FIFA: HOW HAVELANGE GOT IT

Picture 1: Stanley Rous and Jean Havelange

Presented by: Anibal Chaim, PhD Candidate, Political Science Department, University of São Paulo (DCP-USP), Brazil. Email: fpsanibal@gmail.com
Sports studies within Political Science?

Where does this work come from?

What did we intend to explain/clearify with it?

Is Jean Havelange an issue of interest for political science?
THE PATH TO FIFA

- Havelange became president of CBD in January, 14th, 1958

- In the same year...
Brazil was World champion for the first time, in Sweden.

Four years later, ...
FIFA: How Havelange Got It
Presented by: Anibal Chaim,
Email: fpsanibal@gmail.com

Brazil wins the 1962’s World Cup in Chile
Brazil was World champion for the second time, in Chile.

After both titles, the Brazilian national team became a diplomatic tool.

The operator of this tool was the CBD’s president, Jean Havelange.

In 1968, for instance, Havelange promoted the *Game of the Queen*, which celebrated the queen Elizabeth in the Maracanã Stadium.
Havelange helps the Queen Elizabeth to hand over the trophy to Pelé
Still in 1968, Brazil was living one of its worst political crisis ever.

The military regime was becoming more and more repressive, and the popular demonstrations against the government were getting bigger and bigger.

In the 26th June, more than 100,000 demonstrators went to the streets of Rio de Janeiro to protest against the dictatorship:
FIFA: HOW HAVELANGE GOT IT
Presented by: Anibal Chaim,
Email: fpsanibal@gmail.com

Rio de Janeiro, June 26th 1968.
Four days later, Havelange brought his team to play against the portuguese national team for the opening game of the Salazar stadium, placed in the outskirts of Maputo, Mozambique.

This game happened during the independence conflicts between Portugal and Mozambique.

During the game, there were no civic references to Mozambique; only to Portugal.

This political context did not refrain the stadium from getting crowded by 50,000 people.

After both events, Havelange stated:

- “There are only two ways of gathering 200,000 people: either in a demonstration against the government, or in a stadium for a football game. It is preferable to do it in a stadium. This is why I think that governments from all over the world should give greater support to football.”

He could not have been clearer. The advice was given, and the Brazilian military took it.

In December 1968 the Brazilian president, Costa e Silva, made a deal for creating financial resources to the Havelange’s CBD.

Boosted with extra money in the CBD, Havelange started his personal mission: the campaign for getting elected as FIFA’s president in 1974.
His strategy was to build up a third-world alliance to take power from European countries.

Underrepresented on FIFA’s assembly, African, middle-eastern and Latin-American countries had good reasons for not reelecting Stanley Rous.

Aside these reasons, Havelange took either the national team or the Pelé’s Santos F.C. to dozens of countries in order to exchange games for votes.

Even if a voter-country did not have money enough, Havelange covered travel costs with the own CBD’s money.
In the late 1960’s, Havelange made a deal with Pelé, who became his canvasser. Havelange brought the player to Germany’s 1974 World Cup, so that he could talk to voters even in the day of the election, 11/06/1974.

In 1975, he left CBD with an enourmous debt, which, however, was not payed back to Brazilian people by him.

In the 8th March 1975, president Geisel wrote a letter in his own hand where he asked for US$ 4,4 million from Social Assistance’s Fund to settle CBD’s debt. Source: Folha de São Paulo, 07/11/1999. Caderno Especial “A Criação de Pelé – as jogadas extracampo do atleta do século”, p. 2.
THANK YOU!