay Packers by a combined 70-24 score.

The Jets' victory in the first game officially named the Super Bowl paved the way for the 1970 merger of the two major professional American football leagues.



In this Jan. 12, 1969, file photo, New York Jets quarterback Joe Namath gives his father a big hug after a 16-7 win in Miami.

(Editing by Ed Osmond)

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/08/sport-humiliations_n_5569149.html.
Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Why I am Rooting for Brasil

DATA: 2014.07.08

Every four years, the world unites together for the love of football in what is a nationalistic tournament of endless excitement. As the best teams from all over the globe go head-to-head, FIFA World Cup 2014 has been no less exhilarating. Many beloved players have once again won the hearts of their fans, while many countries have gone beyond the expectations set out for them.

However, beyond the cheering crowds within the walls of the stadium, there is much more than talk of football taking place. Putting on a nation-wide event such as the World Cup is definitely no easy feat and, when one looks beyond the crowds, this proves to be the case this time around as well. In order to ensure the success of the tournament, the government has used an extremely high portion of public funds for the development of stadiums, roads, airports and railway systems.

Yet, many Brazilians are unhappy with the government's decision because they believe the funds could have been used to improve basic human services that could have radically improved the lives of so many. The long-term economic gain for individual citizens from a large sporting event is also known to be limited. Thousands have expressed their anger in demonstrations due to what many deem a hypocrisy on the end of the government--only to be met by rubber bullets and hostility.



This past fall, I had the incredible opportunity to study abroad in Brasil with an interdisciplinary urban studies program called [IHP Cities in the 21st Century: People, Planning, and Politics](#). I lived with a host family in São Paolo, not too far from where many of the protests have taken place. Being caught amid protests and attempting to understand local opinions helped me realize that this tournament was much more than just about soccer. As our academic coursework was heavily based on fieldwork, not only did I have a chance to learn why many Brazilians were angry, but I was also able to directly witness the consequences of the development that took place in preparation for the World Cup.

Although each citizen has their own specific cause to voice, there are many crucial issues that are just not getting the proper attention they deserve. According to "[The World Cup: Brazil's Paradox](#)", São Paulo alone has a metropolitan population of over 20 million. Because of the population crisis in the nation and the excruciating inequality that follows, the government fails to make major improvements to fundamental infrastructure needed for all its citizens--improvements that could have benefitted from the financial resources invested for the World Cup. As a result, adequate housing, transportation, water, and electricity are just not readily available for everyone and are among services that Brazilians want the government to improve.

Looking specifically at the informal settlements that are now an inherent part of the urban landscape, thousands of Brazilians are currently living in makeshift shacks on unsafe land with few basic resources. From my own personal travels, I noticed that many in these communities do not have the basic human services of readily available bathrooms, proper sewage systems, and access to proper drinking water among others. The struggle for land rights is especially prevalent for these communities as thousands of Brazilians can be forced to relocate without much prior notice at the choice of the government (which has been the case for people settled around the stadiums).

Many other basic services, such as education, also require heavy financial investment. Public school teachers, a driving force of the protests around Brasil, are paid extremely paltry amounts compared to the number of hours they put in. Though many Brazilians acknowledge the importance of education, the minimal monetary support that teachers receive highlights a lack of investment for a profession that determines the future of the next generation. During a visit to Rio de Janeiro at the end of September, teachers had gone on strike and have even set up camps in the heart of the city in order to make these issues known.

On top of all the issues, the government has responded to these questions, challenges and protests quite violently. In many ways, political dialogue of the nation fails to address the frustrations expressed by its citizens regarding the allocation of funds. Rather than having their concerns heard and incorporated, protesters have continuously been targeted by the government for bringing forth vital concerns. By continuously having their demands ignored, they continue to lack proper access to the resources their Constitution outlines--something that will continue to be the case if proper plans for development are not put into place.



So what does this all mean in the context of the World Cup today? At this point, the government cannot change the way public funds are allocated and the issues presented here are just a few of the many struggles the Brazilian people face. The Cup is in its final stages and what is done is done. Yet, it is still important for us, as fans, to be conscious of all the problems that are present behind the organizing of the tournament. Our entertainment through this global event comes through the opportunity cost of many people's livelihood, political voices and public resources. Moving forward, it is necessary for us to develop a collective conscious behind what is at stake for economically developing countries that serve as hosts for events like the World Cup.

However, as the tournament heads into the final stages, what do all the protests mean for Brasil's football team? More than just the desire to win at home, they are representing a nation that has put a lot at stake and has made many sacrifices to ensure that this tournament can happen. Though the number of goals made will still only determine the match, the World Cup cost many of its citizens their political freedom, their homes and many fundamental resources.

Brasil winning the World Cup could be a small moment of reconciliation for the nation's struggle, potentially helping to heal the wounds of what is lost. However, win or lose, I hope that the efforts of Brazilians to bring attention to crucial issues are worth it and the nation can move on to focus on what is important for the long-term gain of its people. That's why for the rest of the way, I will not just be rooting for Brasil's soccer team, but for the wellbeing of the country as a whole.



Follow Mandeep Singh on Twitter: www.twitter.com/MandeepSinghKd

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/mandeep-singh/brazil-world-cup_b_5564230.html.
Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Brazil Falls to Germany on the Global Stage

DATA: 2014.07.09

Although I played soccer in high school, I am not what you would call a soccer fan. I don't follow any of the professional teams, don't know the names of the players (well, now I know Tim Howard), or anything about the politics of the sport. I have only been to two professional games in my life, one in Amsterdam during the 1960s, another in Rio de Janeiro during a recent trip to Brazil. Nevertheless, during the Summer Olympics, and in World Cup years, I follow the matches. I like the way the competition brings all the people of the world together, focused on a common objective, and sharing the thrills, frustrations and suspense of a football match.

I've watched many of the games played during our current World Cup and, though I'm not given to patriotic fervor, I felt proud of the way the U.S. team performed, especially in its hard fought loss to Belgium. The players can hold their heads high. Tomorrow is another day.

But it was with a sense of unease and foreboding that I turned on the TV Tuesday to watch the match between Brazil and Germany. Brazil had a lot at stake in this game. Perhaps too much. Football in Brazil is a national obsession, a source of national identity and unity. Residents of the drug- and crime-infested favelas find common cause with the country's politicians, bankers, intellectuals, and artists. The entire country is painted green and yellow.

As the tournament progressed and Brazil moved through the group stage and into the semifinals, the people's urgency for victory was building to an ominous fever pitch. Nothing less than winning the Cup would vindicate Brazil in its own eyes and the eyes of the world, silencing the critics who questioned the wisdom of spending billions of dollars to host the event when so many urgent social needs -- for education, for health care, for transportation -- were underfunded. So each game became more than a sporting contest between two national teams. For Brazil, each game was a test of the nation's value as a people. And as each win brought them closer to the Cup, the stakes increased, and the pressure on the team grew. Only total victory would satisfy Brazil's hunger for recognition, for respect. Everyone would wear the laurel wreath.

Then came the disastrous game against Colombia. Silva yellow-carded out of the semifinals. Neymar frighteningly injured by a brutal foul that went unpunished. The cruel arbitrariness of the soccer gods had taken Brazil's best defender and attacker off the pitch as they prepared to face the relentless German machine. Would they be able to adapt?

The answer came quickly. Five German goals in a span of 11 minutes before the game had reached the 30-minute mark. Brazil's players seemed dazed, almost asleep as one after another German strikers rifled shots through the gaping holes in Brazil's defense. Stunned and weeping, Brazil's fans witnessed the greatest athletic meltdown in World Cup history. And the entire world was watching. Global humiliation.

The sense of national shame was pitiful to see. Oscar, who scored Brazil's lone goal minutes before the end, was inconsolable. His teammates huddled around him protectively. The acting captain Ruiz left the field crying uncontrollably and blubbered an apology to the fans into a TV microphone. Announcers in the booth were at a loss to explain Brazil's collapse. What had we just seen?

Clearly, the weight of national expectation had been too great for Brazil's players to bear without the presence on the field of their two leaders to inspire them and hold them together. They were a team that had lost its soul and its heart and had fallen into a paralysis of the will to fight.

But perhaps this outcome can bring the Brazilian people to a more sober and realistic acceptance of the role of football in their national culture. The coach Scolari accepted blame for the debacle and asked the people to forgive the team for so profoundly disappointing them. Forgiveness would be a good step in the direction of recognizing that what really holds a people together is not winning football matches, but sharing and accepting the vicissitudes of life. Love can heal Brazil's wounds.

Follow Arthur Hoyle on Twitter: www.twitter.com/arthoyle

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/arthur-hoyle/brazil-germany-semifinal_b_5572018.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Brazil Scores

DATA: 2014.07.09



You, reader, must be finding this title strange after Brazil's humiliating 7-1 defeat to Germany in the World Cup semifinals.

But that's not what I am talking about.

Just one day before the match, the Rio de Janeiro Police came to action to show once more that this World Cup has its place in history.

On Monday, July 7, police came into the luxurious hotel Copacabana Palace, where the FIFA delegation was staying, to [arrest](#) Ray Whelan, CEO of Match Hospitality, a FIFA allied company which holds exclusive rights for selling World Cup tickets. This was the 12th arrest in an investigation of the illegal release of tickets originally allocated to players, federations and NGOs in the black market.

Brazilian officials found [900 telephone calls](#) between the gang leader, an Algerian national, and Whelan. One of the shareholders of Match Hospitality is Philippe Blatter, nephew of FIFA's President Joseph Blatter. The gang earned about [U.S. \\$100 million](#), Brazilian officials say.

Fabio Barucke, the detective leading the investigation, said in a press conference they are now investigating links between the gang and FIFA officials. He accused FIFA of diverting tickets to sponsors and partners to guarantee scarcity and encourage huge profits.

"Only a small portion of the tickets have been allocated to the people," he said.

The scheme has been active for at least four World Cups, as the British journalist Andrew Jennings has denounced in many of his investigations for the BBC.

"Ray Whelan will have to talk," writes [Jennings](#). "He knows everything to be known about World Cup ticket rackets. He knows which of football's leaders get their bundles of tickets to resell into the black market. He has been at the heart of the business for nearly two decades."

Arresting the CEO of a company intimately tied to FIFA was a brave gesture -- and unprecedented in the history of World Cups. Though the Judge agreed to [release](#) Whelan on a U.S. [\\$2,250 bail](#), he had to deliver his passport to Brazilian authorities and can't leave the country while the investigation is ongoing.

So now that supporting the Brazilian football team is no longer an option, we can all help to support and demand justice be done. If there is something we have learned from the past year, it is that only with strong popular pressure will justice be served.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/natalia-viana/brazil-world-cup-whelan-arrest_b_5571969.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Brazil's Historic Loss Against Germany... In Memes

The Huffington Post | By [Carolina Moreno](#)

DATA: 2014.07.09



It was [a historic game for Brazil on Tuesday](#), but not the one the host country was hoping for at the 2014 World Cup.

The 7-1 loss against Germany has thousands of Brazilians still reeling and in shock. It was [the largest margin of defeat](#) in the semi-finals in World Cup history, according to The Associated Press.

Of course, the Internet has no better way to [express the roller coaster of emotions that ensued than with memes](#).

If you missed the game, you might have saved yourself over 90 minutes of discomfort. Anyone not rooting for Germany was in utter disbelief at how the match unfolded.

First, one of the tournament's top scorers, Thomas Müller, gave the Germans their lead at minute 11 and, as Ron Burgundy puts it in a meme below, things "escalated quickly." At minute 23, Miroslav Klose scored a second a goal and became the [all-time record scorer in World Cup history](#) -- which was like rubbing salt in a wound since the title was previously held by former Brazil striker Ronaldo. Then, within a seven minute window after Klose's goal, Germany scored three more goals.

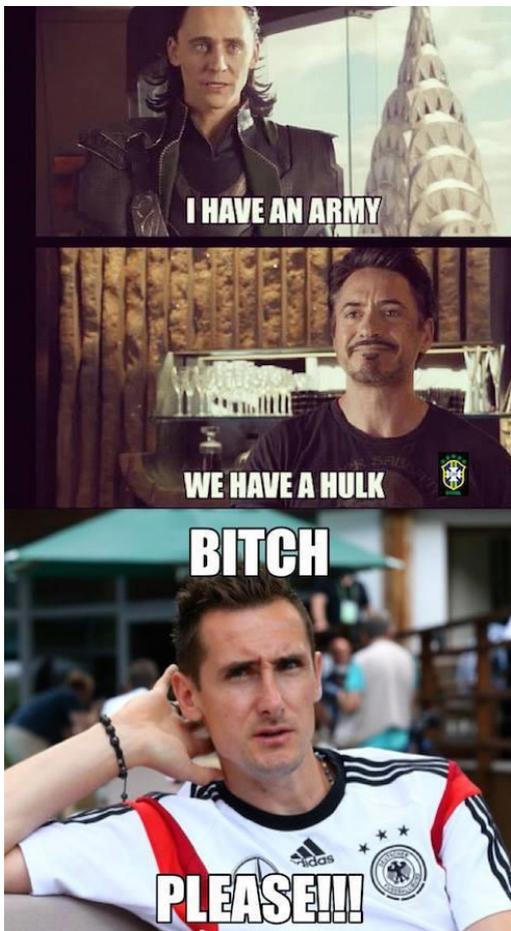
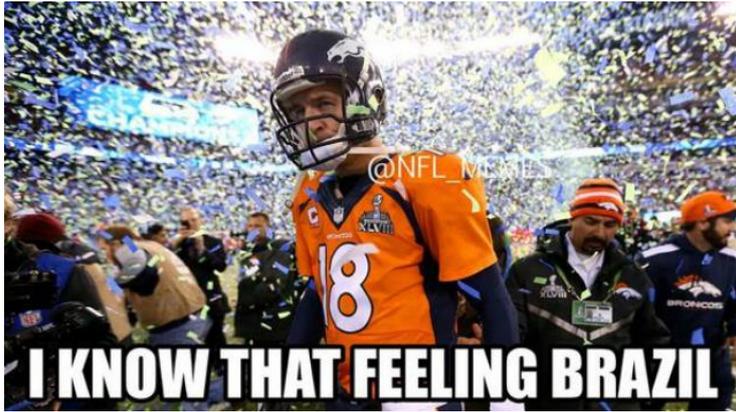
The second half of the match gave Germany two more goals and Brazil's Oscar scored at the 90 minute mark, which saved the host county from a 7-0 result.

It's safe to say that thousands of Brazilians were distraught. If you don't believe us, then [check out these photographs](#). But to lighten the mood a bit, here are over two dozen memes in honor of the historic match.





"Let me know when the Germans have left"

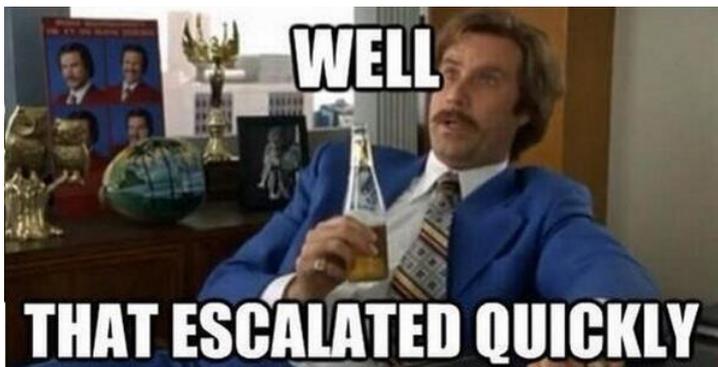




"Neymar Warming Up"



"They [Brazil] laughed at the Netherland's 5-1 win against Spain. In 30 minutes, Germany already scored 5."

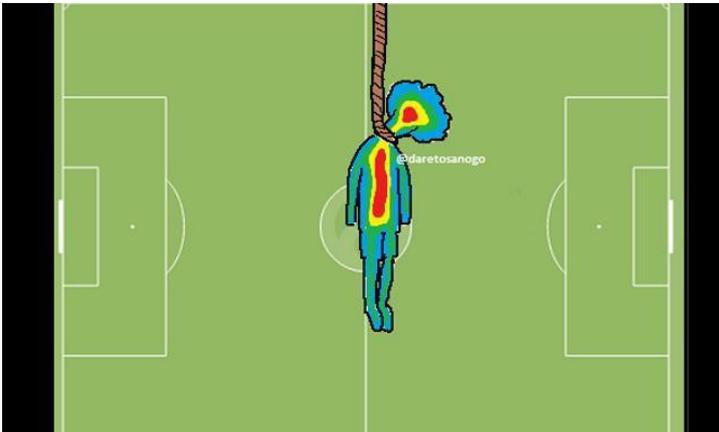




"Somebody Stop The Game"



BREAKING: Neymar Will Play Against Germany





Colombia's James Rodriguez: "This is what you eliminated us for?"



"If you had a bad day today, just think of the millions of Brazilians."



I KNOW THAT FEEL BRO





Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/09/brazil-germany-memes_n_5570381.html.
Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

Brazil's Newspapers Have A Meltdown After Catastrophic World Cup Defeat

The Huffington Post | By [Jack Mirkinson](#)

DATA: 2014.07.09

And that, kids, is why you shouldn't take sports *too* seriously. (Front pages [via](#)Newseum.)



Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/09/brazil-world-cup-newspapers-loss_n_5570083.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Here's What Every Brazilian Soccer Fan Was Thinking During That Epic Beatdown

The Huffington Post | By [Gabriela Kruschewsky](#)

DATA: 2014.07.09

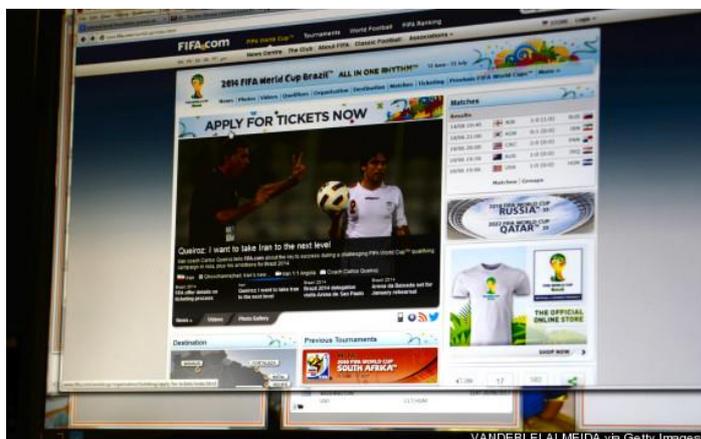
#RumoAoHexa... That's the hashtag Brazilians have been over-sharing on all (and I do mean ALL) social media platforms since the very beginning of the World Cup. The phrase loosely translates to "towards the sixth," meaning this year could have been the sixth time Brazil raised the coveted trophy. With five championships already, it would have put them two ahead of any other nation.

But things took a very dark, very sad turn on Tuesday during the semifinal game against Germany in Belo Horizonte. In just over 90 minutes, the dream that once was became a worldwide joke that will loom over the host country for the next few weeks, if not years or [even decades](#).

It all started like this...

Once upon a time Brazilians were excited, nay thrilled, at the possibility of beating Germany and moving onto the final.

Some even contemplated spending an unfathomable amount of money on last-minute tickets to the game.



But most of us couldn't buy them, so we moved on. We dressed in green and yellow and shared stories about how nervous we were.

"We have to win!"

Some of us were of the opinion that Germany would win. Those people were bullied, yelled at and asked to sit in the corner.

Finally, game on. But sadly, Germany's Thomas Müller scored the first goal against Brazil in the 11th minute of the game.

Every Brazilian soccer fan thought: "It's all good. We needed that pressure, now let's tie this thing so we can win the game. We're still in this."

Then came Germany's second goal in the 23rd minute...

And Brazil stared in shock wondering, "What. Is. Happening? If they score a third, it's over."

And exactly one minute later, Germany's third goal came to ruin the hopes and dreams of every Brazilian in the world.



And just like that Brazil knew, "It's over. Let me get up off this chair and open up another beer, or five."

But the pain wasn't over. Germany scored five goals in the first 30 minutes of the game.

And goals 2, 3, 4 and 5 were all made in a seven minute window, which is like, not embarrassing at all.

Then we cried. We cried quite a bit.



And we threw looks of disbelief as Germany scored two, yes two, more goals.



Yeah, this happened during the first half, we know. But this was the look on our faces pretty much throughout the entire game.

Let it be known that hearts and embarrassing world records were broken that day. The final score was 7-1.

If you want the honest truth, the memes started long before the game was even over.

And they just kept on coming!

Brazil as the game went on.. | pic.twitter.com/FAhqXBTXls

— 2014 World Cup (@2014WorIdCup) [July 8, 2014](https://www.tumblr.com/blog/2014WorIdCup)

Colombians thought: "This is why you eliminated us?"

[#BRA](https://twitter.com/2014WorIdCup) vs [#GER](https://twitter.com/2014WorIdCup) JAAJAJAJAJA pic.twitter.com/ddSrF8BH3U

— Mundial 2014 Brasil (@Mundial2014TM) [July 8, 2014](https://www.tumblr.com/blog/Mundial2014TM)

Yes, Colombia, there are no words.

Only tears and sad pouts on the face of an entire nation.

And some very unhappy people who resorted to eating their flags.



So now Brazil says, "It's up to you Germany, please take this thing all the way to the championship."

No seriously, we're all with you now.

Because our hearts can't take the thought of Argentina winning a World Cup in Brazil. We will not make it through if this happens.

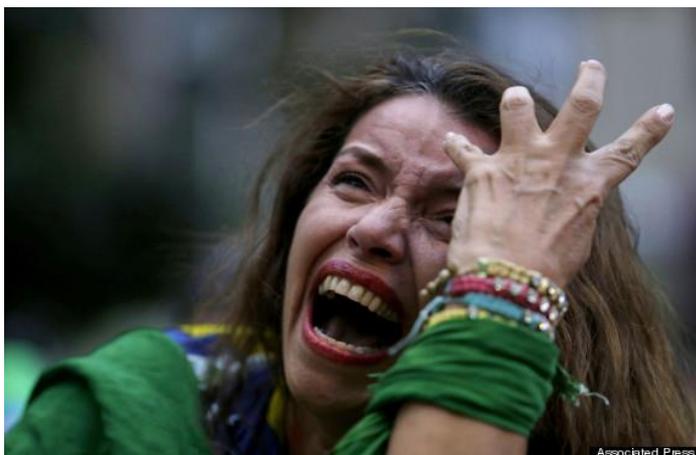


That would make us crawl into a hole and cry for all eternity. Maybe.

Because we're coping, but we are NOT okay.



So if you see a Brazilian, give them a hug. Because we will surely #NeverForget the nightmare that was the semifinal against Germany.



Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/09/brazil-fans-during-germany-game_n_5570360.html. Acesso em: 05 de set. 2014.

The Germany-Brazil Game Was Twitter's Biggest Ever; Here Are The Best Reactions

The Huffington Post | By [Ryan Grenoble](#)

DATA: 2014.07.09

While the German team was busy [setting on-field records](#) during [Tuesday's Brazilian blowout](#), the rest of the world was apparently on Twitter, setting digital records.

In a little more than 90 minutes, the game racked up 35.6 million tweets, earning the record for the most-discussed single game on Twitter.

The volume of posts peaked at [580,166 tweets per minute](#) following [Sami Khedira's minute-29 goal](#), which notched the score up to 5-0.

That's almost 387,000 tweets per minute, or 6,449 tweets per second, *for 92 straight minutes*. Here's how it looked in real time:

As you'd expect, many of those tweets offered a humorous look at the rapidly imploding Brazilian team. We've collected some of them for your amusement, below:

IMAGENS INSTAGRAN

On Sunday, the victor of Wednesday's [game between Argentina and the Netherlands](#) will play Germany in the World Cup final.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/09/germany-brazil-twitter-reaction-biggest-ever_n_5570904.html. Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

This Weeping Brazil Fan Proves That Losing Well Can Also Make You A Champion

The Huffington Post | By [Dominique Mosbergen](#)

DATA: 2014.07.09

As Germany scored goal after goal (after goal after goal) against Brazil during the World Cup semi-finals Tuesday, a [photo of a weeping Brazilian fan](#) -- clad in yellow and green and woefully clutching a replica of the World Cup trophy to his chest -- went viral. He looked so heartsick that the Belfast Telegraph even dubbed him the "[saddest man in Brazil](#)."

But in the hours following the [World Cup host nation's humiliating 7-1 defeat](#), another [photograph of the Brazilian fan](#) made the rounds on the Internet. It's a wonderful photograph that exemplifies true sportsmanship and grace.



The photograph, which was [posted on Reddit](#), appears to show the Brazilian fan -- identified by the Independent as [Clovis Acosta Fernandes](#), an avid soccer lover whose unconditional adoration for his national team led to the nickname "[Brazil's '12th player'](#)" -- gifting his replica trophy to a Germany fan at the match's end.

"You deserve it, congratulations!" he told the Germany supporter, per the Independent.

Reacting to the moving photo, one Redditor said that it was refreshing to see such "a sense of friendship" and "act of random kindness between two strangers."

"I think that's the best thing in the world," the Redditor added.

Clovis, Brazil's 2014 World Cup dreams may be dashed, but you're definitely a winner in our books.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/09/brazil-fan-trophy_n_5570952.html.
Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

What the World Cup Teaches Us About Ourselves

DATA: 2014.07.09



I traveled to Brazil for the World Cup with my family after two years of planning. Attending the World Cup in Brazil allowed me to merge my two loves (second-rate loves, of course) -- watching quality football on a grand scale and traveling. Brazil is a country where a majority of the citizens live, love and breathe football.

The number of citizens on the street wearing Brazilian jerseys was astonishing. I even made up a game with my boys to count the number of people wearing Brazilian jerseys, while in a taxi to a destination 30 minutes away, we had to give up 10 minutes into it, because we got tired of counting so many jerseys.

A country where establishments shut down when the Brazilian team is playing. I witnessed this first-hand when Brazil played their second match against Mexico on June 17th. The match was at 4 p.m., by 3:30 p.m. the mall was empty, and all the stores had closed.

Having the world's best football player of all time (in my opinion), the legendary Pelé, as their native son definitely accounts for some of their pride in the sport.

In order to enjoy watching football, you must and I mean must establish where your loyalties lie, without it watching a football match loses its significance. Your relationship with a team can be superficial as in a casual affair or a committed one like a marriage. This allows you to be emotionally attached and become immersed in the highs, lows and at the end of it all the final outcome, that can leave you jumping for joy or upset and internally analyzing what went wrong, much like a personal relationship.

I have a personal relationship with three teams in the World Cup. Nigeria (I'm originally from there), United Kingdom (I was born and went to school in the UK) and the United States (my current country of residence). Like a mother with no favorites I value all of them equally. Then again maybe not, but like a mother I would never tell you which one was my favorite.

Coaches with their teams arrive for the World Cup with different levels of expectations. Some teams are happy to go the next level (the round of 16), for others it might be their ambition to reach the quarterfinals and for some leaving the tournament without the hardware, is not an option they even want to consider. Fans also have their own expectations for their teams.

Loyalties and expectations aside, the World Cup has the potential to teach us to look outside of ourselves and embrace one another authentically. While I was in Brazil the atmosphere was inviting and friendly. I took pictures and smiled with complete strangers and it is safe to say that a sporting event like the World Cup allows us to take off the masks and layers that would ordinarily makes us cautious of strangers and allow "the core of our genuine selves" to be displayed in the forefront for all to see.

Questions like:

"Where are you from?"

"Where do you live?"

"Can I take a picture with you?"

...flowed back and forth with gestures interspersed to communicate and break down the language barrier. Smiles, laughter and hugs were seen all around in the stadium.

I thought to myself:

"These are the human connections we live for."

"This is the human spirit, pure and raw."

It was magical with a child-like aura, strangers doing the wave together all across the stadium as if to say:

"We are all one."

For a split second I began to wish this could last for much longer, much longer than the World Cup tournament.

And then it dawned on me that if it lasted longer and became the norm it would lose the added significance and value. And in that moment I realized it was worth lasting for just as long as the World Cup tournament was going on. I knew that as soon as the trophy was handed over to the champions, the

atmosphere would gradually transition back to normal. The masked-up, layered-up cautious versions of our human selves would return to the forefront

I would then have to wait another four years (if I'm fortunate enough to go to Russia) to experience the indescribable excitement and positive display of the human spirit, that is associated with a unique and beautiful sport like football.

Follow Kwavi Agbeyegbe on Twitter: www.twitter.com/KwaviAgbeyegbe

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/kwavi-agbeyegbe/what-the-world-cup-teache_b_5570430.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Brazil's 'Quilombo' Movement May Be The World's Largest Slavery Reparations Program

DATA: 2014.07.10



Luiz Pinto, who has been fighting eviction for decades, at home with his dog. (Carolina Ramirez/The Huffington Post)

When Luiz Pinto was growing up, his parents wouldn't let the family talk about slavery. The issue raised ugly memories.

Pinto's grandmother was born into slavery. She threw herself into a river before Pinto was born, taking her own life after the son of a wealthy, white landowner raped her. The subjects of slavery and racism became taboo in the Pinto household, a sprawling set of orange brick homes perched on a hilltop where Rio de Janeiro's famed statue of Christ the Redeemer is visible in the distance through the trees.

"I only knew her from photographs," says Pinto, a 72-year-old samba musician.

These days, Brazil's legacy of slavery takes up much of Pinto's time. He travels across the state of Rio de Janeiro and back and forth to the capital in Brasília, more than 700 miles away, to lobby for the land rights of people who live in communities said to be founded by runaway slaves. Such communities are known in Portuguese as "quilombos." According to Brazilian law, residents of quilombos have a constitutional right to land settled by their ancestors -- and that right, though rarely fulfilled, is quietly revolutionizing the country's race relations.

In the past year, as all eyes turned toward Brazil in anticipation of the World Cup, international media offered ample coverage of the country's staggering inequality. Reports have highlighted the stark contrast between Brazil's hardscrabble slums and its glittering soccer stadiums. What has received less attention is the civil rights movement gradually gaining momentum throughout the country.

Brazil imported more slaves from Africa between the 16th and 19th centuries than any other country in the Americas. In 1889, it became the last nation in the Western Hemisphere to outlaw the institution. Today, more people of African descent live in Brazil than in any country in the world besides Nigeria. People of color make up 51 percent of Brazil's population, according to the most recent census.

By and large, black Brazilians live in the worst housing and attend the poorest schools. They work the lowest-paid jobs, and they disproportionately fill the jail cells of [the world's fourth largest prison system](#). This lopsided state of affairs, Afro-Brazilian intellectuals and the country's social scientists largely agree, is a result of racial discrimination with roots in the country's history of slavery.

Brazil has never experienced anything akin to the U.S. civil rights movement or South Africa's anti-apartheid struggle. But the quilombo movement, while still in its infancy, is challenging Brazil's deeply ingrained racial inequality. Ratified in 1988 after a two-decade-long military dictatorship, Brazil's constitution states that residents of quilombos are entitled to a permanent, non-transferable title to the land they occupy -- something analogous to the United States' Native American reservations, minus the self-government.

Now, more than 1 million black Brazilians are calling upon the government to honor their constitutional right to land. Among them are Luiz Pinto and his family, who have fended off decades of eviction attempts and managed to remain ensconced in their quilombo, known as Sacopã, in a neighborhood gentrified long ago by wealthier, whiter Brazilians.

The situation in Brazil stands in stark contrast to that of the United States, where, as the author Ta-Nehisi Coates pointed out in [a widely read cover story for The Atlantic](#) this May, Congress has repeatedly refused to pass a bill calling for a simple public study on the impact reparations would have on the descendants of slaves. The idea that the U.S. government would even consider handing thousands of tracts of land to black communities is unthinkable.

Few Brazilian conservatives find the idea appealing, either. Many of them have scorned the quilombo movement as an affront to property rights and have tried to overturn the law in court. And despite drafting the quilombo law in the first place, the Brazilian government has been so slow to hand over land titles to the communities in question that many applicants wonder if they'll ever receive them.

Though they face an uncertain future, Brazil's quilombos nevertheless contain the seeds of what may well become the most ambitious slavery reparations program ever attempted.



Luiz Pinto at home in quilombo Sacopã. (Carolina Ramirez/The Huffington Post)

Palm trees and towering condominiums flank the cobblestone road that leads to quilombo Sacopã. New Kias and Volkswagens line the street, while gated parking lots protect more valuable SUVs. Virtually none of the residents of this section of Rio de Janeiro's Lagoa neighborhood, with the exception of the Pinto family, are black.

There was a time when only black people lived on the forested hillsides of Sacopã, huddled together in makeshift houses of mud and bamboo. Pinto's grandparents traveled to the city by river with roughly 150 other ex-slaves in the late 19th century, he says, and settled among the local indigenous people, far away from the bustling city center to the north or the middle-class residential areas that would later envelop them.

"The quilombos became favelas," Pinto says, referring to the slums that surround Rio and many other major Brazilian cities.

Developers razed much of Sacopã in the 1970s, when Rio's growing middle and upper classes pushed into the neighborhood and sent land values skyrocketing. Local authorities expelled or relocated virtually all the black residents, most of whom were considered squatters, from Sacopã's hillsides, clearing the way for high-rise condominiums populated by wealthier, paler-skinned Brazilians.

Pinto's nephew, José Claudio, now 50, was 12 years old the first time the authorities visited quilombo Sacopã and threatened to kick the family out because they couldn't prove ownership of the land. Two military police trucks rolled into the driveway. The cops said the family's houses would be demolished.

A lucky connection allowed the Pinto family to escape eviction. It happened that the family's lawyer was married to a high-ranking military officer. In the days of Brazil's military dictatorship, which lasted from 1964 to 1985, the order of a general carried far more weight than a stack of legal documents.

"I'll never forget it," José Claudio told The Huffington Post. "The subtenente, or whoever was in charge of the troops, saluted him and he said: 'No one's getting kicked out of here.' That was our first victory."

The security afforded by the family's loose connection to the general lasted only as long as the military dictatorship itself. In 1986, a year after Brazil's return to democracy, the cops came back to Sacopã, and this time they stayed. For one year, local authorities stationed two round-the-clock policemen outside Sacopã and locked the kitchen shut to keep the Pinto family from hosting parties or playing live music.

“They chained us up here,” José Claudio said, rattling a rusted lock that still dangles from the kitchen window. “We couldn’t do anything.”

Today, visitors to the neighborhood might not even notice the Pinto family’s cluster of houses, hidden behind a towering condo, if not for the sign in the driveway declaring the community’s constitutionally protected status as a quilombo.

The property received quilombo certification in 2004 after undergoing a lengthy application process with the federal government. Instead of trying to kick them out, the authorities now guarantee the group’s right to stay while the government carries out the work of demarcating the land. Still, as is the case with the vast majority of Brazil’s quilombos, a complicated bureaucratic system has prevented the Pintos from receiving the title to their land.

“Nothing happens,” Pinto says. “The headway we’ve made for quilombo land rights in this country is practically nil.”

Without a land title, the Pintos live in a state of limbo, the threat of eviction looming constantly.



José Claudio Pinto holds the lock that was once used to keep the windows of quilombo Sacopã's kitchen shut. (Carolina Ramirez/The Huffington Post)

Most Brazilians familiar with the term “quilombo” associate it with the country's past rather than its present. The word has been in use for hundreds of years, dating back to the colonial period -- roughly the sixteenth century through 1825 -- when runaway slave settlements dotted the Brazilian countryside. The most famous of those settlements, Palmares, grew to more than 15,000 inhabitants and lasted nearly a century before the Portuguese destroyed it in 1694.

Though the term faded from use during the early 20th century, by the 1950s, advocates trying to lend momentum to a nascent black Brazilian civil rights effort [began to resurrect it](#).

The symbolic power of the quilombo appealed to former Congresswoman Benedita da Silva. In 1986, after Brazil’s military dictatorship ended, da Silva was one of 11 Afro-Brazilians among the [594 members of Congress elected](#) to draw up the country’s new founding document. She managed to convince a body of lawmakers composed largely of light-skinned men to lay the framework for a modern-day, Brazilian version of “40 acres and a mule.”

Under da Silva's law, quilombo members own their land outright. They pay no rent and no one, no matter how rich, can legally kick them out (with the exception of the federal government, which is currently fighting eminent domain battles in the courts with at least two certified quilombos, whose respective claims overlap a Navy base and a space station).

The key to da Silva's success was the law's innocuous phrasing. It specifies that descendants of residents of the quilombos have a right to a permanent title to the land they occupy. But the term "quilombo" was left legally undefined for years, implying that it would be necessary for any such community to be able to trace its direct lineage to a runaway slave settlement. Most of the assembly members who voted for da Silva's article likely viewed it as a symbolic gesture that would affect only a handful of communities.

It didn't work out that way. In 2003, the left-wing government of President Luiz Inácio "Lula" da Silva expanded the legal definition of the term "quilombo," issuing a presidential decree that categorized quilombo descendants as an ethnicity. Under Brazilian law, people have the right to define their own ethnicity for the purposes of social policy. With Lula's new rule, virtually any black community could become certified as a quilombo if a majority of its residents decided to.

When Lula's decree was issued in 2003, there were 29 recognized quilombos in Brazil. As of 2013, that number had swelled to more than 2,400, comprising [more than 1 million people](#), with hundreds more communities applying that have yet to be recognized.

The government has certified quilombos in all but two of Brazil's 26 states, from the tropical north to the industrialized south. There are quilombos that encompass thousands of people and quilombos that consist of just a few extended families. There are quilombos in the cities, quilombos along the countryside, quilombos on islands and quilombos in the rainforest. The land claimed by these communities totals about 4.4 million acres, according to the Brazilian federal government -- an area roughly the size of New Jersey.

Asked if she knew her proposal would be applied so extensively, da Silva said that was always her intention.

"Of course -- that's what we were working for," da Silva told HuffPost. "[The article] wasn't born just because I was at the Constitutional Assembly. It was born because there existed and continues to exist a black movement that includes academics, includes quilombolas, the universities -- all dedicated to validating black people's land rights."

Yet the Brazilian government has shown little sign that it will deliver the land titles promised by the constitution any time soon. Itamar Rangel of the National Institute for Colonization and Land Reform, the federal agency that carries out quilombo land titling, says the constant delays owe to the necessity of negotiating a settlement and indemnification with property holders. "Brazilian law defends the property rights of any citizen," Rangel told HuffPost. "Carrying out this policy won't be cheap."

As of this year, only 217 quilombos have received land titles. The Brazilian government issued only three land titles in 2013, and another three the year before that -- the lowest annual number [since 2004](#).

"The quilombo movement is poorly prepared," José Arruti, an anthropologist at the State University of Campinas who studies quilombos, told HuffPost. "Their communities began to organize and to understand the political game a very short time ago."



A sign in at the entrance to Sacopã announces the community's quilombo status. (Carolina Ramirez/The Huffington Post)

Aguitarist and singer with several records under his belt and a following in Rio, Pinto inherited his vocation from his parents. His father played the cavaquinho, a ukulele variation often used in samba, Brazil's national music, which evolved out of rhythms brought to the country by African slaves. The songs his mother sang as she hung the laundry to dry remain etched in Pinto's head.

"She was a domestic artist," Pinto said, smiling as he recalled a tune his mother wrote about the U.S. moon landing in 1969. "I've got a lot of her songs in my repertoire that I play at my shows. She didn't have the courage to record."

Music has helped Pinto's land fight in more ways than one. To receive certification as a quilombo, every community must pass through a multi-step process involving three state agencies and a government-commissioned study conducted by social scientists, who document the cultural and historical characteristics that make for a quilombo-specific ethnicity. [For the researchers who filed Sacopã's anthropological report in 2007](#), one of those characteristics was its music.

"It's given me a lot of strength in this struggle," said Pinto. "Being onstage, you're being heard by thousands of people, so you can explain your situation."

Hear Pinto sing his mother's song above.

The heart of the Pintos' quilombo is a covered space between the families' houses, nestled among papaya and palm trees. Here adults gather, children play and food is served on red picnic tables bearing the logo for Itapaiva, a local beer. Some of the most legendary names in Brazilian music -- Zeca Pagodinho and Beth Carvalho among them -- have performed at the monthly parties Sacopã once hosted.

In recent years, though, the local government has squelched those parties. Neighbors in the towering buildings that flank the quilombo have complained about the noise, and said the parking lot the family sets up to earn extra cash is a violation of zoning laws that restrict businesses in the neighborhood.

The open space that once hosted famous names in Rio's samba scene now sits idle, animated only on Sundays when the family's 28 members sit down at the red plastic tables to an afternoon meal of feijoada, Brazil's national dish, a stew of black beans and pork.

Pinto said it's unfair that the neighborhood is zoned in favor of his whiter, wealthier neighbors. "The argument they always use against us is that this is a strictly residential area," he said. "So we can't do these things. But out there they've got bakeries, they've got bars. It's a cowardly way for them to destabilize us so they can kick us out of here."



Luiz Pinto and his grandson in the area of their quilombo that once hosted lively parties. Neighbors' complaints have since shut down the events. (Carolina Ramirez/The Huffington Post)

Former Brazilian Senator [Demóstenes Torres of the Democráticos 25 party](#), or DEM, [ignited a controversy in 2010](#) when he called Brazil's history of racial mixing "beautiful" and expressly denied that black women were raped during slavery, even though rape and other forms of abuse during that era are a matter of historical record. (Torres himself has both African and European ancestors.)

Torres' comments, however inaccurate, gestured toward some widespread beliefs about race in Brazil. Like the United States, Brazil built its early wealth on the backs of African slaves. But historically, interracial relationships have always occurred far more frequently in Brazil than in the U.S., and modern-day Brazil is a largely mixed-race society where the terms "black" and "white" don't mean quite what they do in the United States.

Similarly to Latinos in the U.S., many Afro-Brazilians view race on a spectrum where skin color is measured by gradation. In 1976, when Brazil's census first allowed survey respondents to write in their race rather than picking among the four options of white, black, "yellow" (Asian) and "pardo" (mixed race/mulatto), respondents submitted 135 different terms to describe their skin color. The dozens of self-selected shades included "chestnut," "dark white" and "regular," as well as descriptions like "black Indian," "cinnamonish," "navy blue" and "toasted."

The Pinto family itself encompasses a panorama of blackness, with both dark-skinned members like Luiz and lighter-skinned members like José Claudio, who nevertheless identifies as black.

"My mother married a white man," José Claudio said. "So I hear things. Sometimes white people will say, 'Oh, that black guy,' I don't know what. They don't know that I'm black too."

Brazil's widespread mixing of the races underpins the idea, popular in many quarters, that the country is a ["racial democracy"](#) in which members of all ethnicities live in harmony.

Social scientists and Afro-Brazilian intellectuals, on the other hand, have long viewed this idea as wishful thinking, pointing to a growing body of socioeconomic studies and statistics to bolster their case.

According to 2011 census figures, the most recent available, [some 51 percent](#) of Brazilians identify as either black or mixed-race -- terms that Brazilian statistics agencies often group together as simply "black." Among the poorest 10 percent of the population, [72 percent are black](#), according to a 2012 study by the Institute of Applied Economic Research. A 2013 study by the same organization found that [70 percent of homicide victims are black](#), while another study from 2010 found that 60 percent of the prison population is black.

And reality may in fact be even grimmer than those numbers suggest. A revealing 2011 survey of 2,500 Brazilians led by sociologist Edward Telles asked each participant to identify his or her race and state his or her household income and level of education. At the same time, unbeknownst to the person taking the survey, the researcher would use a palette with 11 shades running from off-white to nearly black to identify the respondent's skin tone.

Ordering the data by self-reported race yielded mixed results. White Brazilians fared better, but there was significant variation in education and income levels for Brazilians of color. Ordering the data by observed skin color, however, showed a sharp, repetitive pattern of inequality in which education and income plummet as the respondent's skin gets darker.

"Discrimination is pretty clear," Telles said, explaining that while Brazil never experienced explicit segregation akin to the United States, the country's history of slavery has molded a society where racism reveals itself socioeconomically. "You wouldn't think this is a largely black country if you just looked at advertisements and who's on the TV screen, unless you were watching soccer. If you look at people in the stands at the World Cup, they're almost all white. How does that compare to the people playing on the field?"

All of this is obvious to José Claudio. "When someone sees a black guy in an imported car, they say 'Damn, he must be a soccer player or a singer!'" he said. "What was left over for black people was sports and music. No one thinks, 'Damn, that guy must be a doctor. Maybe he's a lawyer or a pilot.'"

Such research, however, has yet to convince many on the Brazilian right that reparations are the way to address racism. In 2004, conservative politicians who would later go on to form the DEM sued the Lula da Silva administration to overturn the presidential decree designating quilombos as an ethnicity, accusing the president of illegally bypassing Congress. (A representative DEM representative declined to comment for this article, adding that the party no longer considers the lawsuit a priority.)

By summer 2010, the lawsuit had made its way up to the country's Supreme Justice Tribunal, where it has sat waiting for a decision ever since. The suspense weighs like an anvil on people like the Pinto family.

Meanwhile, quilombo certification and land titling continue to inch forward. But overturning Lula's decree would likely annul them, destroying the movement overnight.

FOTO DO RJ

A view of Rio de Janeiro from the city's famous Christ the Redeemer statue. (Jamie Squire/Getty Images)

The view of Rio's Christ the Redeemer statue off in the distance is much clearer from Ana Simas' fourth-floor apartment at the bottom of the hill. A psychiatrist with pale skin and shoulder-length brown hair, Simas has called the neighborhood of Lagoa home since her birth in 1952.

She seems an unlikely adversary for the Pinto family as they pursue their quilombo land claim. Simas takes pride in her progressive politics. She believes racism permeates Brazilian society. And she's known the Pintos for decades. When she married her former husband in 1989, a samba musician named Jorge Simas, they held the wedding celebration at the Pinto family home in Sacopã.

But the friendship began to fray in 1999, the year Simas was elected head of the neighborhood homeowners association. Shortly after she took her new position, Pinto walked down to her apartment and asked her to make a statement before the court in support of his family's land claim under Brazil's squatter right law, which they were using at the time as a defense against authorities who were trying to evict them.

Simas refused. "It was the first time over the years that I'd known him that I sensed something odd in the way he was behaving," she said. "It's not up to me to decide if the land is his. It's up to him to prove if the land is his and it's the judge's job to decide."

As she took greater interest in the case, she found more reasons to oppose it. The Pinto family's claim extends across an area designated as a nature reserve, which Simas refers to as "the lung of the Zona Sul," Rio's ritzy southern section. In 2005, the homeowners association joined a lawsuit filed by the Public Environmental Ministry against the Pinto family and other alleged squatters, accusing them of damaging the environment.

Simas began to doubt whether Sacopã was a quilombo at all. "I've never seen a quilombo that was just one family," she said. "All the other real quilombos, like the quilombo of Jongo de Serrinha, are many families, not just one."

Curious for information about Sacopã's origins, she pulled the wedding certificate for Pinto's parents from the local archives. "Neither one of them was born there," she said, producing a photocopy of the document, which identifies the birthplace of both of Pinto's parents as a Rio suburb called Novo Friburgo. "What were they doing being a quilombo here, if they're from Novo Friburgo?"



Ana Simas, head of the Lagoa neighborhood homeowners association, opposes Sacopã's quilombo certification. (Carolina Ramirez/The Huffington Post)

Simas is not the only one with questions about what does and doesn't constitute a quilombo. While Brazilian law tends to assign more importance to a group's culture than to its history, that idea has yet to trickle down to much of the public.

Claudio Girafa, a white, 57-year-old civil engineer who comes to Pinto's neighborhood on weekends to watch the soccer games at his brother's apartment, says it's important to him that quilombos prove their historical roots. "There's a lot of questioning in the area about whether [Sacopã] was really a quilombo community," he said. "I'm not against the idea of preserving quilombos in principle, but I think it has to be very well proven because it affects properties that were acquired later."

The researchers who filed Sacopã's anthropological report confirming its quilombo status in 2007 were aware that Pinto's parents had been born in Novo Friburgo. Pinto's parents lived an itinerant life, traveling from town to town and farm to farm in search of work before settling in the late 1920s on the hill in Lagoa where the family lives today. Pinto's father was one of the workers who helped construct Rua Sacopã, the road that snakes up the hill.

But Pinto maintains that his grandparents had already arrived in the approximate area by the late 19th century, taking shelter in a cave lying within territory claimed by the quilombo. And while the researchers couldn't document the presence of Pinto's family prior to the 1920s, they wrote that the family's stories "seem to us very likely from the point of view of historical science."

What mattered for the anthropologists was that the Pinto family's collective memory pointed to the existence of a group identity informed by a history of escaping slavery -- a quilombo ethnicity.

Still, the importance of this kind of group identity can elude some Brazilians who have no personal stake in the quilombo issue. Like many citizens, when asked if Brazil is a racist country, Girafa is quick to say it's not. But he believes that programs like the quilombo movement and other forms of affirmative action only exacerbate existing racial tensions by committing injustices against whites. "There's still discrimination, yes," he said. "But what's been done has only made things worse."

Pinto feels differently. For him, racism isn't just about being eyed suspiciously in rich parts of town, or being told to enter through the back when he knocks on a door because people assume he's a servant -- indignities that many black Brazilians describe experiencing.

Racism for Pinto means that his ancestors were enslaved, and that once they were freed, his grandmother was raped and his parents pushed into a slum. Racism means that after his parents turned that slum into a home, the authorities tried to make him leave, because now white people wanted to live there.

"Racism in Brazil is institutional," Pinto said. "It's everywhere. It's very difficult to confront."

For his part, Pinto hopes to use the quilombo movement to shed light on the country's racial inequities. He said he was disappointed by the lack of Afro-Brazilian participation in the protests against government spending on the World Cup over the last year, which were largely led by light-skinned, middle-class residents.

“The quilombo movement is still very timid,” Pinto said. “We’re practically invisible to society. So if we don’t go out now and show our faces in the street, go out and protest, we’re going to be forgotten. We’re already forgotten.”

Instead, the Pinto family protests by continuing to balk in the face of eviction threats and turning down offers of millions of reais, the local currency, to abandon the place they’ve always called home.

But Pinto often feels invisible in his own neighborhood. On a recent walk with his grandson, he said, the two stopped at a plaza for a break. Looking around, Pinto noticed they were the only two black people there.

“I feel racism much more strongly because I’m in a place where only people with money live, and people with money are white,” he said. “What I understand very well is that we’re black people in a place reserved for white people.”



Students hold signs during a protest demanding better public services and criticizing massive government spending on the World Cup. Pinto said he was disappointed by the lack of Afro-Brazilian participation in the World Cup protests, which were largely led by light-skinned, middle-class residents. (Evaristo Sa/Getty Images)

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/10/brazil-quilombos_n_5572236.html.
Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

This Street Performer's Near-Perfect 'Sultans Of Swing' Cover Is Proof That Brazil Will Get Past Its World Cup Defeat

The Huffington Post | By [Dominique Mosbergen](#)

DATA: 2014.07.10

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=capnRe9RICO>

If anyone could get Brazil out of its current [soccer-induced funk](#), we'd put our money on [this guy](#).

A video of this guitar-totin' busker performing a rousing rendition of the Dire Straits classic "Sultans of Swing" in São Paulo has gone viral this week.

The cover is so delicious (scroll to 5:00 to listen to the street performer's epic solo) that a YouTuber said Wednesday that he "loved it so much I threw a handful of change at my computer and broke my display."

"Okay, enough World Cup Brasil memes," quipped another. "Here's a Brasileiro just being awesome."

The video, first uploaded on July 5, has been viewed more than 108,000 times so far.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/10/sultans-of-swing-dire-straits-cover-brazil_n_5574576.html?utm_hp_ref=brazil. Acesso em: 09 de set. 2014.

World Cup Sentiment Offers Insight into the Global Consciousness

DATA: 2014.07.10

Pity poor Brazil. Not only did their team get the thumping of a lifetime on July 8th when Germany beat them 7-1, but football (soccer) fans broke every record in the book by tweeting about it.

With 36.5 million tweets seen during the match, sentiment monitors were lit up worldwide. As you might expect, the negative value for Brazil was about the same as the positive value for Germany. But what does sentiment analysis tell us?

Here at Software AG we built a World Cup Sentiment Analysis tool for anyone to enjoy while watching the football. We monitored tweets over a moving window of 30-40 minutes and scored them from positive to neutral to negative.

Twitter might just be the engine by which the mood of the planet can be measured, but it is by nature a lagging indicator.

For example, when Portugal's Cristiano Ronaldo left training early one day before the team's June 22 USA match, sentiment plummeted because fans worried about an old knee injury. When the team's officials said he was fit to play, sentiment around Portugal's team rebalanced to positive.

Figuring it takes a person a little while to think of a tweet, type it and post it, we wanted to monitor as many tweets as possible for making the sentiment analysis decision. We grabbed the tweets from Twitter's public feed and dropped them into our analysis engine. The processing of the tweets is completed in under a millisecond; which means results are posted well within a second of the original tweet making its appearance.

But they are still after the fact (even if a lot of fun). So how can we use Twitter -- or other social media sentiment -- for commercial purposes?

Twitter mining is becoming the next big thing in algorithmic trading; with sentiment analysis being used to try to qualify and quantify the emotional chatter around a particular market. It then gauges whether the feelings for a particular stock or commodity are negative or positive, and uses the information for making trading decisions.

[A study](#) by the University of Manchester and Indiana University in 2010 concluded that the number of 'emotional words' on Twitter could be used to predict daily moves in the Dow Jones Industrial Average. A change in emotions expressed online would be followed between two and six days later by a move in the index, the researchers said, and this information let them predict its movements with 87.6 percent accuracy.

Another [study](#), this one at Pace University in 2011, found that social media could predict the ups and downs of stock prices for three global brands, Starbucks, Coca-Cola, and Nike.

A U.K. hedge fund, Derwent Capital, liked the idea so much it opened an algorithmic hedge fund in 2012 that made trades based on Twitter sentiment. It soon closed, but [reportedly](#) returned 1.86 percent, beating the overall market as well as the average hedge fund.

The question is, can markets be predicted using sentiment algorithms? I think you could use a Twitter algo to get a sentiment reading on particular topics, whether it is revolutions or how people feel about the economy.

The World Cup, though, may be a different matter. You can get some interesting insights about the global consciousness surrounding a particular match, but sentiment analysis will not predict the outcome of the game. But if you could feed the sentiment analysis into another system that was set up with parameters to predict the outcome, you could be onto a winner.

Twitter sentiment analysis could be the next Paul -- the [psychic octopus](#) that made several accurate predictions in the 2010 World Cup. Paul would choose his food from two identical boxes decorated in the team flags of the upcoming matches.

Sadly, Paul died a few months later. But perhaps his legacy lives on in a real-time predictive sentiment engine somewhere.

Follow John Bates on Twitter: www.twitter.com/drjohnbates

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/john-bates/world-cup-sentiment-offer_b_5575312.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

This Chinese Solar Company Is Sponsoring

The World Cup And Changing Renewable Energy

The Huffington Post | By [Jonathan Feldman](#)

DATA: 2014.07.11

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w7q9rV6LViI>

If you're one of the over 3 billion viewers [estimated to be watching](#) the 2014 World Cup, you may have noticed Chinese characters on the boards surrounding the pitches. "[中国 • 英利 光伏入户](#)" -- "Yingli Solar: Solar into every home" -- is in front of the citizens of the world at every match, and sends a big message: Solar and China are on the rise.

With [soccer becoming extremely popular in China](#), it's unsurprising that a Chinese corporation would try and jump in on the advertising. Yingli's sponsorship is on the same level as American industry giants [Budweiser, McDonalds and Johnson & Johnson](#), and their involvement in the games is not limited to billboards.

Sustainability has taken a front seat in Brazil this summer, with [two of of the 12 stadiums](#) boasting sizable solar installations. Combined, the two stadiums are capable of offsetting roughly 1,150 tons of carbon dioxide each year. After the World Cup has concluded, the stadiums will continue to power almost 900 homes in Brazil for the next 25 years.

In the fall of 2013, Climate Desk reporters Jaeah Lee and James West visited Yingli's corporate headquarters in Baoding, China's self-proclaimed renewable energy capital. In the video above, they show the inside look they were able to get at the company that is the World Cup's [first ever renewable energy sponsor](#) and the world's largest solar panel manufacturer.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/11/yingli-solar-fifa-world-cup_n_5578328.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Watch A Sneak Peek Of Shakira's World Cup Performance

The Huffington Post | By [Carolina Moreno](#)

DATA: 2014.07.11

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VhzdfUtZKoE>

Shakira chegou a terra brasileira!

Last week, FIFA announced that the Colombian superstar [would be performing at the upcoming 2014 World Cup Closing Ceremony](#). Shak arrived at Rio de Janeiro on Thursday and offered Brazilian fans [a sneak peek of her much anticipated performance](#) on the weekly television program, “Fantástico - O Show da Vida.”

The “Waka Waka” singer set foot on Brazilian soil this week and wasted no time in sending a greeting in Portuguese via Twitter.

“Hola Brazil, I’m here! I was missing you guys. I’m very happy to see you guys again!! Shak”

Later in the day Shakira appeared on “Fantástico - O Show da Vida” where she and Carlinhos Brown gave an exclusive performance of the World Cup single “La La La.”

“With the hosts of Fantástico; Renata and Tadeu this Sunday I’ll be on @showdavid with you! Kiss! Shak”

(Check Out Part Of Performance Above)

During an interview with the show, Shakira spoke about the World Cup and mentioned that [she lamented that Brazilian forward Neymar had been injured](#) in the match between Colombia and Brazil.

“We are friends of Neymar, my boyfriend plays with him in Barcelona. We were very worried and I even called my sister who is a surgeon to understand the severity of his case,” [Shakira said](#). “Afterwards, I sent a text message to give him strength.”

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/11/shakira-world-cup-perform_n_5579322.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Beijing, Brazil, 7-1: Awareness Shift in Soccer, Society

DATA: 2014.07.12

I happened to be in Beijing earlier this week, and of course *everyone* was talking about the 7-1 (World Cup semifinal between Brazil and Germany). Since Chancellor Angela Merkel was also visiting Beijing this week, the running joke was that the 7-1 score was Merkel's birthday present to her hosts, honoring the founding of China's Communist Party (7/1/1921).

While in my heart I empathized with the feelings of the people from Brazil, a country I love and whose soccer I admire, I also felt joy in seeing the fruits of the Klinsmann/Loew revolution in German soccer. Ten years ago those co-coaches began a transformation of leadership on and off the field, and a transformation of the ugly (results-oriented) style of German soccer to a philosophy inspired by the Dutch *total football* and its more recent incarnation as *tiki taka* in Spain. Brought to Germany by Klinsmann and Loew, as well as by coaches like Pep Guardiola, who after winning everything with Barcelona now works with two thirds of the German team at Bayern Munich (and who is another major hidden parent of the historic 7-1 win this week).

Back in 2010 the German team tried to copy *tiki taka* from Spain and Barcelona. They played inspiring soccer, only to lose to Spain in the semi-finals. In 2014 the German team evolves *tiki taka* by blending it with some of the virtues of earlier German teams, such as mobilizing collective energy and will.

The soccer they play today is a complete departure from the soccer German teams played prior to 2010 or 2006. The team has no real boss, no real superstar; they enjoy a style of distributed and fluid leadership. The team also has no clear starting eleven. They keep changing their lineup and their positions, with two of their best players even missing the entire tournament (Reus and Gundogan).

So what is driving the success of the German team? It's a philosophy that requires all players to operate from a *shared awareness of the evolving whole*. Everyone is required to be aware of what's happening everywhere on the field--the changing positions, the emerging spaces among their own team members and their opponents, to keep the ball moving. It's that shared awareness of the evolving whole that allows them to pass the ball faster than the opposing team at times can comprehend, or react to. It was the chief reason the Brazil defense collapsed and conceded four goals in six minutes of the semifinal this week.

Responding to that style of soccer cannot be fixed by firing the coach or replacing players. It requires starting at a deeper level: in the quality of our thinking, or our sensing, of our awareness of the whole. Making the transformation--shifting the way we operate from an *awareness of the parts* to an *awareness of the dynamic whole*--is the quintessential transformation challenge that we face in all sectors of society today: finance, food, health, education, sustainable business practices, you name it. Over the past several years I have worked in transformation initiatives in all these sectors. And the most important leadership challenge is always the same: the challenge is to change how people think and work together across institutional boundaries from a silo or *ego-system awareness* to a systemic or *eco-system awareness*.

The best soccer teams in the world have gone through this transformation over the past decade or so. But for the rest of society, that journey is still ahead of us. Not only in Brazil. Also in China, in the US, in Europe, in Africa.

As for Sunday, may the better team on that day win. Even if the German team should lose, I am still happy about the path *Die Mannschaft* is on. I only wish we could all help the Brazilian's team spirit to rise from the ashes and return to the brilliance of its many golden years. The *selecao* will rise again, no doubt! In the meantime, let's enjoy the finale.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/otto-scharmer/beijing-brazil-7-1-world-cup_b_5579976.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Netherlands Claim Third Place At 2014 World Cup With 3-0 Win Over Brazil (VIDEOS/PHOTOS)

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.07.12



Netherlands' Daley Blind, second left, celebrates after scoring

Dutch coach Louis van Gaal [didn't even want his team to play](#) in the third-place game at the World Cup. By the time that [divisive](#) contest was over, Brazil probably would have preferred if the Netherlands hadn't played either.

The Netherlands claimed third place at the 2014 World Cup with a 3-0 victory over Brazil at Nacional in Brasilia on Saturday. The Dutch, who were runners-up in 2010, jumped out to an [early 2-0 lead](#) in the first half and added a third goal in second-half stoppage time. Ranked [No. 15 in the FIFA rankings](#) released before the start of the World Cup, the Netherlands notched victories over Spain, Australia, Chile, Mexico and Costa Rica before losing to Argentina in a penalty shootout in the semifinals. Despite Van Gaal's public criticism of the third-place match, his team ended its trip to Brazil on a high note with a decisive win over the hosts.

"Today's match I think for us was the best way to end this tournament," Netherlands forward Arjen Robben said after the win, [via The Telegraph](#). "We also fully deserved this third place the way we played. Nobody expected us to be in the last four."

With Brazil playing without injured star Neymar and reeling from a 7-1 thrashing in the semifinals by Germany, the Netherlands took control of the third-place match early, scoring two goals in the first 16 minutes. Striker Robin Van Persie converted a penalty kick for the opening score after Brazil defender Thiago Silva took pulled down Robben.

The lead was doubled in the 16th minute when a ball headed by Brazil defender fell for the Netherlands' Daley Blind in the penalty area.

Brazil managed to reach halftime without surrendering any more goals but could not hold the Netherlands scoreless the rest of the way. In the first minute of second-half stoppage time, midfielder Georginio Wijnaldum added the final goal for the Dutch.

"It's a terrible feeling, I don't know what to say," Brazil's Oscar said after the defeat, [via The Associated Press](#). "After a huge loss to Germany, today we tried our best from the beginning to win third place but it wasn't our day. We have to see what went wrong so we can improve for the future."

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/12/netherlands-third-place-world-cup_n_5581005.html. Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

Yes, Even The 'Blind' Player Can Score Against Brazil At This Point (VIDEO)

The Huffington Post | By [Chris Greenberg](#)

DATA: 2014.07.12



It was a case of the player named "Blind" leading the seemingly blind Brazil defenders in a chase for the ball in the third-place game at the 2014 World Cup. The Twitter comedians and resigned Brazil fans took notice.

With its World Cup campaign ending in ignominy after a historic 7-1 defeat to Germany in the semifinals, Brazil quickly fell behind the Netherlands early in the third-place game on Saturday at Nacional in Brasilia. After an early penalty surrendered by the Selecao produced another deficit, an unlikely goalscorer soon doubled the Dutch advantage: Daley Blind.

While Blind is far better sighted than his surname suggests, the 24-year-old midfielder had [never previously scored an international goal](#) for the Netherlands. His career milestone score pushed the Netherlands' lead to 2-0 in the 16th minute.

Given Brazil's struggles in its last two matches, the football followers on Twitter couldn't resist the jokes about a player named "Blind" finding the back of the net.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/12/blind-goal-vs-brazil_n_5580930.html.
Acesso em: 05 de set. 2014.

A "Brazillion" Reasons to Visit Brazil... World Cup or Not

DATA: 2014.07.14



© *Embratur*

So, you didn't make it to Brazil for the World Cup? No worries! The South American nation's beautiful beaches, cosmopolitan cities and natural wonders are worth the trip no matter when you decide to go. Hotel search trivago brings you just a few of the "Brazillion" must-see sights in and around the twelve cities that took center stage during the tournament.

NATAL



© *kamillok via Fotolia*

WHAT TO DO: Take in the city's natural beauty while walking through the second largest urban park in Brazil, the Parque das Dunas. A bevy of museums, a historic center dotted with colonial architecture and the largest cashew tree in the world are also must-see sights in the city.

GETAWAY: Just a few miles from Natal, Pipa Beach (seen above) is one of the most famous and cosmopolitan Brazilian beaches, thanks to crystal-clear waters, white sand and stunning 10-meter-high cliffs.

SALVADOR



© *Fernando Dall'Acqua via Flickr*

WHAT TO DO: Colorful houses, historic monuments and streets steeped in history await you in Salvador's historic center. Known as the Pelourinho, the UNESCO World Heritage Site gives visitors a glimpse into life in South America during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

GETAWAY: For those who prefer the water over history, Praia do Forte beach is an hour drive from the city. The Estrada do Coco (Coconut Road), will lead visitors to more than 7 miles of beaches and several natural pools formed by the reefs along the coast.

MANAUS



© *Embratur*

WHAT TO DO: Manaus may be an isolated metropolis in the heart of the Amazon rainforest, but there is much to see and do here. The Mercado Adolpho Lisboa - the city's largest market - the Rio Negro Palace cultural center, Amazon Opera House, Adolpho Ducke Botanical Garden, museums and countless shopping centers will keep you very busy during your stay.

GETAWAY: As the largest city in the Amazon rainforest, Manaus is the perfect jumping-off point for cruises on the Amazon River (seen above), jungle tours, fishing excursions and more, which depart from the city daily.

FORTALEZA



© Beach Park

WHAT TO DO: Fortaleza may not be on your travel radar, but it is a favorite among Brazilian tourists. It's no wonder; historic landmarks, world-class shopping, urban beaches and more are all at your fingertips. A must-try while in town - buggy-riding and sandboarding down the city's famous dunes.

GETAWAY: Head to nearby Beach Park (seen above) - the largest aquatic park in South America and home of the biggest free-fall in the world. Thrill seekers won't be disappointed by this 135 foot high water slide!

RECIFE



© Recife Dept. of Tourism

WHAT TO DO: Known as the "Venice of Brazil," visitors to Recife may feel like they've landed in Europe instead of South America. A stroll through Old Recife to see the city's many museums, cathedrals and historic architecture is a must. Looking for more excitement? Recife's many dance clubs, bars and beach parties will keep you more than entertained.

GETAWAY: Lovers of history and culture should travel just a few miles from Recife to the colonial village of Olinda, famous for its historic architecture and "Frevo Dance," which was declared an Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO in 2012.

BELO HORIZONTE



© *Embratur*

WHAT TO DO: Belo Horizonte is the bar capital of Brazil, so after a quick toast of Caipirinha at one of the more than 12,000 neighborhood bars, make sure to visit the Minas Gerais Museum of Natural History and Botanic Garden and the city's Pampulha district -- home to Mineirão stadium -- one of the world's largest soccer stadiums.

GETAWAY: Take a day trip to Ouro Preto (seen above). The UNESCO World Heritage Site famous for its cobblestone streets and Baroque architecture is a mere 1.5 hour drive.

SÃO PAULO



© *flipefrazao via Fotolia*

WHAT TO DO: The gorgeous Neo-Gothic style São Paulo See Metropolitan Cathedral (seen above) is a must-see. Meanwhile, soccer fans that didn't make it to the World Cup can still get their football fix at the city's Museu do Futebol (Soccer Museum), which is housed under the stands of Pacaembu Stadium. The 1.7 acre museum walks visitors through the history of Brazilian soccer via interactive video installations and memorabilia.

GETAWAY: A 2.5 hour drive from São Paulo, Campos do Jordão is a Mantiqueira Mountain getaway for locals that boasts European-style architecture, hiking, mountain biking and even the occasional snowfall.

RIO DE JANEIRO



© *sfmthd* via *Fotolia*

WHAT TO DO: On a clear and sunny day, visit Ipanema or Copacabana beaches, hike to the Cristo Redentor (Christ the Redeemer) statue and take a cable car ride to the top of Morro do Pão de Açúcar (Sugarloaf Mountain) for a panoramic view of the city. Wrap up your visit by watching the sunset at Arpoador Beach.

GETAWAY: If you have time, plan a day trip or weekend getaway to either Angra dos Reis, Armação dos Búzios, Paraty and Cabo Frio - three nearby resort towns that offer spectacular beaches and a respite from the busy streets of Rio.

BRASÍLIA



© Embratur

WHAT TO DO: Designed by internationally-renowned Brazilian architect Oscar Niemeyer in 1956, Brasília boasts some of the world's finest modern architecture. Visit the Catedral de Brasília (seen above), a breathtaking concrete and glass cathedral. A walk around Paranoá Lake is the perfect way to see many of other engineering wonders, including the presidential palace and the University of Brasília.

GETAWAY: Want to escape the city? Take a two-hour bus ride from Brasilia to Formosa, a small town with access to Salto de Itiquira - a gorgeous public park with a 295-foot waterfall and swimming holes.

PORTO ALEGRE



© Embratur

WHAT TO DO: A visit to Porto Alegre isn't complete without stopping by the city's Usina do Gasômetro (seen above). The former power plant that was converted into a center for arts and culture is also the perfect spot to take in a sunset over the Guaíba River. Another not-to-miss is the Porto Alegre Public Market, which is a famous meeting place for locals catching up over coffee or dinner.

GETAWAY: Take a day trip to either Gramado or Canela, two popular tourist towns for Brazilians during winter. They are also home to some of the best chocolate factories in the country.

CURITIBA



© *Embratur*

WHAT TO DO: Take a stroll through one or more of the 15 parks and 33 preservation areas around the city, including the Botanical Garden. During your walking tour, must-see sights include the Wire Opera House (seen above) and the Oscar Niemeyer Museum, which was designed by the famous architect and houses artists' work from around Brazil.

GETAWAY: The Curitiba-Paranaguá Train journey - a 62 mile scenic trip by rail through the mountains of Serra do Mar - departs from Curitiba regularly and is one of the best ways to see Brazil's coastal mountain range.

CUIABÁ



© *Embratur*

WHAT TO DO: Visit the Basilica do Senhor Bom Jesus de Cuiabá, a beautiful cathedral in the heart of the city that features Art Deco design and gorgeous stained glass windows. Then, head to the heart of Cuiabá - Praça de República - for a walking tour of the city's many museums, shops and restaurants.

GETAWAY: Outdoor enthusiasts should travel 40 miles from Cuiabá to the Chapada dos Guimarães National Park (seen above), home to waterfalls, rock formations, hiking trails and caves filled with crystal clear water.

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Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/trivago/a-brazillion-reasons-to-v_b_5582057.html.
Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Brazil Coach Luiz Felipe Scolari Resigns After World Cup Failure

AP | By TALES AZZONI

DATA: 2014.07.14



SAO PAULO (AP) — Brazil coach Luiz Felipe Scolari resigned after the team failed to win the World Cup, the Brazilian Football Confederation said Monday.

Scolari promised to win the tournament at home, but Brazil was eliminated in the semifinals by a disastrous 7-1 loss to eventual champion Germany that matched the national team's worst defeat in its 100-year history. Brazil also lost 3-0 to the Netherlands in the third-place match.

Scolari's contract ended after the World Cup and he handed over the command of the team after Saturday's match, saying it would be up to the confederation to decide whether he would remain at the helm of the five-time world champions.

In a statement, the confederation said President Jose Maria Marin accepted what it called "Scolari's resignation."

"Scolari and his staff deserve our respect and our gratitude," the statement said. "They were responsible for making the Brazilian people regain their love for the Selecao even though we did not reach our greater goal (of winning the title)."

Scolari's replacement was not immediately announced. Assistant Carlos Alberto Parreira, the coach who led Brazil to the 1994 World Cup title, was also leaving.

The confederation said Marin would give further explanations in a news conference on Thursday.

Scolari, who led Brazil to the 2002 World Cup title, had said after Brazil's loss to the Netherlands that he would turn in a report of his work with the national team and Marin would then analyze what he would like to do.

Scolari publicly apologized to fans after the loss to Germany, saying he knows it will never be forgotten, and defended his work with Brazil since returning in late 2012. In 29 matches, he led the nation to 19 wins, six draws and four losses. Brazil won last year's Confederations Cup, the World Cup warm-up tournament.

"I don't think you can analyze the entire work based on only one disastrous result," Scolari said after Brazil's loss to the Dutch. "I think the job was well done."

The once-popular coach was loudly booed by fans after Brazil ended the home tournament on Saturday. Despite high expectations, Brazil struggled throughout the competition, finishing with three wins, two draws and two losses.

Scolari had been betting on young striker Neymar to carry the team to the title, but he was shelved by a back injury in the quarterfinals.

Scolari was picked to lead the 2014 team mostly because of his popularity and experience from the 2002 title, but many critics said he was outdated as a coach. Before rejoining the national team, Scolari was coming off relegation in the Brazilian league with traditional club Palmeiras.

Among those touted to replace Scolari are Tite and Muricy Ramalho, who have been successful with local clubs in recent years. Ramalho is a four-time Brazilian champion, while Tite led popular Corinthians to the Club World Cup title in 2012. There is also talk in local media about international coaches, including Pep Guardiola, Jose Mourinho, and Chile's Argentine coach Jorge Sampaoli.

Brazil's next official tournament is the 2015 Copa America. The team is expected to play four friendlies this year, the first one against Colombia on Sept. 5 in Miami. It will also play Ecuador on Sept. 8 in New York, Argentina on Oct. 11 in Beijing and Turkey on Nov. 12 in Istanbul.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/14/brazil-world-cup-coach-luiz-felipe-scolari_n_5583318.html. Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

DATA: 2014.07.14

With the sting of Brazil's loss and the end of the World Cup still in recent memory, many may be wondering what disappointed fans will do to distract themselves from the painful football memories, and current protests and riots engulfing the country. While it is the national team of professional players under fire now, it's the amateur recreationalists that may be at the greatest loss. Play allows the young and old alike an opportunity to get away from the day's hardships, grow creatively and de-stress. But if the number one way to play also serves as a reminder of that hardship, we may have a problem.

Fortunately, after spending the last four weeks in Brazil doing impact work in the local communities, I've learned one very important thing:

Brazil is more than football.

Yes, football is the most popular sport in the world. And yes, this World Cup loss may be so critical that it influences who will win the upcoming presidential election in Brazil. But the Brazilian culture is so ripe with complexities, one shouldn't be surprised to find that kicking around a ball on a pitch is only one of many popular (and cheap) ways to play in Brazil.

Foot Volley



Photo Credit: AFP PHOTO / YASUYOSHI CHIBAYASUYOSHI CHIBA/AFP/Getty Images

A mix of football and volleyball, it is the most popular beach sport in Brazil and an easy transition option for those still clutching their soccer balls.

Skateboarding



Photo Credit: Mario Tama/Getty Images

Over the last two decades, skateboarding has switched from an almost illegal activity to big business in Brazil, with some of the world's best skateboarders calling the country home.

Passinho



Photo Credit: AP Photo/Nicolas Tanner

Native to Rio de Janeiro, Passinho is a type of hip hop dance that emerged from the carioca funk scene. I was lucky enough to [meet and learn from some of the best](#) during my time in Rio.

Graffiti Art



Photo Credit: Getty Images

Unlike many other places in the world, graffiti art is not only legal in Brazil, it is considered one of the most significant parts of the global urban art movement.

Capoeira



Photo Credit: Mario Tama/Getty Images

With roots in afro-Brazilian culture, capoeira blends dance and music with martial arts.

Kite Fighting



Photo Credit: AP Photo/Leo Correa

For just one real, a child can get a kite from the local shop with the hopes of massacring another child's kite in this rooftop favela game. Of course, this means they need a lot of kites. While working in a local community, [we took time out to teach some kids](#) how to make kites out of trash and save some money.

Samba



Photo Credit: Nelson Porto

Recognized around the world as a symbol of Brazil, Samba shares afro-brazilian roots with Capoeira and is considered by many to be the most significant style of the national music scene. Usually men are known for their samba musicianship, but some women are also beginning [to use samba to breakdown stereotypes and gain a voice](#).

Follow Jessica Matthews on Twitter: www.twitter.com/uplayco

Disponível em: [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jessica-matthews/the-top-7-ways-to-not-
pla_b_5585560.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jessica-matthews/the-top-7-ways-to-not-pla_b_5585560.html). Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

The World Cup Is Over, So Let's Finally Answer All Your Burning Soccer Questions

The Huffington Post | By [Kim Bellware](#)

DATA: 2014.07.14



After weeks of wonder goals, GIF roundups and post-game selfies, the World Cup frenzy has drawn to a close.

If you're new to the sport (or even if you're a longtime footy fan) you've probably beefed up your soccer knowledge considerably in the past month. Still, a few questions may have gone unanswered [while we were distracted](#). Before you move on, we're tackling a few of the biggest questions you may still have about the World Cup.

Who were those kids that walk out with the players before each match?



Gokhan Inler of Switzerland leads his team to the field with their player escorts during the 2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil Group E match between Switzerland and France at Arena Fonte Nova on June 20, 2014 in Salvador, Brazil. (Photo by Elsa/Getty Images)

The pint-sized player escorts who walked out before each match [are part of FIFA's youth program](#) which soccer's governing body says connects youth from more than 70 countries with the sport.

Kids between the ages of six and 18 are eligible for the program, and apply with the tournaments partners and sponsors like McDonald's, Sony and Coca Cola, according to FIFA. The children who walk out on the field holding players' hands, for example, are from the McDonald's player escort program which comprises more than 1,400 youngsters. Other roles for youth program participants include carrying the national flags, the FIFA Fair Play flags or assisting the sideline ball crew.

Some of the children, like those from the U.S., were chosen through a sweepstakes, [the London Free Press reports](#). All the children selected get a four-night, five-day trip to Brazil (along with a parent or guardian) and play in matches with other participants.

Other than glory and worldwide bragging rights, do the winning teams get any kind of reward?



In this Sunday, July 12, 1998 file photo, French teammates from left, Zinedine Zidane, Marcel Desailly and Laurent Blanc hold the soccer World Cup after France defeated Brazil 3-0 in the World Cup final soccer match, at the Stade de France in Saint Denis. (AP Photo/Michel Euler, File)

A gold trophy, lots of slaps on the back, maybe [a statue of you and your teammates?](#) The answer is "yes," across the board, but when it comes down to the bottom line, World Cup victors also stand to earn cold hard cash.

Though FIFA snagged \$4.5 billion in revenue from broadcasters, sponsors, hospitality and licensing deals, the Associated Press reports the 32 national federations (read: all the teams that made the cut to play in the World Cup) get just \$400 million of that pie.

[The winning team's national soccer federation will also get a cool \\$35 million in prize money](#), which the federation can spend as it pleases ([including in the form of bonuses for the individual players](#)). The runner-up is awarded \$25 million, while third and fourth-place finishers get \$22 and \$20 million, respectively.

Even teams that that don't make it past the group stage are given \$1.5 million to prepare for the tournament.

What happens to the stadiums in the host country after the tournament?



The 2014 FIFA World Cup at the Estadio Nacional on July 11, 2014 in Brasilia. (Photo by Dean Mouhtaropoulos/Getty Images)

Brazil's World Cup stadiums have been lightning rods for criticism since the host cities were announced due to soaring building costs, [claims the sites displaced local communities](#) and concerns about future uses.

In 12 cities throughout the country, [five stadiums were renovated while entirely new ones were built in seven others](#) -- including the especially controversial Manaus stadium that was built in a remote Amazonian town in the rainforest at a cost of \$270 million. The Manaus stadium was used only four times, with limited plans for further use after the tournament ends.

Even previously existing stadiums that were refurbished, like the one in Brasilia, will only expect to draw crowds a fraction the size of World Cup audiences. Few of the host cities have local club teams that will be able to regularly fill the stadiums. Brazilian officials hope the venues can find new audiences with concerts and conventions. Jose Maria Marin, the president of the Brazilian Football Confederation, told the AP [finding uses after the World Cup would "all depend on the creativity, the imagination of the owners and the operators of these stadiums."](#)

I really like that Tim Howard. Will he play another World Cup?



Goalkeeper Tim Howard of the United States looks on during the 2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil Round of 16 match between Belgium and the United States at Arena Fonte Nova on July 1, 2014 in Salvador, Brazil. (Photo by Jamie McDonald/Getty Images)

[Howard's history-making performance](#) in the 2-1 loss to Belgium made him a household name -- and not a moment too soon. The 35-year-old goalkeeper has been playing pro soccer since 1997, so many see this year's cup as [the twilight of Howard's impressive career](#). Though Howard earlier this spring [inked a two-year extension contract with his pro team, Everton](#), he'll be pushing 40 by the next World Cup (where the [historically "perfect" age for a male World Cup player is 27.5](#)).

What's more, earlier this spring, [Howard not-so-cryptically told ESPNFC.com](#): "I'll be on a beach somewhere when I'm 40. I would pretty much take it to the bank that I won't be playing past 40. There are other things I want to achieve in life, other things that I want to do."

Where does the winning country keep the World Cup trophy?



The Italian goldsmith and sculptor Silvio Gazzaniga poses with his most important work, the FIFA World Cup at GDE Bertoni factory in Paderno Dugnano, near Milan, Italy, on Thursday, June 3, 2014. (Giuseppe Aresu/AP Images)

Unlike other sports trophies like hockey's Stanley Cup -- [which victorious players get the schlep around and shower with](#) -- FIFA doesn't let the actual World Cup trophy out of its clutches.

Trophies used to be considered permanent property of the winning federations before 1970, but [now FIFA rules state the trophy can no longer be won outright](#), and the original must stay in FIFA's possession. Nowadays, winners get gold-plated replicas known as the FIFA World Cup Winners' Trophies (hey, [it beats a kick in the teeth](#)).

As for the actual trophy, FIFA lists its specs as a 14.5 inches tall prize weighing 13.61 pounds due to its 18-carat gold makeup and malachite base. The name and year of every World Cup winner since 1974 is engraved on the bottom.

Where will the next World Cup be held?



Bangladeshi women walk past a street painting of Argentina footballer Lionel Messi as 2014 FIFA World Cup art is painted by football fans on the walls of old Dhaka on July 10, 2014. (MUNIR UZ ZAMAN/AFP/Getty Images)

Depends on which tournament you're talking about. The Women's World Cup, held on odd years, roars back to action next year [in Canada](#) (and unlike the men, [the U.S. women have won the cup several times over](#)).

As for the fellas, the next men's World Cup is [in 2018 with Russia as the host](#).

Ugh. That's so far away and I've been bitten by Luis Suarez/the soccer bug. What's the next big soccer event I can look forward to?



United States fans react while watching the final minutes of the 2014 World Cup soccer match between the United States and Germany at a public viewing party, in Detroit, Thursday, June 26, 2014. Germany defeated the United States 1-0 to win Group G ahead of the Americans, who also advanced to the knockout stage of the World Cup despite losing. (AP Photo/Paul Sancya)

You're in luck because soccer is *all around!* In the U.S., [Major League Soccer is in the midst of its season](#); the [Gold Cup and Copa America tournaments will take place in 2015](#) (along with the aforementioned Women's World Cup); the always anticipated European Championship [returns in 2016](#). There is also nearly constant action in the various domestic leagues around the world.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/14/world-cup-trivia_n_5578657.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

World Cup Hangover: Brazil Coming of Age Through Heartbreak

DATA: 2014.07.14



RIO DE JANEIRO - As the World Cup crowned Germany champion while host Brazil was left out of its own party, this South American nation was left to contemplate if something good can come through heartache in the wake of its World Cup devastation.

It's been a hard fall for Brazil's seductive romance -- fueled by capirinhas, shaken by samba, and heated up on the beach. Soccer, that got its moniker as "The Beautiful Game" in large part due to the legacy of Brazil's elegant and flowing style of play that led to their *Seleção* becoming the all-time greatest winner of World Cup titles, has also been an integral part of the Brazilian mystique. Then ten years ago the tropical paradise of leisure also buffed up into an economic superpower.

So when FIFA awarded the 2014 World Cup to the land of eternal beaches, Brazil's seeming ability to have it all - economic prowess and *joie de vivre* - it captured the world's imagination. Soccer fans couldn't think of a better setting for the greatest sports event on the planet. "The World Cup in Brazil has a whole other different ring to it than the World Cup will have in [2018 host] Russia," says Chris Quinn, a Canadian expat who is owner of an English language instruction academy in Natal whom I met in Salvador over a *moqueca* fish stew hours before the Costa Rica - Holland quarterfinal.

And to boot, what a marvelous opportunity this was to be to finally exorcise the ghost of the *Maracanazo*, Brazil's debacle in 1950 when it lost the lead minutes before it was about to win the title the last time it hosted the World Cup.

But it was not to be. The moment of the announcement that Brazil had been awarded the 2014 tournament ended up being the peak of the Brazilian on-top-of-the-world mood. The rest of the story is now the well known tale of the rising discontent expressed through many loud and visible protests and strikes on the eve of the games. Too many in what Brazilians identify as socioeconomic Class D began to resent the feeling they were being left behind as FIFA and the Brazilian government spent \$18 billion on infrastructure and the staging of the games during a time when too many Brazilians still don't have enough health care, education, and housing.

The protests went on pause during the global *festa*. It was *futebol* after all and Brazil had Neymar, Jr. And then came his injury and even worse, The Great Humiliation of the 7-1 loss to the German squad in the semifinal.

But as distraught as Brazilians looked on TV and splashed across newspapers around the world, this heartbreak could be the catalyst for a coming of age as an economic superpower.

Rather than assuming that they could just sashay their way to easy economic prosperity as the rest of the world boomed and raw materials exports surged, the current economic slowdown preceding the tournament was already forcing Brazilians to face the high cost of their inefficiencies and lack of adequate infrastructure.

The protests have also been forcing the government and many of those very Brazilians who have indeed benefitted from Brazil's emergence as an economic superpower to take more seriously the destabilizing consequences of growing inequality.

Sure, a World Cup fairy tale ending crowning Brazil a sexta-champion at the very Maracana stadium of their ignoble defeat a generation ago would have spilled over into a mass endorphin and testosterone induced euphoria that would have invited breathless commentary about how Brazil was capable of anything.

But in the gloom of defeat, a more sanguine assessment can be made that even a glorious World Cup championship is no substitute for the unsexy work it takes to address deep social inequities or being able to build the right infrastructure to support a burgeoning economy.

And there is plenty of evidence that Brazilians are doing just that. For all the stereotyped fear mongering by the foreign press that the Brazilians were not going to be ready to host, they pulled off staging 54 games in twelve different cities not only through the stadium venues but also through the FIFA Fan Fests that catered to tens of thousands of soccer partiers on famed beaches and open areas with 100-foot-HD screens and where games were bracketed by first class live musical acts.

And what in the past has been Brazil's notorious dysfunctional domestic travel in whose Kafkaesque ways I myself had gotten myself lost in, it successfully got millions of foreign and domestic fans crisscrossing the country efficiently and effectively to follow their favorite teams. Transportation to and from the stadiums was also well organized and the stadiums and the fields were top shape.

As for the still serious issue with violence in certain areas there has been significant progress. In the Rio favela Vidigal where I stayed, the *pacificação*, as the army incursion and occupation of the neighborhood has been called, has yielded results. "Drug gangs used to walk up and down this street in front of my house brandishing huge weapons," says long-time resident Sonia Gallo whose B&B I stayed at. "But now they are completely cleared out and have been pushed to the very top of the favela" which sits on elevation of one of many mountains surrounding Rio. "There's a code here now in this part of the favela where we don't hurt each other."

This hard-earned progress with still much more to go may provide some hope of why Brazil's 2014 World Cup humiliation may not endure as much as the pain of the Maracanazo. As an example of how things may be evolving, the *New York Times* [quoted](#) Celso Lacerda an employee from the national oil company Petrobras, as saying, "The game was kind of shocking, but I don't think there's much else to say. If this had happened in previous eras, there would be a bigger impact on Brazil."

So yes, the shame, the embarrassment. But this time the realism. Brazil could actually come out stronger through its heartache.

Follow Andres T. Tapia on Twitter: www.twitter.com/AndresTTapia

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/andres-t-tapia/world-cup-hangover-brazil_b_5583063.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

World Cup Photo Dairy: Ready for the Big Day

DATA: 2014.07.14

All is set for the final game here in Rio with close to 100,000 thousands Argentinian fans invading this city and especially the beach at Copacabana, the majority of them will not be able to be at the stadium since the tickets are going on resale for anywhere between \$10,000 and \$15,000 each. Another disappointment for the World Cup host after losing to Holland. I was able to get together with an old friend, Shakira who will be the headliner of the closing ceremonies at Maracana Stadium. Artist Romero Britto is throwing a big party at what he calls the most beautiful mansion in Rio, located in the Santa Teresa neighborhood.

House in Rio:



Museum of Contemporary Art in Niteroi a suburb of Rio:



Lunch at Fasano de Mare:



With Shakira:



Follow Raul de Molina on Twitter: www.twitter.com/@rauldemolina

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/raul-de-molina/world-cup-photo-dairy-rea_b_5581351.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

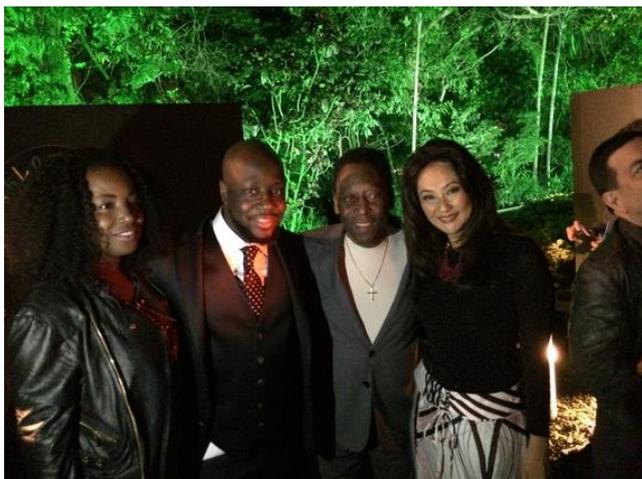
World Cup Photo Diary: The Night Before the Big Game

DATA: 2014.07.14

Last night I attended a party given by Hublot watches and Romero Britto at what he called the most beautiful mansion in Rio, located in the Santa Teresa neighborhood. Former Brazilian fútbol star Pele was there. Wyclef Jean played host in the VIP area and later wowed the crowd with his singing. A night of high profile guest drinking Moët Chandon until the early morning hours under a full moon.

Now I am heading for Maracana and the final game of the 2014 World Cup.

Wyclef Jean and Pele at the Hublot party last night in the Santa Teresa neighborhood of Rio



Enjoying the party last night:



Mansion in Santa Teresa:



Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/raul-de-molina/world-cup-photo-diary-the_b_5582544.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

No More Football?

DATA: 2014.07.15

The Final is here. And you know what that means. It's almost over.

Forget who wins or loses. Who *has* won or lost. On July 14, the football lover in your life will fall into a state of deep depression. And it's not because their Nation went home without the trophy, once again. (The majority of us will end up losers.) The real issue here is that there will be no more football. No cemented twelve and four o'clock appointments, no leniency from employers about two-hour lunches or questions about your health, what with all the "doctor's visits." Even their home leagues don't start up again until the fall. What, baseball? Not in my house. Here are a few tips on how to ease the transition for the poor, football bereft soul.

1) Every day for one week, at noon and four, send him a new link to *The Guardian's* [brick-by-brick](#)

[summary of the World Cup](#). They replay the game highlights with Lego figures -- oddly accurate, adorable, if not sad at times. Childish? Perhaps, but this is the pace with which we are working.

2) As he stares off into space at random, don't ask him what he's thinking about, as we women like to do, ask him why Brazil cratered defensively against the Germans. Why the Dutch didn't switch goalkeepers in their second round of penalties. Why Messi has had a sub-par World Cup. Don't bring up his National team, redirect the focus to his local team, how their roster looks for the season... With each question will come a response that brings him one step closer to consciousness, perhaps even some eye contact. If you're lucky, he might even SEE you.

3) If that doesn't work, walk around the house wearing nothing but his favorite football team jersey.

4) Take him to the nearest ethnic restaurant where there is a bar. Order something straight up from the bartender and ask for his thoughts about the World Cup. Odds are, his analysis will be more insightful than anything you've seen on television or read on Twitter. Therapy at it's best.

6) Go to a travel agency, find a glossy brochure that describes how gorgeous Moscow is in the summer, and leave it under his pillow.

7) Remind him that four years is really *not* that long. This year is practically over, and don't forget the Champions League next year, the Euro the year after that in which certainly his team will find retribution, the Women's World Cup (okay maybe don't mention that one), the U-20, then there's always that silly Confederations Cup. But then one year later you're on a plane to Saint Petersburg because you've spent all the down time saving your pennies like you said you were going to do for Brazil but didn't. See! See how it's really only like one year, two at most.

8) Rearrange the furniture, move the big chair he's been sitting on to the other side of the room to shift his mental paradigm slightly, slap a colorful pillow on it and make that empty chair seem, well, not so empty.

9) Rent him *The Damned United*, one of the best football movies ever made. Then, on the next night rent *Big Fan*, a dark, sardonic portrait of a man obsessed with his football team (the other kind of football), a man who still lives with his mother...

10) Repeat #3.

11) It is really important that he be with people from his own tribe in times like these. Note: you are not from this tribe. Don't ever think you are. Invite a couple of his football buddies over (note: these buddies are probably different than his regular buddies), and leave the house.

Do these things, for him, because think of all he's done for you over these past four weeks.

--

Jackie Townsend's second novel, [Imperfect Pairings](http://jackietownsend.com), was released in May of 2013. Her new novel, [I've Loved You So Long](http://jackietownsend.com), will be out in the fall. Find out more about her books at <http://jackietownsend.com>.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jackie-townsend/no-more-football_b_5580535.html.
Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

Dear FIFA

DATA: 2014.07.22



My "love letter" to Sepp Blatter, to the tune of Jay Z's "Dear Summer".

Dear FIFA, I know I'm gonna miss you

What a World Cup you delivered

Sepp Blatter really did it. The eyes of the world were trained on Brazil, not only were the stadiums going to be an issue but the people there protested to highlight the social ills that affected the country

How did you do it?

This was the best World Cup competition I can remember. It was a spectacle filled so many highs and lows. The Colombian and Belgium national teams established themselves as future contenders with a fast, flowing style of soccer that thrilled everyone.

The people of Brazil, however, did not deserve such a tragic outcome. They were such gracious hosts to the whole world, and their smiles and good vibes belied their team's atrocious performances on the pitch.

This may not have been the strongest Brazilian national team, but I don't think any pundit could have predicted that they wouldn't even show up. Home field advantage and individual quality was not enough to paper over Amazon-sized holes in this "squad," and I use that term lightly.

Neymar is world class, but his striking partners Jo and Fred don't inspire fear in any defense. Ronaldinho may be a fading star, but he can still decide a game with a clever pass; 10-15 minutes is all it would have taken for him to conjure up some magic. But that moment has passed, as has the whole Brazilian system, and they have gone back at least 10 years in terms of world-beating quality.

Italy's Andrea Pirlo and Germany's Miroslav Klose bowed out with a grace many should learn from. When Italy were on form, they played offense as if they were performing a puppet show, Pirlo playing a modern-day Geppetto pulling the strings. Klose leaves the German national team as top scorer in the history of the World Cup, usurping the original (Brazilian) Ronaldo.

FIFA, for a month you made everyone feel like they were part of something so much bigger. I never felt that I were watching the game alone. Whole nations stopped to hold their breath, to hope, to yell and compel a team forward or back. Every fan was a blade of glass on the pitch, swaying back and forth; sometimes trampled by a player's cleat, sometimes springing a player's movement forward.

But this is not about Brazil, or Germany, or Colombia. This is about the future. Even I got caught up in it here. Nice trick, FIFA. The next two World Cups are scheduled to be held in Russia and then Qatar. There has been an outcry to change the host nations for these events.

Right now, Russia is embroiled in a civil war in Ukraine. Russia's leader, Vladimir Putin, has become a volatile megalomaniac whose next move is hard to predict. Qatar will build majestic new stadiums for the World Cup. The problem is that Amnesty International has reported that the workers building these stadiums are treated like slaves. They come to Qatar from South Asia, promised lucrative jobs. When they get there, their passports are taken away so they cannot return and they are housed and treated inhumanely.

It's 120 degrees F. Are you ready for some football? The Qatar World Cup is scheduled to be played in the summer.

Then there is the whole bribery scandal. It has been alleged that votes in favor of a Qatari World Cup were bought. There have been calls to redo the vote. Who is calling for it? Not a rogue Football Association mad at not getting to host the competition or outraged fans. One of the World Cup's biggest sponsors, Sony, is demanding that FIFA stand by "its principles of integrity, ethics and fair play." In true FIFA fashion, the investigation into vote buying is "semi-independent" and results of the investigation will be private. C'mon son.

Sepp, as president of FIFA, you have a chance to bow out gracefully. Pressure from FIFA may not stop Putin's grasp at his own version of Manifest Destiny, but a few well-placed words about the atmosphere at World Cup 2018 would do wonders for how FIFA is perceived. Admit Qatar 2022 was a mistake and allow another vote to happen.

It's tugging at my heart but this time apart, until 2018, is needed.

Listen here, FIFA baby, I just believe it's the right thing to do.

I have to swipe the app up.

The EPL, Serie A, and La Liga will be in action very soon.

Like all good things, we must come to an end, dear FIFA.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/rodrigo-salazar/dear-fifa_b_5610106.html. Acesso em: 08 de set. 2014.

These Architects Have Ingenious Plan For Brazil's World Cup Stadiums

The Huffington Post | By [Robbie Couch](#)

DATA: 2014.07.23

Brazil's national government poured [\\$4 billion](#) into new and renovated World Cup stadiums for this summer's tournament -- a sky-high price tag that drew [harsh criticism](#) from many of its own citizens. So what should happen now that the 12 stadiums' intended purpose has run its course?

If you ask Sylvain Macaux and Axel de Stampa of [1 Week 1 Project](#), the answer is simple: Make new spaces available for the Brazilians who need it most.

The French architects have proposed transforming each gigantic athletic facility [into affordable housing complexes](#) for Brazil's homeless and impoverished populations, according to Gizmag. The project, titled "[Casa Futebol](#)," could house an [estimated 20,000 residents](#).



Photo by Jobson Galdino

["We've read, like everybody, about the social protests in Brazil,"](#) Macaux told Fast Company. "We tried to find an answer to the issue in our own way, with a concept and a powerful image."

The stadiums will continue costing as much as [\\$250,000 per month](#) to maintain, but will bring in only a fraction of the revenue and audience sizes the World Cup drew. The 1 Week 1 Project proposal would help alleviate those financial burdens while filling a crucial housing deficit affecting Brazil's poorest citizens.

Al Jazeera reported in May that about [250,000 Brazilians](#) were either evicted or threatened with eviction due to skyrocketing housing costs near World Cup stadiums. The poorest Brazilians bore the brunt of the heftier living expenses, with [Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre](#) most affected by increases in housing costs, according to the Popular Committee for the World Cup and Olympics.

["The stadiums are so big that it is almost absurd,"](#) Macaux told Fast Company. Their "almost absurd" sizes would allow an estimated [1,000 to 2,000, 1,130-square-foot housing units](#) to be built into each new stadium, Mic reported.

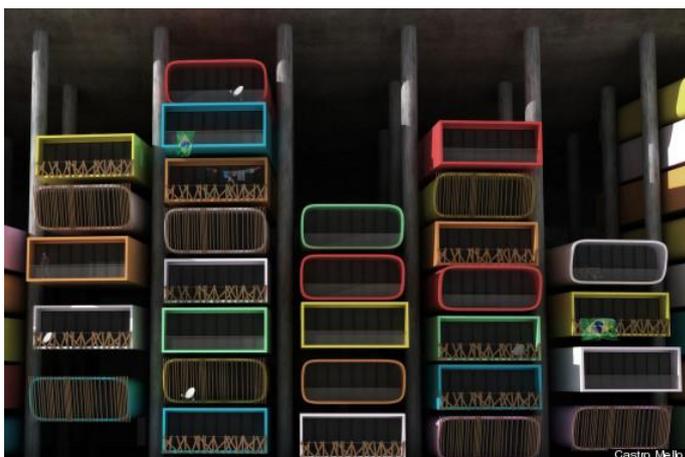


Photo by Castro Mello



Photo by Castro Mello / Tom Faquini

But soccer fans in Brazil wouldn't have to worry about their iconic stadiums turning into nothing more than glorified apartment complexes. Soccer matches could still be played on the interior fields, staying true to Brazil's interest in its national sport while "[proposing an alternative in the deficit of housing.](#)" as the 1 Week 1 Project website states.



Photo by Populous Cup 2014

So can we expect these incredible stadium transformations anytime soon? Not so fast.

"[It's a bit ambitious](#), but we would like to bring people to question themselves about the social contexts that always accompany these programs," Macaux told Fast Company, noting that like other 1 Week 1 Project designs, the proposal is more of a thought experiment.

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/23/world-cup-stadiums-future-plan_n_5610746.html. Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

Brazil To Unleash Genetically Modified Mosquitoes

IFLScience | By Justine Alford

DATA: 2014.07.25



When you think about the deadliest animal in the world, what immediately springs to mind? Sharks? Hippos? Crocodiles? While these animals may look the part, the biggest killer amongst us is much more inconspicuous, and it can deliver that one potentially fatal bite without you even noticing. I am of course referring to the mosquito. [Mosquitoes](#) kill more people each year than all other animals combined, and on average they kill even more people than humans do. It is estimated that over [1 million](#) people die per year from mosquito-borne diseases, such as [Malaria](#) and Dengue Fever, and millions more endure pain and suffering.

Tackling this problem has proved a formidable task in the past, but a very small U.K.-based company called [Oxitec](#) has been developing and implementing an exciting and cost effective technique that could help curb vector-borne diseases in problem areas without the negative environmental impacts that other approaches often bestow. This sustainable technique, which involves the release of “sterile” insects into the wild, has already proved a success story in several dengue mosquito trials in different areas of the world, and it can also be applied to control other insect problems such as agricultural pests which risk food security. Furthermore, a factory in Brazil is set to be opened [next week](#) in order to raise and release these mosquitoes on a commercial scale in order to tackle Dengue Fever.

Dengue Fever

[Dengue Fever](#) is the fastest-growing mosquito-borne disease in the world; incidence has increased 30-fold over the last 50 years, and currently it affects around 50-100 million people each year and causes around 25,000 deaths. It’s a viral disease spread primarily by two species of mosquito; *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*, although the former is responsible for the majority of transmissions. Dengue is sometimes nicknamed “breakbone fever” because of the agonizing bone pain associated with the illness, and severe cases may result in the often fatal manifestation dengue hemorrhagic fever.

Currently there are [no vaccines](#) or effective antiviral drugs, meaning that mosquito control is the only viable option to control the disease.

Mosquito Control Techniques

Dengue mosquitoes may bite at [any time](#) of the day, unlike the malaria mosquitoes (Anopheles) which generally bite at [night time](#). This means that mosquito nets aren’t going to curb infection. One possible solution is the use of insecticidal aerosols which are dispensed across infested areas, but this reactive response is far from ideal because the chemicals can [persist](#) in the environment and cause problems, and

non-target species will undoubtedly also be affected. Resistance also often develops over time, rendering the chemicals useless.

Another way to control mosquitoes is the environmentally benign [Sterile Insect Technique \(SIT\)](#). This initially involved blasting mosquitoes with radiation in order to induce sterility, but this often damages the insects, meaning that many won't go on to mate when released. While this may be an option for other, larger insects, it has proved for mosquitoes.

Genetically Modified Mosquitoes

Oxitec's solution is an [advancement of SIT](#), which involves the insertion of a lethal gene into male mosquitoes that prevents them from being able to successfully reproduce. Although the insects are not truly sterile, they can be considered sterile because they die before reaching sexual maturity. Released "sterile" males will therefore seek out females to mate with, competing with wild males, and the resultant progeny will contain the lethal gene and therefore die before they can mate. If a sufficient number of mosquitoes are released, the females will be more likely to find a "sterile" male, and a substantial drop in population can be achieved in a remarkably short period. The flight range of dengue mosquitoes is also around only [200 yards](#) and they're restricted to urban areas, making it easy to control populations with this technique as "zones" of release can be established to ensure sufficient area coverage.

The sophisticated yet simple system also involves the insertion of a fluorescent tag called DsRed that allows careful monitoring of mosquito populations after initial release; a "track and trace" system, says Hadyn Parry, CEO of Oxitec. This means population control can be maintained over time through repeat release, which will be guided by monitoring fluorescent mosquito levels. The technique doesn't necessarily eliminate mosquito populations; rather it keeps them at such a low levels that disease transmission no longer occurs. Within many dengue areas, the mosquitoes are actually an invasive species that shouldn't be there anyway, and have entered the area by hitch-hiking on boats or planes.



What if the genes stop working? Oxitec have so far looked at around 150 generations of GM mosquitoes and no resistance has been seen- the gene is stable. If the gene somehow does stop working in the field, this can be easily picked up by monitoring levels of fluorescent mosquitoes.

Should We Be Worried About These Mosquitoes?

The phrase “genetically modified” immediately rings alarm bells for many, and the controversial legacy of GM crops means it’s a no-brainer for some to immediately dismiss these insects as potentially dangerous “franken-mosquitoes” that could do more harm than good. But these GM mosquitoes are the opposite of GM crops. GM crops are designed to have advantageous traits that persist, and one concern of GM crops is the potential for hybridization with other plant species that could result in a loss of diversity and ultimately control. The Oxitec mosquitoes, however, are designed to have negative traits that won’t persist since they all die; it’s a dead-end system that can’t be picked up by other species.

The lethal genes inserted into the mosquitoes also cannot be passed onto humans, and the protein produced is non-toxic to us and isn’t found in their saliva, therefore the technique is safe. According to Parry, the environmental consequences are also negligible, and assessments are made prior to release in an area to examine whether the mosquito is a keystone species, i.e. if it is critical to the food chain of another species.

Success So Far

Oxitec’s dengue mosquitoes have so far been [trialed](#) in the Cayman Islands, Brazil and Malaysia, and within four months of release the *A. aegypti* populations were reduced by 85 percent. A trial in Panama was also initiated in May which will hopefully yield similar results.

Back in April, following successful trials that resulted in a [96 percent reduction](#) in dengue mosquitoes, the National Technical Commission for Biosecurity (CTNBio) in Brazil [approved the commercial release](#) of Oxitec’s GM dengue mosquito, meaning that they can produce and release mosquitoes themselves. A factory is set to be opened next week in Campinas, [New Scientists reports](#). As part of an expanded research program, Oxitec’s mosquitoes will be released in Jacobina, Bahia, and if approval is granted by the Brazilian Health Surveillance Agency, a larger release will ensue. Bahia is just one of many areas plagued by Dengue, and a state of alert is in force in 10 rural districts.

Scaling-up these programs is simple; a coffee cup sized container contains about 3 million eggs, so tackling larger areas in future projects shouldn’t pose problems, and after an initial couple of months of training in monitoring the responsibility can be passed on to local health authorities.

Alternative Techniques To Eliminate Dengue

While Oxitec is the only company advancing GM mosquitoes, other groups are trialing alternative methods in order to reduce mosquito-borne diseases. One such example is the [Eliminate Dengue](#) (ED) research program which aims to investigate whether naturally occurring, harmless bacteria called *Wolbachia* can reduce the ability of mosquitoes to transmit dengue between people.

Wolbachia is estimated to be naturally present in around [60 percent of insect species](#), but not the mosquitoes involved in malaria and dengue transmission. It has been demonstrated that when present in *A. aegypti*, *Wolbachia* [blocks dengue virus transmission](#) by these mosquitoes, although there exists some [confusion](#) over the exact mechanism behind this.

Similar to the GM mosquitoes, projects will involve the controlled release of mosquitoes into dengue areas. These *Wolbachia* infected mosquitoes will breed with wild mosquitoes and consequently spread *Wolbachia* throughout the insect population. Laboratory tests have also shown that *Wolbachia* infections may also reduce the transmission of other viruses such as [yellow fever](#). [ED trials](#) are currently underway in several countries, such as Indonesia and Australia.

One possible [drawback](#) associated with this method is that over time, the mosquitoes could adapt to infection and the protection against dengue may wear off.

Other Applications

The ever-growing human population is a burden on our resources, and food security for future generations is a problem. Oxitec are currently working on producing sterile insects to tackle [agricultural pests](#) that can damage crops, which threatens food quality and quantity.

Oxitec would also like to be able to apply their technique to the Anopheles mosquitoes that carry malaria, although since several different species transmit the malaria parasite it is a slightly more complicated situation.

Hopefully with continued efforts, implementation of this sustainable technique will result in positive changes to growing worldwide problems such as dengue fever that threaten the lives of so many people.

This article also appears on [IFLScience.com](#)

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/25/brazil-genetically-modified-mosquitoes_n_5618014.html. Acesso em: 04 de set. 2014.

Uncontacted Tribe Emerges From Brazil Rainforest After 'Violent Attacks'

The Huffington Post | By [Ed Mazza](#)

DATA: 2014.07.31

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iShx0-NO5I8>



A previously [uncontacted tribe](#) has emerged from the jungles of Brazil suffering from flu and [saying they've been shot at](#), according to reports.

Footage of the encounter at the Envira River, near the border with Peru, was [posted to YouTube by LiveLeak](#), and can be seen above. Since the Panoan language of the tribe is similar to that of other tribes, interpreters sent in by the government were able to speak with them.

"[They described being attacked by non-native people](#) and many died after coming down with the flu and diphtheria," said interpreter Jaminawa Jose Correia, according to a report on the [G1](#) web portal and cited by AFP.

Several of the tribal people have been treated for flu, which could be especially deadly as they have no immunity to the disease.

"At first they were afraid and wary, but thankfully in the end they understood, believed us, trusted the medical team and accepted the medicine," Carlos Travassos of Brazil's [National Indian Foundation](#) (FUNAI) told Forbes. "It was a difficult and slow dialogue."

Travassos added that "the group told us their tribe had been shot at by white men."

While it's not yet clear who has been shooting at them, advocates believe it was loggers and drug traffickers in Peru who have been moving into tribal lands, causing indigenous peoples to flee.

"If you're a non-contracted tribe who has some knowledge but very little knowledge of that world out there and what you see is people coming in, stealing your resources, scaring off the game that you rely on for food and most dangerously wielding firearms -- [this must be an incredibly frightening experience](#)," Fiona Watson of Survival International told NPR.

Survival International advocates on behalf of uncontacted tribes and works with FUNAI.

"[This news could hardly be more worrying](#) — not only have these people confirmed they suffered violent attacks from outsiders in Peru, but they have apparently already caught flu," Survival International director Stephen Corry said in a news release. "The nightmare scenario is that they return to their former villages carrying flu with them."

Disponível em: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/07/30/uncontacted-tribe-emerges_n_5636373.html. Acesso em: 03 de set. 2014.

Time Magazine

World

DATA: 2013.06.10

By Andrew Katz; Catherine Mayer Monday

After a Horrific Crime, England Searches for Calm

BY CATHERINE MAYER

Violence and fear travel swiftly. Just after 2 p.m. on May 22 in Woolwich, in southeast London, a 25-year-old soldier, Drummer Lee Rigby, was leaving the local barracks when he was rammed by a car and then hacked to death in front of horrified onlookers. One of his alleged killers, later identified as Michael Adebolajo, linked the attack to the British military presence in Muslim countries.

That same day, an incendiary device was lobbed into a small mosque in Braintree, a market town in Essex, while in Woolwich the xenophobic English Defense League staged a demonstration against Islam, the first of several across the country. In the week after Rigby's murder, the Tell MAMA hotline, which tracks anti-Muslim attacks, logged almost 200 acts of aggression, including 10 mosque attacks. Meanwhile, details emerged about Adebolajo. Anjem Choudary, the former leader of al-Muhajiroun--a banned group linked to a significant number of British terrorist plots, including the 7/7 bombing in London, an attack that took 56 lives--claimed an association with him.

Authorities are still investigating how the murder was planned and inspired, and how danger signals were missed. The government is also considering fresh legislation to restrict the activities of so-called hate preachers. A more potent antidote has sprouted where Rigby died: a makeshift memorial of flowers and messages symbolizing a quiet determination to not let extremism win the argument.

BRAZIL

'It clearly shows that he does not have what it takes to run the city.'

BERNARDO BOTKAY, writer and singer, who was punched in the face by Rio de Janeiro Mayor Eduardo Paes on May 26 after he cursed out the mayor while arguing about Rio's gentrification

POLL

WHAT'S THE WORLD'S MOST POPULAR COUNTRY?

A BBC poll surveyed more than 26,000 people around the world to rate their perception of 16 countries and the E.U. Here's the ranking for nations viewed as "mainly positive."

Germany 59%

U.S. 45%

South Africa 35%

Israel 21%

Pakistan 15%

Four Essential Facts About

Stockholm's Spasm Of Rioting

After a week of youth unrest following the police killing of an elderly immigrant on May 19, the effectiveness of Sweden's vaunted social model came into question. Here's what's behind the chaos.

1. IMMIGRATION

Sweden's far right says the country's borders are irresponsibly open; about 14% of its nearly 10 million people are immigrants or asylum seekers

2. SKEWED INTEGRATION

Despite its seemingly welcoming culture, youths born in Sweden whose parents are immigrants--a large portion of the recent rioters--complain of job discrimination

3. FAR-RIGHT RISE

The anti-immigration Sweden Democrats jolted the Establishment by winning seats in Parliament in 2010; they're steadily gaining popularity as much of Europe panics over Muslim migrants

4. RAMPANT UNEMPLOYMENT

The jobless rate of about 8% doubles in immigrant enclaves and quadruples for those under 25; frustrations have deepened over reports of racial profiling and abusive treatment by police

No Taste for Danger

AFGHANISTAN Police officers take position near a clash between security forces and the Taliban in Kabul on May 24 during an hours-long attack on the residential compound of a U.N.-affiliated agency. At least four people were killed. As next year's U.S. troop withdrawal approaches, authorities are aiming to squash the insurgency, which is stepping up its efforts to reclaim power. Photograph by Massoud Hossaini--AFP/Getty Images

ITALY 850

Estimated age of the world's oldest complete Torah scroll, housed in a Bologna university library; new authentication tests found it predates the 17th century, contrary to what was previously thought

Roundup

Why Syria Is Spiraling

Now in its third year, Syria's increasingly brutal civil war grinds on, exacerbating tensions across the Middle East. Here are four reasons the crisis is deepening (and how it'll get worse).

European arms

Britain and France prevented the E.U. from extending its embargo on arming Syria's rebels, allowing member states to supply vetted factions with better firepower

Russian agenda

Displeased with the E.U. but jockeying for leverage at an upcoming peace conference, Moscow reaffirmed its intent to sell anti-aircraft missiles to Syria's regime

Troubled neighborhood

Lebanon's Sheik Hassan Nasrallah, leader of Iran-backed Hizballah, confirmed he sent fighters to aid Syrian leader Bashar Assad, raising the risk of attack from Israel

Opposition in disarray

The Syrian National Coalition, heavily influenced by Qatar, has thin on-the-ground control as jihadist outliers gain traction over their moderate counterparts

Trending In

+

FILM

Blue Is the Warmest Color, a sexually explicit drama about two French women, won the Palme d'Or at the 66th annual Cannes Film Festival

TRAVEL

Some of Nepal's sherpas want a ladder installed on Mount Everest's Hillary Step, to ease congestion on the descent

SCANDAL

A 15-year-old Chinese tourist scratched "Ding Jinhao was here" on a 3,500-year-old Egyptian carving in Luxor, prompting his parents' apology

RELIGION

Venezuela's Catholic Church is running low on Communion wine because of a nationwide shortage of basic supplies

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Disponível em: <http://content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,2144549,00.html>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

Briefing

DATA: 2013.08.12

THE WEEK

EGYPT RESET ITS REVOLUTION

'THE PEOPLE NEED TO COME TOGETHER.'

CATHERINE ASHTON, European Union foreign policy chief, on the future of Egypt, after meeting with deposed Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi

\$136 MILLION

Value of diamonds stolen from a hotel exhibit in Cannes, France, one of the largest jewelry heists in history

'Who am I to judge?'

POPE FRANCIS, speaking candidly about gay priests while returning from his first papal trip to World Youth Day in Brazil

'Bradley is by no means out of the fire.'

DAVID COOMBS, lawyer for Bradley Manning, the U.S. soldier who infamously gave classified material to WikiLeaks; he was acquitted of aiding the enemy but convicted of espionage

'I can't tell you absolutely what someone else is going to consider inappropriate or not.'

ANTHONY WEINER, after new disclosures of sexually explicit text messages rocked his New York City mayoral campaign

180+

U.S. cities that offer food-waste recycling, now including New York City

GOOD WEEK

FBI

New director James Comey confirmed by Senate, 93 to 1

BAD WEEK

TSA

New report says it had a 26% uptick in "employee misconduct" from 2010 to 2012

35%

Sales increase for Zealot: The Life and Times of Jesus of Nazareth after a Fox News interview with author Reza Aslan--during which he was asked repeatedly why a Muslim would write a book about Jesus--went viral

'I was there just to put it away.'

BREK SHEA, U.S. national soccer player, who scored the winning goal against Panama 42 seconds after entering the Gold Cup championship game

Disponível em: <http://content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,2148637,00.html>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

Briefing

DATA: 2013.09.16

THE WEEK

THE U.S. DEBATED A SYRIA STRIKE

10 DAYS

Duration of America's first inpatient program for Internet addiction, which launched at a hospital in Pennsylvania

'This is an inadmissible and unacceptable violation of Brazilian sovereignty.'

LUIZ ALBERTO FIGUEIREDO, Foreign Minister of Brazil, on reports that the U.S. National Security Agency has spied on the e-mail, phone calls and text messages of President Dilma Rousseff (above)

Henrik Stenson

Won the Deutsche Bank golf championship

GOOD WEEK

BAD WEEK

Roger Federer

Got knocked out of the U.S. Open in the fourth round

'I'm going to support the President's call for action.'

JOHN BOEHNER, Republican Speaker of the House, backing President Obama's push to authorize a military strike in Syria

'Pens and books are the weapons that defeat terrorism.'

MALALA YOUSAFZAI, 16-year-old Pakistani education activist who survived a 2012 Taliban assassination attempt, presiding over the opening of Europe's largest regional public library, in Birmingham, England

'You're never too old to chase your dream.'

DIANA NYAD, who at 64 became the first person ever to swim from Cuba to Florida (110 miles, or 177 km) without a shark cage

\$3.25 million

Portion of the \$3.5 million bonus that Lenovo CEO Yang Yuanqing will share with 10,000 of his employees

\$10,000

Prize awarded to Brent the chimpanzee for winning a chimpanzee-art contest sponsored by the U.S. Humane Society

'I'M NOT THERE TO BE A DIPLOMAT.'

DENNIS RODMAN, former NBA star, explaining that his second trip to North Korea this year is merely about his desire to "meet my friend Kim ... and start a basketball league over there or something"

Disponível em: <http://content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,2151155,00.html>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

Briefing

DATA: 2013.09.30

THE WEEK

TRAGEDY HIT WASHINGTON

\$215

Opening bid at auction for a fur cape that once belonged to Jesse Jackson Jr.; it was one of many items the ex-Congressman may have bought illegally with campaign funds

'Make no mistake: we are all agreed-- and that includes Russia--that there will be consequences. '

JOHN KERRY, U.S. Secretary of State, suggesting that President Obama will strike Syria if Bashar Assad fails to turn over the country's chemical weapons

NASA

The Voyager 1 spacecraft left the solar system 36 years after it was launched

GOOD WEEK

BAD WEEK

NSA

Alleged spying prompted Brazil's President to postpone her White House visit

'People were climbing the wall trying to get over the wall to get out ... It was just crazy.'

TODD BRUNDIDGE, eyewitness to the shooting rampage by Aaron Alexis, left, at the Washington Navy Yard; the former Navy reservist, who had been treated for mental-health issues, gunned down 12 people before being shot and killed by police

\$42,000

Amount, in cash and traveler's checks, returned by a homeless man after he found it stuffed into a backpack

'The Affordable Care Act ... was an issue in last year's election, and the candidate who called for repeal lost.'

BARACK OBAMA, in a recent speech at the White House, asking Republicans to stop fighting Obamacare

'The entire city is virtually isolated from the world.'

BENG CLIMACO, mayor of Zamboanga, the Philippine city where fighting between the military and Muslim rebels who want an independent state has paralyzed the local economy and claimed more than 55 lives

20

Number of years Bill Gates has topped Forbes' list of the richest Americans; this year, his net worth climbed to \$72 billion

'I always viewed myself as first and foremost American.'

NINA DAVULURI, the first Indian-American Miss America winner, when asked about the flurry of social-media comments attacking her race

Disponível em: <http://content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,2152418,00.html>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

Meet the Jungle Cook Alex Atala

Brazil's top chef puts the Amazon on a plate

By Lisa Abend / S*o Paulo Monday

DATA: 2013.10.21

On a recent summer day, the chef of the best restaurant in South America went to tour the pepper fields of a group of female farmers. No culinary idyll, the journey required a two-hour trek through dense jungle and a stop to dig up a bucket of ants for lunch. Halfway there, the roar of a jetliner penetrated the canopy. But this was no plane; it was rain so thoroughly drenching of clothes, shoes and earth that the chef's small group gave up trying to cross over the now raging streams and simply waded through them, boots and all. This, in other words, was rain-forest rain. And for Alex Atala, 45, who at one point during the cascade spread his arms and let the water come down on him like an embrace, it was also part of a regular day's work.



It is commonplace these days for chefs to grow their own vegetables, slaughter their own pigs and forage for ramps in the name of sustainability and terroir. Atala takes those notions to the extreme. In the course of his work, he has been stung by a poisonous ant and spent the night in a monsoon with an overturned canoe his only protection. He has drunk a hallucinogen prepared from tree bark, been threatened at gunpoint by tribesmen and kidnapped twice--once by Slovenian bear hunters. If all that makes him sound more like a superhero than a fine-dining chef, his feats are not the only grounds for comparison. Like Batman/Bruce Wayne or Spider-Man/Peter Parker, Alex Atala has two identities. And he's only recently learned how to unite them peaceably into a force for good.

The better-known Atala spends most evenings tweezing ingredients onto beautifully arranged plates in a gleaming kitchen where absolute silence rules. That Atala is a celebrity in his native Brazil, unable to walk through an airport or market without an eager fan asking for a photograph, and was given the place of honor next to Princess Caroline of Monaco at a dinner to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Monte Carlo's elite restaurant Le Louis XV last November. A brief stint on television and his undeniable good looks have surely contributed to his fame, but mostly his outsize reputation comes from cooking. Not only has Atala taken his elegant little São Paulo restaurant D.O.M. to the upper echelons of the World's 50 Best Restaurants list (it's currently No. 6), but he has also put Brazilian food--a refined, creative version of it--on the culinary map.

Yet beneath the pressed white chef's jacket, there is another Atala. That one channeled childhood mischief into punk rebellion and then, years later, swapped urban jungle for the real thing. With a new English-language cookbook by Atala just out and a book tour that will take him through the U.S. and U.K., the rest of the world is about to learn about the power of the action-figure chef.

When he was a toddler, Atala's first word was land, a clue to what would be a lifelong fascination with nature. "He would go out in the backyard and play with ants," his mother Otavia Mack da Silva recalls. "He would carry them around in his hands, crying because they were biting him, but he wouldn't let them go." Fishing and hunting trips with his father and grandfather cemented his love of the outdoors. A teacher once instructed his class to make gifts for their parents but nixed his idea for a collection of live insects. He handed his mom a jar of bugs anyway.

It wouldn't be the last time he resisted authority. At 12 he spiked the mulled wine at a Christmas party with psychedelic mushrooms. By 15 he'd left his suburban home for the city, where he worked first in a dive shop and later as a DJ and janitor at a nightclub, squatting in an abandoned building with friends. He cut his red hair in a mohawk, got the first of what would become a pelt's worth of tattoos covering his body from the neck down and started in with illegal substances. "Any kind of trouble a young punk rocker could get into, I got into," he says.

So much trouble that he realized he had to change or risk the self-destruction to which some of his friends had already succumbed. After a brief stint in a European culinary school, he began working in the hidebound kitchens of Belgium, France and Italy, where he felt his peers looking down upon him for his poor French, his unfamiliarity with the finer points of béchamel, his roots in a country unheralded for its cuisine. Despite the kitchens' soaring temperatures, he kept his arms covered; he didn't want anyone to see his tattoos.

Eventually he returned to Brazil and took a job as a sous-chef in an Italian restaurant in São Paulo. It was there that he had his first inkling of how he might come to really love cooking. "I was making traditional Italian food, the same as I had made in Italy," he recalls. "But it wasn't as good because in Brazil you couldn't get the same products. So I started substituting Brazilian ingredients for Italian ones. And that's when I realized I could make these dishes my own."

By 1999 he had opened D.O.M. and was trying to do just that. But critics scoffed at early efforts like a grilled tomato with mango sauce. "People were saying it was crazy, and I was always in doubt, wondering if they were right. I was listening to my heart, but I wasn't sure if that was the right thing to do." Gradually, though, he grew more confident, creating dishes that were profoundly Brazilian but also modern. Josimar Melo, a restaurant critic for the newspaper *Folha de São Paulo*, sees parallels between Atala's cooking and one of Brazil's most famous exports. "I call it bossa nova cuisine," Melo says. "Because what middle-class musicians did with bossa nova--which was to take the samba of Brazil's poor and marry it to jazz to create something new and sophisticated--Atala was the first to do with food."

For a while, Atala lived a divided life, spending working hours serving elegant recipes to his well-heeled clientele and his time off in the jungles and on the rivers of the Amazon, finding relief in hunting and fishing. Then he found a way to bring the two worlds together.

Early in the 2000s, he bought 62,000 acres of Amazon land with the notion that he could grow produce for his restaurants and improve the lives of local people. "I had this idea that I would make everything better for the people who lived there," he says. "I'd farm sustainably, and they'd be happy to work for me because I would pay more." To demonstrate his goodwill, he had cartons of staples sent to the villagers. But when he arrived at the farm to visit, piles of trash confronted him; the locals had simply dumped the packaging that the food came in. "I was so mad," Atala recalls. "Here I was trying to do something good for people, and they were turning around and polluting the land." He called a meeting of residents and laid into them about littering but soon realized they had no idea what he was talking about. As he writes in his book, *D.O.M.: Rediscovering Brazilian Ingredients*, they said, "For us, the packaging of a fruit is its skin, a fish's are its scales, an ox's is its hide, and these things can all be thrown on the ground. You should not have sent us these things wrapped in plastic." I grew silent as I realized that playing God is not simple at all."

So he got help, both from field anthropologists and from Amerindian leaders working to protect their people's heritage. He helped launch ATA (the word means fire in Guarani), an institute dedicated to providing sustainable opportunities to Amazonian peoples through food. It now markets chilis grown by communities along the Rio Negro. Small jars of the dried and ground peppers are sold in gourmet shops in São Paulo and Rio, where they fetch a high price.

"The Baniwa have always grown chilis," says anthropologist Renato Martelli Soares. "But through ATA they're getting 45 reais [\$20] per kilo. They use the money to improve the community. Plus, they get a sense of pride. They want to be inserted into the modern world and see themselves producing a high-value product."

It doesn't hurt that those chilis come with the endorsement of Brazil's best chef. But Atala is determined not to be just a figurehead at ATA, which is why he spends more and more time in the Amazon. On a recent trip, stirring a pot over an open fire, he helped prepare the tuber manioc with Dona Brasi, a lithe woman in her 60s with a reputation for being the best cook in São Gabriel. She was one of Atala's first guides to Amazon food: the tambaqui fish, so large that its ribs are served whole like a pig's; the pripioca root with its subtle flavors of wood and patchouli; the fermented, umami-rich manioc juice tucupi, a common seasoning. In fact it was she, Atala reminds her, who first taught him to cook with ants. "Ah, but you first taught me about--what do you call it?--foam," she responds with a laugh. "You served me a dish with that on it, and I thought it was spit."

Dona Brasi may not agree, but Atala now sees his food as powerful persuasion. By basing his dishes on Amazonian ingredients, he is teaching upscale diners in São Paulo about the bounty that lies to the north and why it's worth protecting. At the restaurant, river fish shows up swimming with tapioca in a tucupi-scented broth. A ceviche made from indigenous flowers is lightly sweetened with native honey, intensely floral and impossibly delicate. And there are ants, of course, carefully placed atop chunks of pineapple so that they add a citric jolt to the fruit.

Atala isn't influencing only his fellow Brazilians. He burst into the consciousness of world chefs with a presentation at the first MAD symposium--a two-day conference for chefs, held in Copenhagen--in 2011. He handed out small cubes of gelatin, each containing a single ant, and urged the audience to pop them in their mouths. A murmur went through the gathered 300, first of nervousness and then of relieved surprise. "It tastes like lemongrass, right?" he asked, before explaining that in the Amazon, ants are also

considered an important seasoning. "We eat an ant and say, 'Oh, it tastes like lemongrass.' But you give lemongrass to the Baniwa, and they say, 'Oh, it tastes like ants.'"

Like Peter Parker, Atala still sometimes seems uncertain of his own power. At this year's MAD, he spoke about the death that lies behind every act of eating. To make his point, he brought a live chicken onstage and asked whether he should kill it. He expected ambivalence and in fact had a farmer waiting to take the bird home should the group spare its life. Instead the response looked and sounded disturbingly like bloodlust. He broke the bird's neck smoothly and cooked and served it at a party that night, but remained discomfited. "I wanted everyone to feel a stake in the bird's death, which is why I asked the audience to vote," he says. "But I was a bit troubled by how insistent they were."

Mostly, though, Atala is a man at peace. He still rocks out to the Ramones and Stiff Little Fingers, and his favorite photographic pose includes a raised middle finger. But these days he rolls up his sleeves in the kitchen and wears his ever expanding map of tattoos, including two of Baniwa deities, proudly. He has learned to channel his childhood energy and punk anger into his work protecting the people and ecologies of the Amazon.

Dried off after the jungle downpour and seated in a hammock overlooking the Rio Negro with a beer in his hand, he reflects on the day spent with the Baniwa women. "They're proof that food is the bridge between nature and culture," he says. "It took me a while to realize that, but I've been superhappy ever since I did. It gave me the power to unite my two worlds." Spoken like a true superhero.

Disponível em: <http://content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,2154407,00.html>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

The Dudes of Food

DATA: 2013.11.18



On his own, each chef in this trio is demanding, innovative, entertaining and charismatic. They also happen to be close buds, despite the vast distances that separate their restaurants. More important, in their combined iconoclastic approach to fine dining, they have transformed the image of the chef from distant aesthete to in-your-face dude. Atala, who runs D.O.M. in São Paulo, has enough tattoos to illustrate a Sistine kitchen. Chang, whose Momofuku fief in New York City is now a multinational empire, doesn't shy away from choice four-letter words. Redzepi--the creator of an exquisite and daring cuisine at Noma, in Copenhagen--approaches everything with a bracing honesty, including himself. In one another's company, they smile and visibly relax. They are practically goofy together.

Over the past couple of years, they have also become the central trinity of MAD, the annual food symposium that Redzepi stages in the Danish capital. Chang co-curated this year's show, and Atala will be in charge of the content of next year's.

MAD isn't insanity; nor is it an acronym: it's the Danish word for food--and their method for increasing awareness of the joys, discontents and complexities of eating. An intellectual smorgasbord, MAD 2013 was all about guts--both literal intestines and metaphorical courage--and speakers ranged from a master butcher from Italy to a man who could not eat because his digestive system had ceased to function to the French maître Alain Ducasse, whom Redzepi welcomed with a street-smart encomium: "F---ing Alain Ducasse is in the house!"

The three take their jobs seriously but also find fun amid the hard work of feeding and satisfying their customers. Just before this year's MAD bash, at a warm-up picnic on the Danish island of Bornholm, the trio and other participating chefs slaved over grills--and watched one another's back. At one point, Redzepi ran down to the beach to warn Atala, who was taking a break, that the pig he was roasting was on fire. Emergency over, the feasting began and the three amigos walked off into the Baltic sunset.

--HOWARD CHUA-EOAN

Disponível em: <http://content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,2156849,00.html>. Acesso em 27.01.2015.

Neymar Rising

DATA: 2014.01.02

The Brazilian hasn't let comparisons with soccer's legends drag him down

Pressure is what Neymar da Silva Santos Jr. eats for breakfast—and lunch and dinner. The Brazilian superstar has carried the burden of enormous expectations on his slight shoulders since 2009, when—in his second season as a pro—he was hailed as the successor to the soccer deity who frequently watched him play from a special box at the Vila Belmiro stadium: Pelé.

Comparisons with the great Brazilian often grind down promising goal scorers. Neymar simply shrugged them off. Then just 17, a rangy kid who left fans (and opposing defenders) breathless, he played with an impish smile. As good as Pelé? In interviews, he evaded the question. On the field, he made it inescapable. He scored 126 goals in 246 appearances for his hometown club, Santos FC. When Brazil hosted the 2013 Confederations Cup, it fell to Neymar to deliver the championship.

His recent exploits have raised another question: Is Neymar as good as Argentine Lionel Messi, possibly the best player playing? Instead of evading that question, Neymar joined FC Barcelona, Messi's club. At first, he was happy to play in Messi's shadow. But when Messi was injured in November, Neymar stepped up, smacking in six goals in three December games.

This summer will bring burdens of another sort as Brazil hosts the World Cup. Naturally, 200 million passionate home fans will expect Neymar to supply the tournament-winning goals, as Pelé once did. How's he taking it? "I turn this pressure into happiness, joy," he told TIME. That's the kind of alchemy Brazil has come to expect from the man with the magic feet.

Disponível em: <http://time.com/84/neymar-rising/>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

Pop Chart

DATA: 2014.02.27

[Kelly Conniff @kellyconniff](#)

LOVE IT

North Dakota has replaced Hawaii as the happiest state in the U.S., according to the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index. Party in Bismarck, anyone?

TIME's Lev Grossman calls Elizabeth Kolbert's *The Sixth Extinction* "an urgent, essential reframing of humankind's impact on the natural world."

Moschino debuted a McDonald's-inspired collection at Milan Fashion Week, and it's actually ... kind of palatable?

Matthew McConaughey on the art of an Oscars acceptance speech: "If I start with 'All right, all right, all right' and 'Thank you,' I really can't go wrong."

HAIKU REVIEW

Solid tunes, sharp hooks—/ Her voice blasts like dynamite./ Alas, there's no soul.

—SAM LANSKY ON LEA MICHELE'S LOUDER (OUT MARCH 4)

OLÉ OLÉ OLÉ

Soccer is known to inspire rabid fandom—but fine artwork? Don't scoff. In advance of the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art is offering a full collection of fútbol-fueled pieces (like Kehinde Wiley's 2010 oil painting of U.K. star Samuel Eto'o, above, which was originally commissioned by Puma), on view through June 20.

THE DIGITS

117

Boxes of cookies a Girl Scout sold (including all of her Tagalongs and Dulce de Leches) in two hours—after she set up shop outside a San Francisco medical-marijuana dispensary. According to her mother, that's a 46% increase over the product she moved in the same time span outside a Safeway.

QUICK TALK

Ashanti

It may be more than five years since she dropped a new album, but that doesn't mean the "Foolish" singer has been sitting around. In fact, Ashanti, 33, has started her own record label, for which she recorded *Braveheart* (out March 4).

—LILY ROTHMAN

This album was supposed to come out months ago. What caused the delay?

Me being the head of my record label, there are so many things to deal with—and while that’s happening, I’m like, “You know what, let me go into the studio.” I love recording. I love what I do. Timing, sometimes, it wasn’t my friend.

Does your album *Braveheart* have anything to do with the Mel Gibson movie?

Kind of. In the movie, the Scots have homemade weapons and paint and they’re barefoot, but their drive and their passion are undeniable. I feel like that’s the position I’m taking.

How so?

Being a young female artist with an indie label, especially with the music industry changing so fast—I think it’s an extremely brave move.

And I take it you’re a fan of the movie.

It’s definitely one of my favorites.

How many times have you seen it?

I haven’t watched it recently, but one of my fans bought me two DVDs for Valentine’s Day.

Speaking of valentines, one of your new tracks is called “First Real Love.” How do you know when it’s real?

If you’re in a one-room shack eating peanut butter and jelly and you’re still happy, that’s real love.

“ON MY RADAR

Bravo’s *Real Housewives* franchise, especially *Beverly Hills* and *Atlanta*

“I can’t lie. They get crunk. They definitely get crunk. It’s a guilty pleasure.”

BEAR WITH THEM

Yes, a theater full of paper pandas—like Taipei’s National Theater, seen here on Feb. 24 populated by 1,600 of the bears and one Taiwanese tree frog—is pretty cute. But they’re not just there for fun. Created by French artist Paulo Grangeon for an exhibition called “Pandas on Tour,” the creatures are meant to draw attention to their real counterparts’ scarcity: it’s estimated that there are only about 1,600 giant pandas left in the wild.

ROUNDUP

The *Walking Dead*

NBC’s decision to uncancel *Heroes*—the superhero drama, which went off the air in 2010, will return next year as *Heroes Reborn*—is just the latest network flip-flop to whip fans into a frenzy. Fox’s *24*, which ended its initial run in 2010, is coming back in May. But how will these revamps fare? We charted a few of their notable predecessors.

LEAST SUCCESSFUL

FEAR FACTOR

NBC's 2013 revival of the early '00s obsession—hosted by Joe Rogan—debuted to middling ratings and lasted just eight episodes.

THE KILLING

Despite dwindling viewership and critical apathy, the drama series—starring Mireille Enos—has staved off two separate cancellations: one in 2012 and another in 2013. A fourth and “final” season will air on Netflix.

ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT

Netflix's much hyped revival of the cult-hit series—starring Jessica Walter—debuted to lackluster reviews, and there's no word on another season.

FUTURAMA

Comedy Central resurrected Matt Groening's award-winning series in 2008—five years after Fox canceled it—and it ran for three more seasons.

MOST SUCCESSFUL

FAMILY GUY

The Seth MacFarlane series lasted just three seasons during its first go-round, but astronomical DVD sales inspired Fox to uncanceled it in 2005. It's been going strong ever since.

LEAVE IT

Lily Allen is naming her forthcoming album Sheezus. “It's an homage” to Kanye West's Yeezus, she explained via Twitter.

TIME's James Poniewozik likens ABC's Mixology, a sitcom about singles hooking up over the course of one night in a bar, to “a novelty cocktail: a daring concoction with too many ingredients that eventually leaves you with a headache.”

A U.K.-based food company is launching a line of frozen potatoes shaped like hashtags and @ symbols called Mas#tags. Their taglines: #NEW and #tasty.

After 20 years, the Milk Processor Education Program is ditching its signature “Got Milk?” slogan for the vague-ish “Milk Life.”

FOR TIME'S COMPLETE TV, FILM AND MUSIC COVERAGE, VISIT time.com/entertainment

This appears in the March 10, 2014 issue of TIME.

Disponível em: <http://time.com/10227/pop-chart/>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

10 Questions with Pelé

DATA: 2014.04.10

[Belinda Luscombe @youseless](#)

The Brazilian soccer legend talks about his favorite goal, the World Cup and why he'd be even better today



Your new book is called *Why Soccer Matters*. Why does it?

Well, look at me. I haven't played for 25 years. And this book will be for my third generation of fans. Soccer matters to people everywhere.

O.K., but you say that Brazil's 1950 World Cup final loss to Uruguay was like the Kennedy assassination in the U.S. Isn't that going too far?

I don't think so. I think it was very similar. The emotion was almost the same. When Brazil lost, it looked like something died, the country died—the same as what happened with Kennedy. I was 9 years old. It was the first time I saw my father crying.

Why do you think soccer has not stayed popular in the U.S. since you left the New York Cosmos?

Oh, I think it still is very popular. People should understand, the New York Cosmos had a lot of big names—players from all over the world came here to play. But now soccer in the U.S. is better organized for youth than in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay or any country. American youth today all play soccer. Besides that, it has one of the best women’s teams. The pro league is not like in Italy or Brazil, but it still is a strong league.

What are Brazil’s chances in the upcoming World Cup?

Brazil is no doubt the favorite. It’s one of the best teams in the world. But this World Cup will be different. Brazil’s always had good forwards and wings. This year, for the first time, Brazil has better defense, in my opinion. Now our coach may have a little problem setting up an attack. Neymar is 22—he’s never played World Cup.

Brazil has been criticized for building facilities for the World Cup while ignoring the needs of the people who live nearby. Do you agree?

There are reasons for the protests and the criticism. People are also complaining about corruption. I think this is correct. But we have two excellent moments for Brazil to grow income and tourism—the World Cup and the Olympics. The players and the athletes don’t have anything to do with the corruption. They promote Brazil. Why do the people who protest want to damage the World Cup? Let’s wait until it’s over and then put the political people and criminals in jail.

You scored about 1,280 goals in your career. Do you have a favorite?

Actually, the official number is 1,283. Some goals were more important because they were in very difficult or important games. And some we scored in charity games. But if the goal is beautiful, it doesn’t matter which game, you know? I was 17 years old in my first World Cup when I scored a goal in the final against Sweden. But people say my 1,000th goal was more important. Some goals are more important and others are more beautiful.

Would you be as good if you were playing now as you were in your prime?

Better. The preparation’s better, the technology helps, and the rules protect the players.

If you could choose a team from any era, who would you play for?

I’d take my team in Brazil—Santos—when I was playing. But if I have to choose one team to play with in this moment, Barcelona. They play the same style that Santos used to play.

You’re known for endorsing a lot of products. Have you ever turned anything down?

Oh, yes, yes. Many, many, many, many offers, many proposals I don’t do. I endorse things I believe in. To this day, I get a lot of proposals for cigars or alcoholic drinks. That is not something I believe is good for youth, for athletic people.

Why do you often refer to yourself as Pelé?

Everything good, it is Pelé who does it. The bad is [my given name] Edson.

This appears in the April 21, 2014 issue of TIME.

Disponível em: <http://time.com/57178/10-questions-with-pele/>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

World

DATA: 2014.05.08

[Noah Rayman @noahrayman](#)

Plight of Nigeria's Missing Girls Sparks Global Outrage

Three weeks after the Islamist militant group Boko Haram abducted more than 200 schoolgirls from a school in Nigeria's remote northeast, the group was reported to have struck again, storming a village near one of its strongholds on May 5 and kidnapping eight more young girls.

The kidnappings turned a spotlight on Boko Haram's campaign of terror in northern Nigeria, where it wants to establish an Islamic state. On the day of the second set of abductions, suspected Boko Haram militants struck a town near Nigeria's border with Cameroon, killing at least 125 people in a 12-hour rampage during which they torched houses and shot locals.

The abductions exposed flaws in the Nigerian government's handling of the security situation. Soon after the mass kidnapping on April 14, the military claimed that it had rescued nearly all the girls, but that was swiftly revealed to be untrue. Most of the girls were still missing as of May 7, and the group—whose name roughly translates as “Western education is forbidden”—has said it will sell them “on the market.”

The plight of the missing girls brought protesters out on the streets of Abuja, the capital, and Lagos, the country's largest city, as Nigerians grew impatient with the official response. The abductions also attracted international attention, with demonstrations taking place as far afield as Los Angeles. On social media, users voiced their support for the girls with the hashtag #Bringbackourgirls.

With foreign businesspeople and policymakers visiting Abuja for a World Economic Forum meeting that began on May 7, the attention has been embarrassing for President Goodluck Jonathan. Facing pressure to act, he welcomed an offer from the U.S. to send a team to help with the search, and police have announced a \$300,000 reward for information leading to the girls' rescue. But only time will tell whether the kidnappings will mark a turning point in the government's response to Boko Haram's atrocities.

POLL

IS DIVORCE MORALLY ACCEPTABLE?

The Pew Research Center posed the question to over 40,000 people in 40 countries. A sampling of how many said no:

[The following text appears within a chart. Please see your hard copy for actual chart.]

80% Ghana

73% Pakistan

22% U.S.

4% Spain

The Explainer

How Polio Became a Global Health Crisis

Two years after being on the brink of eradication, polio has spread to at least 10 countries in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, prompting the World Health Organization to declare a global public-health emergency.

REDUCED ACCESS TO VACCINES

In Pakistan, the nexus of the new outbreak, rumors abound that immunization can cause infertility or worse, and local Taliban groups have obstructed anti-polio workers. The number of cases in the country rose 60% last year.

UNSTABLE CONFLICT ZONES

Last year, polio emerged in Syria for the first time in 15 years; experts blame the ongoing civil war. Other conflict-torn countries, like the Central African Republic, are considered to be at risk.

LAX CONTAINMENT STANDARDS

In an effort to thwart the disease, WHO has recommended that all residents traveling from Pakistan, Syria and Cameroon be vaccinated. Whether that's enforceable remains to be seen.

Roundup

World's Weirdest Heists

Police in France recently found 61 beehives stolen in March from a beekeeper near Lyon. They held some 25,000 bees, estimated to be worth roughly \$83,000. Sound crazy? Perhaps—but it's not the first theft to give people pause.

Maple syrup

Thieves stole 6 million lb. (2.7 million kg), worth roughly \$18 million, from a warehouse in Quebec in 2011 and 2012. Police eventually tracked down two-thirds of it.

Nutella

Bandits made off with 5.5 tons of the chocolate-hazelnut spread last year after robbing a parked trailer in the German town of Bad Hersfeld. The goods were valued at more than \$20,000.

Manhole covers

At least 30 were stolen across New York City in two months in 2012, leaving dangerous holes. The loot had an estimated street value of \$30 per cover.

Beach sand

About 500 truckloads were taken from the construction site of a \$108 million resort on the Jamaican coast.

A bridge

After fooling police with fake work documents, thieves dismantled a 10-ton pedestrian crossing in the Czech Republic in 2012. The stolen scrap metal was valued at roughly \$6,000.

‘Born Free’ Generation Stays on the Sidelines

SOUTH AFRICA

A supporter of the ultra-leftist Economic Freedom Fighters reacts during a rally in Pretoria on May 4. General elections on May 7 were the first in which the “born free” generation—those born after the end of apartheid in 1994—was eligible to vote, but only one-third of the group, a key EFF constituency, registered ahead of the polls. President Jacob Zuma’s ruling African National Congress was widely expected to win.

URUGUAY

\$1

Approximate cost of 1 g of pot, which will go on sale in licensed pharmacies later this year, according to the government. Last year Uruguay became the first country to legalize the marijuana trade.

OLYMPICS

‘It’s the worst that I’ve experienced.’

JOHN COATES, vice president of the International Olympic Committee, criticizing Brazil’s preparations for the 2016 Summer Games. According to Coates, crucial construction projects like the Deodoro Olympic Park have been delayed.

Trending In

+

PROGRESS

Helena Costa, named manager of Clermont Foot, became the first woman to lead a French professional soccer club

SCIENCE

Researchers in China uncovered crucial intelligence about rock, paper, scissors: statistically, winners are likely to replay the same hand

POLITICS

Thailand faced fresh unrest after a court ordered Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra to step down

FOOD

China temporarily banned imports of British cheese after Chinese inspectors raised concerns about hygiene at an unnamed dairy

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This appears in the May 19, 2014 issue of TIME.

Disponível em: <http://time.com/92089/world-13/>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

World

DATA: 2014.05.22

[Massimo Calabresi @calabresim](#)

Former Army Chief Poised to Become Egypt's President Less than a year after Egypt's first democratically elected President, Mohamed Morsi, was ousted by the country's armed forces, the general who seized power last summer is poised to assume the Middle Eastern nation's highest office following elections that begin on May 26.

Former army chief Abdul Fattah al-Sisi is promising to bring stability and ensure security after three years of political and economic tumult sparked by the Arab Spring protests, which led to the fall of the longtime dictator Hosni Mubarak. On May 21, Mubarak was sentenced to three years in prison for embezzling public funds in one of a number of cases against him.

Only one candidate, veteran activist Hamdeen Sabahi, has dared to challenge al-Sisi. But the odds are stacked against him. Expatriates who voted earlier in May overwhelmingly supported al-Sisi.

While a cult of personality has developed around the former army chief, it's unclear whether political stability will cure the country's ills. Unemployment, for example, remains stubbornly high at above 13%. The government has pledged structural reforms to spur growth, but much needed cuts to food and fuel subsidies risk spawning renewed protests in a country where a significant chunk of the population lives in poverty. Meanwhile, tourism revenue, a cornerstone of the economy, is still half what it was in 2010.

The nation also faces a deepening rift between the military and supporters of Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood, who represent up to a tenth of Egypt's 87 million people. Al-Sisi's sometimes violent push

to suppress both the group and Islamists in general has led to reprisals, including the shooting of three policemen in Cairo on May 20, but there is no sign that the state will relent in its crackdown.

“Egyptians love stability,” says Saad Eddin Ibrahim, a sociologist and activist. “But then as time goes by, the regime grows heavy-handed and [is] tempted into autocracy.”

THAILAND

‘The army intends to bring peace to the beloved country of all Thais.’

GENERAL PRAYUTH CHAN-OCHA, the army chief, after declaring martial law on May 20; the military insisted that the intervention—which followed months of political unrest—was not a coup, but Thailand’s caretaker government said it did not have prior notice of the move

POLL

THE E.U.’S APPROVAL RATINGS

The Pew Research Center asked people across seven European Union nations about their views on the alliance ahead of parliamentary elections May 22–25. Here’s a sample of those who said they viewed it favorably:

[The following text appears within a chart. Please see hardcopy or PDF for actual chart.]

72% Poland

66% Germany

54% France

52% U.K.

34% Greece

Three Essential Facts About

The U.S. Cybercrime Charges Against Chinese Officials

On May 19, the U.S. Department of Justice announced the criminal indictment of five members of China’s People’s Liberation Army (PLA) on 31 counts of cybertheft, cyberespionage, conspiracy and fraud against major U.S. companies.

- THE CONTEXT

Private and state actors steal as much as \$300 billion in intellectual property a year from U.S. companies in what Western officials describe as the largest theft in human history. The U.S. regularly complains to China and has long threatened retaliation.

- THE ALLEGATIONS

From 2006 to 2014, the U.S. says, five members of a signals-intelligence arm of the PLA’s general staff hacked into the computers of Westinghouse Electric, Alcoa, U.S. Steel and other companies, stealing trade secrets like power-plant designs, business strategies and acquisition plans, among other crimes.

• THE FALLOUT

The U.S. has never before charged foreign officials with cybercrimes, and Beijing summoned the U.S. envoy to China to decry “fabricated facts” and warn of “serious damage” to U.S.-China ties. FBI Director James Comey said the U.S. would fight cybercrimes with “all legal tools at our disposal.”

In the Homestretch

BRAZIL

A boy cycles down a street in Manaus, one of the host cities for the 2014 World Cup, on May 17. The soccer championship will be held in 12 cities across Brazil from June 12 to July 13. As preparations continue, some have criticized the heavy spending on the tournament. The country has seen a series of sometimes angry protests in recent months, calling for the money to be diverted to improving public services.

The Explainer

U.S.-Russian Space Spat: The Quarrel Over Ukraine Goes Cosmic

What Happened

Stung by sanctions, Russia said it would quit ferrying NASA astronauts to the International Space Station in 2020 and halt sales of rocket parts to U.S. manufacturers.

Russia’s Soyuz spacecraft

Why It Matters

Now that American space shuttles have been phased out, the U.S. needs Russia to get its astronauts to orbit. Some U.S. rocketmakers also use Russian engines.

The U.S.’s Atlas V rocket

Why It Doesn’t

Russia needs the cash it gets from its orbital taxi service—over \$70 million per seat—and the U.S. can certainly build its own engines, as it did during the Cold War.

The International Space Station

What’s Next

Not much. This is Russian bluster. Private companies are fast restoring American space capability, and the space station is set to be mothballed in 2024 anyway.

SYRIA

162 THOUSAND

Approximate number of people killed in the Syrian conflict, according to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, a pro-opposition nonprofit

Trending In

+

RELIEF

The U.S., Britain and other donors pledged \$606 million to help avert famine in South Sudan, adding to earlier pledges of \$536 million

SCIENCE

Paleontologists in Argentina say they have found fossils of the largest known dinosaur, a 66-ft.-tall herbivore

VIOLENCE

China evacuated thousands of its nationals from Vietnam after a territorial dispute spawned deadly anti-Chinese riots

TERRORISM

Two bombs killed at least 118 people in the Nigerian city of Jos in the latest suspected attack by Boko Haram, the group that kidnapped roughly 280 schoolgirls in April

-

This appears in the June 2, 2014 issue of TIME.

Disponível em: <http://time.com/108690/world/>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

World

DATA: 2014.06.12

[Cleo Brock-Abraham](#)**Militants Take Key Iraqi City in Challenge To Baghdad**

Militants from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), a group so extreme that it has been disowned by al-Qaeda, seized Iraq's second largest city, Mosul, on June 10 after just four days of fighting. According to officials, Iraqi soldiers threw down their guns and stripped off their uniforms as the insurgents made their final approach. Soon, ISIS had extended its control to the Baiji oil refinery, the country's largest. On June 11 came news that the militants had also seized Tikrit, Saddam's birthplace, less than 100 miles north of the capital, Baghdad. Along the way, the predominately Sunni Muslim militants were reported to have looted banks and captured arms and military equipment, some of it

American-made and intended for Iraqi security forces. The U.S. said it would provide the Iraqi government with “all appropriate assistance” as it fights back against ISIS.

The gains by the militants speak volumes about the state of Iraqi forces 2½ years after the U.S. military left the country, having spent \$1.7 trillion and lost nearly 4,500 American lives over nine years. The battle between the Sunni insurgents and the Shi’ite-led government in Baghdad also threatens to worsen sectarian divisions, with Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki’s government seen as favoring Iraq’s Shi’ite majority.

Responding to the fall of Mosul, al-Maliki asked the parliament to declare a state of emergency and promised to “reorganize the armed forces” and challenge ISIS. But with the militants continuing to make gains after he spoke, the future for Iraq looked decidedly grim.

ITALY

‘My presence here is not up to me. It’s thanks to the man upstairs!’

SISTER CRISTINA SCUCCIA, a Sicilian nun, after winning The Voice of Italy’s singing contest on June 6; Scuccia, whose version of Alicia Keys’ “No One” has garnered more than 52 million views on YouTube, celebrated her win by reciting the Lord’s Prayer onstage

DATA

WOMEN IN BUSINESS

A study funded by Dell compared conditions in 30 countries to determine the best places for female entrepreneurs. Below is a sample of the rankings:

SOURCE: GLOBAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Three Essential Facts About

The Controversy Over Qatar’s World Cup Bid

As the 2014 World Cup gets under way in Brazil on June 12, FIFA, the international soccer federation responsible for the tournament, is facing pressure from key corporate sponsors to fully investigate new claims that Qatar was improperly awarded the honor of hosting the 2022 World Cup.

THE ALLEGATIONS

On the basis of leaked documents, London’s Sunday Times alleged that Mohamed bin Hammam, a former FIFA executive-committee member and Qatari national, made millions of dollars in payments to secure the 2022 games for the tiny Middle Eastern state. Qatar denies the claims.

THE INVESTIGATION

Before the new documents emerged, FIFA’s ethics investigator, Michael Garcia, was already looking into the bidding process to determine whether there was any wrongdoing in the way the venue for the World Cup was decided. He is expected to submit a full report on the matter to the body in mid-July.

THE FALLOUT

With hundreds of millions of dollars in sponsorship money on the line—sponsors like Adidas and Coca-Cola have expressed concern about the controversy—the body could, in theory, decide to switch the venue for 2022. Qatar was already a controversial choice for its extreme hot weather and reliance on migrant labor.

A Prayer for Peace

VATICAN CITY

Pope Francis shakes hands with Mahmoud Abbas, President of the Palestinian Authority, during a prayer meeting that also included Israeli President Shimon Peres, left. The Pope proposed the gathering, which the Vatican billed as a “pause from politics,” during his three-day visit to the Middle East in May, weeks after the collapse of U.S.-backed peace talks between the Israelis and the Palestinians.

The Explainer

The Political Battle Over the European Union’s Top Job

A controversy has broken out over the appointment of the next President of the European Commission, the executive arm of the E.U., with the U.K. and Germany divided over who should hold the most powerful job in Brussels. The commission upholds laws and guides the day-to-day administration of the 28-country bloc.

Leading Man

The EPP coalition, which won the most votes in the recent European elections, has put forward former Luxembourg PM Jean-Claude Juncker. But he still needs the backing of national leaders.

His Backers

Juncker is helped by new rules that require national leaders to take the election results into account when filling the post. He also has the backing of Germany’s Angela Merkel.

His Critics

Juncker’s support for more political integration across the E.U. is opposed by, among others, Britain’s David Cameron, who has spoken out against him. A decision is expected at the end of June.

SOUTH CHINA SEA

1,416

Number of times, according to claims made by China, that Vietnamese vessels have rammed Chinese ships in disputed waters; relations between the two nations have soured since China stationed an oil rig in the area in early May

Trending In

+

NEGOTIATIONS

Colombia said it is starting peace talks with ELN, the country’s second largest rebel group, after the FARC, with some 3,000 fighters

JUSTICE

A Russian court sentenced five men to 12 years to life in prison for the 2006 murder of journalist Anna Politkovskaya

CRIME

Three inmates escaped from a Canadian prison using a helicopter that picked them up from the courtyard

TERRORISM

Taliban militants stormed the airport in Karachi, Pakistan's largest city, in an assault that left more than 30 people dead, including all 10 attackers

-

This appears in the June 23, 2014 issue of TIME.

Disponível em: <http://time.com/2863224/world/>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

Children at the Border

DATA: 2014.06.19

[Michael Scherer @michaelscherer](#)

An exodus from Central America tests the U.S.

For the smugglers on the Southern border of the U.S., children are easier and more profitable cargo than grownups. Unlike adults, kids don't need to evade authorities after they cross the Rio Grande. When they get caught, many are quickly sent to live with relatives already in the U.S. while the courts spend years processing their deportation.

And so in recent weeks the Obama Administration has found itself in a bizarre public relations battle with criminal cartels in Central America, which are enjoying a banner year by charging as much as \$8,000 for each child they transport north. Over the past eight months, 34,611 unaccompanied children from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador have been detained at the U.S. border, more than 10 times the 3,304 figure from those countries in 2009. The White House believes the cartels are selling false tales of citizenship to vulnerable populations, and aides to California Senator Dianne Feinstein claim to have uncovered evidence of deceptive radio ads promising a safe haven in the U.S.

So the State Department has launched its own publicity campaign, and Vice President Joe Biden added a stop in Guatemala after his World Cup tour of Brazil. “We are doing everything we can to make sure that the message is abundantly clear,” says Cecilia Muñoz, the domestic-policy adviser at the White House. At every step, U.S. officials note that proposed immigration reform and recent Executive Orders by President Obama will offer no new sanctuary.

But that message may not matter, given the ample evidence that gaining citizenship is far less of a concern for many of the boys and girls than simply finding safety. For years, those three countries have been consumed by increasing violence by organized gangs, which have grown in power on the back of the drug trade as economic conditions worsen. Honduran President Juan Orlando Hernández, whose country has the world’s highest murder rate, recently described the fleeing youth as “displaced by war.” Tales of kidnapping, murder and extortion fill the local newspapers daily. “I talk to the children, and they say they can trust no one,” says Elizabeth Kennedy, an American academic who is researching the children leaving El Salvador. “There is just no country anymore.”

Interviews with those captured in the U.S. confirm these horror stories: in one survey, 66% of Salvadoran children, 44% of Honduran children and 20% of Guatemalan children cited criminal violence as their reason for leaving. Nor is the U.S. their only destination. Preliminary statistics from the U.N. find that requests for asylum from the same three countries to nearby Central American nations like Nicaragua, Mexico and Belize increased roughly sevenfold from 2008 to 2013.

“They’re all stating that they have incredible fear,” says Representative Matt Salmon, an Arizona Republican who chairs the House Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. “What we saw with these unaccompanied children from Central America is just the first wave.”

If so, the U.S. is unprepared to receive the next round. Obama has opened three military bases to house the arriving children, taking pressure off the overwhelmed shelters, and the Justice Department is trying to round up pro bono lawyers to represent them. Americans are discovering anew the price of failing states in their own backyard.

–WITH REPORTING BY MAYA RHODAN/WASHINGTON

This appears in the June 30, 2014 issue of TIME.

Disponível em: <http://time.com/2899503/children-immigrating/>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

Harley Davidson Goes Electric

DATA: 2014.06.19

[Bill Saporito / Milwaukee @bilsap](#)



Will this battery-powered hog help the famed cyclemaker grow beyond aging boomers?

It's bike night at the Harley-Davidson Museum near downtown Milwaukee. Outside this Modernist cathedral of chrome, hundreds of riders have parked their Harleys to admire one another's bikes, swap stories and enjoy a perfect May evening. Anyone from a corporate marketing department happening on this scene might have been horrified, because it would not suggest a growing market. Bike Night in Milwaukee sure looks like Old White Guys' Night. The only diversity among this group of aging boomers is in the beer brands in the cozies they carry. But Mark-Hans Richer, who is indeed Harley's marketing boss, isn't bothered. "We love old white guys," says Richer, who is not quite one. "Our old white guys are great customers, we love them, and we never want to walk away from them."

That said, Harley is in the midst of a complete reimagining as it increasingly tries to appeal to African Americans, Hispanics and women, not to mention riders in China and India, all of whom have become target customers. Global demographics—more young people with less money to spend—are forging big changes at the iconic firm. Harley still sells the rebellious, hell-raising, American free-spirit ideal that it rode to fame in the 1950s and '60s. But that isn't a strategy for running a company in 2014.

The Great Recession drove Ford to the wall and Chrysler and GM into bankruptcy, forcing drastic operational and cultural changes that made them more efficient, higher-quality operators. Harley was in better shape than the auto companies going into the recession but fared worse after the downturn: motorcycles are typically a second or third ride for Americans. Harley's sales plunged from \$5.8 billion in 2006 to \$3.1 billion in 2010, even as autos were recovering. Its U.S. market share fell from 51% in 2006 to 43% in 2008, according to the Trefis research firm. The average age of its customers increased to 49 from 44.

Worse, perhaps, is that when sales turned up again, Harley reverted to form. And form wasn't particularly good. Harley's product line was full of retreads, and it had little to offer consumers in emerging markets like India and China. "There was a recognition that it was a great company, 108 years old," says CEO Keith Wandell, a former auto-parts executive who took over in 2009 and began to force Harley to behave. "A lot of great things had happened, but I think what was apparent was that we'd become stuck in time. We had become sort of resistant to change and doing things differently."

This year Harley's sales should increase 9.7%, to \$6.5 billion, and it will move perhaps 283,000 motorcycles. It's introducing new lower-powered, lower-priced models for young riders and taking its biggest technology risk ever: the LiveWire, an electric-powered, urban globocycle whose high-pitched,

jetlike whine sounds nothing like the Harley roar—that hurricane of sound that tells you a V-twin gas-engine hog is approaching even before you check your rearview. “We have a powerful brand and a powerful product—that’s why we are doing this. It isn’t the better-mousetrap strategy,” says Wandell. If the bike sells, it will punctuate the turnaround of a uniquely American corporation.

The electric Harley sitting on a small test track behind the company’s development center in Wauwatosa, outside Milwaukee, isn’t going to be confused with some of the putt-putt electrics on the market today. The design of LiveWire is gnarly enough to be Harley: it’s angular and agile, with a cast-aluminum exoskeleton sitting on a short wheelbase with 18-in. tires. The tires are a little bigger than normal and the seat a little higher, so the cycle can more easily jump curbs and handle the potholes of New Delhi or New York City. The turn signals and rear lamp are glowing LEDs, like those found on high-end Audis. What’s missing is the steroidal engine sitting under the rider—replaced by a lithium-ion-battery-powered motor.

In electric cars, the compartment for the battery that powers the vehicle takes up a disproportionate amount of space and produces a lot of heat that has to be dissipated. That’s a lot harder to do on a bike. Engineers jammed as much battery into the bike as they could to deliver sufficient acceleration. LiveWire generates 75 horsepower and goes from zero to 60 m.p.h. in four seconds.

Sound was another challenge because Harleys rumble even at low r.p.m.—a sound referenced, onomatopoeically, as potato, potato, potato. The LiveWire’s gearbox-and-motor combo produced a new and somewhat unexpected sound, which the engineers tuned. “We knew immediately we had something cool,” says Jeff Richlen, the chief engineer.

What’s it like to ride? The beauty of all electric motors is that you get torque—the force that turns the wheels—on command. You don’t have to go through the gears. Twist the throttle and LiveWire responds like an impatient New Yorker, even if the engine growl lags. (The pedal-to-engine-noise disconnect is familiar to owners of electric cars like the Chevrolet Volt, Toyota Prius and Nissan Leaf.) LiveWire’s speed tops out at 92 m.p.h, by which time it sounds like a big Fourth of July rocket whizzing by. “We wanted to make this a real Harley,” says Richlen. Right now, the bike has a range of 100 miles—fine for city riding—and recharges in about three hours.

Harley isn’t releasing LiveWire for sale until customers and dealers have a chance to weigh in. The company began offering test rides to select customers this month. Can they accept any battery-powered bike as a true Harley? Yes, says Gail Worth, who owns Gail’s Harley-Davidson, located outside Kansas City, Mo. “The world is ready for a Harley-Davidson e-bike,” she says. “Electric bikes are going to be on the street. That is the one element left that will allow Harley to just take over the motorcycle market.” Harley hasn’t priced its rocket yet, but as with electric automobiles, consumers will typically pay a 10% to 20% premium for electric bikes, which suggests something north of \$20,000. Worth expects LiveWire to debut in a year.

The electric-motorcycle market is generating a lot of interest these days. BMW already sells a \$22,500 C Evolution e-Scooter in Europe. Although the market for e-cycles is still small, the consultancy Navigant Research predicts that domestic sales will grow tenfold and reach 36,000 units by 2018. A couple of specialty manufacturers, such as Brammo and Zero, are already in the market. Harley says it isn’t worried about being late to market. “If it’s green, it’s badass green. It has character,” says Richer. “We don’t see our competitor understanding that.”

Livewire isn’t just a flashy new concept for Harley; it’s also the product of a painful corporate revolution long in the making. In the depths of the downturn, the company produced print ads that proclaimed,

“We don’t do fear ... Screw it, let’s ride.” The bravado was a misdirected rallying cry. “We were heading downhill—not spiraling but walking down this hill pretty fast,” says Worth, who also heads Harley’s dealer council. Sales of the company’s best-selling heavy bikes fell 50%.

When Wandell arrived in 2009, sales had begun to pick up, but the company had no new products in the pipeline to meet the increasing demand. Harley’s 1,500 dealers vented, but Harley’s product-development cycle was so sluggish that the company needed far more time to get new products to market than the competition: some five to six years. New cars are created in half that time.

Global regard for the Harley brand had long insulated it from bad management. In 1969 a conglomerate named AMF, which you might know from its bowling pins, bought Harley. The motorcycle company suffered from corporate inattention, and in 1981 a management-led investor group bought it back. But it remained a boom-bust outfit that relied on periodic economic upticks to bail it out.

Wandell spent most of his career at Johnson Controls, an auto-components maker. So his being chosen to become Harley’s boss attracted some criticism—he wasn’t a Harley guy. But Wandell quickly drew up a “short list of big things” that had to change: how the company designed products, how it made them and how it interacted with customers. Everything, in other words. He replaced all but one of the top bosses, mostly with talent he found being squandered in middle management.

One of those talented people was Michelle Kumbier, whom Wandell tapped to reshape Harley’s product development. Though not an engineer, Kumbier took an engineer’s approach, benchmarking the company against other manufacturers like Ford. Then she shared the not-so-pretty results: by any measure, Harley was a laggard in both product-development cycles and manufacturing efficiency. “Engineers were able to accept the truth if you showed them the data and the evidence. We showed them the road map. This is how we are going to get to world class.” Since then Harley has cut its time to market in half.

In another big shift, Harley says it has become customer- and dealer-led. Worth says the listening is real. “It used to be lip service,” she says. “‘Let’s sit down and have a beer.’ They’d fix onesie-twosie things. Now they handle it as business. We don’t sit around drinking beer with each other anymore.” Oddly enough, for an outfit with such a devoted following, Harley used to build products based on its managers’ gut feelings, which was fine when the customers were mostly white boomers. But now the customers could be newly wealthy Chinese looking for style, city-dwelling millennials who need utility and affordability or retirees who want a trike that doesn’t embarrass them.

That shift led to a company initiative code-named Rushmore, whose mission was to produce new products for this multiculti world. Harley took a fresh look at every aspect of motorcycling—the issue of the rider’s head being buffeted by wind, the position of the saddlebags, the passenger’s viewpoint—and integrated new technology like GPS. How, for instance, could a rider use a touchscreen while going 80 m.p.h. and wearing leather riding gloves? The research led to more than 106 changes in the way that its touring bikes are built.

Harley-Davidson’s plunge into advanced technology—a third of its engineering is now focused on innovation—led it to LiveWire. A small group of developers was freed to work on the project. “It’s a symbol of what we can be,” says Matt Levatich, Harley’s president, “not what we shouldn’t do. Why not us?”

More immediately, Rushmore yielded something that wouldn’t have been contemplated before: smaller bikes for younger riders, especially women. This year Harley introduced its lower-end Street series,

high-riding bikes with 500-cc and 750-cc engines that still provide a Harley feel for less than \$7,500. “Street is about access over engine displacement,” says Richer. “It is designed with a global customer in mind. You can grow up in Beijing and Chicago, and you might have a cultural connection that your parents didn’t have 25 years ago.”

With Street, the company now has models that can compete in developing nations such as Brazil, South Africa and India, where price matters. Harley is a latecomer to India, but it is now assembling bikes in Bawal and sponsoring group rides in places like Goa that can attract 5,000 cyclists who want to taste the American ideal. Harley is feeding that hunger: overseas cycle sales now account for 36% of the company’s total. Indeed, there are now group-ride events in China, Africa and India.

The smaller bikes are also a better fit for Europe, where consumers prefer sport and utility cycles like Street over Softail cruisers. In China, Harley doesn’t have the opportunity that American automakers have. Motorcycles are banned from many highways and urban areas. But just as they prefer big Buicks, Chinese riders are hog lovers, as are riders in Japan, home to giants such as Yamaha and Kawasaki.

So far, the strategy appears to be working. Harley has picked up two market-share points in Europe on BMW. And while Street models are now heading to U.S. dealers, the company is living you-know-where on the hog with its traditional cruiser bikes. It owns 56% of the market, up from 41.5% in 2008, according to Wells Fargo Securities. Even better, the supply of white guys over age 35 figures to be about 50 million strong in the U.S. for the next 25 years. “We’re not dying a slow death,” says Levatic. “We’re creating a new future.”

TO SEE MORE SOLUTIONS, GO TO time.com/solutionsforamerica

Disponível em: <http://time.com/2899493/harley-davidsons-livewire-goes-electric/>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

The Net Flicks

DATA: 2014.06.19

[Bill Saporito @bilsap](#)

Team Brazil fares better than it has in decades at the World Cup

Maybe the Samba spread to their feet. In a pulsating first week at the World Cup, the goals piled up in a barrage of offense that hadn’t been seen in nearly 50 years.

The early games are often turgid defensive battles, but the first 18 matches of this World Cup averaged 3 goals per game—a big jump from the 2.27 average for all the 2010 Cup’s games. The tone was set early, when local boys Brazil routed Croatia 3-1. It was quickly bested by Robin van Persie’s luscious lob of a header, which sparked Holland’s 5-1 overpowering of Spain. (Five days later, the defending champs were eliminated after losing to Chile.) Germany’s 4-0 demolition of Portugal completed the Iberian implosion.

Then there were the dramatic comebacks: the entire 2010 Cup had four, while this one had seven in the first 18 matches, with Ivorian legend Didier Drogba entering late against Japan to key a 2-1 victory.

What's driving the increase in scoring? For one, the use of innovative offensive formations has opened up play, allowing teams like Germany and Argentina to send their wingmen and even back lines blazing down the flanks to create opportunities. That makes room for lethal strikers like Lionel Messi to finish and score.

INTERNATIONAL INFUSION

John Brooks (No. 6) went from unknown to hero when the sub's 86th-minute header gave the Americans a gotta-have 2-1 win over Ghana in their first game. Brooks is one of five German-grown players—all sons of U.S. service members—recruited to provide some European flair to the American team in coach Jürgen Klinsmann's new up-tempo style. At 21, Brooks has never lived in the U.S., though he does have a tattoo honoring his father's hometown of Chicago.

FEVER PITCH

'It's absurd to play a World Cup game in Manaus.'

RIVELINO, Brazilian soccer legend, on the stifling heat and humidity in the Amazon city Manaus, where locals claim just two seasons—summer and hell. The pace of the Italy-England game, played in 61% humidity at a temperature of 84°F (29°C), slowed to a crawl at times as players struggled with the jungle conditions. One player said he felt as if he was “hallucinating.”

THE SLIM FIT

What's with the skintight jerseys worn by Italy, Uruguay and six other teams? It looks as if they were swiped from a ballet company. Jersey maker Puma claims the leotard-like tops have benefits like boosting energy to muscles. Of course, the team with the best strikers, not the best uniforms, tends to win the Cup.

15.9 million

The number of people who watched the U.S. play Ghana June 16 on ESPN and Univision, a record for a U.S. match. Viewership topped the final Stanley Cup game and neared that of the last NBA Finals game.

NIL-NIL THRILL

Even the dreaded scoreless draw proved to be one of the tourney's dazzling games, thanks to Mexican goalkeeper Guillermo Ochoa, who batted away what seemed like certain goals by Brazil's Neymar and Thiago Silva. Ochoa, a last-minute pick for the team, put Mexico in a solid position to advance.

3 TRENDS TO WATCH

As the Cup heads into the knockout phase, some giants are teetering. Can Portugal regroup? Will England stop its long slide? Does crowd favorite Brazil really have championship chops?

EUROPE'S NEW OLD ORDER

Germany, France, Holland and Italy remain dominant, with Belgium looming. Germany's flowing style of play is a preview of the game's future.

IT'S MESSI

This was supposed to be Brazil's year, but its offense has appeared listless, while Argentina, powered by Lionel Messi, looks like the stronger South American squad.

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

Early matches are a reminder that teams from Asia and Africa still lack the skill and experience to contend. South Korea should be ticketed for loitering, while Nigeria and Cameroon seem like perpetual next-time teams.

This appears in the June 30, 2014 issue of TIME.

Disponível em: <http://time.com/2899481/the-net-flicks/>. Acesso em: 14 de ago. 2014.

ANEXO E – Tabelas temáticas das matérias jornalísticas com referências ao Brasil

De ago./2013 a jul./2014

1. DER SPIEGEL

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
1	2013.08.19	Bow, Arrow, Facebook: Brazilian Tribes Fight for Their Land	A ocupação de terras por indígenas no Brasil: os indígenas estão fazendo pressão para que suas terras sejam demarcadas. O governo da presidente Dilma Rousseff tomou partido dos agricultores	x					
2	2013.08.19	ThyssenKrupp Under Fire: 'We Won't Be Pressured'	A dívida gigante da indústria alemã ThyssenKrupp e como ela tem tido dificuldades para vender suas fábricas. Heinrich Hiesinger é entrevistado e explica como pretende impedir a dissolução da empresa	x					
3	2013.08.26	Bye Bye, VW Bus: The End of an Era in Brazil	O Brasil é o único país a produzir a Kombi, o clássico de 56 anos de idade, mas não por muito tempo. A venda da edição especial do veículo será encerrada antes do final do ano. A comida é também para quem quer comprar modelos usados	x					
4	2013.08.26	Capital Flight: Currencies Plunge Rapidly in Asian Economies	O excesso de crédito nos EUA se aproxima do fim e as moedas dos países em desenvolvimento como a Índia, Tailândia e Indonésia estão despencando	x					
5	2013.08.26	Economist Jayati Ghosh: India's Woes Foretell 'Chaos and Violence'	Entrevista com o economista indiano Jayati Ghosh: ele acredita que a causa dos atuais problemas financeiros da Índia se deve às ações de seu próprio país. Também alerta para o caos generalizado e o aumento da violência	x					
6	2013.08.26	The Reluctant Giant: Why Germany Shuns Its Global Role	O papel da Alemanha no mundo: a Alemanha aparece como um dos países mais admirados, mas precisa ter um envolvimento mais ativo nas questões globais. No entanto, os próprios alemães estão relutantes e a chanceler Merkel evita assumir mais responsabilidade global	x					
7	2013.09.09	Outmaneuvered: Merkel Weakened by Blunder in Syria Debate	Atraso da chanceler alemã Angela Merkel em assinar uma resolução apoiada pelos Estados Unidos contra o uso de armas químicas na Síria está sendo visto como algo ruim e Merkel enfrenta uma reação política em casa	x					

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
8	2013.09.16	The 'Columbian Exchange': How Discovering the Americas Transformed the World	Como a chegada de Colombo às Américas provocou a globalização dos animais, plantas e micróbios. Um livro lançado recentemente lança um olhar mais atento sobre os itens do Novo Mundo	x					
9	2013.09.30	Homeland Revisited: New 'Heimat' Film Likely to Divide Viewers	O cineasta alemão Edgar Reitz, famoso por "Heimat", série de televisão, criou um experimento em câmara lenta, que obriga o público a enfrentar o contraste com a vida moderna em ritmo acelerado				x		
10	2013.09.30	Swedish Superstar Ibrahimovic: 'Guardiola Has No Balls'	Entrevista com o astro do futebol sueco Zlatan Ibrahimovic: ele falou sobre sua vida na infância no "ghetto", sua relação com o treinador do Bayern de Munique, Pep Guardiola, e o potencial criativo da seleção alemã					x	
11	2013.10.14	Emerging Challenges: What's In Store for the New Global Powers	China, Índia e Brasil: estes países estão se tornando politicamente mais confiantes. Mesmo formando uma frente contra o Ocidente, eles terão de enfrentar um crescimento mais lento e muitos problemas internos, os quais seus cidadãos não estão dispostos a tolerar	x					
12	2013.10.21	Factory Farming: The True Price of a Pork Chop	A indústria de carne alemã: 58 milhões de porcos por ano são abatidos, o país perde somente para os EUA em exportações de carne suína. No entanto, há um custo alto para a saúde e o meio ambiente	x					
13	2013.10.21	Fresh Leak on US Spying: NSA Accessed Mexican President's Email	A NSA e a espionagem em solos mexicanos e brasileiros. A agência americana espionou sistematicamente o governo mexicano por anos. Como o vazamento das notícias sobre o assunto afeta a relação entre os países	x					
14	2013.10.28	Embassy Espionage: The NSA's Secret Spy Hub in Berlin	As agências de inteligência dos Estados Unidos e as escutas de celular sobre a chanceler Angela Merkel: os EUA têm usado a embaixada americana em Berlim como uma estação de escuta. Tais revelações representam uma séria de ameaças para as relações germano-americanas	x					

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
15	2013.11.04	75 Years Later: How the World Shrugged Off Kristallnacht	Uma exposição em Berlim reúne relatos desconhecidos de diplomatas estrangeiros sobre a morte de judeus por nazistas				x		
16	2013.11.04	Caveman Cuisine: Scientists Question Rise of the 'Paleo Diet'	A "dieta paleo" é questionada por cientistas: a dieta, supostamente, imita o que nossos ancestrais das cavernas comiam				x		
17	2013.11.18	A Giant Awakens: Inside Africa's Economic Upsurge	Como em cerca de uma década, a África passou do rótulo de "continente sem esperança" para desfrutar de um crescimento sem precedentes. A revista explica essa transformação e pergunta se ela pode durar	x					
18	2013.11.18	Billions from Beijing: Africans Divided over Chinese Presence	As empresas chinesas injetaram bilhões na África para garantir o acesso aos recursos naturais, aumentando as economias dos países. No entanto, os cidadãos comuns não estão colhendo os benefícios destes investimentos	x					
19	2013.11.25	Stumped: Black Forest Conservation Gets Controversial	Alemanha: o governo regional prevê a criação de um parque nacional no norte da Floresta Negra, para a consternação de muitos moradores. Embora bem-intencionado, o projeto do Estado desencadeou uma guerra cultural	x					
20	2013.12.02	Behind the World Cup: Brazil's Crumbling Football Dream	Como o Brasil está se preparando para a Copa do Mundo e como a infraestrutura para o esporte está se desintegrando. O Brasil volta a competição com o símbolo de má gestão do país					x	
21	2013.12.02	Olli Heinonen on Iran: 'This Is a Step Forward, Without a Doubt'	Entrevista: o ex-vice-secretário-geral da AIEA, Olli Heinonen, diz que o acordo nuclear com o Irã é um passo importante, com resultados verificáveis e calendário para um acordo final. Ainda assim, não há razão para comemorar	x					
22	2013.12.09	Radio Vatican: Unpredictable Pope Challenges Journalists	Rádio Vaticano: traduz as palavras do papa em 44 idiomas. Cerca de 400 jornalistas trabalham na estação de rádio, mas o Papa Francisco demonstra ser muito imprevisível, tomando uma tarefa difícil ainda mais complicada						x
23	2013.12.09	Reality Check: Sluggish US Sales Threaten VW's Growth	Como a Volkswagen julgou mal o mercado dos EUA e como a meta da empresa de se tornar a maior montadora do mundo até 2018 está em risco	x					

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24	2013.12.09	Self Defense: Protectionism Rules in EU Arms Industry	A chanceler alemã, Angela Merkel e a economia na União Europeia. A chanceler e o desperdício do bloco: os cidadãos da Europa estão pagando a conta da ordem de, pelo menos, € 26 bilhões ao ano	x					
25	2014.01.20	More Arrests: Greece Makes Progress on Arms Deal Corruption	Ministério Público grego realizou mais prisões por suspeita de suborno por parte de empresas alemãs de armamento durante a última década. Há esforços do país para ir atrás de corruptos e funcionários de alto escalão	x					
26	2014.02.03	Troubled Times: Developing Economies Hit a BRICS Wall	Economias em desenvolvimento, os BRICS: até recentemente, os investidores viam China, Brasil e Índia como uma coisa certa. Ultimamente, porém, suas economias têm mostrado uma desaceleração	x					
27	2014.02.10	The Krypton Temple: China's Surging Tech Start-Up Scene	Há uma década atrás, a cena da tecnologia na China era sombria. Mas hoje em dia, os jovens start-ups estão atraindo investidores do exterior. Os produtos chineses encontram sucesso no exterior e os empresários chineses estão agindo localmente, mas pensando globalmente	x					
28	2014.02.10	World War I Guilt: Culpability Question Divides Historians Today	O ano do centenário da eclosão da I Guerra Mundial e os 75 anos do início da II Guerra. Perguntas sobre o grau de culpa alemã e a controvérsia entre os historiadores, que têm estudado a questão por anos	x					
29	2014.02.17	Interest Rate Blues: Emerging Nations Demand Western Support	Reunião dos G-20: as economias emergentes em ação conjunta para impedir o aumento das taxas de juros. No entanto, os países industrializados estão argumentando que cada país deve resolver os seus próprios problemas	x					
30	2014.02.24	'A Perfect Storm': The Failure of Venezuela's New President	O fracasso do novo presidente da Venezuela escolhido a dedo por Hugo Chávez: Nicolás Maduro perdeu o controle da economia do país. Os protestos e a inflexibilidade do presidente	x					

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
31	2014.03.01	Pope John Paul II's Canonization: The Making of a Miracle	A canonização do Papa João Paulo II: uma mulher da Costa Rica obteve uma recuperação impressionante de um aneurisma cerebral, depois de orar ao falecido pontífice						x
32	2014.03.31	A' for Angela: GCHQ and NSA Targeted Private German Companies and Merkel	Documentos mostram que o serviço de inteligência GCHQ britânico se infiltrou em empresas de Internet alemãs e que a NSA dos Estados Unidos obteve uma ordem judicial para espionar a Alemanha e obter informações sobre a chanceler em um banco de dados especialmente coletados	x					
33	2014.04.14	Investigating Surveillance: German Parliament Divided over Snowden Subpoena	Parlamento alemão está dividido sobre o fato de convidar Edward Snowden para depor. Berlim pretende analisar espionagem da NSA na Alemanha. Parlamentares do partido da chanceler Merkel não acham adequado ter Snowden como testemunha	x					
34	2014.05.12	Tod und Spiele (Morte e Jogos)	Uma visão crítica da Copa do Mundo no Brasil em 3 reportagens que somam 10 páginas: os protestos no Brasil, uma entrevista com o escritor Luiz Ruffato e o alto custo da construção de estádios no país					x	
35	2014.05.19	Interview with Alex Pentland: Can We Use Big Data to Make Society Better?	Entrevista do cientista de dados americano Alex Pentland: ele discute como fluxos de dados podem ser usados para determinar as leis de interação humana. Ele argumenta que a informação pode ser usada para ajudar a criar sociedades melhores		x				
36	2014.06.02	Miracle Crop: India's Quest to End World Hunger	Missão da Índia para o fim da fome mundial: mais de um terço da humanidade está subnutrida. Agora, um grupo de cientistas estão fazendo experiências com culturas na esperança de lançar uma nova Revolução Verde, no entanto, há controvérsias sobre o assunto		x				
37	2014.06.23	Financial Scandal: Organizational Change Has Led to Chaos in Greenpeace	Escândalo financeiro no Greenpeace: notícias de que um funcionário do Greenpeace perdeu milhões de dólares de doadores através de acordos cambiais mal concebidos. Agora, os ambientalistas estão em perigo de perder o seu maior trunfo: sua credibilidade	x					

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
38	2014.06.30	El Dorado in the Amazon: A Deluded German and Three Dead Bodies	Um alemão afirma ser um chefe indígena na Floresta Amazônica. Seus contos de El Dorado seriam inofensivos se não houvesse três mortes não esclarecidas ligados ao seu mundo de fantasia		x				
39	2014.07.14	The Bearable Lightness of Being: How Germans Are Learning to Like Themselves	Como os alemães se descobriram frente a vitória da Copa do Mundo. É uma mudança evidente não só no futebol. Cada vez mais confiante, a Alemanha está emergindo das sombras do seu passado, mas seu papel global permanece indefinido					x	
TOTAL				27	3	0	3	4	2
PORCENTAGEM				69,23%	7,69%	0%	7,69%	10,25%	5,12%

2. NOTICIAS DE LA SEMANA

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
1	2013.08.02	Francisco frente a um mundo turbulento	A visita do Papa Francisco ao Brasil e seus desafios frente a um mundo cada vez mais intolerante no que diz respeito às questões religiosas e político-sociais						x
2	2013.08.21	Lilita Carrió: la intimidad de una resucitada	A política argentina Lilita Carrió e sua viagem ao Brasil depois de ter um resultado ruim nas eleições	x					
3	2013.08.28	Fred Chaves Guedes, el amuleto de los brasileños	Entrevista com Fred, jogador do Fluminense. Fred fala sobre o sucesso e o bom momento que vive depois de ter ganho a Copa da Confederações com o Fluminense					x	
4	2013.09.27	Caetano Veloso, un rockero maduro	A turnê de lançamento do show "Abraço" de Caetano Veloso em Buenos Aires e a admiração que os argentinos sentem pelo trabalho do músico baiano				x		
5	2013.11.29	A puro sapucay	O 44º Festival Nacional de la Música del Litoral y 6º del Mercosur na cidade de Posadas na Argentina e a variedade de gêneros musicais e artistas convidados				x		
6	2014.01.08	Inmobiliaria Mazza S.A	Os negócios imobiliários em Punta Del Este da modelo Valeria Mazza e de seu marido Alejandro Gravier. Além de ir a cidade para descansar, agora estão no ramo dos empreendimentos imobiliários na região	x					
7	2014.02.21	"Avenida Brasil", a novela maior do mundo	O sucesso da novela brasileira "Avenida Brasil" na Argentina. Sinopse da trama de paixão e vingança que colocou milhares de pessoas em frente da televisão				x		
8	2014.03.21	Bahiano: "La tevé pública tiene apartidarios como yo"	Entrevista com o comunicador Bahiano. Ele fala sobre sua carreira e a condução de um programa de TV para jovens				x		
9	2014.04.11	¿Cuáles son las normas de la FIFA para Brasil 2014?	As normas da FIFA para que a realização da Copa do Mundo seja impecável e as realidades locais encontradas no Brasil					x	

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
10	2014.04.11	Ponzinibbio, el gran luchador argentino	Entrevista com o lutador de UFC argentino Ponzinibbio. Ele fala da carreira e de como através de um reality-show no Brasil entrou para a liga UFC e como o esporte cresce e ganha respeito entre o público.					x	
11	2014.06.09	Desencanto brazuca: "¡Que Brasil no gane!"	O artigo mostra como o governo de Dilma Rousseff abriga a esperança de que uma vitória do Brasil na Copa do Mundo melhore os ânimos populares e dê uma melhor imagem para a sua gestão. Em contrapartida, os brasileiros torcem para que o Brasil não ganhe a Copa	x					
12	2014.06.12	Guia para hinchas express: Rio de Janeiro em dos días	O artigo traz um guia rápido para conhecer melhor a cidade do Rio de Janeiro e se divertir através de um itinerário curto				x		
13	2014.06.13	El Homo Fútbolis	O colunista da revista analisa em que os Mundiais de Futebol se tornaram: misto de patriotismo, estupidez e paixão					x	
14	2014.06.13	El mundial Brasil 2014, en otra dimensión	Uma análise da situação política da Argentina e do Brasil frente o começo da Copa do Mundo. O governo da presidente Dilma Rousseff acredita que o Mundial tapará os problemas enfrentados por sua gestão	x					
15	2014.06.16	Diccionario de portugués expés para hinchas	O artigo apresenta um dicionário com termos da vida cotidiana e do futebol para os argentinos "sobreviverem" durante a Copa no Brasil					x	
16	2014.06.25	Argentinos patoteros en Brasil, como en casa	Uma análise do futebol e dos torcedores argentinos que são os mais numerosos na Copa e que mostram toda a sua paixão pelo esporte em terras brasileiras					x	
17	2014.06.27	Lionel Messi, el salvador de la patria	Reportagem especial sobre Lionel Messi: o desejo de ser um homem comum quando o consideram um deus do futebol na Argentina, seus negócios bilionários e sua vida pessoal					x	

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18	2014.07.19	Perfil comprou diez revistas	A Editora Perfil da Argentina comprou 10 títulos de revistas da Editora Abril. Tais revistas brasileiras geram um lucro de R\$ 50 milhões anuais. É a maior compra de uma editora argentina no exterior	x					
TOTAL				5	0	0	5	7	1
PORCENTAGEM				27,77%	0%	0%	27,77%	38,88%	5,55%

3. THE ECONOMIST

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
1	2013.08.10	Follow the leader	As redes sociais na América Latina: como os presidentes se apropriam do Twitter e o número de seguidores de cada um	x					
2	2013.08.10	Own goals	Os candidatos à Presidência do Brasil e Dilma Rousseff: as vantagens da presidenta em relação a oposição	x					
3	2013.08.24	Different kettles of fish	As diferentes trajetórias de crescimento das duas maiores economias da América Latina: Brasil e México. A economia brasileira está em baixa e a moeda nacional apresenta desempenho ruim. Há queda nas projeções de crescimento	x					
4	2013.08.31	Flying in doctors	A importação de médicos estrangeiros através do Programa <i>Mais Médicos</i> e a precariedade do sistema público de saúde brasileiro; Falta de profissionais atuando em regiões mais afastadas		x				
5	2013.08.31	Freelance diplomacy	Política externa brasileira: o asilo do boliviano Roger Pinto no Brasil e a diplomacia nacional	x					
6	2013.09.07	Snoops and snubs	Espionagem americana no Brasil: o rastreamento de Dilma Rousseff e a segurança nacional	x					
7	2013.09.14	From hero to villain in Rio	O policiamento e a política na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, sede das Olimpíadas: o mau policiamento, as UPPs nas favelas e a impopularidade de Sérgio Cabral		x				
8	2013.09.14	Trees of knowledge	Políticas ambientais: como o Brasil está usando a educação, a tecnologia e a política para salvar a floresta amazônica do desmatamento	x					
9	2013.09.21	Back on top	Maiores empresas do mundo: empresas estatais e privadas	x					
10	2013.09.21	More in sorrow than anger	O cancelamento da visita de Estado de Dilma Rousseff a Washington devido a espionagem americana sobre o Brasil. A relação diplomática Obama-Dilma	x					

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
11	2013.09.21	On our capital-freeze index, Utah, Chinese banks, Montessori schools, biofuels, Brazilian foreign relations, the Holocaust, knitting, class	Relações externas do Brasil: comentário sobre a política externa brasileira como resposta a uma matéria anterior publicada pela revista	x					
12	2013.09.28	A rough ride for Rousseff	Impopularidade do governo Dilma Rousseff, reverberação dos protestos do mês de junho de 2013 e a situação dos candidatos opositores na eleição 2014	x					
13	2013.09.28	Grounded	Os protestos do mês de junho e panorama político-social brasileiro	x					
14	2013.09.28	Has Brazil blown it?	O futuro do Brasil frente uma economia estagnada e as reivindicações dos protestos do mês de junho, seguido de um panorama político-social-econômico	x					
15	2013.09.28	Land of the setting sun	Apontamentos em relação a necessidade de o Brasil realizar reformas no sistema de pensões e aposentadoria e na educação para se tornar um "país do futuro"	x					
16	2013.09.28	Leave well alone	Panorama da agricultura e indústria brasileiras e o Brasil como um país protecionista de sua economia	x					
17	2013.09.28	Looks good	O crescimento do mercado e do consumo de produtos de beleza no Brasil; o consumo de marcas	x					
18	2013.09.28	Money no object	O gasto exorbitante de dinheiro público com a construção do estádio Arena Amazônia e com outros estádios brasileiros					x	
19	2013.09.28	Reality dawns	Como o crescimento mais lento da economia e uma classe média mais assertiva irá forçar uma mudança na política através de reformas; lei da "Ficha Limpa"	x					
20	2013.09.28	The price is wrong	Explicações sobre o motivo pelo qual o Brasil exibe preços tão exorbitantes em seus produtos e serviços; o alto custo de vida no Brasil	x					
21	2013.09.28	The road to hell	A necessidade de o Brasil investir em infra-estrutura (estradas, projetos portuários) para alavancar o seu crescimento econômico; investimentos público-privados	x					

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22	2013.10.05	Blood money	Líderes do Caribe pedem compensação financeira para reparar a escravidão	x					
23	2013.10.12	Power couple	Como a aliança política entre Marina Silva e Eduardo Campos transforma a corrida presidencial	x					
24	2013.10.12	The gated globe	Tendência atual para uma globalização mais fechada com intervenção e protecionismo estatal	x					
25	2013.10.19	A ripple begets a flood	Como o "tsunami" da concessão de empréstimos está enfraquecendo os bancos brasileiros e aumentando a dívida pública	x					
26	2013.10.19	The crunch in Caracas	A América Latina deve pressionar Nicolás Maduro para não usar o poder de decreto contra a oposição	x					
27	2013.10.26	Cheap at the price	O leilão de petróleo do Brasil: Campo de Libra	x					
28	2013.10.26	On the north of England, Brazil, tax, start-ups, paddles	Comentário do leitor sobre a matéria em que o Brasil estampa a capa da revista do dia 28/09/2013: infraestrutura e o Brasil como o país do futuro	x					
29	2013.11.02	Bustista	Eike Batista entra com pedido de proteção contra a falência da sua empresa de óleo e gás OGX	x					
30	2013.11.02	Listen to me	A pesquisa Latinobarómetro mostra uma imagem um pouco melhor para a democracia na América Latina, mas não para as liberdades liberais	x					
31	2013.11.02	On emerging economies, business, efficient markets, Venezuela, China, Brazil, American politics	Carta contendo errata sobre matéria publicada na revista (desmatamento no Brasil e sistemas de monitoramento)	x					
32	2013.11.09	Local hero	A maior empresa de software do Brasil, Totvs, vê a desaceleração da economia brasileira como uma oportunidade para crescer	x					
33	2013.11.16	Alternatives to the iron fist	Os crimes violentos na América Latina e as alternativas "mão de ferro" para a prevenção da criminalidade		x				
34	2013.11.16	On Europe, Hong Kong, Canada, London, Brazil, lawyers, Lou Reed	Carta contendo esclarecimentos de matérias anteriormente publicadas pela revista: Banco de Desenvolvimento do Brasil e Campo de Libra	x					
35	2013.11.23	Another morning in America	A prática da política externa dos EUA: relações internacionais	x					
36	2013.11.23	Jailed at last	A corrupção política brasileira: a prisão de Zé Dirceu do PT e o esquema do mensalão	x					

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37	2013.11.30	Lawless rivers and forests	O estado Amazonas da Venezuela: governadores de opção e os rios e florestas sem lei	x					
38	2013.11.30	Taking off at last	A infra-estrutura no Brasil e o capital privado: aeroportos e estradas	x					
39	2013.12.07	The deterioration	A deterioração da economia brasileira: crescimento lento e inflação	x					
40	2013.12.14	Strategic patience runs out	O interesse brasileiro em um acordo comercial UE-Mercosul	x					
41	2013.12.21	Dr Wame and the cockroaches	Como um assassinato em 1888 ajudou no fim da escravidão no Brasil	x					
42	2014.01.04	Farming without fields	Migração de grupos agrícolas argentinos para outros países da América Latina frente as dificuldades encontradas em seu país de origem	x					
43	2014.01.04	Kick-off approaches	O ano de 2014 promete ser um grande ano para o Brasil: eleições e Copa do Mundo. A eleição para presidente será imprevisível, pois os eleitores brasileiros estão mais exigentes depois dos protestos de junho de 2013	x					
44	2014.01.18	Welcome to the Middle Ages	O sistema prisional brasileiro: superlotações, violência, brutalidade das mortes nas cadeias e o caso do presídio de Pedrinhas no Maranhão		x				
45	2014.01.25	Shoe on the other foot	O vínculo econômico entre América Latina e Espanha. Como as afinidades linguísticas e culturais ajudam no reequilíbrio das relações	x					
46	2014.01.25	The kids are all right	Como os jovens que praticam o rolezinho nos shoppings querem mais chamar a atenção do que mudar a política no país: eles não querem "menos opressão!", mas "mais Adidas!", ou seja, querem desfrutar e consumir dos bens sociais		x				
47	2014.02.01	Less amazing than Amazon	A situação econômica da maior varejista do mundo, Walmart, e como o seu novo gestor precisa provar que pode promover mudanças significativas e mudar a ordem das coisas	x					
48	2014.02.01	Relearning old lessons	Como as causas defendidas por Andrés Bello no século XIX (o Estado de direito, da educação e de abertura) são importantes até hoje quando se fala em América Latina	x					
49	2014.02.08	Dilma's tight skirt	Com uma campanha de reeleição difícil pela frente, Dilma Rousseff deixou pouco espaço para manobras econômicas. Ela precisa mostrar que vai agir diferente, pois os brasileiros exigem mudanças na forma de governar	x					

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50	2014.02.08	Goldilocks and the bears	Oscilações do mercado financeiro e as preocupações e visões dos investidores sobre a crise financeira	x					
51	2014.02.08	The past is epilogue	A polêmica sobre o projeto que revê os ajustes de contas bancárias que envolvem os "planos de estabilização" de 25 anos atrás enerva credores brasileiros: um perigo legal para os bancos nacionais	x					
52	2014.02.15	Rain-checked	A falta de chuva nos períodos dezembro-março não permitem que os reservatórios de água elevem seus níveis. Associado a isso há a elevação no consumo de energia elétrica e a falta de uma política consistente em relação a energia no Brasil	x					
53	2014.02.15	The parable of Argentina	A crise e o declínio atual da Argentina frente a história de uma país admirável: como a sucessão de governos populistas e má gestão pública transformaram um país do futuro num país preso ao passado	x					
54	2014.02.22	The great X-it	As empresas estrangeiras estão comprando o que sobrou do império do magnata brasileiro Eike Batista	x					
55	2014.03.01	Still short of puff	As indústrias européias de energia renovável, no caso, energia eólica, pedem mais apoio político e investimento financeiro	x					
56	2014.03.01	Stop the spiral	Protestos na Venezuela: diálogo e não repressão é o caminho para Nicolás Maduro salvar seu governo e seu país; a violência em relação a oposição	x					
57	2014.03.01	Unnamed and dangerous	Com a proximidade da Copa do Mundo é enviado ao Congresso um projeto de lei que restringe o uso de máscaras em protestos políticos. Tanto legisladores quanto policiais buscam estratégias para assegurar que nada atrapalhará a festa brasileira	x					
58	2014.03.08	A test of political maturity	Há uma necessidade de que países da América latina, como o Brasil, mediem a relação de Nicolás Maduro, presidente da Venezuela, com a oposição, exercendo e mostrando uma maturidade política	x					

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
59	2014.03.08	Courtroom drama	A empresa de petróleo Chevron do Equador vai a tribunal responder por caso de dano ambiental	x					
60	2014.03.08	Emerge, splurge, purge	Como as empresas ocidentais têm apostado nos mercados emergentes nos últimos 20 anos e como os mercados emergentes optam pelas empresas mais aptas	x					
61	2014.03.08	One phone, many countries	Correspondentes da The Economist analisam a compra de produtos da Apple em alguns países latino-americanos, entre eles, Brasil, Argentina e México. No Brasil, os produtos são muito caros devido os impostos	x					
62	2014.03.15	Winning hearts and likes	Como as redes sociais vão desempenhar um papel importante na campanha eleitoral para presidente no Brasil	x					
63	2014.03.22	The bets that failed	Como o próximo governo do Brasil vai precisar de uma nova política externa, pois o atual governo Dilma está relutante em tomar partido e mediar os conflitos na Venezuela frente as eleições que se aproximam	x					
64	2014.03.29	Life after the commodity boom	As economias da América Latina: crescimento baixo, aumento da produtividade e a vida após o boom das commodities	x					
65	2014.03.29	The net closes	A lei de internet do Brasil, Marco Civil da Internet, visto como um presente para os usuários da internet brasileira e mundial	x					
66	2014.04.05	On Russia, Brazil, guns, policing, Taiwan, infrastructure, college fees, Jay-Z, Turkey, crocodiles and hippos	Carta do Embaixador do Brasil em Londres comentando a posição da revista em ver a não-mediação do Brasil nos conflitos da Venezuela como ambivalência	x					
67	2014.04.05	Two heads are worse than one	Como a Petrobras, gigante de energia controlada pelo Estado do Brasil, de acordo com Maria das Graças Foster, está pagando caro por intromissão do governo de Dilma Rousseff. Segundo ela, a empresa seria muito mais rentável sem a interferência política	x					
68	2014.04.12	Flexible friends	Governo chinês faz empréstimos para a América Latina. China empresta desproporcionalmente para os países que não possuem outras opções	x					

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69	2014.04.19	The 50-year snooze	Economia brasileira: trabalhadores brasileiros são considerados improdutivos. Para a economia a crescer, é necessário investir em infraestrutura, educação e menos protecionismo estatal	x					
70	2014.04.26	Nor any drop to drink	Como a ausência de chuvas e o baixo nível do sistema Cantareira está ocasionando a falta de água e obrigando os paulistanos a fazer o racionamento		x				
71	2014.05.03	What would America fight for?	Relações internacionais dos EUA, suas alianças, o governo Obama e o enfraquecimento da superpotência frente à dúvidas	x					
72	2014.05.10	The post-imperial void	Relação dos Estados Unidos com a América Latina sofre de um vazio político. A América Latina praticamente não existe na política externa dos EUA, isso porque priorizam outras partes do mundo	x					
73	2014.05.10	The president and the pretenders	A campanha eleitoral no Brasil: a presidente Dilma e os demais candidatos à presidência. A oposição está ganhando terreno na briga eleitoral	x					
74	2014.05.17	Pitch imperfect	A Copa do Mundo no Brasil está sendo feito às pressas e de forma improvisada: há obras inacabadas, burocracia, excesso de custos, etc.					x	
75	2014.05.31	Cheering for Argentina	Os protestos de junho de 2013 mobilizaram o Brasil e foram importantes para reivindicar questões políticas e sociais, no entanto, é pouco provável que haja uma onda tão intensa de mobilizações durante a Copa do Mundo	x					
76	2014.06.07	Beautiful game, dirty business	A corrupção no futebol. Relatórios da FIFA mostram que vários amistosos foram manipulados antes da Copa do Mundo de 2010					x	
77	2014.06.07	Cutting down on cutting down	Floresta Amazônica e política ambiental: como o Brasil se tornou líder mundial na redução da degradação ambiental	x					
78	2014.06.07	Globo domination	Como a Globo, maior empresa de mídia do Brasil está crescendo cada vez mais apostando no seu jeito de fazer televisão e publicidade				x		

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79	2014.06.07	Intersections	Como a Copa do Mundo da FIFA no Brasil trouxe à tona questões de cunho social e político e a relação do Brasil com o futebol					x	
80	2014.06.07	Tropical growth	O crescimento da arte brasileira e a ameaça da intervenção do governo na propagação da arte nacional				x		
81	2014.06.14	Welcome to Italordan	A comparação entre os estados brasileiros revelam que as disparidades de renda no Brasil que vai receber a Copa do Mundo são grandes		x				
82	2014.06.28	A winning recipe	Negócios no Ensino Superior: duas grandes empresas brasileiras de educação, Anhanguera e Kroton, agora em processo de fusão, mostram como as universidades podem fazer tanto em quantidade quanto em qualidade			x			
83	2014.06.28	Creative destruction	Ensino Superior: a crise de custos, a evolução dos mercados de trabalho e as novas tecnologias			x			
84	2014.06.28	The half-time verdict	O sucesso da Copa do Mundo no Brasil ultrapassou as expectativas					x	
85	2014.07.05	Jogo complicado	Uma retrospectiva do futebol na América Latina: um passado de glórias e as dificuldades enfrentadas pelo futebol e pelos países					x	
86	2014.07.12	A broken system	Como o sistema de segurança na América Latina está falido e os cidadãos se sentem reféns da criminalidade, sendo que é preciso tempo para melhorar a justiça criminal		x				
87	2014.07.12	Lessons of a footballing Armageddon	A goleada de 7 a 1 no Brasil pela Alemanha e como o futebol brasileiro não é mais fonte de confiança, pois o Brasil se prende as glórias do passado. É necessário mudar tanto dentro como fora de campo, principalmente no que diz respeito a política nacional					x	
88	2014.07.19	Monogamous no more	A diplomacia brasileira em relação a Rússia e a China, integrantes dos BRICS. Os interesses econômicos e o relacionamento entre os países	x					
89	2014.07.19	The case for defence	Os fabricantes de armas estão passando por um momento de vacas magras. Os gastos globais com armas está diminuindo e a situação fica cada vez mais difícil para os fabricantes de equipamento militar	x					

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90	2014.07.26	All systems slow	O crescimento lento da economia brasileira e a confiança em baixa no pós-Copa do Mundo	x					
91	2014.07.26	Eyes on the classroom	Para melhorar a educação, a América Latina precisa investir na formação de seus professores			x			
TOTAL				71	8	3	2	7	0
PORCENTAGEM				78,02%	8,79%	3,29%	2,19%	7,69%	0%

4. THE HUFFINGTON POST

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
1	2013.08.13	Brazil Prison Break Captured On Camera	O sistema prisional brasileiro e a fuga de cerca de 50 menores detentos da Fundação Casa registrados através da câmera do alto de um helicóptero		x				
2	2013.08.13	Brazil's Crack Dealers Urged To Give Up Trade	A Cracolândia no Rio de Janeiro e o Brasil como o maior mercado de crack no ano de 2012, de acordo com o Instituto de Políticas Públicas de Drogas e Álcool do país		x				
3	2013.08.14	Brazil's Amazonian Kawahiva Tribe Caught On Tape	Um vídeo mostra as primeiras imagens de um índio da tribo Kawahiva		x				
4	2013.08.14	Samsung Sued By Brazil's Government Over Poor Labor Conditions	A Samsung Electronics Co. está sofrendo um processo judicial pelo governo do Brasil por más condições de trabalho no país	x					
5	2013.08.15	Sao Paulo's Miserably Long Commutes Sparked Wave Of Protests In Brazil	A onda de protestos no Brasil devido o aumento da passagem de ônibus e as condições precárias do transporte público	x					
6	2013.08.23	Robber Thrown Out Window	Vídeo com tentativa de roubo frustrado		x				
7	2013.08.23	The Fishermen Of Brazil's Copacabana Beach	Galeria de imagens de pescadores na praia de Copacabana no Rio de Janeiro: o retrato da tradição		x				
8	2013.08.27	Emerson Sheik, Brazilian Soccer Star, Kisses Another Man In Instagram Photo	A estrela do futebol brasileiro, Emerson Sheik, e a polêmica em torno de um beijo que deu em outro homem e postou no Instagram					x	
9	2013.09.02	U.S. Spied On Brazil, Mexico Presidents: Report	A espionagem americana sobre os presidentes do Brasil e do México	x					
10	2013.09.05	Brazil Detains Seven People For Arms Trafficking To The U.S.	A polícia brasileira detém sete pessoas e apreende 22 armas de grosso calibre e munições. As armas estavam sendo traficadas para os EUA		x				
11	2013.09.07	Brazil Independence Day Marked By Mass Protests	Manifestantes se chocam com a tropa de choque da polícia durante o desfile do Dia da Independência no Rio de Janeiro, 7 de Setembro de 2013	x					

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12	2013.09.11	U.S., Brazil Meet To Talk Surveillance Concerns	O conselheiro de segurança nacional do presidente Barack Obama admitiu que os EUA espionaram o Brasil e procurou diminuir as preocupações do Brasil sobre a vigilância de longo alcance pela Agência de Segurança Nacional	x					
13	2013.09.12	'Little Step' Dance Takes Brazil Shums By Storm	A dança do passinho invade as favelas do Rio de Janeiro e trazem competição de coreografias		x				
14	2013.09.24	Dilma Rousseff's UN Speech: Brazilian President Calls U.S. Spying 'Meddling' Reuters	A presidente do Brasil, Dilma Rousseff criticou os Estados Unidos pela espionagem ao país, usando o discurso de abertura da Assembleia Geral da ONU para anunciar que o Brasil iria adotar legislação e tecnologia como proteção às interceptações ilegais de comunicações	x					
15	2013.09.30	Huffington Post Launching Site In Brazil	O Huffington Post Media Group e o Grupo Abril, um dos maiores conglomerados de mídia do Brasil, anunciam a sua parceria e os planos para a criação da edição brasileira do The Huffington Post	x					
16	2013.10.07	Number Of Missing In Brazil's Rio De Janeiro Skyrockets	O desaparecimento de Amarildo Souza, pedreiro, na favela da Rocinha e o plano de pacificar as favelas do Rio de Janeiro antes das Olimpíadas de 2016		x				
17	2013.10.11	Brazil Can Handle World Cup Security, Says FIFA Executive	A FIFA anuncia que a polícia brasileira pode controlar os protestos durante a Copa do Mundo e dar segurança durante o evento					x	
18	2013.10.15	England Reaches 2014 World Cup With 2-0 Win Over Poland	Inglaterra reserva seu lugar na Copa do Mundo no Brasil, com uma vitória de 2 a 0 sobre a Polônia no Estádio de Wembley					x	
19	2013.10.23	New Oil Reserves Discovered In Brazil Off Coast Of Sergipe	Agência Nacional do Petróleo do Brasil revela que grandes reservas de petróleo estão localizados ao largo da costa nordeste do estado de Sergipe, o que representa uma nova fronteira no desenvolvimento do petróleo no maior país da América Latina	x					
20	2013.10.29	Sao Paulo Protests Leave Trucks Torched, 90 Arrested	Protestos na cidade de São Paulo depois que a polícia matou a tiros um menino de 17 anos de idade. Uma pessoa ficou ferida e 90 pessoas foram detidas, enquanto caminhões e ônibus foram incendiados		x				

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21	2013.10.30	Joao Rodrigo Silva Santos, Former Soccer Player, Beheaded	A esposa de um ex-jogador de futebol profissional brasileiro encontra a cabeça de seu marido dentro de um saco de lixo em frente a seu prédio		x				
22	2013.10.30	Rio De Janeiro Faces Water Shortages	A escassez de água em uma ampla faixa do Rio de Janeiro por quase uma semana consecutiva, força alguns moradores da cidade olímpica a encher garrafas de plástico com água de córregos		x				
23	2013.11.03	Justin Bieber Spotted At Brothel In Brazil (REPORT)	Justin Bieber é flagrado em bordel em sua passagem pelo Brasil				x		
24	2013.11.04	Brazil Spied On Embassy Personnel	O governo brasileiro confirma que o seu serviço de inteligência foi alvo de espionagem pelos Estados Unidos, pela Rússia, por diplomatas iranianos e iraquianos durante as atividades de espionagem realizadas cerca de uma década atrás, em Brasília	x					
25	2013.11.06	Brazilian President Wants To Reserve 20 Percent Of Government Job For Blacks	Membros do grupo Educafro protestam em silêncio em frente ao Palácio Presidencial em favor das políticas de cotas raciais	x					
26	2013.11.08	Man Buried Alive In Brazil Rises From Grave, Gives Mourner Quite The Scare (VIDEO)	TV Record transmite ao vivo imagem de homem sendo desenterrado, saindo da cova		x				
27	2013.11.13	Former Brazilian President's Remains Exhumed Due To Suspicion Of Murder	Os restos mortais do ex-presidente brasileiro João Goulart foram exumados devido a suspeitas de que ele pode ter sido assassinado por ordem do regime militar. A exumação no cemitério de São Borja, cidade natal de Goulart foi organizado pela Comissão da Verdade do Brasil que investiga as violações dos direitos humanos cometidas durante a ditadura militar no país	x					
28	2013.11.14	Dai Macedo Wins 2013 Miss Bum Bum Competition, Despite Controversy	A modelo de 25 anos de idade, Dai Macedo, foi coroada a nova Miss Bumbum do Brasil				x		
29	2013.11.15	Indigenous Games Begin In Brazil	12º Jogos Indígenas são realizados na região amazônica do Brasil. O evento cultural e esportivo chama a atenção para novos valores nos esportes					x	

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30	2013.11.15	The Week That Was In Latin America	12º Jogos Indígenas em Cuiabá, Brasil, reúnem mais de 1.500 participantes de 48 tribos brasileiras para os jogos. Todos os participantes ganharão "medalhas" esculpidas em madeira, sementes e outros itens naturais					x	
31	2013.11.25	Brazil's Mass Beach Robberies Return	Os arrastões nas praias do Rio de Janeiro trazem a violência e o pânico aos banhistas e turistas		x				
32	2013.11.25	Where to Go in Brazil for the World Cup [Infographic]	Infográfico: para onde ir na Copa do Mundo no Brasil					x	
33	2013.12.03	Brazil Unveils New World Cup Ball 'Brazuca'	A nova bola da Copa do Mundo do Brasil "Brazuca" foi revelada em uma cerimônia no Rio de Janeiro					x	
34	2013.12.06	Caxirola Replaces Vuvuzela As World Cup Noisemakers (VIDEO)	Um novo instrumento chamado caxirola, uma espécie de chocalho, substituirá a cometa vuvuzela na Copa do Mundo no Brasil					x	
35	2013.12.06	The World Cup Effect	Os protestos no Brasil contra a Copa do Mundo da FIFA são encarados como algo positivo, pois é a primeira vez que se vê uma reação dessa magnitude, em que um país anfitrião mostra tanta paixão e usa o futebol para chamar a atenção para algumas das suas preocupações sociais mais urgentes					x	
36	2013.12.06	U.S. Soccer Lands In 'Group Of Death' At 2014 World Cup With Germany, Ghana And Portugal	Sorteio para o Mundial de futebol no Brasil coloca equipe dos EUA no Grupo G com a Alemanha, Portugal e Gana					x	
37	2013.12.06	World Cup Draw LIVE UPDATES: 32 Teams Hoping For Favorable Matchups, Locations	Todas as atenções se dirigem ao Brasil devido o sorteio para determinar onde e quando as 32 equipes irão jogar na Copa do Mundo de 2014 no Brasil					x	
38	2013.12.06	World Cup Schedule 2014: Dates, Times And Teams Set For All First-Round Games After Draw	Calendário da Copa do Mundo 2014: datas, horários e equipes definidas por sorteio para todos os jogos da primeira rodada					x	
39	2013.12.14	World Cup Stadium Worker Dies After Fall In Manaus Stadium In Amazon: REPORT	Notícia da morte de um trabalhador da construção civil que morreu após cair do telhado de um estádio na região amazônica. Há preocupações de segurança devido a pressa do Brasil em terminar de construir a tempo os estádios para sediar a Copa do Mundo					x	

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40	2013.12.18	Brazil Chooses Saab Jet Deal For Air Force After NSA Spying Sours Boeing Bid	O Brasil concedeu um contrato de US \$ 4,5 bilhões para Saab AB para substituir sua frota de aviões de combate	x					
41	2013.12.21	'Topless' Protest Falls Flat In On Brazil Beach (NSFW PHOTOS)	Um protesto nas praias do Rio de Janeiro pelo direito de fazer "topless": mulheres mostraram os seios em prol do movimento		x				
42	2013.12.30	Instagram Local Lens Series Features Insider's Look At Rio De Janeiro	O carioca Paulo del Valle (paulodelvalle) divulga no Instagram as fotos que captura de sua cidade natal, o Rio de Janeiro, revelando locais escondidos ao olhar dos turistas		x				
43	2014.01.07	Brazil Begins Eviction Of Illegal Settlers On Awá Tribal Land	O governo brasileiro lançou uma operação para expulsar os colonos ilegais da terra dos índios Awá. De acordo com a Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI), os posseiros têm 40 dias para saírem da terra. Os Awá são uma tribo nômade indígena que subsistem em grande parte da caça e coleta		x				
44	2014.01.09	UN Calls For Investigation Into Brazil's Prison Violence	Agência de direitos humanos da ONU chama a atenção para a onda de violência que varreu uma penitenciária no nordeste do Brasil, onde pelo menos 60 presos foram mortos em 2013 em confrontos entre gangues rivais		x				
45	2014.01.09	Zoo Animals Chomp On Popsicles As Extreme Heat Wave Roasts Brazil (PHOTOS)	O calor escaldante no Rio de Janeiro faz com que os zeladores do Zoológico da cidade deem aos animais frutas congeladas, uma espécie de sorvete de alimentos para que possam suportar o calor		x				
46	2014.01.13	Brazil's Kayapo Indigenous Tribe Juggles Tradition With Modernity (PHOTOS)	A tribo de índios Kayapó composta por cerca de 9.000 pessoas, utilizam o facebook e fazem compras no supermercado, embora a maioria não saiba ler nem escrever		x				
47	2014.01.17	Surfer Dogs Hit The Waves In Brazil	Alguns cachorros estão surfando com os seus donos na praia da Barra no Rio de Janeiro		x				
48	2014.01.21	Rio's Slums Plagued By Violence Ahead Of World Cup	Os tiroteios diários nas favelas do Rio de Janeiro, as tentativas de pacificação e a violência antes da Copa do Mundo		x				
49	2014.01.21	Trouble for the 'Brazilian Miracle'	Fernando Henrique Cardoso, sociólogo, presidente do Brasil entre 1995 e 2000 respondeu às perguntas do WorldPost sobre o descontentamento da classe média no Brasil	x					

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50	2014.01.23	New Species Of River Dolphin Discovered In Brazil (PHOTOS)	Estudo publicado na PLoS ONE, anunciam a descoberta de uma nova espécie de golfinho de rio (boto) no Brasil. O mamífero marinho é o primeiro golfinho de rio a ser descrito desde 1918, observaram os autores da pesquisa. Foi descoberto na bacia do Rio Araguaia		x				
51	2014.01.26	Brazilians Protest World Cup In Sao Paulo	Agitando bandeiras, carregando faixas e gritando "não haverá Copa" pelo menos 1.000 manifestantes protestaram em São Paulo contra a Copa do Mundo. O ato foi marcado pela violência	x					
52	2014.01.27	Brasília: An Architectural Tourist's Playground in the Brazilian Savanna	A capital do Brasil, Brasília, e seus maiores atrativos para os turistas em pleno Planalto Central		x				
53	2014.01.27	Brazil Sees Little Improvement In Fire Safety A Year After Deadly Blaze	Após um ano do incêndio na boate Kiss que matou 242 pessoas, muito pouco foi feito para melhorar a segurança das boates no país		x				
54	2014.01.27	Brazilian Advocates Raise A Stink Over Poor Sanitation At Ipanema Beach	Ativistas brasileiros fazem ato nas praias cariocas para alertar sobre a falta de saneamento básico. Advogados do grupo Meu Rio (My Rio) encenou um sit-in na Praia de Ipanema, para destacar os problemas de esgoto e poluição da água		x				
55	2014.01.28	Brazil Bridge Collapse: Truck Crashes Into Rio De Janeiro Walkway, At Least 4 Killed	Acidente envolvendo um caminhão de lixo numa estrada movimentada na Zona Norte do Rio de Janeiro deixou quatro mortos		x				
56	2014.01.28	What Brazil Can Teach The World About Living Well	A reportagem mostra o lugar que o Brasil ocupa no imaginário internacional como um país encantador, graças à sua beleza natural, sua cultura e a hospitalidade com que o brasileiro recebe os turistas		x				
57	2014.01.30	27 Breathtaking Places That Will Make You Want To Book A Flight To Brazil, Right Now	Os 27 lugares mais bonitos do Brasil para os turistas que virão visitar o Brasil durante a Copa do Mundo					x	
58	2014.02.19	The Hashtag War In Brazil	O governo Dilma Rousseff está usando as redes sociais, Twitter e Facebook, para fazer propagandas a favor da Copa do Mundo no Brasil					x	
59	2014.02.24	Adidas Sexualized T-Shirts Are Just Plain Wrong	A Adidas desenvolveu duas camisetas para a Copa do Mundo associando o evento a reputação sexual que o Brasil tem fora do país. O teor sexual é criticado pelo governo brasileiro					x	

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60	2014.03.04	Brazil Carnival 2014: Rio Keeps Up The Pace With Parties And Parades	A alegria do Carnaval brasileiro, especialmente no Rio de Janeiro com as escolas de samba e os blocos				x		
61	2014.03.04	In The Amazon, A New Mining Frontier For Iron Ore	Reportagem especial sobre Canaã dos Carajás, a nova fronteira de exploração de minério de ferro, localizada no sul do Pará, Brasil, onde os empregos e royalties de mineração não trouxeram tanto progresso quanto o esperado	x					
62	2014.03.05	'Catadores' Give Carnival Costumes New Life	"Catadores de fantasias de carnaval" reciclam os itens abandonados pelos foliões após os desfiles de Carnaval				x		
63	2014.03.06	Several U.S. Soccer Team Players Fail World Cup Audition In Loss To Ukraine	A equipe de futebol americana na Copa do Mundo					x	
64	2014.03.10	Drone Drops Alleged Cocaine Package Onto São Paulo Prison Grounds	Detentos brasileiros usam drones para levar para dentro das prisões cocaína e outros materiais		x				
65	2014.03.11	Best Places To Go Barefoot	A praia de Ipanema está entre um dos melhores lugares do mundo para se conhecer		x				
66	2014.03.17	Race In Brazil: Majority-Minority Nation Offers Lesson To U.S.	Como o Brasil alimenta uma ideia de democracia racial quando na verdade há evidências claras de segregação		x				
67	2014.03.20	In The Amazon, This River Is The Next Big Thing In Frontier Expansion	Como as usinas hidrelétricas, o agronegócio e a mineração em favor do desenvolvimento ameaçam um dos rios mais puros da Amazônia, o Tapajós	x					
68	2014.03.21	Black Blocs In São Paulo: A Criminal Gang?	A Polícia Civil de São Paulo realiza uma extensa investigação para provar que os Black Blocs, grupo de jovens mascarados anarquista que danificam bancos, lojas e automóveis para protestar contra o capitalismo, pode ser enquadrado como uma "associação criminoso"		x				
69	2014.03.22	Rio Officials Ask For Federal Help After Slum Attacks	Altos funcionários do Rio de Janeiro querem que a polícia federal e as tropas do exército sejam enviadas à cidade do Rio de Janeiro para ajudar a acabar com a onda de violência nas chamadas favelas "pacificadas"		x				

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70	2014.03.23	I Died In The Mare: Mare Favela Children Speak About Brazil's Stums In Documentary	Documentário sobre a Favela da Maré no Rio de Janeiro mostra crianças falando sobre a violência		x				
71	2014.03.29	Brazilian Women Bare All To Remind Nation They Don't Deserve To Be Raped	Após o IPEA lançar um estudo mostrando que 65 por cento dos brasileiros acreditam que as mulheres que se vestem de forma provocativa "merecem ser atacadas e estupradas", o mesmo instituto volta atrás e admite um erro no resultado. O IPEA afirma que os verdadeiros resultados mostraram que o número é de 26% e não 65%		x				
72	2014.03.30	Brazil Police Push Into Slums Ahead Of World Cup	Mais de 1.400 policiais e fuzileiros navais brasileiros adentraram o complexo de favelas próximos ao aeroporto internacional do Rio de Janeiro no esforço de trazer mais segurança antes da Copa do Mundo					x	
73	2014.04.01	Brazilian Footballers Ask For Common Sense	Os motivos pelos quais os brasileiros estão tão críticos em relação à Copa do Mundo no país, sendo que são apaixonados pelo esporte. Por isso mesmo, a Copa do Mundo tem um impacto muito mais profundo sobre os brasileiros do que sobre qualquer outra sociedade					x	
74	2014.04.01	Construction Halted At World Cup Stadium Marked By Recent Worker Death	As mortes dos trabalhadores durante as construções dos estádios para a Copa do Mundo no Brasil					x	
75	2014.04.01	These 'Happy' Parodies Capture All The Angst And Joy Of Hosting The World Cup	As piadas e paródias na internet sobre a realização da Copa do Mundo no Brasil					x	
76	2014.04.07	(NOT) Happy About the World Cup	O descontentamento com a Copa do Mundo no Brasil e os gastos exorbitantes com o evento se refletem em protestos					x	
77	2014.04.07	Dilma Rousseff's Popularity Drops Since February, Poll Says	A popularidade de Dilma Rousseff cresce em relação aos demais candidatos a presidente do país	x					
78	2014.04.07	In The Amazon, Indigenous People Fight To Preserve Way Of Life Amid Intrusive Construction	A luta dos índios Munduruku para preservar seu modo de vida e suas terras		x				
79	2014.04.16	Brazil Isn't The Only Country With A Startlingly High C-Section Rate	O Brasil e sua alta taxa de partos cesária em detrimento do parto normal. O caso também aparece em outros países		x				

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80	2014.04.22	Altair Faces Eviction - for the Third Time	As construtoras e as desapropriações de áreas devido a Copa do Mundo e as Olimpíadas de 2016					x	
81	2014.04.23	Violence Erupts In Rio Slum Near Olympic Venues	A violência nas favelas do Rio de Janeiro e os confrontos entre policiais e civis próximo a lugares que sediarão as Olimpíadas de 2016					x	
82	2014.04.25	Osama Bin Laden Bar In Brazil, With Lookalike Owner, Is All Kinds Of Offensive	O sócio do Osama Bin Laden no Brasil e seu bar fazem sucesso entre os turistas		x				
83	2014.04.28	HuffPost Live Discusses Being Gay Or Trans In Brazil	HuffPost conversou com Thiago Araújo para discutir o que é ser gay ou transexual, enquanto ele vivia no Brasil		x				
84	2014.04.30	Blackwater and the World Cup	A empresa de segurança privada americana Academi treinou policiais para atuar na Copa do Mundo no Brasil					x	
85	2014.05.03	Police: Tossed Toilet Bowl Killed Soccer Fan At Stadium In Brazil	Um torcedor brasileiro foi morto atingido na cabeça por um vaso sanitário arremessado num estádio de futebol. Clubes rivais de futebol entraram em confronto no nordeste da cidade-sede da Copa do Mundo, Recife					x	
86	2014.05.05	Brazil's World Cup Conundrum	As expectativas para a Copa do Mundo no Brasil					x	
87	2014.05.08	Eighth Worker Dies During World Cup Stadium Construction In Brazil	A morte do 8º trabalhador em um estádio de Copa do Mundo no Brasil. Morreu em um acidente elétrico, interrompendo temporariamente a construção em um dos estádios mais atrasados, o Arena Pantanal					x	
88	2014.05.08	Homeless Blame World Cup For High Rent In Brazil	Milhares de brasileiros pobres estão vivendo ilegalmente em terreno perto do estádio que abrirá a Copa do Mundo no Brasil. Os moradores culpam a construção da Arena de os expulsaram de suas casas					x	
89	2014.05.13	The Secret Brazil Happy Meal McDonald's Keeps Under Wraps	A rede McDonald's oferecerá o tradicional arroz com feijão em seus restaurantes durante a Copa do Mundo					x	
90	2014.05.13	The World Cup Is Just A Month Away But Brazil Still Isn't Ready	Um mês antes da realização da Copa do Mundo no Brasil ainda há muito o que ser feito. O Brasil teve sete anos para se preparar para a Copa do Mundo, mas ele entra no último mês de preparações com muito trabalho a fazer: há estádios que ainda não estão prontos					x	

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91	2014.05.14	In Brazil, Protesters And Government Prepare To Face Off Ahead Of The World Cup	Há 30 dias da Copa do Mundo, o movimento # NãoVaiTerCopa persiste. Manifestantes e governo se preparam para a Copa no Brasil. O governo teme uma possível repetição do mês de Junho de 2013. Assim, o governo federal está se preparando para reprimir possíveis atos de vandalismo e garantir que a imagem do Brasil não será manchada na frente de turistas e da imprensa estrangeira					x	
92	2014.05.16	Some Brazil World Cup Cities Face Dengue Fever Threat, Scientists Warn	Alerta para o possível risco de um surto de febre de dengue durante a Copa do Mundo no Brasil. O assunto é grave o suficiente para justificar um estado de alerta em três das 12 cidades-sede, de acordo com um sistema de alerta para a doença					x	
93	2014.05.16	World Cup Stadium Construction Won't Be Finished In Time For Opening Game In Brazil	O teto do estádio que irá sediar a abertura da Copa do Mundo não foi totalmente concluído a tempo para o evento. A empresa de construção civil Odebrecht confirmou que uma parte do telhado do Itaquerão só será concluída após a Copa do Mundo					x	
94	2014.05.17	Protest and Human Rights Shape Debate on Awarding of Mega Events	Protestos em massa contra o Brasil sediar a Copa do Mundo, levam a perda de oportunidades para sediar eventos esportivos e estão gerando impactos sobre os requisitos necessários para se sediar uma Copa do Mundo no futuro					x	
95	2014.05.18	Brazil Prison Revolt Ends As Inmates Release Hostages And Officials Agree To Transfers	Presos libertaram quatro agentes penitenciários após mantê-los reféns por mais de um dia durante uma rebelião em um presídio brasileiro na cidade nordestina de Aracaju		x				
96	2014.05.18	Brazil Won't Clean Up Water Pollution In Guanabara Bay By 2016 Olympics, Officials Say	O Brasil não cumprirá seu compromisso de limpar a Baía de Guanabara a tempo antes das Olimpíadas de 2016 no Rio de Janeiro. As autoridades ambientais estaduais reconheceram o insucesso em uma carta obtida pela Associated Press					x	

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114	2014.05.28	Powerful Photos Capture The Defiance Of Brazil's Indigenous People During World Cup Protest	Membros de tribos indígenas do Brasil protestaram em Brasília, entrando em confronto com a tropa de choque da polícia duas semanas antes do início da Copa do Mundo de 2014		x				
115	2014.05.28	Why The World Cup Is No Stranger To Controversy	Enquanto torcedores de todo o mundo aguardam o início da Copa do Mundo, os brasileiros saem aos milhares para protestar contra o alto custo do evento, bilhões de dólares que sairão dos cofres públicos	x					
116	2014.05.29	In Brazil, General Motors Recall Is A Reminder Of Past Tragedies	Em 22 de maio, a General Motors anunciou um recall de 238.360 veículos no Brasil que foram fabricados entre outubro de 2013 e abril de 2014. A empresa diz que vai substituir o filtro de combustível	x					
117	2014.05.30	How Far Will That American Passport Take You?	Cidadãos norte-americanos estão tentando obter de última hora vistos para o Brasil		x				
118	2014.05.30	Police Repression Seems to Be the Lasting Legacy of the 2014 World Cup	A organização cívica das pessoas nas manifestações foi um dos legados da Copa do Mundo no Brasil. Agora torna-se claro que um outro legado duradouro é a capacidade repressiva das polícias militares no país					x	
119	2014.05.30	Ronaldo Says He's 'Appalled' At Brazil's World Cup Preparations	O ex-jogador de futebol brasileiro Ronaldo confessa que está chocado com a falta de organização do Brasil para a Copa do Mundo e faz críticas ao país					x	
120	2014.05.31	Brazil's Churches Fight Against Child Sex Tourism Ahead Of World Cup	A rede de igrejas brasileiras lançam uma campanha de sensibilização e alerta para o turismo sexual de crianças durante a Copa do Mundo					x	
121	2014.06.02	'The New American Dream' Is Winning The World Cup	Os americanos sonham em vencer a Copa do Mundo no Brasil					x	
122	2014.06.03	A Cup for Whom?	Muitas pessoas ao redor do mundo estão espantadas com a insatisfação de grande parte do povo brasileiro com a Copa do Mundo de 2014. Os motivos são muitos: gastos exorbitantes, falta de infraestrutura, problemas sociais, etc.					x	

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123	2014.06.03	Six Steps to a Successful World Cup	Como ter uma Copa do Mundo bem sucedida e com bastante vibração por parte dos times que se apresentam no evento					x	
124	2014.06.04	Brazilian Man Xiahn Nishi Has Plastic Surgery To Look More Asian (PHOTOS, VIDEO)	O brasileiro, Xiahn Nishi, faz cirurgia plástica para parecer mais asiático		x				
125	2014.06.04	Brazil's Homeless Workers Hold Peaceful March On World Cup Arena	Milhares de trabalhadores sem-teto marcharam pacificamente até o estádio Arena Corinthians que sediará o jogo de abertura da Copa do Mundo, buscando dar visibilidade a sua causa sob os holofotes do evento esportivo global					x	
126	2014.06.04	The World Cup Exposes Brazil's Injustices	Em Brasília, 1.500 moradores de favelas, indígenas, estudantes e muitos outros brasileiros de todas as classes sociais foram às ruas em protesto. Alguns ocuparam o Congresso Nacional, incluindo os membros da tribo indígena Guarani que carregavam banners dizendo: 'Guarani resiste, Demarcação já!', 'Os Guaranis estão resistindo. Sim para demarcação!'. A polícia disparou granadas de gás lacrimogêneo e de efeito moral contra a multidão. Um policial foi ferido na perna com uma flecha de índio	x					
127	2014.06.04	Why Brazilians Want More From the World Cup	O Brasil não está pronto para a Copa do Mundo e depois de um investimento de 3,5 bilhões de dólares em estádios e infraestrutura, o povo brasileiro está descontente com os resultados que vê					x	
128	2014.06.05	Brazil to End Most Animal Testing for Cosmetics	Cruelty Free International lançou campanha no Brasil para a proibição de testes em animais. Depois da campanha, o Congresso votou que a maioria dos testes de cosméticos deve agora ser realizado sem o uso de animais	x					
129	2014.06.05	Rio Mayor Admits Brazil's Major 'Mistake' With World Cup	O prefeito do Rio de Janeiro Eduardo Paes diz que foi uma má idéia para o Brasil ter 12 cidades-sedes na Copa do Mundo, visto que o Brasil é um país de dimensões continentais					x	
130	2014.06.05	Sao Paulo Public Transportation Operators Go On Strike 1 Week Before World Cup	A greve de ônibus a poucos dias da abertura da Copa do Mundo no Arena Corinthians em São Paulo provocam o caos no transporte público		x				

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131	2014.06.06	After One Too Many Fouls, the World Cup Deserves a Red Card	O colunista dá cartão vermelho a Copa do Mundo no Brasil, pois ao invés do samba e alegria, ele encontrou os protestos e a falta de ânimo dos brasileiros para com o evento esportivo mundial					x	
132	2014.06.06	Truths and Lies About the World Cup	A insatisfação dos brasileiros com o seu país ganha força com a Copa do Mundo no país e escancara os problemas sofridos pelos brasileiros que aproveitam o momento para reivindicar mudanças					x	
133	2014.06.07	Here's What To Do In Brazil's World Cup Host Cities Besides Watch Soccer	Um guia do que as cidades-sede oferecem além dos jogos de futebol para os turistas					x	
134	2014.06.08	Twilight Of The International Sports Scoundrels: Your Sunday Morning Conversation	As organizações da Copa do Mundo e das Olimpíadas no Brasil, FIFA e COI, respectivamente se encontram para conversar no país					x	
135	2014.06.08	Your Weekly Travel Zen: Brazil	Um guia de belezas naturais do Brasil para os turistas que virão para a Copa do Mundo					x	
136	2014.06.09	Blame it on Rio, or Sarajevo?	O turismo sexual no Brasil se transformou em pauta do Conselho de Segurança da ONU. Os estereótipos atrapalham e criam barreiras em relação ao país	x					
137	2014.06.09	Brazil World Cup Excitement Darkened By Public Anger	As lutas contra a Copa tomaram-se emblemáticas e se relacionam ao sentimento dos cidadãos que se veem paralisados pela corrupção dos políticos e tem que lidar com um sistema público falido na saúde, transporte, etc. A raiva toma conta das ruas	x					
138	2014.06.09	Brazil's Catholic Church Reprimands World Cup Organizers For Favoring Stadiums Over The Poor	A Igreja Católica desaprova a organização da Copa do Mundo no Brasil que prioriza o gasto de bilhões de dólares em estádios, em vez de contribuir com os serviços públicos do país e com os pobres que necessitam deles						x
139	2014.06.09	Does Brazil Matter for Brand Owners?	Os proprietários de marcas estão levando em consideração as mudanças político-econômicas do Brasil quando pensam no mercado consumidor	x					
140	2014.06.09	Police Clash With Striking Subway Workers In Brazil Just Days Before World Cup (PHOTOS)	A polícia brasileira e metroviários em greve entraram em confronto. Os dirigentes sindicais ameaçam manter a paralisação até o jogo de abertura da Copa do Mundo		x				

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141	2014.06.09	World Cup Tourists, Get Ready For 'Absurd' Prices	Os turistas que vieram para a Copa do Mundo no Brasil se assustaram com o preço exorbitante dos produtos e serviços no país					x	
142	2014.06.10	Before You Head Over To Brazil: 2014 World Cup, Samba and Sergio!	Milhares de turistas viajam para o Brasil devido a Copa do Mundo. O país oferece muitas opções em serviços, turismo, etc.					x	
143	2014.06.10	Cabecao The Psychic Turtle Predicts World Cup Win For Brazil	Uma tartaruga na Praia do Forte está fazendo previsões sobre os possíveis ganhadores de cada partida de futebol na Copa do Mundo no Brasil					x	
144	2014.06.10	Mario Balotelli Already Has A World Cup Win After Proposing To Girlfriend (PHOTO)	O jogador italiano Mario Balotelli recebeu um "sim" de sua namorada e irá se casar com ela					x	
145	2014.06.10	This World Cup 'Contract' Hasn't Resulted In A Breakup Yet, But It Sure Might	O começo dos jogos da Copa do Mundo no Brasil: os acordos entre os torcedores					x	
146	2014.06.10	Thousands Flee Floods In World Cup Host City	Milhares de pessoas fogem das inundações nas cidades-sedes da Copa do Mundo					x	
147	2014.06.10	Where To Watch The World Cup In NYC, Depending On The Country You're Cheering For (MAP)	Um guia de lugares para se assistir a Copa do Mundo em Nova Iorque					x	
148	2014.06.11	Mundial: It Means the World	A Copa do Mundo de futebol e os milhões de pessoas em todo o mundo que se reunirão em torno das transmissões, webcast, aplicativos, mídias sociais e comentários online					x	
149	2014.06.11	Rio Airport Workers Strike On Eve Of World Cup	Os trabalhadores de dois aeroportos do Rio de Janeiro, Galeão e Santos Dumont, declararam paralisação parcial do trabalho na véspera da partida de abertura do Mundial de Futebol		x				
150	2014.06.12	Brazil Dive Leads To Game-Winning Penalty, Ref Ignites First Controversy Of 2014 World Cup	A incompetência do árbitro Yuichi Nishimura no jogo de abertura da Copa do Mundo entre Brasil e Croácia					x	
151	2014.06.12	Brazil Holds Off Croatia 3-1 In World Cup Opener (VIDEOS)	Brasil escapou do jogo de abertura da Copa do Mundo de 2014 com uma vitória polêmica sobre a Croácia, que foi bem intensa					x	
152	2014.06.12	Brazil Scored The First Goal Of The World Cup ... Against Itself (VIDEO)	Brasil marcou o primeiro gol da Copa do Mundo: gol contra do Marcelo					x	

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153	2014.06.12	Croatia Outraged Over Penalty In Loss To Brazil	Croácia sai indignada do jogo contra o Brasil. O árbitro estava jogando a favor do time brasileiro. O Brasil não merecia ganhar					x	
154	2014.06.12	Don't Be An Ignorant Tourist In Brazil This World Cup. Follow These 17 Tips	Um guia com 17 dicas para os turistas que vêm ao Brasil para a Copa do Mundo					x	
155	2014.06.12	In Brazil, Police Use Tear Gas At Anti-World Cup Protest	Polícia e manifestantes entraram em confronto em São Paulo poucas horas antes do jogo da Copa do Mundo, que foi marcado por atrasos na construção e meses de agitação política no país					x	
156	2014.06.12	My World Cup Runneth Over	A beleza do jogo de futebol no início de mais uma Copa do Mundo					x	
157	2014.06.12	Neymar's First World Cup Goal Gets Brazil Level With Croatia (VIDEO)	Neymar faz seu primeiro gol pelo Brasil contra a Croácia no Mundial					x	
158	2014.06.12	Placido Domingo To Sing Before World Cup Final	Placido Domingo vai cantar antes de uma final de Copa do Mundo, pela sexta vez, vai se apresentar no HSBC Arena, no Rio de Janeiro em 11 de julho					x	
159	2014.06.12	World Cup Begins! LIVE UPDATES As Brazil Takes On Croatia In Opening Match	Jogo entre Brasil e Croácia terá transmissão ao vivo pelo site					x	
160	2014.06.12	World Cup Stadium Safety And Readiness Remain Worries As Opening Game Looms	As preocupações com o jogo de abertura da Copa do Mundo no Brasil: a maior questão para o jogo de quinta-feira é se o anfitrião Brasil pode bater a Croácia, além disso, como o estádio Itaquerao inacabado e com problemas irá comportar a multidão para o jogo					x	
161	2014.06.13	Here's What You Need To Know About Day 2 Of The World Cup (If You Don't Care About Soccer)	Resumo do que aconteceu no segundo dia da Copa do Mundo					x	
162	2014.06.13	In Brazil, Soccer Isn't Just A Sport. It Changes Lives	Com todos os olhos voltados para o Brasil, o maior país da América do Sul usa o futebol como uma ferramenta para a capacitação dos jovens e seu desenvolvimento no Brasil					x	
163	2014.06.13	Paraplegic Teenager Ditched Wheelchair For Awesome Robotic Suit To Kick Off World Cup	Durante a abertura da Copa do Mundo no Brasil paraplégico dá o primeiro chute no Mundial					x	

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164	2014.06.13	This Is Where Real World Cup Fans Hang Out In Brazil	Um guia para turistas com os melhores bares nas cidades-sedes para curtir a Copa do Mundo no Brasil					x	
165	2014.06.13	World Cup Protests Signal Democratic Progress for Brazil	Os protestos no Brasil são sinal de democracia e invadem as ruas do país durante a Copa do Mundo					x	
166	2014.06.14	Mario Balotelli's Super Goal Lifted Italy Over England In His World Cup Debut	Mario Balotelli, jogador do time italiano, faz gol em cima da Inglaterra em sua estreia na Copa do Mundo					x	
167	2014.06.14	Why The World Cup Gives Employers Headaches	Os empregadores estão receosos com a Copa do Mundo, pois na Copa de 2010, a produção econômica global e a produtividade caíram em um ritmo impressionante durante o evento					x	
168	2014.06.15	Soccer (Football), Corruption, Stupidity, Joy and Hope	A Copa do Mundo inspira alegria e diversão, assim como trouxe à tona questões de ordem político-social no Brasil					x	
169	2014.06.16	Concealment and Recognition at the 2014 FIFA World Cup	Para muitos, no Brasil e no mundo, o jogo de abertura da Copa do Mundo da FIFA foi como uma lufada de ar fresco. Com o toque de uma bola, tudo se tomou irrelevante e as atenções se voltaram para o futebol					x	
170	2014.06.16	The World Cup and World Civilization	A Copa do Mundo possibilita a concorrência entre as nações no que diz respeito ao futebol, as interações no palco global serão dominadas pela cooperação, reciprocidade e apoio mútuo					x	
171	2014.06.17	Black Identity and Racism Collide in Brazil	Dilma Rousseff, aproveitou a abertura da Copa do Mundo para eleger o evento no Brasil como a "Copa do Mundo de sem racismo"					x	
172	2014.06.17	Brazilian Football as a Means of Reflecting Upon Brazilian Society	O futebol brasileiro está servindo como espaço para discussão dos problemas sociais do país. As ondas de protestos que surgiram por causa da Copa, trazem mais clareza democrática ao Brasil					x	
173	2014.06.17	Mexico Holds Brazil To 0-0 Tie In World Cup Thriller. Yes, A Scoreless Thriller	O empate entre Brasil e México na Copa do Mundo					x	
174	2014.06.17	One Week in, Brazil's World Cup Is Making History	Em uma semana, a Copa do Mundo ganhou destaque e conquistou os torcedores e está fazendo história					x	

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175	2014.06.17	The Place of Afro-Brazilian Women in the World Cup	O mito da democracia racial no Brasil e a invisibilidade da mulher negra nas propagandas de televisão sobre a Copa do Mundo. Na contramão, em Salvador, as mulheres negras são representadas nas sandálias havaianas		x				
176	2014.06.17	This Is How The Fashion And Soccer Worlds Collide	A presença de modelos e jogadores na Copa do Mundo no Brasil					x	
177	2014.06.17	World Cup Stadium Stairs Wobble Under Fan Weight	Video de uma escada em que a maioria das pessoas usam para ir e voltar do estádio do Maracanã no Rio de Janeiro, mostra a estrutura construída sobre andaimes balançando sob o peso de fãs que assistiram ao jogo da Copa do Mundo entre Argentina e Bósnia					x	
178	2014.06.18	Conan Learns The Truth About Brazil's World Cup Problems	Os problemas da Copa do Mundo do Brasil são explicados em entrevista pelo diretor de Relações Públicas do Brasil					x	
179	2014.06.18	The Catholic Cup: Brazil 2014	A Copa do Mundo no Brasil se assemelha a uma religião, pois os torcedores adoram os estádios como catedrais. Em outro nível, os jogos da Copa não poderia ser mais católicos. O Brasil abriga a maior população católica na terra, e um dos seus símbolos mais emblemáticos é o Cristo Redentor, encomendado pela Igreja no Rio de Janeiro na década de 1930					x	
180	2014.06.18	The World's Sexiest Women Are From Brazil, Sexiest Men Are From (Surprise!) Australia	Uma pesquisa revela que as mulheres brasileiras são consideradas as mais sexys, já os homens mais sexys são os australianos		x				
181	2014.06.18	This Is How A Blind And Deaf Brazil Fan Experiences The World Cup	Video mostra as estratégias de Hélio para fazer com que seu amigo surdo e cego pudesse entender o que estava acontecendo em um jogo de futebol na Copa do Mundo					x	
182	2014.06.18	Why So Many Empty Seats At The World Cup? FIFA Says No-Show Fans Are The Cause	Questionamento sobre o porquê de tantos lugares vazios nas arquibancadas durante a Copa do Mundo					x	
183	2014.06.19	A Newbie's Guide on Who to Cheer for at the 2014 World Cup	Guia para iniciantes na Copa do Mundo: elogiem					x	

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
184	2014.06.20	Brazil Coach Luiz Felipe "Big Phil" Scolari Has His Own World Cup Agenda	As estratégias de Felipão para ganhar fazem com que o Brasil vença a Copa do Mundo sediada no país					x	
185	2014.06.22	Targeting Fans: Jihadists Get World Cup Fever	Não são apenas os fãs de futebol que são fervorosos em suas torcidas durante a Copa do Mundo, o mesmo acontece com os militantes islâmicos e jihadistas, porém com consequências mortais. Dezenas de torcedores foram mortos desde o mês da Copa em ataques no Iraque, Quênia e Nigéria.					x	
186	2014.06.22	USA Soccer Fans Showing Up In Force In Brazil	Brasil se tornou o lugar perfeito para os torcedores americanos durante a Copa do Mundo. Acolhe festivamente antes dos jogos					x	
187	2014.06.24	12 Powerful Photos That Will Change The Way You Look At The World Cup	12 imagens sobre o Brasil mostram as desigualdades existentes no país. 61% da população afirma, em pesquisa, que a Copa vai ser ruim pro Brasil		x				
188	2014.06.24	Amid Backdrop Of World Cup, New Homeless Camp With 800 Residents Reveals Stark Inequality	As contradições da Copa do Mundo num país como o Brasil repleto de outras necessidades sociais					x	
189	2014.06.24	Brazil Does Not Want Soccer Fans At Home To Hear This Annoying Noise	O barulho imitante das cometas usadas nos estádios de futebol					x	
190	2014.06.24	World Cup Photo Diary: Fan Fest!	Imagens da FIFA Fan Fest em Coapacabana que reuniu milhares de pessoas para ver os jogos da Copa					x	
191	2014.06.25	Ghana Flying \$3 Million In Cash To Brazil For World Cup Team	A equipe de futebol de Gana pede adiantamento de pagamento para a FIFA que avalia o pedido					x	
192	2014.06.25	Middle East Fights Propaganda Wars on World Cup Sidelines	A Copa do Mundo no Brasil não diz respeito apenas a futebol, não quando se trata do Oriente Médio e Norte da África. Para o Irã e Argélia trata-se de projeção no cenário global, igualando qualidade no futebol com força nacional. Para outros países da região, a Copa do Mundo é mais uma rodada de batalhas políticas de longa data e guerras de propaganda					x	

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
193	2014.06.25	These Are The Saddest World Cup Fans On Earth	Imagens de torcedores do mundo todo tristes com a derrota de seus países na Copa do Mundo					x	
194	2014.06.28	Brazil Edges Chile In Penalty Shootout To Stay Alive At World Cup (VIDEOS/PHOTOS)	Brasil passa sufoco e vence o Chile nos pênaltis					x	
195	2014.06.28	This World Cup Game Was The Biggest Moment In Twitter History	O tráfego atingido no Twitter durante o jogo entre Brasil e Chile bateu o ritmo recorde de 388.985 tweets por minuto durante o jogo. O Brasil é um dos maiores mercados mundiais do Twitter					x	
196	2014.06.28	World Cup Broadcasts: The Middle East's Opportunity to Miss an Opportunity	A Copa do Mundo sai cara para quem vive no Oriente Médio. O preço das transmissões não permitem que muitas pessoas tenham acesso aos jogos					x	
197	2014.06.29	Here Are All The Penalty Kicks (And Saves) That Sent Brazil Past Chile	O Brasil vence o Chile nos pênaltis					x	
198	2014.07.01	FIFA Fervor in Colombia	A esperança na Copa do Mundo da FIFA estão transformando a identidade nacional na Colômbia. Há uma combinação de paixão, patriotismo e "espírito de equipe" que une as pessoas no país					x	
199	2014.07.01	Squaring Soccer with Islam	A paixão pelo futebol entre as mulheres sauditas durante a Copa do Mundo de 2014 no Brasil					x	
200	2014.07.01	The Sad Fun of the FIFA Fan Fest	A FIFA Fan Fest e a celebração dos brasileiros após a vitória apertada contra o Chile					x	
201	2014.07.01	World Cup Photo Diary: Visit to El Cristo	Diário de viagem: a visita ao Cristo Redentor no Rio de Janeiro durante a Copa do Mundo					x	
202	2014.07.03	Brazil Overpass, World Cup Project, Collapses Onto Vehicles	Um viaduto em construção desabou na cidade-sede da Copa do Mundo, matando pelo menos duas pessoas e caindo sob um ônibus, dois caminhões e um carro		x				
203	2014.07.04	Brazil Edges Colombia 2-1 To Reach World Cup Semifinals (VIDEOS)	A difícil vitória brasileira sobre a Colômbia na Copa do Mundo					x	

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
204	2014.07.04	Neymar Out Of World Cup With Fractured Vertebrae (VIDEO)	A vitória do Brasil sobre a Colômbia teve um custo alto: a vértebra fraturada de Neymar e a sua saída da Copa do Mundo					x	
205	2014.07.05	Neymar Airlifted From Brazil's Training Camp On Stretcher (PHOTOS)	O atacante brasileiro Neymar foi levado do campo de treinamento do Brasil em um helicóptero e será tratado em casa da lesão nas costas que o deixou de fora dos últimos jogos da Copa do Mundo					x	
206	2014.07.06	Brazil Tries To Stay Confident After Losing Neymar	Brasil tenta se manter confiante após a saída de Neymar da Copa do Mundo. O atacante era a maior aposta do time brasileiro para vencer a Copa					x	
207	2014.07.06	These Incredible Photos Of Brazil's Past Will Help You Understand Its Future	Fotos de um Brasil de décadas anteriores ajudam a desvendar o Brasil de agora. São fotos que mostram o nascimento de Brasília, as famosas praias do Rio de Janeiro e a paisagem verdejante de lavouras de café do Paraná		x				
208	2014.07.07	For Brazil's Sake, I Hope They Lose in the World Cup	Sem Neymar, uma vitória na Copa do Mundo será bem difícil. Muitos torcem para que o Brasil perca no jogo contra a Alemanha					x	
209	2014.07.07	World Cup Photo Diary: Beach Day in Barra	Diário de viagem: um dia na praia da Barra durante a Copa do Mundo					x	
210	2014.07.07	World Cup Photo Diary: Porcao and the Carnival King	Diário de viagem: visita a Confeitaria Colombo junto ao Rei do Carnaval, no Rio de Janeiro, durante a Copa do Mundo					x	
211	2014.07.08	12 Photos Of Brazil Having One Big National Sad	12 fotos mostram a decepção e tristeza dos brasileiros após a derrota de 7 a 1 para a Alemanha					x	
212	2014.07.08	Germany Delivers Historic 7-1 Thrashing To Brazil In World Cup Semifinal	Os torcedores brasileiros ficam em estado de choque frente a goleada histórica da Alemanha sobre o Brasil					x	
213	2014.07.08	Jesus Wept... Over Brazil's 7-1 Loss To Germany In World Cup Semi-Final	Imagens montadas do Cristo Redentor chorando e escondendo o rosto de vergonha após a derrota de 7 a 1 para a Alemanha					x	
214	2014.07.08	There Have Been A Ton Of Sporting Humiliations In The Past Century	O site mostra outros esportes que sofreram derrotas humilhantes, assim como o Brasil que foi goleado de 7 a 1 pela Alemanha					x	

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
215	2014.07.08	Why I am Rooting for Brasil	Um panorama da Copa do Mundo mostra que os brasileiros não têm razão para torcer pelo Brasil. Os protestos já revelavam que a Copa não seria ganha pelo país					x	
216	2014.07.09	Brazil Falls to Germany on the Global Stage	A derrota do Brasil para a Alemanha de goleada é demais para os brasileiros suportarem. O Brasil cai no conceito internacional no que diz respeito a futebol					x	
217	2014.07.09	Brazil Scores	A polícia brasileira entrou no luxuoso hotel Copacabana Palace, onde a delegação da FIFA estava hospedado, para prender Ray Whelan, diretor executivo da MATCH Hospitality, empresa aliada da FIFA que detém direitos exclusivos para a venda de ingressos da Copa do Mundo. Esta foi a 12ª prisão, em uma investigação sobre a liberação ilegal de bilhetes inicialmente atribuído a jogadores, federações e organizações não governamentais no mercado negro					x	
218	2014.07.09	Brazil's Historic Loss Against Germany... In Memes	A derrota histórica para a Alemanha é apresentada em diversas imagens de Memes na internet e nas redes sociais: o Brasil virando piada na web					x	
219	2014.07.09	Brazil's Newspapers Have A Meltdown After Catastrophic World Cup Defeat	A derrota do Brasil para a Alemanha está estampada na capa da revista Metro de Belo Horizonte, a imagem simboliza um blackout nacional					x	
220	2014.07.09	Here's What Every Brazilian Soccer Fan Was Thinking During That Epic Beatdown	A derrota do Brasil para a Alemanha em fotos da reação dos torcedores					x	
221	2014.07.09	The Germany-Brazil Game Was Twitter's Biggest Ever; Here Are The Best Reactions	A derrota do Brasil para a Alemanha vista sob as montagens de fotos do Instagram					x	

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
222	2014.07.09	This Weeping Brazil Fan Proves That Losing Well Can Also Make You A Champion	Após a derrota histórica do Brasil para a Alemanha, uma foto de um torcedor brasileiro chorando, vestido de verde e amarelo, segurando uma réplica do troféu da Copa do Mundo em seu peito ganhou milhares de visualizações na internet					x	
223	2014.07.09	What the World Cup Teaches Us About Ourselves	Depoimento de um aprendizado sobre a Copa do Mundo: o Brasil é um país onde a maioria dos cidadãos sabe viver, amar e respira futebol. O número de cidadãos na rua vestindo camisetas brasileiras foi surpreendente. O envolvimento dos brasileiros com o evento chamou a atenção da repórter					x	
224	2014.07.10	Brazil's 'Quilombo' Movement May Be The World's Largest Slavery Reparations Program	Movimento 'Quilombo' do Brasil se configura como um dos maiores programas do mundo de reparações da escravidão. Lutam por moradias		x				
225	2014.07.10	This Street Performer's Near-Perfect 'Sultans Of Swing' Cover Is Proof That Brazil Will Get Past Its World Cup Defeat	Video mostra dança de rua no Brasil				x		
226	2014.07.10	World Cup Sentiment Offers Insight into the Global Consciousness	O Twitter como termômetro dos sentimentos dos brasileiros após a derrota do Brasil para a Alemanha					x	
227	2014.07.11	This Chinese Solar Company Is Sponsoring The World Cup And Changing Renewable Energy	A Copa do Mundo de 2014, teve patrocínio dos chineses nas placas que cercam o campo de futebol: "Yingli Solar.: Sol em cada casa", e envia uma grande mensagem: Energia Solar e China estão em ascensão					x	
228	2014.07.11	Watch A Sneak Peek Of Shakira's World Cup Performance	A cantora colombiana Shakira fará o encerramento da Copa do Mundo. Ela veio ao Brasil e participou de programas de televisão					x	
229	2014.07.12	Beijing, Brazil, 7-1: Awareness Shift in Soccer, Society	A reverberação da derrota do Brasil para a Alemanha em Pequim. As mudanças no esporte em escala mundial					x	

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
230	2014.07.12	Netherlands Claim Third Place At 2014 World Cup With 3-0 Win Over Brazil	Holanda conquista o terceiro lugar na Copa do Mundo no Brasil vencendo os donos da casa					x	
231	2014.07.12	Yes, Even The 'Blind' Player Can Score Against Brazil At This Point	Piadas na internet por causa da derrota do Brasil para a Holanda, perdendo o terceiro lugar na Copa do Mundo					x	
232	2014.07.14	A "Brazilion" Reasons to Visit Brazil... World Cup or Not	Os motivos para visitar o Brasil para além da Copa do Mundo: o turismo em cidades como Salvador, Natal, Rio de Janeiro, etc.					x	
233	2014.07.14	Brazil Coach Luiz Felipe Scolari Resigns After World Cup Failure	O técnico do Brasil Luiz Felipe Scolari pediu demissão depois que a equipe do Brasil não conseguiu vencer a Copa do Mundo, a Confederação Brasileira de Futebol fez o anúncio					x	
234	2014.07.14	The Top 7 Ways to Not Play Soccer in Brazil	Para além da derrota no futebol, o Brasil possui muitos outros esportes e culturas: vôlei, skate, grafite, samba, capoeira, etc.					x	
235	2014.07.14	The World Cup Is Over, So Let's Finally Answer All Your Burning Soccer Questions	A Copa do Mundo vista depois do seu fim, a partir de um distanciamento. O colunista busca tirar as dúvidas que ficaram sobre o evento					x	
236	2014.07.14	World Cup Hangover: Brazil Coming of Age Through Heartbreak	Com a Alemanha coroada campeã da Copa do Mundo, o Brasil entendeu que algo de bom pode surgir da dura derrota. Agora se preparará melhor para as próximas Copas					x	
237	2014.07.14	World Cup Photo Dairy: Ready for the Big Day	Diário de viagem: o último jogo da Copa e o que a cidade do Rio de Janeiro tem a oferecer aos turistas					x	
238	2014.07.14	World Cup Photo Diary: The Night Before the Big Game	Diário de viagem: o último jogo da Copa e o que a cidade do Rio de Janeiro tem a oferecer aos turistas					x	
239	2014.07.15	No More Football?	Um convite para que todos celebrem o futebol no último dia de Copa do Mundo, sem se preocupar com quem ganhou ou perdeu, o importante é festejar					x	
240	2014.07.22	Dear FIFA	Um resumo das questões que afetaram a Copa do Mundo					x	

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
241	2014.07.23	These Architects Have Ingenious Plan For Brazil's World Cup Stadiums	Questionamento sobre a finalidade dos 12 estádios que foram construídos para a Copa do Mundo e custaram cerca de 4 bilhões de dólares					x	
242	2014.07.25	Brazil To Unleash Genetically Modified Mosquitoes	A Oxitec é a única empresa que cria mosquitos transgênicos, outros grupos estão testando métodos alternativos a fim de reduzir doenças transmitidas por mosquitos. Está previsto para ser inaugurado uma fábrica no Brasil a fim de liberar esses mosquitos transgênicos em escala comercial, a fim de combater a dengue		x				
243	2014.07.31	Uncontacted Tribe Emerges From Brazil Rainforest After 'Violent Attacks'	Tribo indígena não contactada sai de dentro de floresta no Brasil, estavam com gripe e diziam terem sofrido violência de não nativos		x				
TOTAL				24	57	0	6	155	1
PORCENTAGEM				9,87%	23,45%	0%	2,46%	63,78%	0,41%

5. TIME

	Data	Matéria	Resumo	Política e/ou economia	Sociedade	Educação	Cultura	Esporte: Copa do Mundo / Olimpíadas	Religião
1	2013.08.12	Briefing	Reprodução da frase do Papa Francisco sobre homossexualidade durante a Jornada Mundial da Juventude						x
2	2013.09.16	Briefing	Frase de Luiz Alberto Figueiredo, Ministro das Relações Exteriores do Brasil, sobre a espionagem americana no Brasil	x					
3	2013.09.30	Briefing	Nota sobre o adiamento da visita de Dilma Rousseff à Casa Branca devido espionagem	x					
4	2013.10.21	Meet the Jungle Cook Alex Atala	O percurso profissional do Chef Alex Atala e sua empresa de produção de alimentos na Amazônia				x		
5	2013.11.18	The Dudes of Food	Artigo sobre os três grandes chefes de cozinha: Alain Ducasse, Redzepi e Atala				x		
6	2014.01.02	Neymar Rising	A trajetória de Neymar no futebol e as expectativas para a Copa do Mundo no Brasil					x	
7	2014.02.27	Pop Chart	Nota informativa sobre a exposição da County Museum of Art de Los Angeles que tem como temática o futebol				x		
8	2014.04.10	10 Questions with Pelé	Entrevista com a lenda do futebol brasileiro Pelé: ele fala sobre seu gol favorito, sobre a Copa do Mundo e por que ele seria ainda o melhor jogador de futebol de todos os tempos					x	
9	2014.05.08	World	Comentário do Vice-presidente do Comitê Olímpico Internacional sobre o adiamento das obras para as Olimpíadas de 2016 no Rio de Janeiro					x	
10	2014.05.22	World	Comentário sobre a Copa do Mundo e os motivos dos protestos no Brasil	x					

ANEXO F – Análise semiótica de peças publicitárias

ANEXO F

Análise Semiótica

MARCA-PAÍS COMO IDENTIDADE SEMIÓTICA

PROCESSO DE CONSTRUÇÃO DE SENTIDOS NO CONTEXTO DAS NAÇÕES

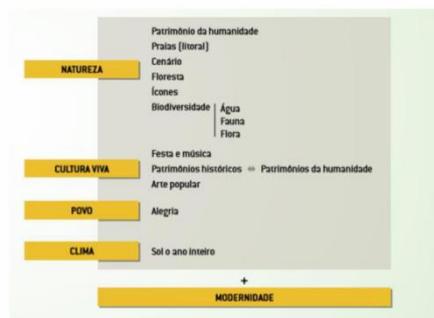
O Brasil pela Embratur

- ▶ Órgão responsável por gerenciar a Marca Brasil no exterior.
- ▶ “O Brasil é um país ao qual sempre temos que regressar. Um país extenso e intenso, onde encontramos e sentimos. Um país excelente e competente. Um país com grande diversidade natural e cultural. Um país com identidade própria, onde o povo define e marca esta diferença. Um país moderno, modelo de sustentabilidade. O Brasil é um país sensacional!” (p.37)



Decálogo do Brasil

- “Conjunto de argumentos e valores capazes de levar à decisão do turista potencial de viajar ao Brasil. **É a síntese do Brasil, seus atrativos e sua diversidade**, elaborada a partir da análise dos produtos turísticos, da imagem, do posicionamento do país e de seus principais concorrentes – buscando o posicionamento desejado no mercado turístico mundial” (p.74)



Peça 1

- :: Identidade Visual da Marca Brasil
- :: Idioma: Inglês
- :: Período: Desde 2004
- :: Países Veiculados: Todos, alterando apenas o idioma da assinatura “Sensacional”



Sensacional!

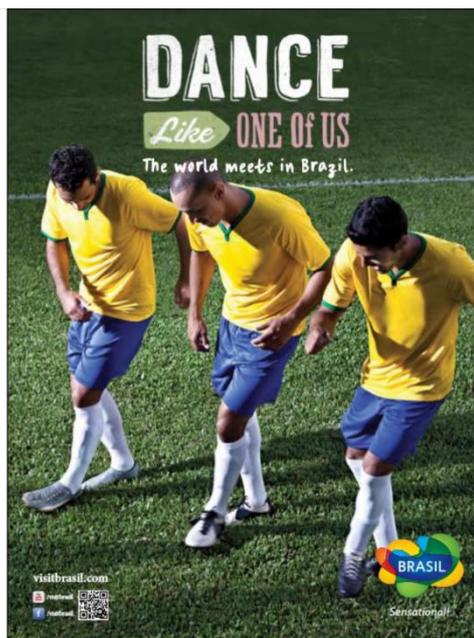
Quali-signo icônico da identidade visual da Marca Brasil



Quali-signo Icônico	Sin-signo Indicial	Legi-signo Simbólico
1. Cores frias: azul e verde	1. céu, água, natureza	1. Biodiversidade: mar, rios, montanhas, florestas, contemplação, relaxamento, paz, etc.
2. Cores quentes: Vermelho, laranja, amarelo	2. Fogo, sol	2. Clima quente, calor, bronzado, sedução, paixão, energia, vida, alegria, revigorante
3. Formas sinuosas	3. Orgânico, fluido	3. Lagos, jardins, acolhimento
4. Sobreposição	4. Camadas	4. Subjetividade, muitas faces
5. Transparência	5. Revelação parcial	5. A ser "descoberto"
6. Sinais gráficos retos, sem serifa, central, negrito: Brasil	6. Texto simétrico, estruturado, demarcado, posição de destaque. Texto: país Brasil	6. A centralidade de um país grande, importante, robusto, sério, moderno
7. Contraste acentuado (fundo azul escuro, letra branca)	7. Destaque	7. Um país que se distingue e se mostra
8. Sinais gráficos orgânicos, pretos, sem serifa; Texto "Sensacional"	8. Texto quase manuscrito; Texto: que provoca sensações intensas	8. Um promessa de sensações positivas e acolhedor. Um país inesquecível, uma viagem de experiências maravilhosas
10. Afastamento espacial do Texto "Sensacional" de seu símbolo.	10. Texto Anexo	10. Provisório, descartável, substituível

Peça 2

- :: Dance like one of us
- :: Idioma: Inglês
- :: Período: 2014



Quali-signo icônico - Dance like one of us

- ▶ Textura verde..... 
- ▶ Linha branca 
- ▶ Sinais gráficos irregulares..... 
- ▶ Conjunto de quatro tipos de sinais gráficos diferentes combinados..... 
- ▶ em cores diferentes: branco, rosa e verde claro
- ▶ Composição textual : DANCE Like ONE OF US – The world meets in Brazil
- ▶ Três homens morenos, em diferentes tons de pele), encorpados, cabelos escuros: um crespo, um raspado e um levemente ondulado..... 
- ▶ em posições similares, mas não idênticas

- ▶ vestimentas iguais para cada homem, em azul amarelo e branco.....
- ▶ chuteiras diferentes, com cores diferentes: cinza, preta e branca.....
- ▶ Sombras..... 
- ▶ Bloco de sinais gráficos e de composições textual informação..... 
- ▶ Grafismo colorido (diferentes tons de vermelho, amarelo, verde e azul), com escrita Brasil, ao centro, em letras sem sarifa em branco com fundo azul escuro 
- ▶ Texto: Sensational!

Quali-signo Icônico	Sin-signo Indicial	Legi-signo Simbólico
1. Textura verde	1. Gramado	1. Campo de futebol, esporte
2. Linha branca	2. Delimitação	2. Regras, campo de futebol
3. Sinais gráficos irregulares	3. Escrita humana	3. Humano, frugal, terno
4. Conjunto de quatro tipos de sinais gráficos diferentes combinados	4. Diferenças	4. Diversidade, multiplicidade, originalidade
5. Cores brancas, rosas e verde-claros	5. Suavidade	5. Lhaneza, hospitalidade
6. Composição texto: <i>DANCE Like ONE OF US. The world meets in Brazil</i>	6. Pertença à cultura brasileira. <i>Sambe como um brasileiro</i> (texto 1); <i>Brasil como centro do mundo</i> (texto 2). Informalidade (letras diferentes)	6. Envolvimento, convite, sedução, descontração. Centralidade do Brasil: onde todos se encontram, é para onde se deve ir
7. Três homens morenos, em diferentes tons de pele), encorpados, cabelos escuros: um crespo, um raspado e um levemente ondulado	7. Masculinidade, corpos atléticos; miscigenação, personalidade	7. País de esportistas, de corpos bonitos, de biótipos indefinidos, que respeita a individualidade
8. Posições similares, mas não idênticas	8. Pertencentes de um mesmo grupo; em movimento	8. Esporte, dança, Samba, alegria, descontração
9. Vestimentas iguais para cada homem, em azul, amarelo e branco	9. Equipe esportiva	9. Time brasileiro de futebol, mesmo sem insígnia
10. Calçados diferentes e em cores diferentes: cinza, preta e branca	10. Liberdade individual de escolha, ainda que em detalhes (chuteira, cabelo)	10. Respeito à individualidade, originalidade
11. Sombras	11. Luz, Sol	11. Calor, clima quente
12. Bloco de informação contendo textos e símbolos	10. Endereços eletrônicos: website, Facebook, YouTube e QR Code	11. Modernidade, competência
13. Grafismo colorido, com escrita Brasil, ao centro	11. Marca Brasil expressa em ID	13. Brasil, Modernidade, criatividade
14. Assinatura: Sensational!	12. Que provoca sensações intensas	13. Um país inesquecível, uma viagem de experiências maravilhosas

Peça 3

:: Say Hi like one of us
 :: Idioma: Inglês
 :: Período: 2014

Obs: Só serão analisados os elementos não presentes nas duas análises anteriores.



Quali-signo icônico – Say Hi like one of us

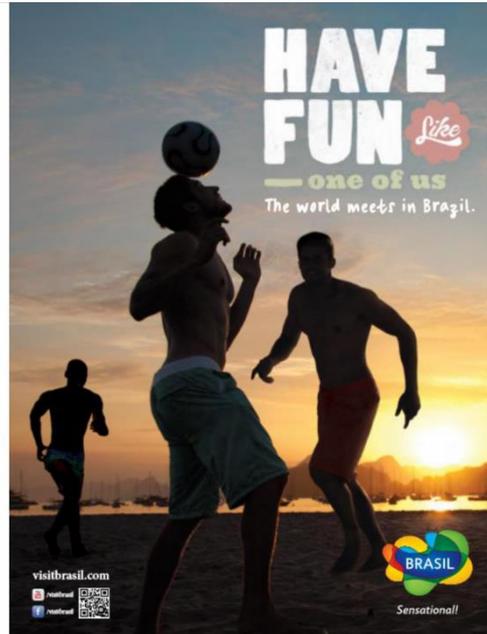
- ▶ Textura cor bege claro... 
- ▶ Say Hi LIKE One Of Us – The world meets in Brazil 
- ▶ Cores branco, cinza e rosa (texto) 
- ▶ Grupo de sete pessoas jovens:
 - Quatro homens e três mulheres
 - em diferentes tons de pele morena), cabelos escuros (dois lisos, um crespo, quatro ondulados)
 - Roupas coloridas
 - Três pessoas de óculos escuros 
 - Dentes a mostra..... 
- Adereço dourado 
- Acessório Dourado 
- Acessório verde com estrelas amarelas 
- ▶ Tecido verde, amarelo azul, com estrelas.. brancas 
- ▶ Sombras..... 
- ▶ Madeira 
- ▶ Pedras brancas e pretas 
- ▶ Objeto redondo amarelo, com grafismos verdes..... 

Quali-signo Icônico	Sin-signo Indicial	Legi-signo simbólico
1. Textura cor bege claro	1. Areia	1. Praia
2. Cores brancas, rosa e cinza	2. Suavidade	2. Tranquilidade
3. Grupo de sete jovens: quatro homens e três mulheres	3. Pertença à cultura brasileira, Receba como um brasileiro (texto1); Encontro de jovens se abraçando	3. Envolvimento, convite, sedução, descontração. Acolhimento festivo, informalidade
4. Diferentes tons de pele morena e cabelos escuros (2 lisos, 1 crespo, 4 ondulados)	4. Miscigenação	4. Ausência de preconceitos, biótipos indefinidos,
5. Vestimentas coloridas	5. informalidade	5. Descontração
6. Três pessoas de óculos escuros	6. Sol forte	6. Clima quente
7. Dentes a mostra	7. Sorriso	7. Alegria
8. Adereço dourado	8. Chicozinho de carnaval	8. Festividade, luxo barato
9. Acessório dourado	9. Chapéu estilizado, fantasia	9. Festividade, luxo barato
10. Acessório verde com estrelas amarelas	10. Chapéu estilizado, fantasia	10. Festividade, Brasil
11. Tecido verde, amarelo azul, com estrelas brancas	11. Bandeira brasileira	11. Brasil, torcida
12. Sombras	12. Luz, folhas, palmeira	12. Praias ensolaradas com palmeiras
13. Madeira	13. Árvore	13. Palmeiras, paraíso tropical
14. Pedras brancas e pretas	14. Calçada, pedras portuguesas	14. Calçada do Rio de Janeiro
15. Objeto redondo amarelo, com grafismos	15. Bola para jogar	15. Esporte, diversão

Peça 4

- :: Have fun like one of us
- :: Idioma: Inglês
- :: Período: 2014

Obs: Só serão analisados os elementos não presentes nas duas análises anteriores.



Quali-signo icônico – Have fun like one of us.

- ▶ Azul cinzento em dégradé com com rosas e laranja de tons irregulares...
- ▶ HAVE FUN - Like - One Of Us – The world meets in Brazil
 - "Like" encapsulado em etiqueta vermelha, com fonte manuscrita
 - Cores branco, vermelho branco e verde-claro (texto)
- ▶ Cena com três homens musculosos, em posição diferentes
 - Diferentes tons de pele: moreno claro e um negro,
 - Vestimentas curtas, tecido leve colorido, peito e pés despidos



- ▶ Brilho em tons amarelo, laranja
- ▶ Silhuetas escuras ao fundo
- ▶ Objetos pontudos sobre superfície brilhante



- ▶ Textura irregular cinza escuro, quase preto.....



- ▶ Objeto redondo com grafismos curvos, sobre a cabeça



Quali-signo Icônico	Sin-signo Indicial	Legi-signo simbólico
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Azul cinzento em dégradé com rosas e laranja de tons irregulares 2. Composição texto: HAVE FUN - Like - One Of Us 3. "Like" encapsulado em etiqueta vermelha, com fonte manuscrita 4. Branco, vermelho desbotado, e verde-claro (texto) 5. Cena com três homens, em posição diferentes 6. Diferentes tons de pele: moreno claro e um negro 7. Vestimentas curtas, tecido leve colorido, peito e pés despidos 8. Brilho em tons amarelo, laranja 9. Silhuetas escuras ao fundo 10. Objetos pontudos sobre superfície brilhante 11. Textura irregular cinza escuro, quase preto 12. Objeto redondo com grafismos curvos, sobre a cabeça 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Céu escurecendo, nuvens leves, reflexo do sol 2. Divirta-se como um brasileiro. Pertença a cultura brasileira. 3. Coca-Cola "retrô" 4. Suavidade 5. Movimento, esporte, corpos atléticos, masculinidade 6. Miscigenação, negro ao fundo, morenos em destaque 7. Informalidade, calor 8. Sol se pondo, mar 9. Montanhas 10. Veleiro no mar 11. Areia ao final do dia 12. Bola oficial da copa: Brazuca 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dias e noites de prazer 2. Diversão, Envolvimento, convite, descontração. 3. Acolhimento à cultura americana, ao consumo 4. Tranquilidade, acolhimento 5. Jogo de futebol ou futevôlei na praia, país de esportistas, de homens bonitos, Amizade 6. Convivência pacífica entre raças, com protagonismo do branco 7. Clima tropical 8. Final de dia de prazer 9. Biodiversidade, natureza 10. Vento, liberdade, riqueza (esporte caro) 11. Praia segura 12. País da copa, do futebol

Reforço de estereótipos



Samba



Alegria

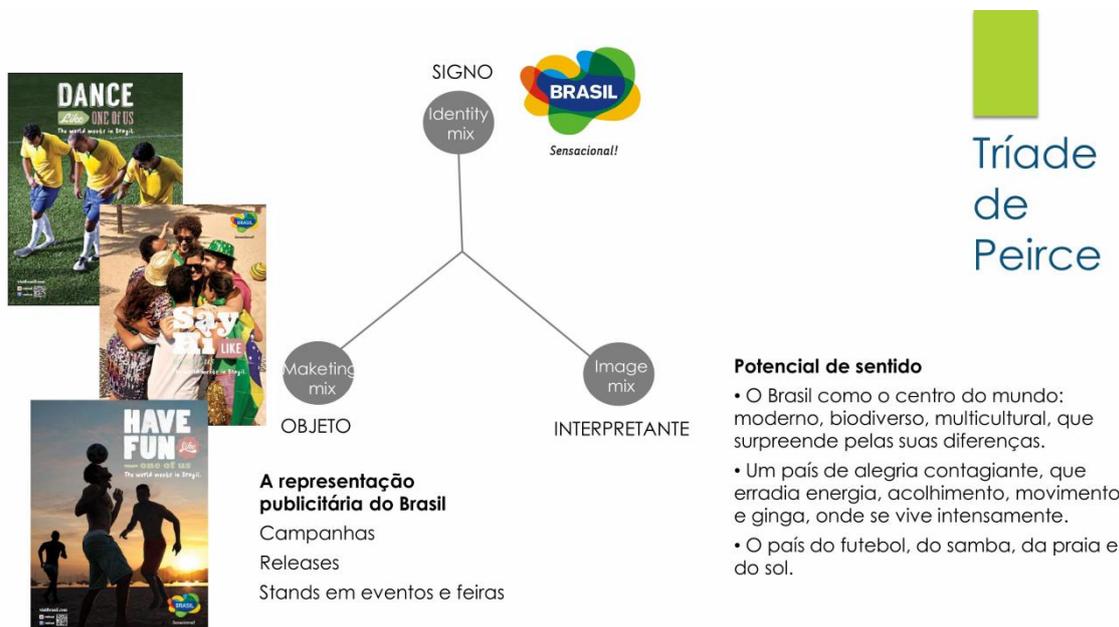
Cordialidade



Futebol



Calor



ANEXO G – Tabelas de resultados da pesquisa quantitativa – população nacional

IBOPE INTELIGÊNCIA

TEXTO PARA PERGUNTAS

P.01A) A Copa do Mundo de 2014 realizada no Brasil contribuiu de forma positiva para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.

P.01B) Com manifestações nas ruas e eleições para presidente, governadores e cargos legislativos, o cenário político brasileiro de 2014 contribuiu de forma negativa para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.

P.01C) As Olimpíadas de 2016 que serão realizadas no Rio de Janeiro vão contribuir de forma positiva para a imagem do Brasil no resto do mundo.

P.01D) O Brasil é um país moderno e competente.

P.01E) O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade natural e de natureza exuberante.

P.01F) O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade cultural onde se vive intensamente.

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo brasileiro é:

P.01A) A Copa do Mundo de 2014 realizada no Brasil contribuiu de forma positiva para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.	TOTAL	SEXO		IDADE						
		MAS	FEM	16 A 24	25 A 34	35 A 44	45 A 54	55 E MAIS		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439		
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439		
Discorda totalmente	318	160	158	62	70	71	55	60		
%	16	17	15	17	16	17	16	14		
Sig										
Discorda	449	207	242	80	103	90	76	100		
%	22	22	23	22	23	22	22	23		
Sig										
Nem concorda, nem discorda	249	106	143	39	54	57	47	52		
%	12	11	14	11	12	14	13	12		
Sig			a							
Concorda	633	313	320	118	141	125	110	139		
%	32	33	31	33	32	31	31	32		
Sig										
Concorda totalmente	285	145	140	50	72	56	46	61		
%	14	15	13	14	16	14	13	14		
Sig										
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	68	26	42	9	7	9	16	27		
%	3	3	4	3	2	2	5	6		
Sig							De	CDE		

P.01A) A Copa do Mundo de 2014 realizada no Brasil contribuiu de forma positiva para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.	TOTAL	ESCOLARIDADE					REGIÃO			
		ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR	NORTE/CENTRO OESTE	NORDESTE	SUDESTE	SUL	
		H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294	
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294	
Discorda totalmente	318	63	66	135	54	30	81	161	46	
%	16	14	14	18	17	10	16	18	16	
Sig				hi			L	L	L	
Discorda	449	110	104	172	63	80	102	171	96	
%	22	24	22	23	19	26	20	19	33	
Sig						MN			IMN	
Nem concorda, nem discorda	249	47	65	93	44	66	46	119	18	
%	12	10	14	12	14	21	9	13	6	
Sig			h			MNO		MO		
Concorda	633	142	150	232	109	100	168	291	74	
%	32	31	32	31	34	32	32	33	25	
Sig						O	O	O		
Concorda totalmente	285	60	71	103	51	27	97	110	51	
%	14	13	15	14	16	9	19	12	17	
Sig							LN	I	LN	
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	68	37	13	15	3	5	24	30	9	
%	3	8	3	2	1	2	5	3	3	
Sig		DJK	k				L			

P.01A) A Copa do Mundo de 2014 realizada no Brasil contribuiu de forma positiva para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.	TOTAL	CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO			PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)		
		CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
		P	Q	R	S	T	U
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686
Discorda totalmente	318	72	48	198	102	117	99
%	16	13	18	17	16	17	14
Sig		P	P	P			
Discorda	449	107	76	266	163	150	136
%	22	19	29	23	26	22	20
Sig		PR	PR	P	U		
Nem concorda, nem discorda	249	81	27	141	75	77	97
%	12	14	10	12	12	11	14
Sig		q					
Concorda	633	165	84	384	197	235	201
%	32	29	32	33	31	35	29
Sig						U	
Concorda totalmente	285	124	28	133	67	83	135
%	14	22	11	11	11	12	20
Sig		QR					ST
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	68	11	3	54	33	17	18
%	3	2	1	5	5	3	3
Sig				PQ	TU		

P. 01A) A Copa do Mundo de 2014 realizada no Brasil contribuiu de forma positiva para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.	TOTAL	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)			
		MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1
		A	B	C	D
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252
Discorda totalmente	318	45	124	79	36
%	16	16	17	15	14
Sig					
Discorda	449	58	170	123	57
%	22	21	23	23	23
Sig					
Nem concorda, nem discorda	249	33	70	67	36
%	12	12	9	12	14
Sig					
Concorda	633	91	255	166	78
%	32	33	34	31	31
Sig					
Concorda totalmente	285	45	107	79	31
%	14	16	14	15	12
Sig					
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	68	5	14	27	14
%	3	2	2	5	6
Sig					
				AB	AB

P.01A) A Copa do Mundo de 2014 realizada no Brasil contribuiu de forma positiva para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.	TOTAL	CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL					CIDADES	
		CLASSE A/ B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/ E	CIDADESESEDE COPA	CIDADESESEDE COPA	CIDADESESEDE COPA	CIDADESESEDE COPA
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	496	1097	409	413	1589		
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	496	1097	409	413	1589		
Discorda totalmente	318	78	189	51	42	276		
%	16	16	17	12	10	17		
Sig			G			H		
Discorda	449	100	249	100	70	379		
%	22	20	23	24	17	24		
Sig								H
Nem concorda, nem discorda	249	64	134	51	70	179		
%	12	13	12	12	17	11		
Sig					I			
Concorda	633	164	350	119	125	508		
%	32	33	32	29	30	32		
Sig								
Concorda totalmente	285	84	135	66	96	189		
%	14	17	12	16	23	12		
Sig		F		f	I			
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	68	6	40	22	10	58		
%	3	1	4	5	2	4		
Sig			E	E	E			

P.01B) Com manifestações nas ruas e eleições para presidente, governadores e cargos legislativos, o cenário político brasileiro de 2014 contribuiu de	TOTAL	SEXO		IDADE						
		MAS	FEM	16 A 24	25 A 34	35 A 44	45 A 54	55 E MAIS		
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439		
Discorda totalmente	81	40	41	15	17	14	15	20		
%	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5		
Sig										
Discorda	309	151	158	48	77	79	54	51		
%	15	16	15	13	17	19	15	12		
Sig					G	CG				
Nem concorda, nem discorda	313	140	173	58	70	52	49	84		
%	16	15	17	16	16	13	14	19		
Sig								EF		
Concorda	812	389	423	151	180	164	133	184		
%	41	41	40	42	40	40	38	42		
Sig										
Concorda totalmente	405	212	193	73	94	85	86	67		
%	20	22	18	20	21	21	25	15		
Sig		B	B	B	G	G	G	G		
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	82	25	57	13	9	14	13	33		
%	4	3	5	4	2	3	4	8		
Sig			A					CDEF		

	TOTAL	ESCOLARIDADE					REGIÃO				
		ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR	NORTE/CENTRO OESTE	NORDESTE	SUDESTE	SUL		
		H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O		
P.01B) Com manifestações nas ruas e eleições para presidente, governadores e cargos legislativos, o cenário político brasileiro de 2014 contribuiu de											
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294		
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294		
Discorda totalmente	81	22	12	28	19	12	26	24	19		
%	4	5	3	4	6	4	5	3	6		
Sig		i	i		I		N	N	N		
Discorda	309	66	67	119	57	79	86	101	43		
%	15	14	14	16	18	26	17	11	15		
Sig						MNO	N				
Nem concorda, nem discorda	313	71	75	110	57	68	54	159	32		
%	16	15	16	15	18	22	10	18	11		
Sig						MO	MO				
Concorda	812	180	211	303	118	106	231	364	111		
%	41	39	45	40	36	34	41	41	38		
Sig			hk				Lo	L			
Concorda totalmente	405	77	89	169	70	34	94	197	80		
%	20	17	19	23	22	11	18	22	27		
Sig				H	h		L	LMn			
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	82	43	15	21	3	9	27	37	9		
%	4	9	3	3	1	3	5	4	3		
Sig		IJK	K	k							

	TOTAL	CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO			PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)		
		CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
		P	Q	R	S	T	U
P.01B) Com manifestações nas ruas e eleições para presidente, governadores e cargos legislativos, o cenário político brasileiro de 2014 contribuiu de forma negativa para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.							
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686
Discorda totalmente	81	31	5	45	27	23	31
%	4	6	2	4	4	3	5
Sig		Q					
Discorda	309	101	37	171	119	76	114
%	15	18	14	15	19	11	17
Sig		f			T		T
Nem concorda, nem discorda	313	94	34	185	84	111	118
%	16	17	13	16	13	16	17
Sig							
Concorda	812	212	141	459	237	301	274
%	41	38	53	39	37	44	40
Sig			PR			Su	
Concorda totalmente	405	110	38	257	132	145	128
%	20	20	14	22	21	21	19
Sig		q		Q			
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	82	12	11	59	38	23	21
%	4	2	4	5	6	3	3
Sig				P	TU		

	TOTAL	RENDIA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)			
		MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1
P.01B) Com manifestações nas ruas e eleições para presidente, governadores e cargos legislativos, o cenário político brasileiro de 2014 contribuiu de forma negativa para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.					
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	A	B	C	D
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252
Discorda totalmente	81	12	28	27	10
%	4	4	4	5	4
Sig					
Discorda	309	50	101	85	44
%	15	18	14	16	17
Sig		b			
Nem concorda, nem discorda	313	41	105	82	41
%	16	15	14	15	16
Sig					
Concorda	812	91	317	236	96
%	41	33	43	44	38
Sig			A		
Concorda totalmente	405	79	171	84	40
%	20	29	23	16	16
Sig		BCD	CD		
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	82	4	18	27	21
%	4	1	2	5	8
Sig			AB		ABC

	TOTAL	CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL						CIDADES	
		CLASSE A/ B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/ E	CIDADES COPA	CIDADES SEDE	CIDADES NÃO SEDE COPA		
P.01B) Com manifestações nas ruas e eleições para presidente, governadores e cargos legislativos, o cenário político brasileiro de 2014 contribuiu de forma negativa para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.									
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	E	F	G	H	I			
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	496	1097	409	413	1589			
Discorda totalmente	81	18	45	18	24	57			
%	4	4	4	4	6	4			
Sig					I				
Discorda	309	65	172	72	66	243			
%	15	13	16	18	16	15			
Sig					e				
Nem concorda, nem discorda	313	96	161	56	71	242			
%	16	19	15	14	17	15			
Sig		FG							
Concorda	812	182	464	166	160	652			
%	41	37	42	41	39	41			
Sig			E						
Concorda totalmente	405	130	207	68	82	323			
%	20	26	19	17	20	20			
Sig		FG							
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	82	5	48	29	10	72			
%	4	1	4	7	2	5			
Sig			E	EF		h			

P.01C) As Olimpíadas de 2016 que serão realizadas no Rio de Janeiro vão contribuir de forma positiva para a imagem do Brasil no resto do mundo.	TOTAL	SEXO		IDADE						
		MAS	FEM	16 A 24	25 A 34	35 A 44	45 A 54	55 E MAIS		
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439		
Discorda totalmente	106	49	57	17	27	23	22	17		
%	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	4		
Sig										
Discorda	238	116	122	36	57	46	50	49		
%	12	12	12	10	13	11	14	11		
Sig										
Nem concorda, nem discorda	387	175	212	59	89	90	59	90		
%	19	18	20	16	20	22	17	21		
Sig						cf				
Concorda	834	406	428	172	179	170	139	174		
%	42	42	41	48	40	42	40	40		
Sig				DeFG						
Concorda totalmente	335	172	163	64	82	59	62	68		
%	17	18	16	18	18	14	18	15		
Sig										
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	102	39	63	10	13	20	18	41		
%	5	4	6	3	3	5	5	9		
Sig			A					CDEF		

P.01C) As Olimpíadas de 2016 que serão realizadas no Rio de Janeiro vão contribuir de forma positiva para a imagem do Brasil no resto do mundo.	TOTAL	ESCOLARIDADE				REGIÃO						
		ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND. H	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND. I	ENS. MÉDIO J	SUPERIOR K	NORTE/CENTRO OESTE L	NORDESTE M	SUDESTE N	SUL O			
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294			
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294			
Discorda totalmente	106	20	17	48	21	14	27	41	24			
%	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	5	8			
Sig				I	I			ImN				
Discorda	238	63	53	88	34	46	49	97	46			
%	12	14	11	12	10	15	9	11	16			
Sig					Mn			MN				
Nem concorda, nem discorda	387	84	88	155	60	85	64	201	37			
%	19	18	19	21	19	28	12	23	13			
Sig						MnO		MO				
Concorda	834	174	208	312	140	117	239	383	95			
%	42	38	44	42	43	38	46	43	32			
Sig				H			LO	IO				
Concorda totalmente	335	71	75	126	63	31	110	120	74			
%	17	15	16	17	19	10	21	14	25			
Sig							LN	LN				
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	102	47	28	21	6	15	29	40	18			
%	5	10	6	3	2	5	6	5	6			
Sig		DK	JK									

P.01C) As Olimpíadas de 2016 que serão realizadas no Rio de Janeiro vão contribuir de forma positiva para a imagem do Brasil no resto do mundo.	TOTAL	CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO			PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)		
		CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686
Discorda totalmente	106	30	14	62	32	39	35
%	5	5	5	5	5	6	5
Sig							
Discorda	238	61	33	144	92	62	84
%	12	11	12	12	14	9	12
Sig							
Nem concorda, nem discorda	387	123	38	226	128	119	140
%	19	22	14	19	20	18	20
Sig							
Concorda	834	224	128	482	231	319	284
%	42	40	48	41	36	47	41
Sig							
Concorda totalmente	335	107	39	189	105	114	116
%	17	19	15	16	16	17	17
Sig							
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	102	15	14	73	49	26	27
%	5	3	5	6	8	4	4
Sig							

P.01C) As Olimpíadas de 2016 que serão realizadas no Rio de Janeiro vão contribuir de forma positiva para a imagem do Brasil no resto do mundo.	TOTAL	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)				
		MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1	
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	A	B	C	D	
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252	
Discorda totalmente	106	20	39	28	13	
%	5	7	5	5	5	
Sig						
Discorda	238	29	100	56	26	
%	12	10	14	10	10	
Sig						
Nem concorda, nem discorda	387	55	144	90	36	
%	19	20	19	17	14	
Sig						
Concorda	834	110	303	243	107	
%	42	40	41	45	42	
Sig						
Concorda totalmente	335	58	131	90	43	
%	17	21	18	17	17	
Sig						
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	102	5	23	34	27	
%	5	2	3	6	11	
Sig						

P.01D) O Brasil é um país moderno e competente.	TOTAL	ESCOLARIDADE					REGIÃO			
		ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR	NORTE/CENTRO OESTE	NORDESTE	SUDESTE	SUL	
		H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294	
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294	
Discorda totalmente	127	13	27	53	34	16	38	39	34	
%	6	3	6	7	10	5	7	4	12	
Sig										
Discorda	372	52	74	172	74	69	89	145	69	
%	19	11	16	23	23	22	17	16	23	
Sig										
Nem concorda, nem discorda	402	83	93	148	78	80	72	205	45	
%	20	18	20	20	24	26	14	23	15	
Sig										
Concorda	753	201	181	271	100	97	195	355	106	
%	38	44	39	36	31	31	38	40	36	
Sig										
Concorda totalmente	290	82	82	90	36	37	97	121	35	
%	14	18	17	12	11	12	19	14	12	
Sig										
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	58	28	12	16	2	9	27	17	5	
%	3	6	3	2	1	3	5	2	2	
Sig										

P.01D) O Brasil é um país moderno e competente.	TOTAL	CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO				PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)			
		CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL		
		P	Q	R	S	T	U		
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686		
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686		
Discorda totalmente	127	41	17	69	43	41	43		
%	6	7	6	6	7	6	6		
Sig									
Discorda	372	111	40	221	122	119	131		
%	19	20	15	19	19	18	19		
Sig									
Nem concorda, nem discorda	402	103	50	249	118	145	139		
%	20	18	19	21	19	21	20		
Sig									
Concorda	753	208	120	425	228	263	262		
%	38	37	45	36	36	39	38		
Sig									
Concorda totalmente	290	88	35	167	94	97	99		
%	14	16	13	14	15	14	14		
Sig									
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	58	9	4	45	32	14	12		
%	3	2	2	4	5	2	2		
Sig									

P.01D) O Brasil é um país moderno e competente.	TOTAL	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)				
		MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1	
		A	B	C	D	
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252	
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252	
Discorda totalmente	127	25	59	26	10	
%	6	9	8	5	4	
Sig		CD	CD			
Discorda	372	62	137	87	50	
%	19	22	19	16	20	
Sig		C				
Nem concorda, nem discorda	402	66	140	100	30	
%	20	24	19	18	12	
Sig		bcd	D	D		
Concorda	753	92	291	218	97	
%	38	33	39	40	38	
Sig			a	A		
Concorda totalmente	290	29	100	90	50	
%	14	10	14	17	20	
Sig				A	AB	
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	58	3	13	20	15	
%	3	1	2	4	6	
Sig				AB	AB	

P.01D) O Brasil é um país moderno e competente.	TOTAL	CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL							
		CLASSE A/ B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/ E	CIDADES COPA	CIDADES SEDE	CIDADES NÃO SEDE COPA		
		E	F	G	H	I			
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	496	1097	409	413	1589			
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	496	1097	409	413	1589			
Discorda totalmente	127	35	82	10	27	100			
%	6	7	7	2	7	6			
Sig		G	G						
Discorda	372	105	205	62	73	299			
%	19	21	19	15	18	19			
Sig		G							
Nem concorda, nem discorda	402	115	218	69	88	314			
%	20	23	20	17	21	20			
Sig		G							
Concorda	753	172	410	171	149	604			
%	38	35	37	42	36	38			
Sig				F					
Concorda totalmente	290	62	155	73	71	219			
%	14	12	14	18	17	14			
Sig				EF	i				
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	58	7	27	24	5	53			
%	3	1	2	6	1	3			
Sig				EF		H			

TOTAL	CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO				PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)			
	CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
P.01E) O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade natural e de natureza exuberante.								
	P	Q	R	S	T	U		
Base (Ponderada) :	560	266	1176	637	679	686		
Base (Não ponderada) :	560	266	1176	637	679	686		
Discorda totalmente	43	23	2	18	9	11	23	
%	2	4	1	2	1	2	3	
Sig	QR						ST	
Discorda	105	31	10	64	40	23	42	
%	5	6	4	5	6	3	6	
Sig					T		T	
Nem concorda, nem discorda	241	78	35	128	66	70	105	
%	12	14	13	11	10	10	15	
Sig	r						ST	
Concorda	903	227	133	543	295	322	286	
%	45	41	50	46	46	47	42	
Sig		P		P	U			
Concorda totalmente	651	190	82	379	197	238	216	
%	33	34	31	32	31	35	31	
Sig								
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	59	11	4	44	30	15	14	
%	3	2	2	4	5	2	2	
Sig				Pq	TU			

TOTAL	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)			
	MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1
P.01E) O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade natural e de natureza exuberante.				
Base (Ponderada) :	277	740	541	252
Base (Não ponderada) :	277	740	541	252
Discorda totalmente	43	13	16	4
%	2	5	2	1
Sig	BCD	C		
Discorda	105	11	42	22
%	5	4	6	4
Sig				
Nem concorda, nem discorda	241	41	89	48
%	12	15	12	9
Sig	CD	C		
Concorda	903	106	348	254
%	45	38	47	50
Sig		A	A	A
Concorda totalmente	651	104	233	192
%	33	38	31	35
Sig	bd		d	
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	59	2	12	21
%	3	1	2	4
Sig			AB	AB

	TOTAL	ESCOLARIDADE					REGIÃO						
		ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR	NORTE/CENTRO OESTE	NORDESTE	SUDESTE	SUL				
P.01F) O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade cultural, onde se vive intensamente.													
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O				
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294				
Discorda totalmente	47	10	8	17	12	7	13	19	8				
%	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	3				
Sig					I								
Discorda	163	21	33	79	30	30	23	74	36				
%	8	5	7	11	9	10	4	8	12				
Sig				HI	H	M	M	M	MN				
Nem concorda, nem discorda	313	63	74	123	53	64	45	171	33				
%	16	14	16	16	16	21	9	19	11				
Sig						MO	MO	MO					
Concorda	919	231	222	338	128	133	253	415	118				
%	46	50	47	45	40	43	49	47	40				
Sig		JK	K	k		O	O	O					
Concorda totalmente	498	106	120	175	97	65	154	186	93				
%	25	23	26	23	30	21	30	21	32				
Sig					HJ	LN	LN	LN	LN				
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	62	28	12	18	4	9	30	17	6				
%	3	6	3	2	1	3	6	2	2				
Sig		IDK					INO						

	TOTAL	CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO			PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)		
		CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
P.01F) O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade cultural, onde se vive intensamente.							
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686
Discorda totalmente	47	20	3	24	10	18	19
%	2	4	1	2	2	3	3
Sig		Qr					
Discorda	163	55	23	85	58	41	64
%	8	10	9	7	9	6	9
Sig		r			T	T	T
Nem concorda, nem discorda	313	96	37	180	93	92	128
%	16	17	14	15	15	14	19
Sig							ST
Concorda	919	227	143	549	281	345	293
%	46	41	54	47	44	51	43
Sig			PR	P	SU	SU	
Concorda totalmente	498	151	53	294	161	172	165
%	25	27	20	25	25	25	24
Sig		Q		q			
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	62	11	7	44	34	11	17
%	3	2	3	4	5	2	2
Sig				P	TU		

	TOTAL	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)			
		MAIS DE 5	B	C	ATÉ 1
P.01F) O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade cultural, onde se vive intensamente.					
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252
Discorda totalmente	%	47	12	17	8
		2	4	2	1
	Sig		bC		
Discorda	%	163	31	69	28
		8	11	9	5
	Sig		Cd	C	
Nem concorda, nem discorda	%	313	45	126	70
		16	16	17	13
	Sig		D	CD	d
Concorda	%	919	113	333	273
		46	41	45	50
	Sig			AB	AB
Concorda totalmente	%	498	72	182	62
		25	26	25	26
	Sig				
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	%	62	4	13	23
		3	1	2	4
	Sig			AB	AB

	TOTAL	CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL					CIDADES		
		CLASSE A/ B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/ E	COPPA	SEDE	SEDE COPA	SEDE COPA	
P.01F) O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade cultural, onde se vive intensamente.									
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	496	1097	409	413	1589			
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	496	1097	409	413	1589			
Discorda totalmente	%	47	13	24	10	15		32	
		2	3	2	2	4		2	
	Sig								
Discorda	%	163	41	107	15	43		120	
		8	10	10	4	10		8	
	Sig		G	G					
Nem concorda, nem discorda	%	313	86	181	46	85		228	
		16	17	16	11	21		14	
	Sig		G	G					
Concorda	%	919	214	494	211	156		763	
		46	43	45	52	38		48	
	Sig			EF					
Concorda totalmente	%	498	135	260	103	109		389	
		25	27	24	25	26		24	
	Sig								
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	%	62	7	31	24	5		57	
		3	1	3	6	1		4	
	Sig		e	e	EF				

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo brasileiro é:	TOTAL	SEXO		IDADE				
		MAS	FEM	16 A 24	25 A 34	35 A 44	45 A 54	55 E MAIS
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439
NET - POSITIVOS	1974	942	1032	354	441	402	345	432
%	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	98
Sig								
Alegre	1491	717	774	267	327	296	255	346
%	74	75	74	75	73	73	73	79
Sig								DEF
Bonito	858	391	467	153	189	175	147	194
%	43	41	45	43	42	43	42	44
Sig			a					
Competente	632	311	321	110	137	139	118	128
%	32	32	31	31	31	34	34	29
Sig								
Cordial	505	242	263	70	108	116	92	119
%	25	25	25	20	24	28	26	27
Sig						C	C	C
Educado	651	314	337	113	146	147	120	125
%	33	33	32	32	33	36	34	28
Sig						G	g	
Festivo	1029	469	560	197	233	217	177	205
%	51	49	54	55	52	53	51	47
Sig			A	G		g		
Hospitaleiro	1020	494	526	168	214	216	184	238
%	51	52	50	47	48	53	53	54
Sig						c		Cd
Intenso	285	131	154	51	69	61	46	58
%	14	14	15	14	15	15	13	13
Sig								
Moderno	380	162	218	75	85	83	68	69
%	19	17	21	21	19	20	19	16
Sig			A	g		g		

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo brasileiro é:	TOTAL		ESCOLARIDADE					REGIÃO			
			ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR	NORTE/CENTRO OESTE	NORDESTE	SUDESTE	SUL	
Base (Ponderada) :	2002		459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294	
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002		459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294	
NET - POSITIVOS	1974		455	461	740	318	305	512	868	289	
%	99		99	98	99	98	99	99	98	98	
Sig											
Alegre	1491		354	346	545	246	240	370	672	209	
%	74		77	74	73	76	78	71	76	71	
Sig			j				Mo		Mo		
Bonito	858		213	185	308	152	131	214	419	94	
%	43		46	39	41	47	43	41	48	32	
Sig			Ij			Ij	O	O	MO		
Competente	632		152	139	229	112	70	162	321	79	
%	32		33	30	31	35	23	31	36	27	
Sig								L	LMO		
Cordial	505		109	110	173	113	50	99	283	73	
%	25		24	23	23	35	16	19	32	25	
Sig						HIJ			LMO	Lm	
Educado	651		150	149	241	111	91	133	342	85	
%	33		33	32	32	34	30	26	39	29	
Sig									LMO		
Festivo	1029		202	232	405	190	139	225	514	151	
%	51		44	49	54	59	45	43	58	51	
Sig				h	H	HI			LMO	M	
Hospitaleiro	1020		222	228	367	203	146	239	462	173	
%	51		48	49	49	63	47	46	52	59	
Sig						HIJ			M	LMn	
Intenso	285		67	57	94	67	38	59	151	37	
%	14		15	12	13	21	12	11	17	13	
Sig						HIJ			LMO		
Moderno	380		81	86	145	68	39	89	213	39	
%	19		18	18	19	21	13	17	24	13	
Sig								I	LMO		

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo brasileiro é:	TOTAL	CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO			PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)		
		CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
		P	Q	R	S	T	U
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686
NET - POSITIVOS	1974	549	262	1163	629	671	674
%	99	98	98	99	99	99	98
Sig							
Alegre	1491	388	188	915	483	523	485
%	74	69	71	78	76	77	71
Sig				PQ	U	U	
Bonito	858	222	91	545	289	298	271
%	43	40	34	46	45	44	40
Sig				PQ	U	u	
Competente	632	178	68	386	197	229	206
%	32	32	26	33	31	34	30
Sig		q		Q			
Cordial	505	144	72	289	139	192	174
%	25	26	27	25	22	28	25
Sig						S	
Educado	651	137	77	437	226	240	185
%	33	24	29	37	35	35	27
Sig				PQ	U	U	
Festivo	1029	257	131	641	314	397	318
%	51	46	49	55	49	58	46
Sig				P		SU	
Hospitaleiro	1020	273	149	598	334	363	323
%	51	49	56	51	52	53	47
Sig			P		u	U	
Intenso	285	85	27	173	88	99	98
%	14	15	10	15	14	15	14
Sig		Q		q			
Moderno	380	96	50	234	131	133	116
%	19	17	19	20	21	20	17
Sig					u		

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo	TOTAL	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)			
		MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1
		A	B	C	D
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252
NET - POSITIVOS	1974	269	734	536	249
%	99	97	99	99	99
Sig			A	A	
Alegre	1491	214	555	399	186
%	74	77	75	74	74
Sig					
Bonito	858	133	314	239	96
%	43	48	42	44	38
Sig		D			
Competente	632	80	248	165	89
%	32	29	34	30	35
Sig					
Cordial	505	78	203	127	47
%	25	28	27	23	19
Sig		D	D		
Educado	651	91	254	164	79
%	33	33	34	30	31
Sig					
Festivo	1029	171	390	270	107
%	51	62	53	50	42
Sig		BCD	D	d	
Hospitaleiro	1020	154	408	258	116
%	51	56	55	48	46
Sig		CD	CD		
Intenso	285	40	116	73	26
%	14	14	16	13	10
Sig			D		
Moderno	380	56	124	118	50
%	19	20	17	22	20
Sig				B	

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo	TOTAL	CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL				CIDADES	
		CLASSE A/ B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/ E	CIDADES SEDE COPA	CIDADES NÃO SEDE COPA	
		E	F	G	H	I	
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	496	1097	409	413	1589	
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	496	1097	409	413	1589	
NET - POSITIVOS	1974	483	1085	406	404	1570	
%	99	97	99	99	98	99	
Sig			E	E			
Alegre	1491	377	815	299	270	1221	
%	74	76	74	73	65	77	
Sig						H	
Bonito	858	230	442	186	148	710	
%	43	46	40	45	36	45	
Sig		F	F	f		H	
Competente	632	164	331	137	124	508	
%	32	33	30	33	30	32	
Sig							
Cordial	505	151	262	92	108	397	
%	25	30	24	22	26	25	
Sig		FG					
Educado	651	182	341	128	90	561	
%	33	37	31	31	22	35	
Sig		Fg				H	
Festivo	1029	278	560	191	183	846	
%	51	56	51	47	44	53	
Sig		fg				H	
Hospitaleiro	1020	270	568	182	191	829	
%	51	54	52	44	46	52	
Sig		G	G			H	
Intenso	285	79	154	52	68	217	
%	14	16	14	13	16	14	
Sig							
Moderno	380	96	212	72	73	307	
%	19	19	19	18	18	19	
Sig							

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo brasileiro é:	TOTAL	SEXO		IDADE				
		MAS	FEM	16 A 24	25 A 34	35 A 44	45 A 54	55 E MAIS
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439
O melhor do Brasil	279	133	146	48	62	63	41	65
%	14	14	14	13	14	15	12	15
Sig								
Religioso	908	414	494	156	205	183	170	194
%	45	43	47	44	46	45	49	44
Sig			a					
Sério	346	166	180	60	82	76	53	75
%	17	17	17	17	18	19	15	17
Sig								
Trabalhador	1217	574	643	217	263	251	229	257
%	61	60	62	61	59	62	65	59
Sig							dg	
Sossegado	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sig								
Extrovertido	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sig								
Paciente	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sig								
NET - NEGATIVOS	982	472	510	188	232	194	162	206
%	49	49	49	53	52	48	46	47
Sig			f					
Corrupto	661	315	346	129	155	133	106	138
%	33	33	33	36	35	33	30	31
Sig								
Malandro	608	304	304	115	153	118	96	126
%	30	32	29	32	34	29	27	29
Sig				eFg				

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo brasileiro é:	TOTAL	ESCOLARIDADE						REGIÃO			
		ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.		5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR	NORTE/CENTRO OESTE	NORDESTE	SUDESTE	SUL	
		H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O		
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294		
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	459	469	750	324	308	518	882	294		
O melhor do Brasil	279	64	70	101	44	44	53	158	24		
%	14	14	15	13	14	14	10	18	8		
Sig					mo			MO			
Religioso	908	218	194	324	172	131	221	423	133		
%	45	47	41	43	53	43	43	48	45		
Sig		i			Dj			Im			
Sério	346	98	73	118	57	43	87	175	41		
%	17	21	16	16	18	14	17	20	14		
Sig		Dj						LO			
Trabalhador	1217	290	260	452	215	163	303	562	189		
%	61	63	55	60	66	53	58	64	64		
Sig		I		i	Ij			Lm	L		
Sossegado	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sig											
Extrovertido	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sig											
Paciente	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sig											
NET - NEGATIVOS	982	199	205	391	187	124	213	507	138		
%	49	43	44	52	58	40	41	57	47		
Sig				HI	Hij			LMO	I		
Corrupto	661	121	137	268	135	75	146	346	94		
%	33	26	29	36	42	24	28	39	32		
Sig				HI	Hij			LMO	L		
Malandro	608	123	126	236	123	60	116	348	84		
%	30	27	27	31	38	19	22	39	29		
Sig				hi	HD			LMO	LM		

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo brasileiro é:	TOTAL	CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO				PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)		
		CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL	
		P	Q	R	S	T	U	
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686	
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686	
O melhor do Brasil	279	65	44	170	84	106	89	
%	14	12	17	14	13	16	13	
Sig			P					
Religioso	908	224	110	574	295	344	269	
%	45	40	41	49	46	51	39	
Sig			PQ		U	U		
Sério	346	95	45	206	110	128	108	
%	17	17	17	18	17	19	16	
Sig								
Trabalhador	1217	307	160	750	388	452	377	
%	61	55	60	64	61	67	55	
Sig			P		U	SU		
Sossegado	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sig								
Extrovertido	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sig								
Paciente	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sig								
NET - NEGATIVOS	982	278	134	570	268	362	352	
%	49	50	50	48	42	53	51	
Sig						S	S	
Corrupto	661	193	90	378	180	237	244	
%	33	34	34	32	28	35	36	
Sig						S	S	
Malandro	608	167	76	365	164	233	211	
%	30	30	29	31	26	34	31	
Sig						S	S	

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo	TOTAL	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)			
		MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1
		A	B	C	D
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252
O melhor do Brasil	279	31	105	73	38
%	14	11	14	13	15
Sig					
Religioso	908	123	330	243	131
%	45	44	45	45	52
Sig					aBc
Sério	346	41	127	94	55
%	17	15	17	17	22
Sig					Ab
Trabalhador	1217	170	446	329	166
%	61	61	60	61	66
Sig					
Sossegado	1	1	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
Sig					
Extrovertido	1	0	0	0	1
%	0	0	0	0	0
Sig					
Paciente	1	0	0	0	1
%	0	0	0	0	0
Sig					
NET - NEGATIVOS	982	148	368	247	115
%	49	53	50	46	46
Sig		Cd			
Corrupto	661	101	240	167	77
%	33	36	32	31	31
Sig					
Malandro	608	104	225	139	67
%	30	38	30	26	27
Sig		BCD	c		

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo	TOTAL	CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL			CIDADES	
		CLASSE A/ B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/ E	CIDADES COPA	CIDADES NÃO SEDE COPA
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	E	F	G	H	I
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	496	1097	409	413	1589
O melhor do Brasil	279	69	156	54	56	223
%	14	14	14	13	14	14
Sig						
Religioso	908	231	497	180	158	750
%	45	47	45	44	38	47
Sig						H
Sério	346	81	176	89	60	286
%	17	16	16	22	15	18
Sig				EF		h
Trabalhador	1217	294	680	243	216	1001
%	61	59	62	59	52	63
Sig						H
Sossegado	1	1	0	0	0	1
%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sig						
Extrovertido	1	0	1	0	1	0
%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sig						
Paciente	1	0	1	0	1	0
%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sig						
NET - NEGATIVOS	982	287	526	169	199	783
%	49	58	48	41	48	49
Sig		FG	G			
Corrupto	661	205	351	105	138	523
%	33	41	32	26	33	33
Sig		FG	G			
Malandro	608	179	322	107	124	484
%	30	36	29	26	30	30
Sig		FG				

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo brasileiro é:	TOTAL	CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO				PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)		
		CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL	
		P	Q	R	S	T	U	
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686	
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	560	266	1176	637	679	686	
O pior do Brasil	55	14	13	28	19	18	18	
%	3	2	5	2	3	3	3	
Sig			PR					
Preguiçoso	387	111	70	206	119	120	148	
%	19	20	26	18	19	18	22	
Sig			PR				t	
Alienado	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sig								
Usuário de drogas	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sig								
Viciado em bebidas alcoólicas	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sig								
Sofredor	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sig								
Burro	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sig								
Mal educado	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sig								
Desanimado	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sig								
Racista	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sig								
Perigoso	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sig								

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo	TOTAL	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)			
		MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1
		A	B	C	D
Base (Ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252
Base (Não ponderada) :	2002	277	740	541	252
O pior do Brasil	55	9	21	17	4
%	3	3	3	3	2
Sig					
Preguiçoso	387	56	135	100	55
%	19	20	18	18	22
Sig					
Alienado	1	1	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
Sig					
Usuário de drogas	1	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
Sig					
Viciado em bebidas alcoólicas	1	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
Sig					
Sofredor	2	0	0	0	1
%	0	0	0	0	0
Sig					
Burro	2	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
Sig					
Mal educado	1	0	1	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
Sig					
Desanimado	1	0	0	0	1
%	0	0	0	0	0
Sig					
Racista	1	0	0	1	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
Sig					
Perigoso	1	0	1	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
Sig					

Perfil dos entrevistados												
RESPOSTA	SEXO		IDADE					ESCOLARIDADE				
	MAS	FEM	16 A. 24	25 A. 34	35 A. 44	45 A. 54	55 E MAIS	ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR	
BASE	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439	459	469	750	324	
TOTAL DA AMOSTRA	48%	52%	18%	22%	20%	17%	22%	23%	23%	37%	16%	
Perfil dos entrevistados												
RESPOSTA	REGIÃO				CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO				PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)			
	NORTE/ OESTE	NORDESTE	SUDESTE	SUL	CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL		
BASE	308	518	882	294	560	266	1176	637	679	686		
TOTAL DA AMOSTRA	15%	26%	44%	15%	28%	13%	59%	32%	34%	34%		
Perfil dos entrevistados												
RESPOSTA	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)					CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL				CIDADES		
	MAIS DE 5	A. 5	A. 2	ATÉ 1	NÃO RES-PONDEU	CLASSE A/B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/E	CIDADES SEDE COPA	CIDADES NÃO SEDE COPA		
BASE	277	740	541	252	192	496	1097	409	413	1589		
TOTAL DA AMOSTRA	14%	37%	27%	13%	10%	25%	55%	20%	21%	79%		

P.01A) Algumas pessoas que que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. A Copa do Mundo de 2014 realizada no Brasil contribuiu de forma positiva para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	SEXO		IDADE					ESCOLARIDADE			
		MAS	FEM	16 A 24	25 A 34	35 A 44	45 A 54	55 E MAIS	ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR
BASE	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439	459	469	750	324
Discorda totalmente	16%	17%	15%	17%	16%	17%	16%	14%	14%	14%	18%	17%
Discorda	22%	22%	23%	22%	23%	22%	22%	23%	24%	22%	23%	19%
Nem concorda, nem discorda	12%	11%	14%	11%	12%	14%	13%	12%	10%	14%	12%	14%
Concorda	32%	33%	31%	33%	32%	31%	31%	32%	31%	32%	31%	34%
Concorda totalmente	14%	15%	13%	14%	16%	14%	13%	14%	13%	15%	14%	16%
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%	2%	5%	6%	8%	3%	2%	1%

P.01A) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. A Copa do Mundo de 2014 realizada no Brasil contribuiu de forma positiva para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	REGIÃO				CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO				PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)						
		NORTE/ CENTRO OESTE		SUDESTE		SUL		CAPITAL		PERIFERIA		INTERIOR		ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
BASE	2002	308	518	882	294	560	266	1176	637	679	686					
Discorda totalmente	16%	10%	16%	18%	16%	13%	18%	17%	16%	17%	14%					
Discorda	22%	26%	20%	19%	33%	19%	29%	23%	26%	22%	20%					
Nem concorda, nem discorda	12%	21%	9%	13%	6%	14%	10%	12%	12%	11%	14%					
Concorda	32%	32%	32%	33%	25%	29%	32%	33%	31%	35%	29%					
Concorda totalmente	14%	9%	19%	12%	17%	22%	11%	11%	11%	12%	20%					
Não sabe/Não respondeu	3%	2%	5%	3%	3%	2%	1%	5%	5%	3%	3%					

P.01A) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. A Copa do Mundo de 2014 realizada no Brasil contribuiu de forma positiva para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.

RESPOSTA	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)					CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL					CIDADES	
	TOTAL	MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1	CLASSE A/B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/E	COPAF	SEDE COPA	CIDADES NÃO SEDE COPA	
BASE	2002	277	740	541	252	496	1097	409	413	1589		
Discorda totalmente	16%	16%	17%	15%	14%	16%	17%	12%	10%	17%		
Discorda	22%	21%	23%	23%	23%	20%	23%	24%	17%	24%		
Nem concorda, nem discorda	12%	12%	9%	12%	14%	13%	12%	12%	17%	11%		
Concorda	32%	33%	34%	31%	31%	33%	32%	29%	30%	32%		
Concorda totalmente	14%	16%	14%	15%	12%	17%	12%	16%	23%	12%		
Não sabe/Não respondeu	3%	2%	2%	5%	6%	1%	4%	5%	2%	4%		

P.01B) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. Com manifestações nas ruas e eleições para presidente, governadores e cargos legislativos, o cenário político brasileiro de 2014 contribuiu de forma negativa para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.

RESPOSTA	SEXO		IDADE							ESCOLARIDADE		
	TOTAL	MAS	FEM	16 A 24	25 A 34	35 A 44	45 A 54	55 E MAIS	ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR
BASE	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439	459	469	750	324
Discorda totalmente	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	5%	5%	3%	4%	6%
Discorda	15%	16%	15%	13%	17%	19%	15%	12%	14%	14%	16%	18%
Nem concorda, nem discorda	16%	15%	17%	16%	16%	13%	14%	19%	15%	16%	15%	18%
Concorda	41%	41%	40%	42%	40%	40%	38%	42%	39%	45%	40%	36%
Concorda totalmente	20%	22%	18%	20%	21%	21%	25%	15%	17%	19%	23%	22%
Não sabe/Não respondeu	4%	3%	5%	4%	2%	3%	4%	8%	9%	3%	3%	1%

P.01B) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. Com manifestações nas ruas e eleições para presidente, governadores e cargos legislativos, o cenário político brasileiro de 2014 contribuiu de forma negativa para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	REGIÃO						CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO						PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)				
		NORTE/ CENTRO OESTE		NORDESTE		SUDESTE		SUL		CAPITAL		PERIFERIA		INTERIOR		ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
BASE	2002	308	518	882	294	560	266	1176	637	679	686							
Discorda totalmente	4%	4%	5%	3%	6%	6%	2%	4%	4%	3%	5%							
Discorda	15%	26%	17%	11%	15%	18%	14%	15%	19%	11%	17%							
Nem concorda, nem discorda	16%	22%	10%	18%	11%	17%	13%	16%	13%	16%	17%							
Concorda	41%	34%	45%	41%	38%	38%	53%	39%	37%	44%	40%							
Concorda totalmente	20%	11%	18%	22%	27%	20%	14%	22%	21%	21%	19%							
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	4%	3%	5%	4%	3%	2%	4%	5%	6%	3%	3%							

P.01B) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. Com manifestações nas ruas e eleições para presidente, governadores e cargos legislativos, o cenário político brasileiro de 2014 contribuiu de forma negativa para a imagem do país no resto do mundo.

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)					CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL					CIDADES	
		MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1	CLASSE A/B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/E	CIDADES SEDE COPA	CIDADES NÃO SEDE COPA			
BASE	2002	277	740	541	252	496	1097	409	413	1589			
Discorda totalmente	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	6%	4%			
Discorda	15%	18%	14%	16%	17%	13%	16%	18%	16%	15%			
Nem concorda, nem discorda	16%	14%	14%	15%	16%	19%	15%	14%	17%	15%			
Concorda	41%	33%	43%	44%	38%	37%	42%	41%	39%	41%			
Concorda totalmente	20%	29%	23%	16%	16%	26%	19%	17%	20%	20%			
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	4%	1%	2%	5%	8%	1%	4%	7%	2%	5%			

P.01C) Algumas pessoas que que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. As Olimpíadas de 2016 que serão realizadas no Rio de Janeiro vão contribuir de forma positiva para a imagem do Brasil no resto do mundo.

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	SEXO		IDADE					ESCOLARIDADE			
		MAS	FEM	16.A.24	25.A.34	35.A.44	45.A.54	55.E.MAIS	ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR
BASE	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439	459	469	750	324
Discorda totalmente	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	4%	4%	4%	6%	6%
Discorda	12%	12%	12%	10%	13%	11%	14%	11%	14%	11%	12%	10%
Nem concorda, nem discorda	19%	18%	20%	16%	20%	22%	17%	21%	18%	19%	21%	19%
Concorda	42%	42%	41%	48%	40%	42%	40%	40%	38%	44%	42%	43%
Concorda totalmente	17%	18%	16%	18%	18%	14%	18%	15%	15%	16%	17%	19%
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	5%	4%	6%	3%	3%	5%	5%	9%	10%	6%	3%	2%

P.01C) Algumas pessoas que que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. As Olimpíadas de 2016 que serão realizadas no Rio de Janeiro vão contribuir de forma positiva para a imagem do Brasil no resto do mundo.

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	REGIÃO				CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO			PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)		
		NORTE/CENTRO OESTE	NORDESTE	SUDESTE	SUL	CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
BASE	2002	308	518	882	294	560	266	1176	637	679	686
Discorda totalmente	5%	5%	5%	5%	8%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Discorda	12%	15%	9%	11%	16%	11%	12%	12%	14%	9%	12%
Nem concorda, nem discorda	19%	28%	12%	23%	13%	22%	14%	19%	20%	18%	20%
Concorda	42%	38%	46%	43%	32%	40%	48%	41%	36%	47%	41%
Concorda totalmente	17%	10%	21%	14%	25%	19%	15%	16%	16%	17%	17%
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	3%	5%	6%	8%	4%	4%

P.01C) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. As Olimpíadas de 2016 que serão realizadas no Rio de Janeiro vão contribuir de forma positiva para a imagem do Brasil no resto do mundo.

RESPOSTA	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)					CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL					CIDADES	
	TOTAL	MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1	CLASSE A/B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/E	CLASSE D/E	COPPA	SEDE	CIDADES NÃO SEDE COPPA
BASE	2002	277	740	541	252	496	1097	409		413		1589
Discorda totalmente	5%	7%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	3%		5%		5%
Discorda	12%	10%	14%	10%	10%	10%	13%	11%		11%		12%
Nem concorda, nem discorda	19%	20%	19%	17%	14%	19%	20%	18%		24%		18%
Concorda	42%	40%	41%	45%	42%	44%	40%	43%		39%		42%
Concorda totalmente	17%	21%	18%	17%	17%	19%	16%	17%		19%		16%
Não sabe/Não respondeu	5%	2%	3%	6%	11%	3%	5%	9%		2%		6%

P.01D) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. O Brasil é um país moderno e competente.

RESPOSTA	SEXO			IDADE					ESCOLARIDADE			
	TOTAL	MAS	FEM	16 A 24	25 A 34	35 A 44	45 A 54	55 E MAIS	ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR
BASE	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439	459	469	750	324
Discorda totalmente	6%	8%	5%	7%	9%	7%	5%	4%	3%	6%	7%	10%
Discorda	19%	19%	18%	23%	21%	20%	17%	13%	11%	16%	23%	23%
Nem concorda, nem discorda	20%	19%	21%	21%	20%	19%	19%	22%	18%	20%	20%	24%
Concorda	38%	37%	38%	34%	35%	37%	43%	39%	44%	39%	36%	31%
Concorda totalmente	14%	15%	14%	12%	14%	15%	14%	17%	18%	17%	12%	11%
Não sabe/Não respondeu	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	5%	6%	3%	2%	1%

P.01D) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. O Brasil é um país moderno e competente.

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	REGIÃO						CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO				PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)						
		NORTE/ CENTRO		NORDESTE		SUDESTE		SUL		CAPITAL		PERIFERIA		INTERIOR		ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
		OESTE																
BASE	2002	308	518	882	294	560	266	1176	637	679	686							
Discorda totalmente	6%	5%	7%	4%	12%	7%	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Discorda	19%	22%	17%	16%	23%	20%	15%	19%	19%	18%	19%	19%	19%	18%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Nem concorda, nem discorda	20%	26%	14%	23%	15%	18%	19%	21%	19%	21%	20%	19%	21%	21%	19%	20%	20%	20%
Concorda	38%	31%	38%	40%	36%	37%	45%	36%	36%	37%	38%	45%	36%	39%	36%	38%	38%	38%
Concorda totalmente	14%	12%	19%	14%	12%	16%	13%	14%	15%	14%	14%	13%	14%	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	3%	3%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%

P.01D) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. O Brasil é um país moderno e competente.

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)							CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL								
		MAIS DE 5		MAIS DE 2 A 5		MAIS DE 1 A 2		ATÉ 1	CLASSE A/B		CLASSE C		CLASSE D/E		CIDADES SEDE	CIDADES NÃO SEDE	
BASE	2002	277	740	541	252	496	1097	409	413	1589							
Discorda totalmente	6%	9%	8%	5%	4%	7%	7%	2%	7%	6%	7%	2%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
Discorda	19%	22%	19%	16%	20%	21%	19%	15%	18%	19%	19%	15%	18%	18%	19%	19%	19%
Nem concorda, nem discorda	20%	24%	19%	18%	12%	23%	20%	17%	21%	20%	17%	17%	21%	21%	20%	20%	20%
Concorda	38%	33%	39%	40%	38%	35%	37%	42%	36%	38%	42%	37%	36%	36%	38%	38%	38%
Concorda totalmente	14%	10%	14%	17%	20%	13%	14%	18%	17%	14%	18%	14%	17%	17%	14%	14%	14%
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	3%	1%	2%	4%	6%	1%	2%	6%	1%	2%	6%	2%	1%	1%	3%	3%	3%

P.01E) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade natural e de natureza exuberante.

RESPOSTA	SEXO		IDADE					ESCOLARIDADE				
	TOTAL	MAS	FEM	16.A.24	25.A.34	35.A.44	45.A.54	55 E MAIS	ATE 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR
BASE	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439	459	469	750	324
Discorda totalmente	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%
Discorda	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Nem concorda, nem discorda	12%	13%	12%	13%	12%	13%	12%	11%	11%	11%	14%	11%
Concorda	45%	45%	45%	43%	43%	45%	46%	47%	47%	51%	43%	39%
Concorda totalmente	33%	32%	33%	34%	35%	31%	33%	31%	28%	30%	33%	41%
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	5%	6%	2%	3%	1%

P.01E) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade natural e de natureza exuberante.

RESPOSTA	REGIÃO			CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO			PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)				
	TOTAL	NORTE/ CENTRO OESTE	NORDESTE	SUDESTE	SUL	CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
BASE	2002	308	518	882	294	560	266	1176	637	679	686
Discorda totalmente	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%
Discorda	5%	5%	4%	6%	4%	6%	4%	5%	6%	3%	6%
Nem concorda, nem discorda	12%	16%	8%	15%	7%	14%	13%	11%	10%	10%	15%
Concorda	45%	51%	45%	44%	44%	41%	50%	46%	46%	47%	42%
Concorda totalmente	33%	23%	36%	31%	40%	34%	31%	32%	31%	35%	31%
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	3%	3%	6%	2%	1%	2%	2%	4%	5%	2%	2%

P.01E) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade natural e de natureza exuberante.

RESPOSTA	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)					CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL					CIDADES	
	TOTAL	MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1	CLASSE A/B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/E	CIDADES SEDE COPA	CIDADES SEDE SEDE COPA		
BASE	2002	277	740	541	252	496	1097	409	413	1589		
Discorda totalmente	2%	5%	2%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	5%	1%		
Discorda	5%	4%	6%	4%	6%	2%	7%	6%	7%	5%		
Nem concorda, nem discorda	12%	15%	12%	9%	8%	15%	12%	9%	16%	11%		
Concorda	45%	38%	47%	47%	50%	42%	45%	49%	37%	47%		
Concorda totalmente	33%	38%	31%	35%	29%	38%	32%	29%	33%	32%		
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	3%	1%	2%	4%	6%	1%	3%	6%	1%	3%		

P.01F) Algumas pessoas que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade cultural, onde se vive intensamente.

RESPOSTA	SEXO		IDADE					ESCOLARIDADE			
	TOTAL	MAS	FEM	16 A 24	25 A 34	35 A 44	45 A 54	55 E MAIS	ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	SUPERIOR
BASE	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439	459	469	750
Discorda totalmente	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Discorda	8%	8%	9%	8%	10%	7%	9%	6%	5%	7%	11%
Nem concorda, nem discorda	16%	16%	15%	13%	16%	16%	15%	18%	14%	16%	16%
Concorda	46%	46%	45%	49%	42%	47%	47%	45%	50%	47%	45%
Concorda totalmente	25%	26%	24%	26%	28%	24%	23%	23%	23%	26%	23%
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	5%	6%	3%	2%

P.01F) Algumas pessoas que que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade cultural, onde se vive intensamente.

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	REGIÃO					CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO				PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)		
		NORTE/CENTRO		SUDESTE	SUL	CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL	CIDADES	
		OESTE	NORDESTE									CIDADES SEDE	CIDADES NÃO SEDE
BASE	2002	308	518	882	294	560	266	1176	637	679	686		
Discorda totalmente	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%		
Discorda	8%	10%	4%	8%	12%	10%	9%	7%	9%	6%	9%		
Nem concorda, nem discorda	16%	21%	9%	19%	11%	17%	14%	15%	15%	14%	19%		
Concorda	46%	43%	49%	47%	40%	41%	54%	47%	44%	51%	43%		
Concorda totalmente	25%	21%	30%	21%	32%	27%	20%	25%	25%	25%	24%		
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	3%	3%	6%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	5%	2%	2%		

P.01F) Algumas pessoas que que já foram entrevistadas por uma empresa parceira da ABEP disseram algumas frases sobre o Brasil e, com base neste cartão, nós gostaríamos de saber se você concorda ou não com cada uma delas. O Brasil é um país de grande diversidade cultural, onde se vive intensamente.

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	RENDA FAMILIAR (EM SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS)					CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL				CIDADES	
		MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2 A 5	MAIS DE 1 A 2	ATÉ 1	CLASSE A/ B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/ E	CIDADES SEDE COPA	CIDADES NÃO SEDE COPA	CIDADES	
											CIDADES SEDE	CIDADES NÃO SEDE
BASE	2002	277	740	541	252	496	1097	409	413	1589		
Discorda totalmente	2%	4%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%	2%		
Discorda	8%	11%	9%	5%	6%	8%	10%	4%	10%	8%		
Nem concorda, nem discorda	16%	16%	17%	13%	9%	17%	16%	11%	21%	14%		
Concorda	46%	41%	45%	50%	53%	43%	45%	52%	38%	48%		
Concorda totalmente	25%	26%	25%	26%	25%	27%	24%	25%	26%	24%		
Não sabe/ Não respondeu	3%	1%	2%	4%	6%	1%	3%	6%	1%	4%		

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo brasileiro é:

RESPOSTA	SEXO		IDADE							ESCOLARIDADE		
	TOTAL	MAS	FEM	16 A 24	25 A 34	35 A 44	45 A 54	55 E MAIS	ATÉ 4ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	5ª A 8ª SÉRIE DO FUND.	ENS. MÉDIO	SUPERIOR
	2002	957	1045	358	447	408	350	439	439	459	469	750
NET - POSITIVOS	99%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%	99%	98%	99%	98%
Alegre	74%	75%	74%	75%	73%	73%	79%	79%	77%	74%	73%	76%
Bonito	43%	41%	45%	43%	42%	43%	42%	44%	46%	39%	41%	47%
Competente	32%	32%	31%	31%	34%	34%	34%	29%	33%	30%	31%	35%
Cordial	25%	25%	25%	24%	28%	28%	26%	27%	24%	23%	23%	35%
Educado	33%	33%	32%	33%	36%	36%	34%	28%	33%	32%	32%	34%
Festivo	51%	49%	54%	52%	53%	53%	51%	47%	44%	49%	54%	59%
Hospitaleiro	51%	52%	50%	48%	53%	53%	53%	54%	48%	49%	49%	63%
Intenso	14%	14%	15%	15%	15%	15%	13%	13%	15%	12%	13%	21%
Moderno	19%	17%	21%	19%	20%	20%	19%	16%	18%	18%	19%	21%
O maior do Brasil	140%	140%	140%	130%	140%	150%	120%	150%	140%	150%	130%	140%

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo brasileiro é:

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	REGIÃO				CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO			PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)		
		NORTE/ CENTRO OESTE	NORDESTE	SUDESTE	SUL	CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
BASE	2002	308	518	882	294	560	266	1176	637	679	686
NET - POSITIVOS	99%	99%	99%	98%	98%	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%	98%
Alegre	74%	78%	71%	76%	71%	69%	71%	78%	76%	77%	71%
Bonito	43%	43%	41%	48%	32%	40%	34%	46%	45%	44%	40%
Competente	32%	23%	31%	36%	27%	32%	26%	33%	31%	34%	30%
Cordial	25%	16%	19%	32%	25%	26%	27%	25%	22%	28%	25%
Educado	33%	30%	26%	39%	29%	24%	29%	37%	35%	35%	27%
Festivo	51%	45%	43%	58%	51%	46%	49%	55%	49%	58%	46%
Hospitaleiro	51%	47%	46%	57%	59%	49%	56%	51%	57%	53%	47%

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo brasileiro é:

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	REGIÃO						CONDIÇÃO DO MUNICÍPIO				PORTE DO MUNICÍPIO (EM NÚMERO DE HABITANTES)				
		NORTE/CENTRO		SUDESTE		SUL		CAPITAL		PERIFERIA		INTERIOR		ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL
		OESTE	NORDESTE	SUDESTE	SUL	CAPITAL	PERIFERIA	INTERIOR	ATÉ 50 MIL	MAIS DE 50 A 500 MIL	MAIS DE 500 MIL					
BASE	2002	308	518	882	294	560	266	1176	637	679	686					
Extrovertido	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Paciente	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
NET - NEGATIVOS	49%	40%	41%	57%	50%	48%	50%	42%	42%	53%	51%					
Corrupto	33%	24%	28%	39%	34%	32%	34%	32%	28%	35%	36%					
Malandro	30%	19%	22%	39%	30%	31%	29%	31%	26%	34%	31%					
O pior do Brasil	3%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%	5%	2%	3%	3%	3%					
Preguiçoso	19%	14%	21%	22%	20%	18%	26%	18%	19%	18%	22%					
-Alienado	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Usuário de drogas	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Viciado em bebidas alcoólicas	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Sofredor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Burro	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Mal educado	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Desanimado	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Racista	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Petigoso	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					

P.02) Vou te mostrar uma lista de características e gostaria que você me dissesse quais delas descrevem o povo brasileiro. Então, você acha que o povo brasileiro é:

RESPOSTA	TOTAL	MÍNIMOS					CRITÉRIO ECONÔMICO BRASIL					CIDADES	
		MAIS DE 5	MAIS DE 2	MAIS DE 1		ATÉ 1	CLASSE A/B	CLASSE C	CLASSE D/E	CIDADES SEDE COPA	CIDADES NÃO SEDE COPA		
				A 5	A 2							A 1	
BASE	2002	277	740	541	252	496	1097	409	413	1589			
NET - POSITIVOS	99%	97%	99%	99%	99%	97%	99%	99%	98%	99%			
Alegre	74%	77%	75%	74%	74%	76%	74%	73%	65%	77%			
Borrão	43%	48%	42%	44%	38%	46%	40%	45%	36%	45%			
Competente	32%	29%	34%	30%	35%	33%	30%	33%	30%	32%			
Cordial	25%	28%	27%	23%	19%	30%	24%	22%	26%	25%			
Educação	33%	33%	34%	30%	31%	37%	31%	31%	22%	35%			
Festivo	51%	62%	53%	50%	42%	56%	51%	47%	44%	53%			
Hospitaleiro	51%	56%	55%	48%	46%	54%	52%	44%	46%	52%			

