

## E\*vibes - Brazil and the FIFA Men's World Cup

I would like to show a video in German, because I didn't know if everybody was able to speak or understand English. This is a part of a festival in Berlin at the university. This guy, as I understood, is from Brazil but he is speaking German. He makes an introduction about what is going on in Brazil about the FIFA World Cup and in general, the protests. You probably know, last summer there were huge protests spreading through all Brazil. I will start with this video and then I will continue with my notes.

---

[Video: Was passiert in Brasilien? | O que aconteceu no Brasil?  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aO1ONaSSPTE>

*Dieses Jahr hat Brasilien erlebt, was wir seit mehr als 20 Jahren nicht mehr gesehen haben. Eine Volksmasse ist auf die Strasse gegangen, um mehr Rechte zu fordern. Wer das Land nicht so gut kennt, kann sich fragen, warum beklagen sich die Brasilianer so viel? Es gibt keine Krise dort. Das Land ist wirtschaftlich erfolgreich und bekommt viele Investitionen aus der ganzen Welt. Brasilien will die Weltmeisterschaft 2014 und die Olympiade 2016 ausrichten. Eine große Menge des Volkes ist von Armut zur neuen Mittelschicht während der Luma und Dilma-Regierung aufgestiegen. Warum sind dann die Brasilianer so unzufrieden? In Brasilien ist der Schein immer wichtiger als der Inhalt. Dieses Jahr haben wir gefordert, dass die Masken abgeschafft werden. Nicht die Masken, die wir Demonstranten benutzen, denn diese sind notwendig um zu atmen, wegen dem Pfefferspray und Tränengas, die die Polizei so oft auf uns wirft, sondern die Masken unserer Demokratie. Dieses Jahr wurde es wahr, dass Brasilien noch weit entfernt von einer Demokratie ist. Die neue Mittelschicht ist so groß geworden, nur weil die Regierung die Kriterien geändert hat. Heute wird zur Mittelschicht gezählt, eine Familie die 291 Real pro Person, pro Monat verdienen. Das sind Leute, die mit 92 Euro pro Monat überleben. Die Weltmeisterschaft und die Olympiade sind als Ausrede benutzt worden, die Armen weg von der Stadt zu schicken. Tausende Familien sind aus ihren Häusern vertrieben worden, ohne eine zufriedenstellende Alternative, um Platz für Parkplätze und Autobahnen zu schaffen. Dazu kommt noch ein wichtiger Grund, warum wir auf die Straßen gegangen sind: Die Städte wurden mit öffentlichen Geldern renoviert und an private Firmen vergeben, zufällig die Firmen, die am meisten Geld für die Wahlwerbung der Bürgermeister, Gouverneure und Präsidenten gegeben haben. Die Preise der Tickets sind jetzt so hoch, dass das Volk kaum Karten kaufen kann. In der Eröffnung des Confederation Cups war kein schwarzhäutiger Mensch in der Tribüne zu sehen. Das in einem Land in dem die Mehrheit schwarzhäutig ist. Wir dürfen natürlich die Sicherheit nicht vergessen. Mit so vielen sozialen Problemen ist Brasilien ein gefährliches Land. Aber was wäre die Lösung dafür? Die Favelas haben die **Unidade de Polícia Pacificadora** (portugiesisch für Befriedende Polizeieinheit) bekommen. Aber man kann sie auch nennen „Unidades de Polícia Passa-e-Fica-A-Dor“. In Brasilien ist ein Bauarbeiter verschwunden. „Wo ist Amarildo?“ Haben wir auf den Straßen gefragt. Es wurde herausgefunden, dass Amarildo von Polizisten gefoltert und tot geschlagen, in einem Zimmer mit der UPP von Brasilien, die größte und überwachteste Favelas Rios. Das war nicht der einzige Fall. Jährlich sind Tausende Amarildos durch die Hände dieser militärischen Polizei verschwunden. Das Regierungssystem ist eines der größten Gründe der Demonstrationen. Man bezahlt zu viel, um zu wenig zu bekommen. Bus, U-Bahn und Sphäre sind von Mafias kontrolliert. Die Mafias, die sehr enge Verbindungen zu Politikern haben. Es gibt Leute, die jeden Tag mehr als 4 Stunden auf dem Weg von zu Hause zur Arbeit verbringen. Die WM und die Olympischen Spiele werden in Brasilien stattfinden, aber das brasilianische Volk wurde nicht eingeweiht. Die Armut muss jetzt versteckt werden und die Menschenrechte haben da keinen Platz. Ich könnte noch viele Gründe für die Demo sagen, also wenig Geld für die Schulen, für öffentliche Krankenhäuser, der Kampf gegen Homophobie, die überfüllten Gefängnisse, die Korruption, der Bau des Wasserkraftwerks in der Belo-Monte und die Missachtung der Natur. Auf den Straßen wurden wir von der militärischen Polizei*

---

*empfangen, die Antwort unserer Politiker war ganz klar. Polizei statt Politik. Dilma hat Bürgermeister und Gouverneuren schon angeboten, dass die Armee nächstes Jahr bei den Demos einschreiten wird. Der Schrei, den man dieses Jahr am meisten gehört hat, war „Não vai ter Copa“ („Es wird keine Weltmeisterschaft geben“) Wegen dieses Schreis sind unsere Politiker und unsere Medien ängstlich. Es geht um eine Sache, die ihnen sehr lieb ist: das Geld. Aber „Não vai ter Copa“ ist mehr als das. 2013 sollte das Jahr des Confederation Cup sein. Es wird aber als das Jahr der Demonstrationen für immer in die Erinnerung eingehen. Das Volk hat die Hauptrolle der Gegenwart an sich gerissen und wird weiter schreien „Não vai ter Copa“. Es kann sein dass 2014 die Fußballspiele in Brasilien stattfinden. Es ist eigentlich egal. Mit oder ohne Weltmeisterschaft ist 2014, wie 2013 ein Jahr, wo wir selbst unsere Geschichte schreiben werden. Wir werden sehen, wie die brasilianischen Medien die Demos gezeigt haben. Das sind die gleichen Medien, die die zwanzig Jahre lange Militärdiktatur unterstützt haben. Alle Wörter, die sie gesagt haben, sind Synonyme für eine Sache: Den Versuch die Gewalt der Polizei zu rechtfertigen und nicht in Frage zu stellen.*  
[Video]

---

I don't know how much you know about football and FIFA, which stands for Fédération Internationale de Football Association. Probably you would know that this organisation is responsible for the creation of the football laws. This organisation keeps these laws running. It watches if someone crosses it and punishes this crossing of the laws. It's an organisation which should be super moral and highly trustable. I will try to explain that it is not. It is responsible for many suffering and many violation of human rights and civil liberties.

[shows a picture] This is the company of FIFA World Cup 2014.

[shows a picture] This is a propagation poster of Coca Cola, one of the main sponsors of the World Cup. This picture, among others, is introducing Brazilian people as happy and proud to host FIFA World Cup in 2014. This is not exactly true. There is a lot of critic towards the World Cup, as the guy in the video already said: The government subsidise all these preparations and buildings of the stadiums. It will subsidise by 30.000.000 USD in total, which is a huge sum of money.

[shows a picture] Here you will see Sepp Blatter, who is the present president of FIFA. He is introducing Brazil as the hosting country of these years' World Cup. How the guy in the video and previous videos said, these huge amount of money is spent by the Brazilian government for preparation of FIFA World Cup though there is a not well working medical service system, education system, public transportation system. This is a big problem mainly in big cities as Sao Paulo or Rio de Janeiro.

For example, we can see in South African Republic, which hosted FIFA World Cup in 2010, that is not true what FIFA officials or governmental officials try to introduce to the general public, which is everybody, all people in the country will be enriched by hosting this event. That is not exactly true as well. In South African Republic, in Cape Town, there is this Stadium, which is called 'White Elephant' by people of Cape Town. The story around the stadium, which is pretty illustrative, is that there was a stadium already staying in Cape Town, which could have been used for FIFA World Cup. It was rejected by FIFA. The reason was that it was surrounded by poor neighbourhoods. FIFA said they couldn't have used that stadium. They had to build a new one by the government's money. It should be near the Atlantic Ocean with nice sightseeing around. It was built. Now the problem with this stadium is that it can't be used for any sports event, because it is so huge. It can't host any league of South African Republic. It just doesn't have such a big event. It is maintained by tens and tens millions of USD every year and it can't be used effectively. That's the story we can see in South African Republic.

[shows picture] In Brazil, here you see a map of Brazil and the cities, which will host the World Cup.

[shows picture] Here you see the selection of stadiums, which are rarely build in these cities. In most of the cases it was on the greenland. There was previously no stadium.

[shows a picture] This one is an exception. It is the Maracanã –Stadium. if you know something about football, you will probably know the stadium. It was built in 1950 for the first World Cup, which was hosted by Brazil.

I will now speak about the problems, which are hidden behind the nice mask of a luxury stadium and infrastructure. One of them is that (construction) workers' rights are not really well kept. Right now in Brazil there is a problem that they just can't really catch the date. They are really late with delivering the stadiums. Even before there was a lot of rush with building the stadiums to have them in time. It costs really bad accidents like in Sao Paolo at the Corinthians Stadium. There was a building crane, which collapsed and killed two workers. At the end of March in the same stadium there was another accident, where there died another worker because of seats collapsing. By now there are 9 workers, who died by construction works. When we skip some thousands and thousands of kilometres, now in Katar they are preparing for World Cup in 2022, too. By now there died about 1200 workers, who work in slave conditions without any water, with just really short breaks for food. They are housed in really bad conditions. We can say it is because of backwardness of Brazil or Katar, but I will present in some minutes that it is not exactly like that. The first problem is no limitation of workers' rights. Another problem is a huge amount of eviction. Probably you saw some Brazilian film about the environment of Favelas, which are Brazilian slums. There is a huge amount of Favelas in big cities like Sao Paolo, Rio de Janeiro or bigger cities. In Brazil there exists a big housing problem, a housing crises. Houses are not available for a lot of people, even for working people. With this World Cup there are massive evictions of these Favelas. It is done for purpose of clear the construction sites for stadiums, parking spaces and hotels. For all this infrastructure. But probably it's also done for clearing these areas around the stadiums to have it nice and beautiful, with no poor people or people of colour. It's done in a real arrogant way. I heard from some documentaries and some people, who are activists in this that normally some officer comes and makes signs on the house. It looks like this. [shows a picture] 3 letters and some number. This officer doesn't inform people, who live in the house. These people are informed, that in some days they should just move out. In two days, or one week or some amount of time or heavy machines will come and destroy the house with their things or people in it. For example, old people who cannot really move. It is brutal and violating basic human rights. They estimate that there are over 250.000 people evicted from their house.

[shows a picture] Here you can see a centre of the native culture. The stadium there is Maracanã and the centre of native culture is down there in the left corner. It was a famous case of eviction. It was quartered by native people of Brazil for 40 years. It was spotted for clear the sight from these native trouble makers. It was well covered by mainstream media. It is just the top of the much bigger problem, which is the eviction of housing.

[shows a picture] This picture illustrates how the police is preparing for the protests because, of course, there is a lot of opposition against these police actions, eviction of houses, quarters and so on. These are military police guys, who are preparing themselves as good as they can for opposing this protest. It is a prestige thing for the Brazilian state to show that they can host this top sport event.

[shows a picture] I wanted to show this picture because the guy in the video talked about the Unidade de Polícia Pacificadora. They are more military than police. They go into these Favelas to pacificate people. Favelas are connected with drug traffic.

[shows a picture] This is the mainstream picture. The problem is much more complex: The police is not well paid in brazil. So the police always cooperate with top drug traffic-allies, with people who get the most money from drug selling. Now, because they try to create the image, that they can deal with all violence and crime problems in the whole country, they go into Favelas. But two days in advance they announce it in local newspapers. Of course the

mafia goes to some other Favela. They disappear for one week and then they come back. This military police humiliate normal inhabitants of Favelas and then they try to intimidate and pacificate them.

[shows a picture] This picture is from Favela Rocinha in Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro is well known for its Favelas because there are spread in the whole city. In Sao Paulo it is a different situation because the Favelas are at the edge of the town. In Rio de Janeiro there are Favelas mixed with normal city fabric, so they focus on their anti-favela-operation because they need to create the feeling of safety for all the football fans, which will come from abroad. They also want to destroy the resistance of the people there. I mentioned Favela do Maré because it was also occupied last week. Last week was also evicted an other favela. There was shooting and one teenage guy died because of it. There are a lot of military police operations in those favelas by now and probably it is connected to the World Cup and also to the Olympic Games, which will take place in two years.

I would like to emphasize that it may seem, that the things, I talked about, are connected to Brazil as a young democracy; it doesn't have this democratic history like Europe has or something like that. It is not like that at all. There exists one book and also documentaries made by Andrew Jennings, who is a British investigative journalist. He found out that there exists a list of requirements, which FIFA gives to sign to every country, which candidates to host World Cup. On these requirements there is 'limitation of (construction) workers' rights'. There is 'establishing special courts', 'special security arrangements during the FIFA World Cup'. There is 'establishing special zones'. Special zones mean that 200 km around the stadiums it is prohibited to sell anything. You can't sell anything if you are not an official sponsor of FIFA. If they speak of enrichment of everyone it is not really true, because in Brazil there is this strong tradition of street sellers. It is really connected to football. They sell food and propagation stuff connected to the football match. They destroy this small business. In the special zone there will be strict security regime. This is one requirement of FIFA. Another requirement is no taxes for FIFA and its sponsors. It is about business and big money. It is not about football so much. This list of requirements shows openly that FIFA is this mega cooperation which pushes through a lot in not so much democratic developed countries or countries, where it is possible to really do all these rough things without big problems.

It is not surprising that people in Brazil decided to protest. Even last summer there was this big protest all over the country. It started in Sao Paulo as a protest against rising of transportation fees. Really quickly it went to many different topics, starting with this Anti-FIFA-World Cup ending by anticorruption. They were pointing against many problems, which Brazil is challenging with.

[shows pictures] These pictures are from protests, which were held on the beginning of this year in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Actually it was held in places I showed, where there happen the FIFA World Cup. In Rio and Sao Paulo there were the biggest from all these cities. There was also vandalism.

[shows a picture] This picture is from Sao Paulo again. It is from the centre of the city. Demonstrations aren't always protesting against FIFA World Cup. This event was called Copa Rebelde, which means Rebel Cup. It was a cup of social movements placed in the centre of Sao Paulo against gentrification. There were some buildings, which were destroyed to create a place for some development programs.

[shows a picture] This is from here, from Germany, from Köln. There is this Carnival in February, probably you know about it. This is one of the cars in there. Rousseff is the president of Brazil.

(shows a picture) I would like to end with this picture because it is some kind of my motivation for my presentation here. Maybe it appears to you that we can also support people in Brazil because probably there will be huge protests against FIFA World Cup at the time of the World Cup, which starts at the 12<sup>th</sup> of June and lasts until the 13<sup>th</sup> of July.

Probably there will be many death people, many injured people. Andre Prius, who is the Security Chancellor of FIFA and who is also the ex-vice chief of Cape Towns Police or South African Police, said, I will quote him, because it is beautiful: *"If crowds get violent, do you think a water cannon is going to disperse them? You have to disperse them. A rubber bullet is a low level of action. It hurts, but what are police going to do? Use a pea-shooter? Or water cannons? It doesn't work up to a point."* He said it in December for Irish Times. We can literally expect those tough police actions against the protests. It is not just about showing solidarity to the protester in Brazil, which is really important. But when you see FIFA World Cup or even Olympic Games, it is the same story, you can see this kind of process: it is a normal process of an capitalistic system, but it is more intense at a smaller place. It intensely shows, how it can change whole regions. There is massive gentrification, massive security surveillance, massive colonialization for profit on certain spheres. It can be football but it also can be something else. It can be sports in general for example Olympic Games.

Germany once ruled. You hosted the FIFA World Cup in 2006, probably some people still remember how it changed Germany. But this lack with German people is, that here FIFA has no power to push or profit so much. FIFA expects profit from this year's World Cup in the amount of 5 billion USD this year. This is a huge amount of money. In South Africa they profited 631 Mio. USD, just. This year will be much more. FIFA really behaves like a big corporation even with this inner scandals. Andre Jennings revealed about corruption inside FIFA, about scandals selling tickets to the black-market etc. I won't speak much about it, because if you want, you can see these documentaries on YouTube.

Protests against FIFA World Cup are really good. It is all the time the same story and it is easy connect it to fights we are beating against gentrification. This is what I wanted to say.

[shows a video]

In August there will be in Stuttgart an alternative World Cup of football. It is like a nice alternative football event. It gathers football teams from all over the world and it will be in Diensbach, 100 km out of Stuttgart in direction of Schwäbisch Hall. They are open to accept new teams. When you are interested in FIFA World Cup and Brazilian events there are nice articles on [hardly understandable] about the construction of stadiums with effects on daily life of Brazilian people. Then there is the side "dontplaythegame.org". It seems good to me but I am not sure who is behind it, who created this side and for which purposes.

#### **AUDIENCE01: Are you planning anything in Czech Republic?**

I think so. We have a Brazilian minority in there. I think in cooperation with them we are going to do something. The first international day of solidarity with the protests is already on 15<sup>th</sup> of May. I am not sure, if on 15<sup>th</sup> of May you already do something. In June, I am pretty sure, we will do something. For people from an anarchist movement this theme is not really interesting, because it is so far away. We have our own problems: anti-roma-actions, repressions against homosexual people, repression against quarters, a lot of stuff. I don't know how to explain them, that it is global. There are principals, which are really global, so we should do something about it. Ok, for me it is a little bit personal, I was in Sao Paolo for three months. I met people who are really active against the world cup. They are active in supporting people from Favelas. They are active in many ways. So I am afraid about what will happen during the protest in June and July. How you saw in this video, the police is captured by itself. It was established during the military dictatorship. Even in Brazil they have democracy now, the military still exists like before. It has a lot of autonomy. It just goes to Favelas, kills a lot of people, for example not so much important people in drug traffic, because they need to have some results of challenging drug traffic. They don't need to tell or explain anyone why they killed this people. They don't need to explain nothing. They have their own courts. When you are arrested, a police officer decides what is going to happen with you, autonomously. And their behaviour on demonstration is terrible.

**AUDIENCE02: It is a little bit difficult to judge the police. I am from Brazil. I want to explain it. Every time you see a cop, you just cross the street. The last person, you**

want to meet in your daily life, is a cop, because a cop means trouble. But I think these people are under bad pressure. These people are not well educated, they have mainly high school. They start there and won't go so much on. They don't earn so much money, they probably earn about 1000 Euro a month or even less. They are a subject, they are actually vulnerable for these kind of things. For them it is like that, they get paid and they have to do it. They have to fight against their own Brazilian people. If you don't have this kind of education, if you earn so bad although you have family and children, what do you expect from these people? What do you expect from corruption? Of course they will be corrupt. If you compare it here with Germany it is different. But when I came here, I realised the police act in a democratic system. There are there to keep the law. But in Brazil even that doesn't work. In Brazil it is worse. What should we expect? It is a problem that is inside the whole country, the culture. It must change from all that and that is difficult.

I think that FIFA choose Brazil because what is possible there. Sure, everybody has its job like military police. But I saw videos where the cops, the individuals were asked by the guy of the camera: *"I didn't do nothing. Why did you beat me?"* And the cop said *"Because I can and I want."* I won't excuse people behaving like this.

**AUDIENCE02:** I realise in Germany there also are conflicts, it takes a long long, long time. They are very calm, they try to behave as peacefully as much as they can. In Brazil the first thing they do is beat you and then they ask *"What do you want?"*

**PUBLIKUM03:** I am also from Brazil, here I was also scared of police. I had fear when I went down the street and the police came. But I realised, they are not from Brazil. The problem is not the policemen as itself. It is the cooperation, the institution of the military police. Why? Because the military police is very well prepared, they are very well prepared for war. During the military dictatorship they were well prepared for taking people, who were protesting and trying to finish that dictatorship. They killed them all. And that time there was some communism, so they wanted war. They do exactly the same, what they do now. The communists are killed. They continue to do the same. They are prepared to torture people until now. In Brazil we are not against police men, the police men, who has no other job. We are against the cooperation, against the institution. The question is, do we need a military police? We have already a police, we have already an other kind of institution that can't do anything it want to do. but they don't do what they want. They have another way of acting during protests. Why do they need the military police? Why do they need the shadow of the dictatorship?

I know there is this militarisation of Brazilian police like in Sao Paolo. As I understood from my anarchist friends from Brazil it is nice for the government to have this military police. They are keeping poor people in silence. There is a huge amount of poor people who would rage against many things. They suffer really badly for the housing crisis or poverty in general. The military police is good to keep them scared. That's why this democratic government keeps the military police. I have this view through the eyes of my anarchistic friends from Brazil. I am sure you two have an other.

**AUDIENCE03:** Military Police in Brazil is very related to drug traffic. They exist, not just for that but it is a big part of it, to fight against it. It seems like war in the Favela. They come with big weapons and warning shoots. This is a war against no one. All of this is just against traffic. With this militarisation of Brazilian police they try to decrease the number of violence against this people. There is not such a problem and they create a problem. Favela is related to traffic, and traffic is related to fear and they also receive money from people the traffic. They are enemies and friends.

I have another video. One is exactly about this. It is about how drug trafficker prepare themselves for FIFA World Cup. There you can see those forced hands.

---

[Video: Traficantes na maior operação de drogas da Copa Do Mundo!]

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

*Brazils sports minister has been forced to deny reports that criminal gangs will be able to have a field at next summers World Cup. 500,000 tourists who are expected to visit Brazil and the tournament with an estimated 5,000 British among them. And the gangs who haunt Rio de Janeiros slums are planning their biggest drug operations ever to cash in. Will the country's security forces be able to win their war against the druglords? Guillermo Galdos has this exclusive report from Rio:*

*There are two sides of Rio de Janeiro, and the Brazilian authorities are determined that this will be the one seen by the thousands of British fans at the World Cup next year.*

*But I wanted to see the other side.*

**“- Put the camera down! Hide the camera!”**

*Authorities have been busy pushing out gangs from these slums or favelas. Police say, they now control these streets. But the reality is different.*

*Here too, they are getting ready for the World Cup. Everybody wants a piece of the action.*

**“- Good willing, the World Cup will help us sell lots of kilos every day. This is only the beginning.”**

*Under the noses of the police a drug factory. Take pure cocaine, mix half-a-half with baking powder.*

**“- For one kilo of cocaine how much baking powder do you put?**

**- 15 tins of baking powder.”**

*Well Mix*

**“- Is it mixed cocaine?**

**- Yes, it is mixed now.”**

*Then add the secret ingredient.*

**“-Adrenaline?**

**-Adrenaline!”**

*And that is the recipe for one of the biggest businesses in Rio. With its own private army to protect this multi-million dollar operation.*

**“-...two unknown cars are approaching from the north ...**

**-These guys sell 2 kg of cocaine a day, and next year for the World Cup, they expect to double that.”**

*It took us weeks of talking to the gangs before we were allowed to film here.*

**“The police are cowards, they only come here when the streets are full of people. I would like to see them coming at night, they will hear a lot of gunfire, a lot of gunfire!”**

*Up until a few months ago there were big gun battles between the police and the gangs. But now, the police advertise in the local paper when there are moving in. “*

**“Just after dawn, the armed began to roll”**

*And they invite the media to what they call pacification.*

**“The police now on control of the favelas!”**



*The slums or favelas, are hold to over more than 1 million of Rio's poorest residents. And only 34 out of a thousand favelas have been pacified; mainly those around stadiums and tourist areas. I went out with them in the notorious favela of the "City of god". They spotted some dealers, but the gangs had prepared escape routes.*

***"-They climb here and they escape that way. They run through the houses.***

***-You go there, you go there!***

***-This area is still not one hundred percent secured, but it's much better than it used to be. We would certainly have been shot at here before."***

*The police have had some success: murder and gun crimes are down in the pacified favelas. But pacification did not save this man. He was executed in the middle of the day in front of many witnesses, just mile from a World Cup stadium.*

***"No filming! No filming!"***

***[sings] "Life is hard, especially in my heart..."***

*This is the favela of Mangureira. I was one of the first places to be pacified. It is the nearest slum to the Maracanã stadium, where the World Cup final will be held in the next summer. William is a local community leader.*

***"-What do you think about the pacification?***

***- It is only a show for those who come for the World Cup and the Olympics. To make it look like it's pacified.***

***- What is better? Police or traffickers?***

***- Damn...the traffickers treat us better. They know how to talk to us. The police came in firing, using, force, not respecting the local residents. We grew up with traffickers, they respect us more."***

*As the sun goes down, a shot can be heard: background noise in the favelas. The next raid had been advertised. It will be tomorrow morning, a mile away in the favela of Lins. In a few hours time the police will be here. But for now business is good.*

***"-That's enough for two.***

***-Thank You."***

*"Coca" for five dollars, and "gras" for two.*

***"-Crime is not going to stop. How many pacified communities we have in Rio where you still see weapons, drugs and gangs. Nothing is going to change.***

***-So what are you going to do?***

***-What we are going to do?! If they keep bothering us, we are going to provoke a war in Rio de Janeiro. We won't let the gringos relax at the World Cup!"***

*They will not be here tomorrow when the police arrive, but they'll be back in a week or two, ready to fight for a share of World Cup wealth.]*

---

*It continuous and shows how they mix cocaine with backing powder. They make this cocktail for World Cup visitors. It seems like, that from the enrichment propaganda is only true that drug traffickers and prostitutes will make some profit. Not really any other Brazilian person, who aren't rich already.*

---

[Video: #Stoptheball

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jLQZ3othKkE>]

---



I don't know if you have some intentions to support. I wanted to make this presentation also in Berlin because I think it would be cool to do this also in front of embassies. But I think it is cool to do it everywhere. I wouldn't like to centralize the actions, but if you could inform me that you plan to do something? I just want to know that something is going on, so I could also tell the people from Brazil. They would be happy.