

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA

**THE APPLICATION OF CHESTERMAN'S (1997 & 2000) TRANSLATION
STRATEGIES TO THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATED ONLINE NEWS
REPORTS FOLLOWING NORD'S (1991 & 1997) FUNCTIONALIST
APPROACH**

**Sinara de Oliveira Branco
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**Florianópolis
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**Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina
Pós-Graduação em Inglês e Literatura Correspondente**

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Tese submetida à Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina para obtenção do grau
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Linha de Pesquisa Tradução**

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To

My family, for all their love and support.

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**“The human voice can never reach the distance that is covered by the still small voice of conscience.”
(Mahatma Gandhi 1869 - 1948)**

ABSTRACT

THE APPLICATION OF CHESTERMAN'S (1997 & 2000) TRANSLATION STRATEGIES TO THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATED ONLINE NEWS REPORTS FOLLOWING NORD'S (1991 & 1997) FUNCTIONALIST APPROACH

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**Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina
2007**

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(Advisor)**

**Dr. Maria Lúcia B. Vasconcellos
(Co-Advisor)**

This study seeks to shed light on an area which still remains largely unexplored in the discipline of Translation Studies, namely Translation and Online Journalism. More specifically, this study investigates the practices of translating online news reports by: (i) presenting the theory and corpus selected – reports about Middle Eastern conflicts – for the investigation of online translated journalistic texts; (ii) presenting fundamental ideas regarding Online Journalism; (iii) observing how translation strategies are applied to the translation of online news reports from different sites; and, finally (iv) discussing the implications of the strategies found in the corpus. To do so, the study draws on a theoretical and methodological framework grounded on: Nord's (1991 & 1997) Functionalist Approach, Chesterman's (1997 & 2000) Memes and Translation Strategies, Corpus-Based Translation Studies, Online Journalism and the Internet. Nord and Chesterman provide the concepts and notions informing the study; Corpus-Based Translation Studies offers the methodological tools used for the investigation of translation practices and Online Journalism and the Internet locate the study within Translation Studies. The parallel corpus consists of 43 target texts and their respective source texts selected from four Internet sites, amounting 86 texts (101,300 words). The analysis of what translation strategies are most commonly used in the translation of online news reports is carried out in order to validate the hypothesis that when translating online news reports, some translators tend to follow a more literal translation type, developed on the linguistic level, neglecting some adaptations necessary for the target readership. The results of the investigation showed that two main translation tendencies emerge from the corpus: one in which the translators tend to follow a more source-text oriented style (static meme); and another in which the translators opt for focusing on a target-text oriented style (dynamic meme) produced for a specific target context – the virtual context. The study is concluded with some suggestions for Chesterman's translation-strategy framework and with the validation of the two tendencies presented showing that both of them are valid, depending on the *skopos* specified for a determined context.

Keywords: Functionalist Approach, Memes and Translation Strategies, Online News Reports, Parallel Corpora.

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RESUMO

THE APPLICATION OF CHESTERMAN'S (1997 & 2000) TRANSLATION STRATEGIES TO THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATED ONLINE NEWS REPORTS FOLLOWING NORD'S (1991 & 1997) FUNCTIONALIST APPROACH

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2007**

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(Co-Orientadora)**

Este estudo visa iluminar uma área que ainda permanece amplamente inexplorada na disciplina de Estudos da Tradução, que é a área de Tradução e Jornalismo *Online*. Mais especificamente, este estudo investiga as práticas de traduzir textos de jornalismo *online* a partir dos seguintes passos: (i) apresentando a teoria e corpus selecionado – reportagens sobre conflitos no Oriente Médio – para a investigação da tradução de textos jornalísticos *online*; (ii) apresentando idéias fundamentais sobre Jornalismo *Online*; (iii) observando como as estratégias de tradução são aplicadas à tradução dos textos jornalísticos *online* de sites diferentes; e, finalmente (iv) discutindo as implicações das estratégias encontradas no corpus. Para tanto, o estudo esboça um arcabouço teórico e metodológico baseado na Abordagem Funcionalista de Nord (1991 & 1997), nos Memes e Estratégias de Tradução de Chesterman (1997 & 2000), nos Estudos de Tradução Baseados em Corpus, no Jornalismo *Online* e na *Internet*. Nord e Chesterman fornecem as noções e conceitos que informam o estudo; os estudos de Tradução Baseados em Corpus oferecem ferramentas metodológicas utilizadas na investigação de práticas de tradução e o Jornalismo *Online* e a *Internet* localizam o estudo na área de Estudos da Tradução. O corpus paralelo é formado por 43 textos de chegada e seus respectivos textos de partida, selecionados de quatro *sites* da *Internet*, formando um total de 86 textos (101,300 palavras). A análise de quais estratégias de tradução são mais utilizadas na tradução de textos jornalísticos *online* é realizada para validar a hipótese de que ao traduzir textos jornalísticos *online*, alguns tradutores tendem a seguir um tipo de tradução mais literal, ignorando algumas adaptações necessárias aos leitores do texto de chegada. Os resultados desta investigação mostraram que duas tendências principais surgem do corpus: uma em que os tradutores seguem um estilo mais voltado ao texto original (meme estático), e a outra tendência, na qual os tradutores optam por focar em um estilo mais voltado ao texto de chegada (meme dinâmico) produzido para um contexto de chegada específico – o contexto virtual. Encerra-se este estudo com algumas sugestões para o modelo de estratégias de tradução de Chesterman e com a validação das duas tendências apresentadas, mostrando que ambas são válidas, dependendo do *escopo* especificado para um determinado contexto.

Palavras Chave: Abordagem Funcionalista, Memes e Estratégias de Tradução, Textos Jornalísticos *Online*, Corpora Paralelo.

Número de páginas: 192

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CONTENTS

<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	iv
<i>ABSTRACT</i>	vii
<i>RESUMO</i>	viii
1. Introduction	10
1.1. Initial Remarks	10
1.2. Context and Purpose of the Study	14
1.2.1. A Brief Account on TS in Brazil	17
1.2.2. Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS).....	20
1.2.3. Toury's (1995) DTS	20
1.3. Introductory Remarks about Corpus Selection and Orientation.....	22
1.4. The Focus on Memes in place of Norms	25
1.5. Research Questions	27
1.6. Objectives	27
1.7. Thesis Outline.....	27
2. Theoretical Framework.....	29
2.1. Initial Remarks	29
2.2. Defining Translation in the Context of this Investigation	29
2.3. Nord's Functionalist Approach (NFA).....	32
2.3.1. The ST: Its Importance and Language Delimitation	32
2.3.2. The Model for Source Text Analysis	35
2.3.3. Translation Purpose	38
2.3.4. Translation Orientation.....	39
2.4. Chesterman's Memes and Translation Strategies (CMTS).....	41
2.4.1. Chesterman's Memes	41
2.4.2. Chesterman's Translation Strategies	45
2.4.3. Building upon Chesterman's Framework.....	55
2.5. The Concept of Unit of Translation (UT).....	58
2.6. Final Remarks.....	61
3. Online News Reports and their Translation: What is Involved in the Process.....	62
3.1. Initial Remarks	62
3.2. Journalism X Online Journalism: Where are power and control now?.....	62
3.3. Online News Reports and their Readership: What is the Journalist's Role now?66	
3.4. The Development of Online Journalism, the Internet, and the Need for Translating Online News	70
3.5. Online Journalism in Brazil	75
3.6. Final Remarks.....	78
4. Methodology and Corpus Design	79
4.1. Initial Remarks	79
4.2. Description of Research Methodology: Corpus-Based Translation Studies	80
4.2.1. Using CTS Methodologically	85
4.3. Corpus Design	90
4.3.1. Purpose of Corpus Creation.....	92
4.3.2. Type of Corpus	92
4.3.3. Corpus Representativeness	93
4.3.4. The Selection of Texts: The Target Population.....	95
4.4. Corpus Alignment	95
4.4.1. SYSCODER and WordSmith.....	96
4.4.2. Description of Sites	100

4.5. Methods and Procedures for Data Analysis	104
4.6. Limitations.....	105
4.7. Final Remarks.....	107
5. Corpus Analysis.....	108
5.1 Initial Remarks	108
5.2. Results for the General Analysis of the Parallel Corpus	109
5.2.1. Strategy Overlapping.....	115
5.2.2. Figures in the Sites Separately: The Choice for Specific Translation Strategies	126
5.3. Analysis of the Headlines	135
5.4. Dynamic/Static Translations	144
5.4.1. Implications of the Use of Translation Strategies when Translating Online News Reports Taking into Account the Nordian Functionalist Approach.....	156
5.5. Final Remarks.....	160
6. Conclusion.....	163
6.1. Initial Remarks	163
6.2. Summary of the Study	163
6.3. Memes & Supermemes.....	166
6.4. The Research Questions Revisited	169
6.5. Discussion of Results	172
6.6. Suggestions for Further Research.....	173
7. Bibliography	174
Appendixes	180
I. Chesterman's (1997) Translation Strategies.....	181
II. E-mails (Reuters, BBC, Chesterman).....	185
III. Paralel Corpus.....	188

FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1. Representation of Holmes' (1972/1988) mapping.....	17
Figure 2. Translation Studies in Brazil: inclusions to Holmes' (1972, 1988) map.....	18
Figure 3. Work Classification Categories used by Bibliography of Translation Studies and by Translation Studies Abstracts (http://www.stjerome.co.uk/).....	19
Figure 4. Import dialog window.....	97
Figure 5. Text Segmentation.....	98
Figure 6. WordSmith main screen.....	99
Figure 7. File Menu.....	99
Figure 8. Choosing Texts.....	100
Table 1. Chesterman's translation strategies.....	46
Table 2. Suggestion of Translation Strategies to be added to Chesterman's Framework.....	56
Table 3. TT and ST taken from the sites UOL Jornais and The NYT – text 2.....	83
Table 4. TT and ST taken from the BBC site – text 2.....	84
Table 5. Statistical results of translation-strategy occurrences in the Corpus.....	110
Table 6. Statistical results of translation-strategy occurrences in the Corpus subdivisions.....	133
Table 7. Frequency of use of categories on the sites investigated.....	135
Table 8. Statistical results of the use of translation strategies in the headlines included in the Corpus.....	141
Table 9. TT and ST taken from UOL Jornais and The NYT on the Web – text 2.....	150
Table 10. TT and ST taken from the BBC site – text 2.....	158
Table 11. Comparison of results in two studies using CMTS.....	162
Pie 1. Overall occurrences of Syntactic Strategies in the Corpus.....	112
Pie 2. Results in the Corpus according to categories analysed.....	124
Pie 3. Overall Occurrence of Semantic Strategies in the Corpus.....	125
Pie 4. Overall Occurrence of Pragmatic Strategies in the Corpus.....	125
Graphic 1. Overall occurrence of strategies in the Corpus.....	113
Graphic 2. Specific Occurrences in NYT/Reuters/BBC.....	128
Graphic 3. Overall occurrence of syntactic strategies in the headlines.....	137
Graphic 4. Overall occurrence of semantic strategies in the headlines.....	138
Graphic 5. Overall occurrence of pragmatic strategies in the headlines.....	139
Graphic 6. Results related to the sub-corpus of headlines.....	140

Abbreviations

Double quotation marks are used for quoting in the body of the text.

Single quotation marks are used for marking quotes made by quoted authors in their texts and for items used in senses different from those in their original meaning.

Bold types are used for my highlights.

Nord's Functionalist Approach – NFA

Chesterman's Memes and Translation Strategies – CMTS

Unit of Translation – UT

New York Times on the Web – NYT

Source Text – ST

Target Text – TT

Translation Studies – TS

Source Culture – SC

Target Culture – TC

Descriptive Translation Studies – DTS

Corpus-Based Translation Studies – CTS

1. Introduction

1.1. Initial Remarks

When we analyse existing target texts, we can never be sure whether a particular translation really reflects a convention or rather the intention of an individual translator. And we would need a rather large number of samples in order to rule out other variables determining the form and quality of a translation, e.g. the (in)competence of the translator or any particular translating instructions given by the initiator. (Nord 1991b, p. 103)

Online Journalism has been gaining ground over recent years and translations of online news have been largely produced for different languages, directed to different parts of the world. However, paradoxically, the issue regarding the translation of online news reports remains largely unexplored within the realm of Translation Studies (TS). As an illustration of this fact, I would like to mention that when I was looking for publications discussing the subject mentioned above in TS, I could only find some articles discussing specific linguistic/cultural points involving online journalism and even less theses and dissertations over the matter. The theses and dissertations found were: Zipser's Thesis/USP (2002) and four dissertations from the Postgraduate Department of Translation Studies at Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina – UFSC: Culleton (2005), Sachet (2005), Polchlopeck (2005), and Almeida (2005), all of them discussing cultural representation aspects involving the translation of journalistic texts. As can be observed, the dissertations have been published very recently, indicating that one of the reasons justifying such a paucity of publications in the area is that Online Journalism is, in fact, a brand-new area in need of further exploration.

Therefore, to remedy this current state of affairs, this thesis explores the issue of the translation of online news reports with a view to foregrounding and shedding some light on this area still largely unexplored in the discipline of TS. More specifically, this

study addresses the issue of how online translated news texts are produced and what translation strategies¹ are most used for their production.

For the purposes of this study, I will use the definition of online journalism elaborated by Deuze (2001)²:

“Online journalism [is] the kind of journalism that differs in its characteristics from traditional types of journalism. Online journalism can be functionally differentiated from other kinds of journalism by using its technological component as a determining factor in terms of (operational) definition. The online journalist has to make decisions on which media formats best tell a certain story (multimediality), has to allow room for options for the public to respond, interact or even customize certain stories (interactivity) and must consider ways to connect the story to other stories, archives, resources and so on through hyperlinks (hypertextuality).”

It seems important to state that this investigation does not attempt to focus on any particular linguistic, cultural (or any other specific type of) pattern of translation, but on how the **content** reported is represented from the source texts (STs) selected into the target texts (TTs) produced – for instance: Were the online news translated literally?; Did the texts present the same length?; Was any kind of information added or omitted?

I would like to justify my choice for content instead of a specific linguistic pattern of translation by drawing on Nord (1991, pp. 89-90):

The analysis of text content has not so far been dealt with satisfactorily in the various approaches to translation-relevant text analysis. The concepts of “content”, “meaning”, “sense”, etc. remain vague, and there are very few hints on how to actually elicit the content of a text. The analysis of content is restricted more or less to the level of lexical items (Thiel 1978a, Reiss 1984a) and only appears in the form of a summary (Thiel 1978a) or a paraphrase (Bühler 1984) of the text. (...) By “content” we usually mean the reference of the text to objects and phenomena in an extralinguistic reality, which could as easily be a fictitious world as the real world. This reference is expressed mainly by the semantic information contained in the lexical and grammatical structures (e.g. words

¹ In this study, the term ‘translation strategy’ is defined in Chapter 2.4.2 as a process that offers a well-established solution to a translation problem by forms of explicitly textual manipulation.

² http://www.firstmonday.org/issues/issue6_10/deuze/index.html accessed on August 17th, 2006.

and phrases, sentence patterns, tense, mood, etc.) used in the text. These structures complement each other, reduce each other's ambiguity, and together form a coherent context.

Therefore, the starting point for the analysis of content has to be the information carried by the text elements linked on the surface of the text by the text-linguistic linking devices, such as logical connections, theme-rheme relationships, functional sentence perspective, etc.

Therefore, investigating the content of both STs and TTs I will, indirectly, examine textual aspects, but basically via the analysis of the translation strategies used to produce the translations of online news reports. In order to understand such a production, however, it is necessary to understand how they are created and to what extent they differ from the production of printed journalistic texts. The site answers.com³ defines the term 'journalism' as:

1. "The collecting, writing, editing, and presenting of news or news articles in newspapers and magazines and in radio and television broadcasts.
2. Material written for publication in a newspaper or magazine or for broadcast.
3. The style of writing characteristic of material in newspapers and magazines, consisting of direct presentation of facts or occurrences with little attempt at analysis or interpretation.
4. Newspapers and magazines.
5. An academic course training students in journalism.
6. Written material of current interest or wide popular appeal." (2006)

While the *Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture* defines the same term as:

"The profession of writing for newspapers and magazines" (1993, p. 709)

The two definitions above do not include any reference to online journalism. This fact made this researcher even more inquisitive about online journalism and its

³ <http://columbia.thefreedictionary.com/Print+journalism> accessed on September 21st, 2006.

production. So, I decided to look up a definition for the term ‘online journalism’ and found it on a different site⁴:

Online journalism is defined as the reporting of facts produced and distributed via the Internet. (...) Most Internet users agree that on-line sources are often less biased and more informative th[a]n the official media.

This definition once again lacked the offer of details about how the production of online journalistic texts is developed. Points concerning the production of online news reports, how often such texts or topics are changed on the sites and what characteristics make the difference between print and online journalism remained unanswered. These, in my opinion, are the bases that will give support for carrying out the research about how the translation of online news reports is developed.

Moving from journalism to translation, Chesterman (1997, p. 19) says that “ideas about [the practice of] translation – about how to do it, how not to do it, when it seems impossible – have sprung up like mushrooms.” Such ideas are discussed in order to see whether a given text can in fact be translated, or whether a given translation can, in fact, be accepted as being a translation. Some of these ideas about the practice of translation have become models for the practice while others “have failed to win any general acceptance and have thus faded without trace” (*ibid.*). What seems to make one idea spread and others fade is their use in the practice of translation: the ‘trial and error’ process seems to be one of the ways applied in order to select what ideas are successful or not. The production of translations generates valuable material for the analysis of strategies that will become models for translation practice later. One of these models – Chesterman’s (1997) Translation-Strategy Framework – is going to be applied in this investigation in order to carry out a quantitative investigation of what translation strategies are used in the translation of online news reports.

⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_journalism accessed on September 21st, 2006.

On the basis of the considerations above, this investigation is grounded on core theoretical aspects exploring Nord's (1991 & 1997) Functionalist Approach and Chesterman's (1997 & 2000) Translation-Strategy Framework. These theoretical aspects will favour the blend of Translation Studies and other fields of work involved in this investigation, namely: Corpus-Based Translation Studies (CTS), Online Journalism and the Internet.

1.2. Context and Purpose of the Study

This investigation has been carried out in order to (i) identify what translation strategies are used when translating online news reports; and also (ii) analyse whether such translations follow a more source-text oriented or a more target-text oriented pattern, according to the Functionalist Approach.

The translation of online news reports is an interesting field for research in Translation Studies (TS) as such texts seem to illustrate in accentuated manner important points at stake in different fields of translation – texts produced in different contexts (American/British ones) reporting issues from specific cultures and realities, in addition to the urgency to translate a text that has to be issued as fast as possible, online. Narrowing the focus, my interest was directed to: (i) the specific theme chosen – reports about Middle Eastern conflicts released online; and (ii) how the translations of these reports are produced, (i.e., what strategies seem to be, consciously or unconsciously, mostly opted for, following a number of translation strategies suggested by Chesterman (1997 & 2000)). I am not addressing the issue of multimediality and technology, however important they are, because they are out of the scope of my investigation.

Relevance of the investigation of online news reports can be claimed in terms of: (i) the importance of technology in all contexts of life; (ii) the Internet strongly

influences the way translations of online news reports are produced, because of the context (generally different cultures and realities), the environment where they are published (the Web); and also (iii) the importance of the computer in the production, dissemination and reception of news events. The computer – and the Internet – is an important tool for text production nowadays and this text production involving technology and the Internet has been problematised in different fields of study – from technology to the human areas. In an article entitled ‘*Concise, Scannable, and Objective: How to Write for the Web*’, Nielsen (1997) describes some of the differences in style and the expectations of readership interest:

Studies of how users read on the Web found that they do not actually read: instead, they scan the text. A study of five different writing styles found that a sample Web site scored 58% higher in measured usability when it was written concisely, 47% higher when the text was scannable, and 27% higher when it was written in an objective style instead of the promotional style used in the control condition and many current Web pages. Combining these three changes into a single site that was concise, scannable, and objective at the same time resulted in 124% higher measured usability.

The statement above seems to be proof enough of the fact that there are huge differences from writing in general and online writing. This statement is also valuable for online news reports.

Taking the figures above into account, it seems important to reflect upon the production and translation of online news reports and observe whether the use of the Internet has influenced the way source and target texts have been produced. Chesterman claims that “a text will not gain readership, will not ‘live’ outside the immediate culture of its birth unless it is granted a translation. The cross-cultural, international survival of a text indeed depends upon its translation” (p. 29). In this vein, it is possible to stress that translations provide information and communication both beyond the original text itself and beyond the original author, through both space and time. Moreover,

Chesterman (*ibid.*) affirms that “[m]eanings are no longer seen as primarily conventional, objective, stable, existing ‘out there’; rather, they are ever-shifting, ever-slippery, never original, always relative.” Such an affirmation sheds light on the look upon translation intended here – a functional, descriptive look that goes beyond the structure and immediate meaning and purpose of the source text, not focusing on any specific linguistic structure, but on rendering journalistic content from one language into another.

Nord’s (1997) Functionalist Approach Theory states that, when translating, it is important to consider the target audience⁵ and context as the core points for a translation to be developed. The source text (ST) must serve as help for the development of the translation product, but the translated text does not necessarily have to reflect the source text’s ‘identical image’. This position entails that the translator has a clear idea of what the purpose of his/her work is and follows a kind of guideline that helps him/her be on the right track. Such a guideline can be a set of translation strategies, for example. In this vein, Chesterman (1997) has developed a translation-strategy framework that seems to be useful when translating texts in general. As regards Chesterman’s ideas, they are in tune with the points presented in the Nordan Functionalist Approach in that both theorists see the importance of providing a TT that is target-text oriented without neglecting the ST. In an attempt to have a clear idea of what strategies are opted for and what kind of translation orientation is identified in the TTs, Nord’s and Chesterman’s theories will be combined in order to carry out the investigation, including the other aspects mentioned – Corpus-Based Studies, Online Journalism and the Internet.

⁵ In the context of this investigation, ‘target audience’ means not only Brazilian readers but any reader of online news reports across the globe.

1.2.1. A Brief Account on TS in Brazil

In the year 2003, two Brazilian translation scholars published an article in *Delta* aiming to reflect upon the specificity of Translation Studies in Brazil. Pagano & Vasconcellos' article also aimed to map TS in the Brazilian context using a CD-ROM published in 2001 which provided a compilation of all research work produced in the TS field in Brazil, presenting the theoretical affiliation of each of them between the years 1980 and 1990. The authors used Holmes' (1988) map as a starting point:

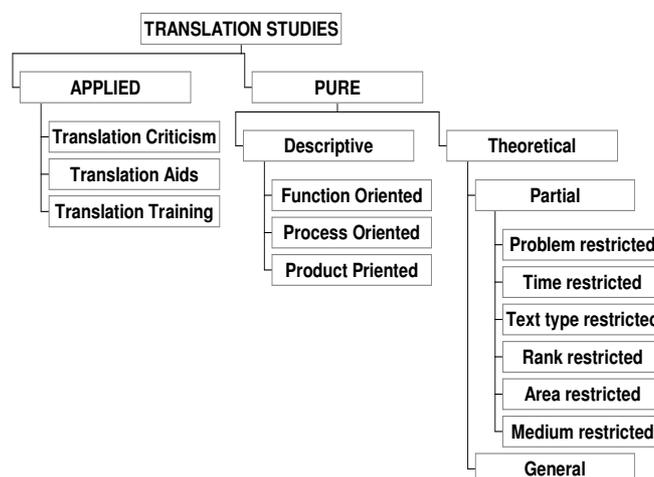


Figure 1. Representation of Holmes' (1972/1988) mapping⁶

Pagano & Vasconcellos (*ibid.*, p. 14) say that, according to Baker (1998, p. 277), this mapping is well-accepted for the organisation of academic activity in the area, since it presents the most traditional lines of research in TS. Its distinction between applied studies (directed to practice) and pure studies (theoretical and descriptive studies developed without any direct practical application) and their subdivisions serve as a guide for translation research. However, for the fact that Holmes' map was developed in the 1970s, there was a need to update his map in order to include some advances from different areas – technology and its tools and research offer, for example. So, Pagano &

⁶ Figures 1, 2 and 3 are taken from Pagano & Vasconcellos' (2003) article.

Vasconcellos (*ibid.*, p. 15) presented a list of sub-categories to be added to Holmes' map:

1. Translation Theory
2. Interpreting
3. History of Translation
4. Corpus-Based TS
5. Translation and Gender
6. Translation and cultural identity
7. Translator/interpreter training
8. Bible translation
9. Specialized translation
10. Contrastive linguistics
11. Machine (aided) translation
12. Localization
13. Audiovisual translation
14. Terminology and Lexicography
15. Multi-category works

Figure 2. Translation Studies in Brazil: inclusions to Holmes' (1972, 1988) map.

Translation Studies in Brazil, according to the authors, also include 'Applied' and 'Pure' Studies. In the former, the focus of this study is on the computer/translation interface, included in the sub-branch 'Translation Aids' proposed by Holmes, in the latter, this research focuses on Corpus-Based Translation Studies (CTS), included in the sub-branch 'Descriptive'. Observing Holmes' map and the sub-categories above, it is possible to set the affiliation of the present investigation: Pure Studies, directed to a Descriptive Investigation, following the Function-Oriented subdivision. However, trying to locate it specifically in one of the sub-categories suggested by Pagano & Vasconcellos, there was not one single space for an investigation about Online Journalism, making me bounce from sub-category 1 (Translation Theory) to 4 (Corpus-Based TS) to 9 (Specialized Translation), and, finally, to 13 (Audio-Visual Translation). In fact, Pagano & Vasconcellos' list is a description of the research going on in Brazil at the time. The evolution of technology provoked the emergence of another type of research, the one I am exploring, which then becomes a candidate to be added to the list.

Pagano & Vasconcellos (*ibid.*) went on to mention that in the 1990s, new trends came up. Such trends provide a link between research in Brazil and in different parts of the world.

1.	Audio-Visual and Multimedia Translation
2.	Bible and Religious Translation
3.	Bibliographies
4.	Community/dialogue/ public service interpreting
5.	Conference and Simultaneous Interpreting
6.	Contrastive and Comparative Studies
7.	Corpus-Based Studies
8.	Court and Legal Interpreting
9.	Evaluation/Quality/Assessment/Testing
10.	History of Translation and Interpreting
11.	Intercultural Studies
12.	Interpreting Studies
13.	Literary Translation
14.	Localization
15.	Machine (aided) Translation
16.	Multi-category works
17.	Process-oriented studies
18.	Research Methodology
19.	Screen translations
20.	Signed Language Interpreting
21.	Specialized Translation
22.	Technical and Legal Translation
23.	Terminology and Lexicography
24.	Translation and Cultural Identity
25.	Translation and Gender
26.	Translation and Language Teaching
27.	Translation and the Language Industry
28.	Translation Policies
29.	Translation Theory
30.	Translator/Interpreter Training

Figure 3. Work Classification Categories used by Bibliography of Translation Studies and by Translation Studies Abstracts (<http://www.stjerome.co.uk/>)

Observing Figure 3, there is still a gap in terms of research involving the analysis of the translation of online news reports. Such a gap is justifiable for the fact that Pagano & Vasconcellos work was developed in the 1990s. Categories 1 (Audio-Visual and Multimedia Translation), 6 (Contrastive and Comparative) and 19 (Screen Translation) do not seem appropriate for this specific text type, hence the suggestion for a new category here: ‘Translation and Online Journalism’.

1.2.2. Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS)

This Section is directed to the use of DTS in this specific study and to its importance and application in this type of research – descriptive and focused on the production and reception of translation of online news reports in the Brazilian context. Here, I will elaborate on DTS⁷ and Toury's (1995) work in the area, trying to keep this analysis within a strictly descriptive, not judgmental perspective.

1.2.3. Toury's (1995) DTS

Toury (1995, p. 01) says that the main objective of DTS is to describe, to explain and to predict “phenomena pertaining to its object level”, and the best way to do this is using well-defined corpora. Toury (*ibid.*) also states that it is important to work with both theoretical and descriptive branches of a discipline in order to produce more refined and more significant study.

Another comment made by Toury (*ibid.*) which can be read as being somehow related to the postulates of Functionalism is that “translation is a teleological activity” (p. 14), (i.e., there is a plan and a purpose for each translation production). Moreover, a relation can also be established between DTS and Chesterman's Memes, from the reading of the following quote:

The cumulative findings of descriptive studies should make it possible to formulate a series of coherent laws which would state the inherent relations between all the variables found to be relevant in translation. (...) the envisaged laws are everything but absolute, designed as they are to state the likelihood that a kind of behaviour, or surface realization, would occur under one set of specifiable conditions or another. (...) the formulation of

⁷ According to Hermans (1999, p.07), “DTS dates from the early 1970s and derives its polemical force from the deliberate opposition to ‘prescriptive’ translation studies. ‘Descriptive’ points to an interest in translation as it actually occurs, now and in the past, as part of cultural history. (...) Because it focuses on the observable aspects of translation, it has also been called ‘empirical’. And because it holds that the investigation of translation may start with the thing itself and its immediate environment, i.e. with translation and their contexts rather than with source texts, the term ‘target-oriented’ translation studies also applies, distinguishing this perspective from ‘source-oriented’ approaches.”

laws of this type requires the establishment of **regularities of behaviour**, along with a maximal control of the parameters of function, process and production (highlights mine).
(Toury, 1995, p. 16)

What Toury calls ‘regularities of behaviour’ is what generates laws to guide the production of translation. Chesterman (1997), as will be discussed in 2.4.1., says that such a regularity of behaviour generally cannot be clearly identified or explained, and so is called a ‘meme of translation’. This is precisely the reason why I use the idea of memes of translation applied to DTS, not focusing on ‘laws’ or ‘norms’.

Following the objective set for this research, I will focus on research on the translation of online news reports within DTS, and I will take translations of online news reports as they are, rather than as they should be according to idealistic translational preconceptions, taking the source pole as their point of departure. In other words, I want to investigate the translation of online news reports along lines similar to those in Fernandes (2004) “with a view to accounting for their occurrence and nature, instead of establishing guidelines for good translating or rules of thumb which translators should follow as they translate” (p. 56). The position adopted will be one entailing that “translation is not considered to be a phenomenon whose nature and borders are established *a priori* in relation to an ST, but an activity dependent on relations within the context of production and reception in which it is inserted” (*ibid.*).

Complementing Toury’s ideas, Hermans (1999) says that DTS derives from the opposition to ‘prescriptive’ translation studies. Hermans (*ibid.*) explains that ‘descriptive studies’ point to an interest in translation as it occurs as well as to the fact that it focuses on the observable aspects of translation, making it also be called ‘empirical’. Moreover, since “the investigation of translation may start with the thing itself and its immediate environment, (i.e. with translation and their contexts rather than with source texts), the term [‘target-text oriented’] translation studies also applies,

distinguishing this perspective from [‘source-text oriented’] approaches” (p. 07). This is a point in which DTS is similar to the Functionalist Approach and, consequently, applies for the investigation developed here. Consistent with this approach, in this study, TT examples will always be presented first, followed by the corresponding ST (if necessary), because the TT is the principal object of research, the ST is an instrument to guide the analysis of the TT.

The Corpus under investigation will be analysed considering the immediate environment – the Internet – and the texts produced will have their STs as a model for comparison, not the main basis for investigation.

1.3. Introductory Remarks about Corpus Selection and Orientation

In what follows, I intend to stress that the purpose of this research is far from presenting details concerning journalistic technicalities or how news reports are produced. The aim is rather to analyse the production of translations in online journalism checking what translation strategies seem to be more frequently used to achieve such a production. When the theme – Middle East Conflicts – and the Corpus – online news reports – were defined, I started to consider other important factors for the Corpus selection: (i) the reliability of the sites chosen; (ii) the public interest in relation to the theme; (iii) how such a general theme is reported from one language into another (from American/British English into Brazilian Portuguese, in this case) respecting the possible differences regarding news construction and language structure; and, finally (iv) how the environment (the Web) might influence the translation of online news reports.

The data for the study are thus online news reports selected from the sites *The New York Times on the Web*, translated into Brazilian Portuguese by *UOL Jornais*, and texts from European news sites *BBC News* and *Reuters* and their translations into

Brazilian Portuguese present in the Brazilian Portuguese section of the sites. As an additional criterion for delimitation of the corpus scope, I have chosen reports regarding Middle Eastern conflicts, firstly because they are considered important enough to be translated on several sites in parallel; and, secondly, to gain an objective criterion to select the Corpus examples that will at the same time allow to create a relatively small and controllable Corpus necessary for the qualitative analysis⁸ proposed.

As regards online news reports, they offer more dynamic and much faster release of information, demanding, in my opinion, a deeper look and analysis considering aspects related to: news production, audience, context, and the translation practice of online news: who translates the texts, the amount of time set for the translation work to be developed, the space for the specific piece of news available on the site, among others. The point to be raised here involves the interest in translating such pieces of news into different languages – Brazilian Portuguese in this case – and how the process of translating occurs, (i.e., what strategies seem to help translators in their work). In this investigation, a series of reports about Middle Eastern conflicts are presented in parallel with their translations directed to a specific audience: online journalistic text readers, not necessarily Brazilian readers. In order to illustrate the matter, let me present some examples of translated online news reports taken from the sites under study. Such illustrations will help to clarify the kind of investigation to be carried out in Chapter 5.

BBC News:

Target Text (TT): Correspondentes dizem que a sensação no país é de que os insurgentes estão aumentando o volume dos ataques **após uma diminuição em fevereiro, logo após as eleições. O coronel Ahmed Abeis, responsável pela delegacia de Salhiyah, viajava pelo bairro de Al-Saidiyah quando seu carro foi atacado, às 8h (hora local, 2h em Brasília) desta quinta-feira.**

⁸ Qualitative analysis here means a classification of strategies and translation features that cannot be executed automatically. This does not preclude the use of quantitative research tools later. I am aware that ‘qualitative’ and ‘quantitative’ approach are in fact inseparable; in order to count something, one first needs to define what will be counted, i.e., its qualities.

Source Text (ST): Correspondents say the feeling in Iraq is that the tempo of insurgent attacks is rising again **after a lull that followed January's election. On Wednesday a suicide car bomb attack reportedly carried out by a group linked to al-Qaeda killed at least three and injured more than 20 people in the capital.** (Text 2)

The New York Times on the Web translated in UOL *Jornais*:

TT: Mas vamos começar pelo impacto econômico até hoje. Dois economistas, Warwick J. McKibbin, do Instituto Brookings, e Andrew Stoeckel, do Centro para Economia Internacional da Austrália, calcularam que a guerra pode já ter custado aos Estados Unidos US\$ 150 bilhões em perda de Produto Interno Bruto desde o início dos combates em março de 2003. Isso é quase um ponto percentual de crescimento perdido no último ano e meio. Se esse número estiver correto, o índice de crescimento econômico anual do país, que foi de 3,7% nesse período, poderia ter sido quase 4,7% sem a guerra.

ST: But start with the economic impact to date. Two economists, Warwick J. McKibbin of the Brookings Institution and Andrew Stoeckel of the Center for International Economics in Australia, have calculated that the war may have already cost the United States \$150 billion in lost gross domestic product since fighting began in March 2003. That is close to one percentage point of growth lost over the past year and a half. If that figure is correct, the nation's annual economic growth rate, which has been 3.7 percent during this period, could have been nearly 4.7 percent without the war. (Text 1)

Following the procedure used in the display of the examples above, the texts in the Corpus will be placed in parallel, with the TT coming first in order to help focus attention on descriptive aspects of the translations, comparing them to the STs to identify the translation strategies used. Using this criterion, I intend to observe nuances in the texts, like the ones in the examples above, and then I will comment on the strategies used and on possible differences from the TT compared to the ST.

Moreover, the fact that I will be dealing with online news reports makes it necessary to investigate some specific criteria adopted for the production of such a text type. As I will be arguing, such criteria also influence the production of translation of these texts. On the basis of this argument, I will then work on the hypothesis and research questions put forward for this research.

Following Nord's (1991) idea that languages play a core role in the process of intercultural communication and translation, I will subscribe to the affirmation that languages also help determine and identify who produces the ST; who orders a translation of such texts; the ST in itself; who receives the ST and translates it; the TT in itself; and who reads the TT. The whole process from receiving a ST up to the moment the TT is produced and released is complex, involving several steps and different participants, including readership. The process cannot be related simply to the purpose of the ST, but mainly to how the TT is going to operate in the target context. As Nord (1997, p. 09) says, "the function of the TT is not arrived at automatically from an analysis of the ST, but is pragmatically defined by the purpose of the intercultural communication." This research will thus help me investigate the hypothesis that, when translating online news reports, some translations tend to follow a more literal translation type, developed on the linguistic level, while others might show adaptations, additions or omissions, trying to update the TT during the translation process.

1.4. The Focus on Memes in place of Norms

Chesterman (1997, p. 51) asks what happens to translation memes⁹ when they survive the meme-pool. The author answers saying that "[i]f a meme comes to dominate (for any reason: practical, political, cultural, aesthetic...), and competing memes fade, one course of development is that such a meme becomes regarded as a norm – whether imposed by an authority or simply accepted as such." Although Norms will not be explored in this research, it seems necessary to briefly present how Chesterman defines Norms and their role concerning Memes.

⁹ Chesterman (1997, p. 02) uses the term 'memes' as a metaphor for translation saying that a meme "is simply an idea that spreads" – further explanation on memes will be given in 2.4.1.

Chesterman (*ibid.*) makes a distinction between the terms 'Normative' and 'Prescriptive' saying that genuinely scientific translation theory (Translation Studies – TS) is descriptive, and, consequently, normative. Applied research – or translation training – on the other hand, focuses on what translations should be like, prescriptively. In the case of this research, the focus is on descriptive work, dealing with theoretical aspects involving the practice of translation, not on training or prescribing translation procedures. The author thus uses the terms 'norm' and 'normative' in a descriptive sense, in order to focus on the description, understanding and explanation of translation norms. Chesterman adds that a certain community inevitably shares common ideas regarding what is 'correct' of a certain act or behaviour and the group agrees on what is in some sense right or wrong.

The idea above was elaborated before the idea of memes and presents a relation between the form, the term 'norm' and the allusion made for memes/genes. Norms are considered to be 'social reality' existing 'intersubjectively' and individuals, just like in the case of memes/genes, have individual knowledge of norms, not having control over them, but acting unconsciously, apparently out of control up to the moment these norms are recognised and accepted in society.

Being similar to the allusion of memes/genes, Chesterman (1997, pp. 55-56) presents the function of norms as being evolutionary. The author says that norms regulate behaviour, being beneficial to all parties, creating and maintaining social order, facilitating material and social interaction, and even facilitating cognitive processing. The author goes on to say that norms save both time and effort, of great importance in the world today, given the fact that society lives urgent times, demanding fast solutions, and fast decisions. Regarding Memes and Norms, I would like to point out the fact that I am aware of the close relation between DTS and Norms. However, following the ideas

presented so far and the purposes of this investigation, I will not focus on Norms, but on DTS and Memes, since the field investigated is new and concepts concerning how translations are produced and what strategies are used seem to be interrelated with theories of online journalism. The idea of memes seems to complement the aspects of this research more than pre-established concepts and determinations proposed by norms.

1.5. Research Questions

In this context, the following concrete research questions are formulated:

- 1) What translation strategies are most frequently used when translating online news reports?
- 2) What are the implications of the use of the translation strategies identified in the TTs?
- 3) Has the environment in which the source and target texts of the corpus were published (i.e. the Web) influenced the translation results and if so, how?

1.6. Objectives

The main objectives of this research are thus:

- (i) to investigate what translations strategies are most frequently used when translating online news reports;
- (ii) to discuss the implications of the use of the translation strategies most frequently identified in the Corpus of this study; and
- (iii) to analyse and discuss the influence of the online news environment on translators' habits when translating online news reports and identify underlying meme structure changes (Chesterman 1997).

1.7. Thesis Outline

There are six chapters and a reference list in this document. Chapter 1 deals with the general description of the study and sets the scene concerning what will be investigated

here. It presents the context of the study and the three research questions arisen, and the objectives of the study.

Chapter 2 focuses on the main theoretical aspects guiding this study, delimiting its attention to what Translation means in this specific context, and also to the Nordinian Functionalist Approach, Chesterman's Memes and Translation Strategies; it presents the choice of Unit of Translation for the study.

Chapter 3 presents a broad view regarding theoretical aspects of Journalism and Online Journalism in order to shed some light on the production of translation of this text type.

Chapter 4 presents important methodological issues discussed in view of the Corpus Selection and analytical procedures.

Chapter 5 serves to introduce the analysis and discussion of the Corpus investigation. It presents the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the Corpus and divides the analysis in different subsections regarding the sites investigated. Concluding this chapter, there is a discussion about the implications of the use of translation strategies when translating online news reports.

Chapter 6, the conclusion, draws upon the main themes of the preceding chapters and revisits the research questions, presenting a discussion of results of the Corpus Analysis. It also presents the limitations of the study and offers some suggestions for further research.

The work ends with a list of bibliographic references and appendices.

2. Theoretical Framework

Another condition for a text to be called a translation is if there is relation between target and source text (Chesterman, 1993, p. 3).

2.1. Initial Remarks

This chapter starts with the definition of Translation in this specific context and presents an ascending interdisciplinary theoretical compilation, using Nord's (1991/1997) Functionalist Approach and Chesterman's (1997/2001) Memes and Translation-Strategy Framework, besides the choice of a Unit of Translation. It is expected that these core theoretical lines in combination help to clarify how the translation of online news reports is developed.

2.2. Defining Translation in the Context of this Investigation

This section presents some definitions of translation proposed by some translation scholars.

Baker (1998, p. 273) presents a definition for the term Translatability in the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*, saying that “[t]ranslatability is mostly understood as the capacity for some kind of meaning to be transferred from one language to another without radical changes.” This seems to be a more ‘traditional’ definition, based on the transfer of meaning and structure from one language into another.

Hewson & Martin (1991) present their definition based on cultural aspects:

Translation is the exploration of an unbridgeable gap and of a tension between cultures, variable according to the historical time and the socio-economic motivations of the assessment. Its **function** is to develop cross-cultural constructions while at the same time bridging and underlining the differences. (...) intercultural translation is the indispensable operator of differentiation.

Translation can be neither an automatised process nor a complete creation. Though often unevenly balanced, the combination of **functional** and innovative aspects should always be considered as a choice characteristic of the translator's function. (...) Translation can thus be finally defined as the individually and interculturally motivated choice **according to target language socio-cultural norms of a target text** by a mediator among sets of homologically related paraphrastic options (Hewson & Martin (1991, pp. 25, 33). (Highlights mine)

The authors emphasise that, basically because of cultural aspects, it is hard for the translator to produce a TT that presents the same characteristics and structure of the ST. However, studying the languages involved in the process of translation, it is possible to produce a TT that, according to the TT function, keeps balance between similarity of structures from ST to TT and creation of a TT that is target-text oriented.

Bell (1991) says that “translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences” (pp. 05, 06 and 13). This is a more traditional definition, similar to the one previously presented from Baker's Encyclopedia. The author goes on to present the definition of the term Translation adding that “[t]ranslation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language.” The author includes the problematic term ‘equivalence’, using a definition that tends to be, again, more traditional (i.e. favouring the ST).

According to the Descriptive Translation Studies Theory, Toury (1995) defines translations as:

...facts of the culture that hosts them, with the concomitant assumption that whatever their function and identity, these are constituted within that same culture and reflect its own constellation. (...) Translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions, i.e., at least two sets of norm-systems on each level. Thus, the ‘value’ behind it may be described as consisting of two major elements: 1) being a text in a certain language, and hence occupying a position, or filling in a slot, in the

appropriate culture, or in a certain section thereof; 2) constituting a representation in that language/culture of another, pre-existing text in some other language, belonging to some other culture and occupying a definite position within it. (Toury 1995, pp. 24-25)

This definition shows that there is a preference for a translation that is more concerned with the target readership, favouring the TT.

Holz-Mänttari (1984a, p. 17) cited by Nord (1997) assumes a functionalist approach to translation and says that she avoids using the term 'translation' because she wants to avoid the traditional concepts and unreflected expectations connected with the word. So, for Holz-Mänttari, 'translation' is 'intercultural cooperation' – the process of producing a certain kind of message transmitter, coordinating actional and communicative cooperation. Therefore, for Holz-Mänttari, translation is more than a term to be defined. It is in fact a process used to achieve a certain purpose – her view is therefore more pragmatic. This is the look I intend to take upon the translations in the Corpus to be investigated.

Before defining the term, Nord (*ibid.*) also cites Vermeer ([1978] 1983b, 49), who includes interpreting in his definition, and says that translation is a kind of transfer where communicative verbal and non-verbal signs are transferred from one language into another, being also considered as a kind of human action. This definition seems to be useful for the context investigated here, since it deals with online texts that contain videos and pictures. However, the investigation to be started will be limited to written texts, leaving other types of communication aside.

Finally, Nord (*ibid.*, p. 28) offers her contribution and defines translation as “the production of a functional TT maintaining a relationship with a given ST that is specified according to the intended or demanded function of the TT (translation *skopos*).” The author adds the idea that translation promotes a communicative act which would not be possible to happen because of existing linguistic and cultural barriers. This

is precisely the work involving translation – communication not only of words, but mainly of ideas directed to a specific context.

When elaborating on Memes, Chesterman (2000) says that translation can have two functions, depending on the purpose of a translation work: to transfer and to preserve meaning. This idea is in tune with how Nord defines translation above, offering a functionalist look upon translation. The authors here cited all present interesting and complementing details for the definition of translation. To my view, it is not possible to select one single definition for the term. So, I will sum up the main points mentioned and formulate the definition that will be used for translation in this research:

Translation is the production of a functional text via intercultural cooperation promoting a communicative act that involves progress, interaction and transfer in order to produce a text which maintains a relationship with a given source text.

2.3. Nord's Functionalist Approach (NFA)

This Section provides a broad view of how Nord's Functionalist Approach operates in translation, specifying the importance and role of the ST in the target-oriented translation process, the languages involved, and some directions to what seems to be more relevant for the production of a target-oriented translation.

2.3.1. The ST: Its Importance and Language Delimitation

According to Nord (1991, p. 28), “there can be no process of ‘translation’ without a source text. (...) ... there has to be a certain relationship between the ST and the TT.” However, “the quality and quantity of this relationship are specified by the translation *skopos*”. The *skopos* will “provide the criteria for the decision as to which elements of

the ST-in-situation can be ‘preserved’ and which may, or must, be ‘adapted’ to the target situation.” As can be observed, although the Functionalist Approach marks the importance of the TT, it does not neglect whatsoever the importance of the ST and highlights its importance for the production of a TT that is highly accepted by the target readership. In this vein, Nord (*ibid.*, p. 72) highlights that in the Western culture, two points are particularly expected from a TT: “functionality of the TT but also loyalty towards the ST sender and his intention”. The author points out that being ‘loyal’ in Functionalism is directed to the ST author’s intention, and not to the structure of the ST. Each text must have a different function, but the translator must be loyal to the author’s intention, adapting the structure of the TT to a different function (*skopos*), if this is the case. In order to have a clear idea of what the ST is about and what the author’s intention is, the translator has to analyse the ST carefully.

The professional translator reads every new ST in the light of his experience as a critical recipient and translator. This experience forms a framework into which he integrates the findings of each new ST reception. (...) His knowledge of the source culture (SC) must enable him to reconstruct the possible reactions of an ST recipient (in case the TT *skopos* requires an “imitation” of the ST functions by the TT), whereas his knowledge of the target culture (TC) allows him to anticipate the possible reactions of a TT recipient and thereby verify the functional adequacy of the translation he produces (Nord, 1991, p. 11).

This position entails that for the TT to achieve its specific purposes, it is necessary that the translator fulfill the following requirements: (i) Does s/he have sufficient knowledge of both source and target language and culture?; (ii) Does s/he know how to deal with both languages in order to analyse the ST, produce a TT and develop research to complete his/her work? The translator has to bear in mind that s/he is “not the sender of the ST message, but a text producer in the target culture” (Nord, *ibid.*, p. 11), using a previous text produced in another context and culture, in order to communicate those ideas for that specific target audience. Thus in the realm of

translation competence, such a process is far from being simple and demands a high degree of command of both languages involved besides concentration and attention in order to keep the main idea of the ST present in the TT and also the communication flow 'well-synchronised'.

Regarding languages involved in the translation process, and as mentioned in Chapter 1, for the investigation carried out here, two specific languages are used; namely English (both British and American) and Brazilian Portuguese. The delimitation of what languages are involved in a translation study is important because, as the author says, "languages exist in various geographical varieties" (p. 61), providing specific signs for language variation in a specific context, influencing how the translator must analyse the ST. In this respect, some aspects must be highlighted besides linguistic ones: Cultural and political conditions must be pinpointed as well as the process of intercultural communication: (i) who produces the ST; (ii) who orders a translation of the ST; (iii) the ST itself; (iv) who receives the ST and translates it; (v) the TT itself; and (vi) who reads the TT. As can be noticed, the process of producing translations is far from simple and involves different participants, including readership. Such a process cannot be related simply to the purpose of the ST, but mainly to how the TT is going to operate in the target context based on the communicative function of the ST. As Nord (1997, p. 09) mentions, "the function of the TT is not arrived at automatically from an analysis of the ST, but is pragmatically defined by the purpose of the intercultural communication." In the realm of the Functionalist Approach, the whole process for the production of a target-text oriented translation moves from the analysis of the ST to the recipient of the TT. All the steps are essential and necessary.

Moreover, Nord (1991, p. 72) says that a TT can be featured in two different ways: (i) "a document of past communicative action in which an SC sender made an

offer of information to an SC recipient by means of the ST,” and (ii) “an instrument in a new TC communicative action, in which a TC recipient receives an offer of information for which the ST served as a kind of model.” The second feature describes a target-oriented ideal TT: There is the presence of the ST marked, but not as the main basis for the TT production. The ST serves as a ‘model’ for the TT production. Another interesting point in (ii) is the fact that the translation is called an ‘instrument’, marking the pragmatic aspect characteristic in target-text oriented translations.

Next, a discussion about the model of ST analysis is presented.

2.3.2. The Model for Source Text Analysis

Nord (1991, p. 01) highlights the importance of having “a model of source [translation-oriented] text analysis which is applicable to all text types and text specimens, and which can be used in any translation task that may arise.” The author claims that such a model can provide the translator with the necessary comprehension of the function and features present in the ST, facilitating the translator’s general analysis of the ST and guiding him/her more precisely in the translation work. Such a “model should therefore be (a) general enough to be applicable to any text and (b) specific enough to take account of as many universal translation problems as possible” (p. 02). In general terms, with the application of such a model based on functional criteria, the translator will be able to choose translation strategies that can be more adequate to the purpose of a specific translation. These translation strategies, according to Nord (*ibid.*), are chosen depending on the intended purpose of a particular translation.

It is difficult to delimit what text is functional in a specific context without thinking about the readership, since “a text can have as many functions as it has recipients” (p. 17). In this vein, it is possible to say that a functional text is characterised

by “a combination or ‘configuration’ of features”, which can be constituted by both extratextual (i.e. pragmatic) and intratextual (semantic, syntactic, and stylistic) elements¹⁰. Another point mentioned by Nord (*ibid.*, p. 91) matching with Chesterman’s framework is the analysis of linking devices present in a text, such as anaphora (‘thus’, ‘this means’, for example), cataphora (colons, for example), substitutions, recurrence (i.e. repetition of elements or patterns), paraphrase (i.e. expressing the same content in a different form), pro-forms, all of them being used to analyse the content. These linking devices are present in the translation strategies created by Chesterman and contribute to the analyses of content as well as of particular structures of texts.

Moreover, Nord (1991) says that “it may seem pointless to consider the possibility of matching one translation with one particular ST, or even offering any criteria for an optimum translation” (p. 17). The author mentions such a fact because of the multiplicity of functions and recipients’ expectations. Nord (*ibid.*) goes on to say that “if reception is absolutely dependent on individual conditions [or on the communicative act-in-situation], there will be no chance whatsoever of finding evaluation standards which will take into account every single reception process.” This statement sheds light on the discussion of what is a ‘good’ or a ‘bad’ translation. This is a subjective discussion which generally sounds pointless and impossible to be answered. Nord (*ibid.*) says that in order to overcome this problem, first, it is necessary “to control ST reception by a strict model of analysis which covers all the relevant text features or elements, and, second, to control TT production by stringent ‘translating instructions’ which clearly define the (prospective) function of the TT.” Such a model comprises extratextual (pragmatic) and intratextual (syntactic, semantic, and stylistic)

¹⁰ The terms ‘pragmatic’, ‘syntactic’, and ‘semantic’ are also used by Chesterman (1997 & 2000) in his translation-strategy framework to be presented in 2.4.2.

elements, besides considering to what extent a TT seems to represent the recipients' needs and expectations and when it is necessary to adapt the text to its new audience.

Besides considering the ST analysis and the target readership, it is also important to consider the means in which the TT will be transmitted. According to Nord (*ibid.*), the means of transmission affects both the conditions of reception and those of production. The means determines how the information should be presented in respect of: (i) level of explicitness; (ii) arrangement of arguments; (iii) choice of sentence types; (iv) features of cohesion; (v) use of non-verbal elements such as facial expressions and gestures, etc. By choosing a specific medium it is possible to illustrate the intratextual factors looking at the deictic aspect – situational references –, which do not have to be verbalized explicitly in face-to-face communication, but must be expressed much more clearly in written communication.

In the case of the texts to be investigated here, all the points mentioned previously seem to be of great relevance, because online news reports apparently make use of deictic aspects frequently. Another relevant point is linked with time, leading to the following comment by Nord (*ibid.*, p. 64-65):

In the case of text types of topical interest, such as news items and news reports, political commentaries, election speeches, weather reports, etc., the dimension of time can be the decisive criterion as to whether there is any point in a text being translated at all, or, if there is, under which circumstances and with which skopos it may be worthwhile. (...)

Sometimes it may be wise for the translator to check on the validity of the information given in the source text (if possible) or at least to point out to the initiator that some information in the text may not be up to date.

(...) The dimension of time encompasses not only the time of ST production and reception but also that of TT production (= translation) and reception. The original communicative situation as well as the intercultural communicative situation are determined by their respective temporal "contexts".

The affirmation above sheds some light on time constraints regarding online news reports, since they are updated and changed much faster than press news, leading

to a query Nord (*ibid.*) asks: “What fundamental problems arise from a possible time lag between ST and TT situation?” (p. 67). I hope to be able to answer this question when I present Chapter 3 ahead. Now, I would like to present one more comment on the model for ST analysis presented by Nord (*ibid.*, p. 53):

... a text producer not only selects the particular elements of the code he is going to use in the text but also cuts or omits altogether any detail which he “presupposes” to be known to the recipient, whilst stressing others (or even presenting them with extra information), since the reader should be neither overstretched nor “understretched”.

This comment describes the production of target-oriented translations and I intend to investigate if the texts in the Corpus present these characteristics.

2.3.3. Translation Purpose

The Functionalist Approach expresses the importance of knowing what the purpose of a translation is, therefore marking that the ST is not the main reference to a translation. Nord (1997, p. 04) cites Reiss & Vermeer (1978/1983) to say that “it must be the intended purpose of the translated text that determines translation methods and strategies, and not the function of the ST.” Nord (1991, p. 16) had already mentioned that “according to the dynamic view of the text [she has] adopted, a text does not ‘have’ a function; a function can only be assigned to the text by the recipient in the act of reception. (...) It is the reception that completes the communicative situation and defines the function of the text: the text as a communicative act is ‘completed’ by the recipient.” Such a comment complements the analysis carried out here. The online news reports selected and their translations will be considered taking into account mainly the translation product, since they are produced for a specific target readership, (i.e., the Portuguese speaking – besides Brazilian readership). Still referring to the point under discussion, Fawcett (1997, p. 112) seems to share Nord’s point of view when he says

that “the function of the translation does not have to be the same as that of the original.” The quotation above implies that one of the roles of the translator is to consider what is expected from a translation work and the function it will have in the target context. Taking into account what was pinpointed by the scholars above, the core aspects to be investigated when analysing translations of online news reports will be: (i) the orientation of such translations – target-text or source-text oriented; and (ii) what translation strategies seem to fit into each situation and work better in them, according to the purpose (*skopos*) determined for them.

Vermeer’s (2002) article ‘*Skopos* and Commission in Translation Action’ focuses on the idea that any translation is an action with a purpose and presents an explanation for the term *skopos* as “a technical term for the aim or purpose of a translation” (p. 221). The author seems to be emphasizing that the translator needs to have a clear specification of the aim of a determined translation work. After knowing the aim for the translation, the translator can hopefully produce a TT that covers the client’s needs as well as the readership’s. Following the *Skopos* Theory and the Functionalist Approach, the translator must be aware of his/her actions and decisions.

2.3.4. Translation Orientation

Vermeer (2002) presents the orientation of each text, (i.e., the ST is oriented towards the source culture, and the TT is oriented towards the target culture). Such an orientation defines the role of both ST and TT. The author explains this factor by saying that “source and target texts may diverge from each other quite considerably, not only in the formulation and distribution of the content but also as regards the goals which are set for each, and in terms of which the arrangement of the content is in fact determined” (p. 223). Not only do the formulation, distribution and arrangement of the content in ST

and TT have to do with linguistic aspects of both languages, but also with the text type at stake here – online news reports.

Nord (1991, p. 28) seems to be in tune with the points above when she mentions that “translation is the production of a functional TT maintaining a relationship with a given ST that is specified according to the intended or demanded function of the TT (translation *skopos*).” What the author seems to be saying is that although not following a source- text oriented translation production, it is necessary to keep a relationship between the ST and the TT. However, how far this relationship goes depends on the translation *skopos* and also on the decision of which elements from the ST can be ‘preserved’, which elements can be ‘adapted’ or even which elements can be ‘left out of’ the TT. Nord (*ibid.*) adds the idea that every single TT is addressed to a recipient-in-situation different from the ones to whom the ST is addressed to. Because of this, there must be adaptation of some elements.

One of the main considerations about the translations investigated here is that they are authentic texts, which, in Nord’s (*ibid.*, p. 154) view, “are produced for a native speaker recipient who receives the text in a particular situation which will always facilitate comprehension.” Such STs are generally not produced in order to be translated and the target context and culture are obviously different from the source context and culture. Because of this fact, translators must be armed with strategies which might facilitate the translation task.

Next, I present Chesterman’s (1997/2000) Memes and Translation Strategies described and exemplified.

2.4. Chesterman's Memes and Translation Strategies (CMTS)

Chesterman (1997 & 2000) presents the notion of Memes to give support to the translation framework he built and shows the relationship between specific memes of translation strategies to represent tendencies in translation. These ideas will be presented next.

2.4.1. Chesterman's Memes

The concept of Memes of translation has been used in different research contexts. Some examples of investigations already concluded are Pezzini's (2005) dissertation entitled '*Análises das Estratégias de Tradução (Segundo Chesterman 1997) de cem resumos/abstracts da revista DELTA*', and Ferreira's (2006) dissertation entitled '*Análise das notas de tradução em edições brasileiras da Bhagavad-gita*'¹¹. Besides these two completed works, there is still Lins's ongoing dissertation also focusing on Memes to investigate technical terminology in a sensitive text.

Chesterman (1997, pp. 02, 05) explains that "a meme is simply an idea that spreads"; it is "a unit of cultural transmission, or a unit of imitation." The author makes an allusion here between memes and genes: "ideas spread, replicate themselves, like genes do" (*ibid.*, p. 02). The main point to be observed here is that there is a kind of subtlety involving the idea of memes. In fact, memes do not happen because one plans to use a certain meme. On the contrary, one has not planned and most of the times s/he does not even know how to explain why a certain meme was used in a determined circumstance. It seems that the use of a specific meme is obvious, or that it is used because 'everybody else uses it'; although it is not technically possible to say whether it is correct or appropriate for a determined context. It seems that memes come from trial

¹¹ The dissertations mentioned are available at http://www.pget.ufsc.br/curso/dissertacoes_defendidas.php and were accessed in August, 2006.

and error tests up to the moment that they are absorbed and accepted as adequate for a context. Moving the idea of memes to translation, it is possible to say that ideas spread and change, from language to language, suffering mutations, like genes. Chesterman considers translations and translators 'agents of change' instead of insisting on the myth that a translation must keep the idea of a ST 'unchanged':

Like genes, memes are replicators. Examples that Dawkins discusses are the idea-of-God meme and the Darwinian-theory meme. These ideas do not necessarily exist in identical form in different human brains, but there is enough similarity between, say, different people's ideas of Darwin's theory for them to have a common denominator which is the meme. "An 'idea-meme'," writes Dawkins ([1976] 1989, p. 196), "might be defined as an entity that is capable of being transmitted from one brain to another." The fashion for jeans, we might say, has spread like genes. (Chesterman 1997, pp. 05-06)

The statement above implies that **good** ideas survive; (i.e. those that are conducive to the survival of their carriers: people). By analogy to biology, they are known as mutualist memes, being of mutual benefit to themselves and their carriers. Bad ideas (at least in theory and in the long run) do not last. They are parasitic memes because they eventually kill their host. Of course it may take some considerable time before bad ideas are generally recognised to be potentially threatening in this sense. If a meme is to survive, it must beat its rival memes, (i.e. it must win new adherents, gain even wider acceptance).

Chesterman (2000) elaborates on the concept of memes related to translation studies saying that a meme is "an element of a culture that may be considered to be passed on by nongenetic means, especially imitation." Chesterman was not the first one to introduce the notion of a meme as the cultural equivalent of the gene. It was Richard Dawkins (1976) who first said that:

Just as genes propagate themselves in the gene pool by leaping from body to body via sperm or eggs, so memes propagate themselves in the meme pool by leaping from brain to brain via

a process which, in the broad sense, can be called imitation (1976, p. 206; p. 192 in the 1989 edition).

However, it was Chesterman who introduced the idea of memes related to Translation Studies illustrating that “memes spread as people talk to each other, as they read books and listen to music – or as they attend a lecture. Memes also spread via translations” (*ibid.*, 2000). The author offers support to this point not with an equative relation concerning translation, but with the idea of replication – an additive relation: “there is dynamic movement over time, but not from a source to a target; one is not carrying something from one place to another, because the ‘something’ still remains at the source text after the translation process is completed” (*ibid.*, 2000). The point is that the focus of a translation work is not on the preservation of identity of texts; instead, the focus is on the way texts change as they are translated, and on the examination of the nature and motivation of such changes. This idea seems close to what the Functionalist Approach presents about translation and the focus on the TT presented in 2.3.

Because of the fact that “[s]ome memes encapsulate concepts and ideas about translation itself, and about the theory of translation, let us call them translation memes” (cf. Chesterman 1996a) (*ibid.*, p. 07). In order to bring the allusion of meme/genes – which in fact acts unconsciously and apparently out of people’s control according to the author – to translation, Chesterman (1997) presents memes divided into five translation supermemes¹² – source-target; equivalence; untranslatability; free-vs-literal; and all-writing-is-translating supermemes. In the source-target supermeme, translation is seen as moving from A to B, “carrying across” something from A to B. This is the idea of traditional literal translation, trying to keep the same idea and structure from ST to TT. The equivalence supermeme presents the idea that “a translation is, or must be,

¹² The five supermemes of translation “are ideas of such pervasive influence that they come up again and again in the history of the subject, albeit sometimes in slightly different guises. Some appear to be distinctly more beneficial than others” (Chesterman 1997, p. 07-08).

equivalent to the source, in some sense at least (*ibid.*, p. 09). In this case, just like in the source-target supermeme, translation has the sense of carrying across, of similarity between source and target text. The untranslatability supermeme is linked to the idea of equivalence; (i.e. if there is no possibility of having equivalence between source and target texts, translation is impossible). The free-vs-literal supermeme is linked to the idea of “unit of translation: the smaller the unit, the more literal the result, and the larger the unit, the freer the result” (*ibid.*, p. 12). When opting for a small unit of translation, the TT tends to be produced in a more literal form, and when opting for larger units of translation, the result is a TT that is produced viewing the target audience as well as the function of the TT. This idea will be unpacked in the Corpus analysis in Chapter 5. Finally, the all-writing-is-translating supermeme presents the idea that “translating is no more than a form of writing that happens to be rewriting. (...) [T]ranslation is also like the comprehension of everyday speech” (*ibid.*, p. 13). Chesterman (*ibid.*, p. 13) explains this comment citing Schleiermacher ([1813] 1963, p. 38): “we often have to rephrase another person’s words in our own minds, in order to understand”. Chesterman adds that the postmodern view that no texts are original, but they all derivate from other texts, is another support for this supermeme: “writers do not create their own texts but borrow and combine elements from others, linking up in the global textual web. Our words are not ours: they have been used before. (...) There are no ‘originals’; all we can do is translate” (*ibid.*, p. 14). For the supermemes presented here, the ones that seem to have some relation with the Corpus under study are the source-target supermeme and the all-writing-is-translating supermeme. This will be tested in the analysis in Chapter 5.

After introducing the supermemes, Chesterman’s ‘global strategy’ is presented as the general nature of the relation between TT and ST and ‘how freely’ it is possible to translate a text; and ‘local strategy’, as how to translate specific parts of a text, such

as a structure, an idea or an item. To turn more narrowly to the subject of Translation Strategies, let us move to the next Section.

2.4.2. Chesterman's Translation Strategies

Chesterman (1997) dedicates chapter 4 of his book, *Memes of Translation: The Spread of Ideas in Translation*, to the detailed description of translation strategies. The author starts by classifying the two main communication strategy classes as 'reduction strategies', which "change or reduce the message in some way" and 'achievement strategies', which "attempt to preserve the message but change the means, such as the use of paraphrase, approximation, restructuring, mime etc" (*ibid.*). Observing the classification presented so far, it is possible to notice that the author favours a translation type that grants the translator more freedom to develop the translation work either reducing information or using another strategy (paraphrasing, restructuring etc.) in order to achieve a TT that communicates the message successfully. Next, the author defines 'strategy' as: "a kind of process, a way of doing something" (p. 88), and goes on saying that "strategies are forms of explicitly *textual* manipulation" and that "a strategy offers a solution to a problem" (p. 89). Elsewhere – Chesterman (2000¹³) –, translation strategy is defined as "any well-established way of solving a translation problem." These are the points that will be considered as definition for 'translation strategy' adopted in this research:

A strategy is a process which yields a solution to a translation problem by forms of explicitly textual manipulation.

Chesterman (1997, p. 92) starts to present the classification that translation scholars offer for translation strategies. After such a presentation, Chesterman himself

¹³ As Chesterman's article did not have its pages numbered, the quote will be referred to only by the year of publication.

presents a heuristic classification of strategies as well as some aims of a translation, which are: (i) interpretative-communicative (translation of the sense); (ii) literal (linguistic transcodification); (iii) free (modification of semiotic and communicative categories); and (iv) philological (academic or critical translation). Being expected that the interpretative-communicative, the literal and the free aims of translations will be present in the Corpus I will use, Chesterman's strategies will complement the NFA in the investigation of the corpus analysed here. Chesterman's taxonomy of strategies¹⁴ is divided in three subsets and is described as follows:

Syntactic strategies	Semantic Strategies	Pragmatic strategies
G1: Literal Translation	S1: Synonym[y]	Pr1: Cultural Filtering
G2: Loan, Calque	S2: Antonym[y]	Pr2: Explicitness Change
G3: Transposition	S3: Hyponymy	Pr3: Information Change
G4: Unit Shift	S4: Converses	Pr4: Interpersonal Change
G5: Phrase Structure Change	S5: Abstraction Change	Pr5: Illocutionary Change
G6: Clause Structure Change	S6: Distribution Change	Pr6: Coherence Change
G7: Sentence Structure Change	S7: Emphasis Change	Pr7: Partial Translation
G8: Cohesion Change	S8: Paraphrase	Pr8: Visibility Change
G9: Level Shift	S9: Trope Change	Pr9: Transediting
G10: Scheme Change	S10: Other Semantic Changes	Pr10: Other Pragmatic Changes

Table 1. Chesterman's translation strategies

In order to avoid confusion with the 'S' used in the Semantic Strategies, the 'G' in the Syntactic Strategies stands for 'Grammar'. 'Pr' obviously stands for 'Pragmatic'. Next, I present an explanation for each of Chesterman's strategies together with an example taken from the Corpus under study, to illustrate the author's strategies as exposed in Chapter 4 of his book, where he uses translation examples from the pair German/English. I would like to add that it is possible that some strategies are not used in the translated texts under investigation. For this reason, maybe some strategies will not have an example included. Additional translation strategies present in the examples given may be indicated as abbreviations according to Table 1 above. From now on, in

¹⁴ See the Appendix for the complete table of Chesterman's strategies.

order to mark the unit of translation used, which is the sentence, I will use square brackets to separate them.

Strategy G1 (Literal Translation) is used to create a TT that is maximally close to the SL in structure.

TT: [O presidente Bush e o senador John Kerry deram respostas diferentes, mas ambos os candidatos ignoraram o que talvez seja o item mais caro: o impacto da guerra sobre a economia em geral.]
ST: [President Bush and Senator John Kerry have given different answers, but both candidates have ignored what may be the biggest cost item: the war's impact on the overall economy.] (The NYT – text 1)

Strategy G2 (Loan, Calque) indicates the creation of a word in the target context that was adapted in form and sound from a word from the source context.

TT: [O chanceler alemão Gerhard Schröder e o presidente francês Jacques Chirac disseram em uma declaração divulgada na segunda-feira que esperam que a Síria retire as suas tropas e **serviços de inteligência** do Líbano "completamente e o mais rapidamente possível"].
ST: [Chancellor Gerhard Schröder of Germany and President Jacques Chirac of France said in a declaration issued Monday that they expected Syria to withdraw its troops and **intelligence services** from Lebanon "completely and as quickly as possible."]. (The NYT – text 5)

Strategy G3 (Transposition) refers to “any change of word class, from noun to verb, adjective to adverb.”

TT: [Isso ocorre porque os **gastos** em coisas como a ocupação e a manutenção da paz no Iraque nada fazem para melhorar a capacidade produtiva da economia americana.]
ST: [That is because **spending** on things like the occupation and peacekeeping in Iraq does not do anything to bolster the American economy's productive capacity.] (The NYT – text 1)

Strategy G4 (Unit Shift) stands for a ST unit (morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph) that is translated as a different unit in the TT.

TT: [O Pentágono está buscando a ajuda do Departamento de Estado e de outras agências para seu plano de reduzir em mais da metade a população em seu centro de detenção em Guantánamo, Cuba, em parte **com a transferência** de centenas de suspeitos de terrorismo para prisões na Arábia Saudita, Afeganistão e Iêmen, segundo altos funcionários do governo].

ST: [The Pentagon is seeking to enlist help from the State Department and other agencies in a plan to cut by more than half the population at its detention facility in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, in part **by transferring** hundreds of suspected terrorists to prisons in Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan and Yemen, according to senior administration officials]. (The NYT – text 6)

Strategy G5 (Phrase Structure Change) refers to “a number of changes at the level of the phrase, including number, definiteness and modification in the noun phrase, and person, tense and mood in the verb tense.”

TT: [“**Quanto mais essa guerra demorar**, mais fraco será nosso crescimento em longo prazo”, disse Zandi.]

ST: [“**The longer this war runs**, the weaker our long-run growth will be,” Mr. Zandi said.] (The NYT – text 1)

Strategy G6 (Clause Structure Change) suggests “changes that have to do with the structure of the clause in terms of its constituent phrases.”

TT: [O que realmente preocupa os economistas, porém, **é o impacto econômico futuro.**]

ST: [What really worries economists, though, **is the future economic impact.**] (The NYT – text 1)

Strategy G7 (Sentence Structure Change) “affects the structure of the sentence unit.”

TT: [“Com um déficit já em 3,5% do PIB, **é realmente uma coisa importante**”, **disse Roach.**]

ST: [“With a budget deficit already at 3.5 percent of G.D.P.,” **Mr. Roach said**, “that’s a really big deal.”] (The NYT – text 1)

Strategy G8 (Cohesion Change) “affects intra-textual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalisation and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds.”

TT: [Em uma fatura típica, escreveu Pete Baldwin, na época o gerente das instalações no Iraque, em um memorando de 2 de fevereiro, a Custer Battles alegava que **uma das** empresas de fachada tinha instalado um heliporto por US\$ 157 mil.]

ST: [Pete Baldwin, then the Iraq facilities manager, wrote in a Feb. 2 memorandum that in one typical invoice, Custer Battles claimed that **one of its** shell companies had installed a helicopter pad for \$157,000.] (The NYT –text 2)

Strategy G9 (Level Shift) indicates that “the mode of expression of a particular item is shifted from one level (phonology, morphology, syntax and lexis) to another.” This strategy was not present in the texts analysed.

Strategy G10 (Scheme Change) refers to “kinds of changes that translators incorporate in the translation of rhetorical schemes such as parallelism, repetition, alliteration, metrical rhythm etc.” This strategy seems to be generic in terms of application. It was hard to define such a use in the texts analysed and in the titles. Because of this, a suggestion for a different translation strategy will be presented in Chapter 2.4.3.

TT: [Mas a visão de Bush parece **sensibilizar seu público entusiasta.**]

ST: [Yet Mr. Bush's vision seems **to strike a chord with his crowds.**] (The NYT – text 3)

Strategy S1 (Synonymy) “selects not the obvious equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it.”

TT: [Alguns **juristas** questionaram **tal** argumento.]

ST: [Some **experts** have questioned **that** reasoning.] (The NYT – text 2)

Strategy S2 (Antonymy) indicates that “the translator selects an antonym and combines this with a negation element.”

TT: [Mas há pouco **ou nenhum** precedente que sugira como decidirão os tribunais G1 S1 S2].

ST: [But there is little **if any** precedent to suggest how the courts would rule]. (The NYT – text 6)

Strategy S3 (Hyponymy) refers to “shifts within the hyponymy relation.” This strategy was not present in the texts analysed.

Strategy S4 (Converses) stands for the “pair of (usually) verbal structures which express the same state of affairs from opposing viewpoints, such as buy and sell.”

TT: [Embora este oficial, um tenente-coronel a serviço da Agência de Inteligência do Departamento da Defesa, tivesse sido admoestado pelos seus atos e proibido de participar de qualquer

outro envolvimento com os detentos, ele foi **poupado de toda punição adicional, além daquela mera repreensão.**]

ST: [Although the officer, an Army lieutenant colonel attached to the Defense Intelligence Agency, was disciplined and suspended from further involvement with detainees, he **faced no further action beyond a reprimand.**] (The NYT – text 4)

Strategy S5 (Abstraction change) refers to “a different selection of abstraction level”, either moving from abstract to more concrete or from concrete to more abstract. It was not present in the texts analysed either.

Strategy S6 (Distribution change) indicates the “change in the distribution of the ‘same’ semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression).”

TT: [**Muitos soldados** ainda estão estacionados nas montanhas ao redor de Beirute, no norte do país, assim como na região de Bekaa, no leste.]

ST: [**Many** are still stationed in the mountains around Beirut, in the north of the country, as well as the Bekaa region in the east.] (The NYT – text 5)

Strategy S7 (Emphasis change) “adds to, reduces or alters the emphasis or thematic focus, for one reason or another.”

TT: [Dirigindo **caminhões e jipes de fabricação russa** lotados de bens pessoais e utensílios domésticos, soldados sírios seguiram em comboios para Bekaa, (...)]

ST: [Driving **Russian-made** trucks and jeeps piled with personal belongings and household goods, convoys of Syrian soldiers wound down into the Bekaa, (...)] (The NYT – text 5)

Strategy S8 (Paraphrase) “results in a TT version that can be described as loose, in some contexts even undertranslated. Semantic components at the lexeme level tend to be disregarded, in favour of the pragmatic sense of some higher unit such as a whole clause.”

TT: [O diretor da CIA, Porter J. Gross, disse ao Congresso nesta quinta-feira (17/3) que as técnicas usadas pela Agência Central de Inteligência "neste momento" para o interrogatório de suspeitos de terrorismo são legais e não constituem tortura].

ST: Porter J. Goss, the director of central intelligence, said Thursday that he could not assure Congress that the Central Intelligence Agency's methods of interrogating terrorism suspects

since Sept. 11, 2001, had been permissible under federal laws prohibiting torture]. (The NYT – text 12)

Strategy S9 (Trope change) “applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes (i.e. figurative expressions).” Probably because of the fact that tropes tend to be more used in literary style, this strategy was not present in the texts analysed.

Strategy S10 (Other semantic changes) “includes other modulations of various kinds, such as change of (physical) sense or of deictic direction.” This seems to be a very general strategic resource. Because of this, a different strategy will be suggested in Chapter 2.4.3.

TT: [Alem dos 24 casos que o exército definiu como "homicídios criminosos" e os 11 classificados como "homicídios justificados", 28 **foram considerados** mortes resultantes de acidentes ou causas naturais.]

ST: [In addition to the 24 Army cases listed as criminal homicides and the 11 cases listed as justifiable homicides, 28 cases **are listed as confirmed or suspected** deaths from accidents or natural causes.] (The NYT – text 10)

Strategy Pr1 (Cultural filtering) is “also referred as naturalisation, domestication or adaptation.” This strategy was not present in the texts analysed.

Strategy Pr2 (Explicitness change) is used to make the TT information either more explicit (explicitation) or more implicit (implication).

TT: [Até o momento, o governo não declarou publicamente que sua principal meta em relação ao Irã é rever um tratado **que remonta o governo Eisenhower, um inspirado em grande parte pelos Estados Unidos sob a bandeira da Guerra Fria de "Átomos para a Paz"**]

ST: [So far the administration has not declared publicly that its larger goal beyond Iran is to remake a treaty **whose intellectual roots date back to the Eisenhower administration, under the cold war banner of "Atoms for Peace."**]. (The NYT – text 9)

Strategy Pr3 (Information change) makes use of “either the addition of new (non-inferable) information which is deemed to be relevant to the TT but not present in the ST, or the omission of ST information deemed to be irrelevant.”

TT: [Testemunhas disseram **ter ouvido um forte estrondo** dentro do pátio da mesquita, que ainda está em construção.]

ST: [Witnesses described **seeing a ball of fire and hearing a huge explosion** inside the courtyard of the mosque, which is still under construction.] (BBC – text 1)

Strategy Pr4 (Interpersonal change) “alters the formality level, the degree of emotiveness and involvement, the level of technical lexis and the like: anything that involves a change in the relationship between text/author and reader.”

TT: ["Queremos a retirada das tropas sírias, queremos a verdade sobre quem ordenou o assassinato de **Rafik Hariri**, e queremos a renúncia daqueles responsáveis pela segurança no país".]

ST: ["We want the withdrawal of the Syrian troops, we want the truth about who ordered the killing of **Mr. Rafik Hariri**, and we want the resignation of those who are responsible for security in the country."] (The NYT – text 5)

Strategy Pr5 (Illocutionary change) is “linked with other strategies: changing the mood of the verb from indicative to imperative, a change from statement to request.”

TT: ["**Vamos retirar nossas objeções ao pedido do Irã para entrar na OMC**", afirmou a secretária de Estado, Condoleezza Rice.]

ST: [US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said **it would no longer object to Iran joining the World Trade Organization.**] (BBC – text 3)

Strategy Pr6 (Coherence change) indicates “the logical arrangement of information in the text, at the ideational level.”

TT: [O relatório constata que os primeiros sinais de alerta de que estavam ocorrendo **sérios abusos nos tratamentos dispensados a detentos, não foram objeto da atenção** devida por parte do alto-escalão, enquanto as práticas de maus-tratos continuaram a se alastrar.]

ST: [The report finds that early warning signs of **serious abuses did not receive enough high-level attention** as the abuses unfolded, and that unit commanders did not get clear instructions that might have halted the abuses.] (The NYT – text 4)

Strategy Pr7 (Partial translation) refers to “any kind of partial translation, such as summary translation, transcription, translation of the sounds only, and the like.”

TT: [Os insurgentes atacaram no norte e no centro do Iraque, nesta quarta-feira (11/05), numa série atentados com bombas que mataram pelo menos 79 pessoas em três cidades diferentes, e feriram pelo menos 120 outras pessoas.]

ST: [Insurgents strike in northern and central Iraq, killing at least 79 people and wounding 120 others in series of suicide bombings and

bloody attacks in Tikrit, Hawija and Baghdad; two-week onslaught by Sunni Arab insurgents is aimed at destabilizing Iraq's newly formed Shiite-majority government; eruptions of violence leave new government of Prime Min Ibrahim al-Jaafari looking vulnerable only nine days after it was sworn into office; Jaafari has been less assertive than his predecessor as prime minister Ayad Allawi, who won reputation for aggressive pursuit of war; American officials hoped he would find prominent place in new government, but he has chosen to stay on sidelines after Shiite leaders rejected what they saw as push by him for disproportionate power in new administration; Shiite leaders led by Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani have urged restraint, arguing that Shiite interests are best served by gaining power through elections, not by being drawn into civil war; photo; map (M)] (The NYT – text 20)

Strategy Pr8 (Visibility change) shows “a change in the status of the authorial presence, or to the overt intrusion or foregrounding of the translatorial presence. For instance, translator’s footnotes, bracketed comments or added glosses explicitly.”

TT: Três funcionários do alto-escalão do Departamento da Defesa explicaram nesta **quarta-feira (9)** que as novas instruções evidenciam a proibição da utilização de cães com focinheiras durante os interrogatórios.

ST: Three senior defense officials said **Wednesday** that the new procedures clarified the prohibition against the use of muzzled dogs in interrogations, gave specific guidance to field units as to how long they could hold prisoners before releasing them or sending them to higher headquarters for detention, and made clear command responsibilities for detainee operations. (The NYT – text 4)

Strategy Pr9 (Transediting) stands for “the sometimes radical re-editing that translators have to do on badly written original texts.” This case was not present in the texts analysed.

Strategy Pr10 (Other pragmatic changes) involves changes in the layout, for example, of the TT and the ST, as well as dialect change. In the case of the texts in the Corpus, the layout as a whole has to be changed from the STs to the TTs.

It seems important to remind the reader that the texts are analysed in a non-evaluative direction, considering basically the translation strategies used. Chesterman (*ibid.*, p. 37) says that “[i]n keeping with its general target-text orientation, the concept of a translation is understood in whatever terms a given target culture happens to

understand it at a given time. That is to say, a translation is any text that a given culture accepts as a translation, even a ‘bad’ translation.”

Let me present now two other comments made by Chesterman (*ibid.*, p. 509). The first one is that strategies in general must be evaluated within a context in order to maintain the functional and dynamic nature of translation. This comment corroborates the idea that in order to classify the strategies used in the translated texts, it is necessary to have a clear idea of what unit of translation is going to be adopted, and of the fact that the unit of translation is closely linked to context. The unit of translation (UT) will be explored in 2.6 next. The second comment is that “translation [strategies] are not good or bad in themselves, they are used functionally and dynamically in terms of: (i) the genre of the text; (ii) the type of translation; (iii) the mode of translation; (iv) the purpose of translation and the characteristics of the translation audience; and (v) the method chosen.” I intend to follow these ideas while investigating the Corpus of this research, keeping both Nord’s Functional Approach and Chesterman’s Memes and Strategies at work and complementing each other. However, even having the idea that “translation [strategies] are not good or bad in themselves”, when analysing the translations in the Corpus, the three categories Chesterman presents for translation strategies will be verified in terms of adequacy to the context of online journalist texts and to see whether their use seems to contribute to the production of a translation that provides the needs of the target audience. Chesterman (*ibid.*, p. 93) claims that the point “is not to explore particular translations in any detail, but **simply** (highlight mine) to present a set of strategies that professionals tend to use. The level of analysis is fairly superficial.” This comment sounds rather ‘simplistic’ to me and now it seems the moment has come to explore such strategies in more detail with the aim of considering

text types in particular, deepening the level of analysis and observing whether professionals “tend to use” the translation framework.

By observing the texts in the corpus, another point has called my attention: some of the TTs have suffered different kinds of changes. However, Chesterman could not foresee some of the transformations present in the TTs of the online news reports. Because of this, I have created some new categories to be added to his framework. The creation of new translation strategies (or complementary strategies) to be added to Chesterman’s framework aimed to clarify some strategies emerging from the corpus that did not seem to fit into his framework. Let me present the categories that are suggested next.

2.4.3. Building upon Chesterman’s Framework

In order to contribute to the framework and to provide a clearer idea for the translation options, now I present some suggestions for Chesterman’s model. As presented in 2.4.2, Chesterman’s translation framework is divided into the following categories: Syntactic, Semantic and Pragmatic. Each translation strategy allocated into these categories occupies a rank in a continuum, a degree of evolution in terms of linguistic structure (Syntactic and Semantic strategies) from more literal to freer translation, or in terms of pragmatic meaning (Pragmatic strategies). The strategies proposed by this study are named according to the inherent progression of each group, i.e., strategy Pr2A is to be inserted between the original strategies 2 and 3:

Semantic Strategies Suggested	
S11: Omission	The practice of excluding (omitting) semantic elements deemed to be irrelevant in a specific target context.
S12: Addition	The practice of adding (expanding) major groups of semantic elements deemed to be relevant in a specific target context.

Pragmatic Strategies Suggested	
Pr2A: Approximate Translation	It results in a TT version that can be considered as appropriate for a specific target context, even if there is no exact correspondence between TT and ST, in favour of the pragmatic sense of the whole content.
Pr7A: Summarising Translation	Any kind of translation involving the summing-up of specific information from a ST to a different culture, in a target language.
Pr8A: Change of Textual Focus	It alters the degree of emotiveness and involvement in order to reach the translation skopos, sometimes by even changing the focus of attention present in the ST to a different focus in the TT.
Pr11: Information Updating	It adds to, reduces, modulates or alters information for the fact that some relevant pieces of information have changed or become available between the release of the final version of the ST and the start of the translation and if the omission of these new facts would affect or invalidate the purpose of the translation.

Table 2. Suggestion of Translation Strategies to be added to Chesterman's Framework.

These suggestions – based on the description of the corpus under study – are made in order to contribute to Chesterman's framework and update it, not only to the context of the online news reports investigated here, but to any text type. The purpose of these suggestions is that they complement some missing aspects in strategies already used in the framework, such as for strategies Pr2, Pr7 and Pr8 I suggest Pr2A, Pr7A and Pr8A, which present details concerning strategy possibilities not present in their original pairs. Strategies S11, S12 and Pr11 are suggested in order to follow the same line present in the categories they fit in, and to continue the development of these categories in a logical and hierarchical way. Let me list one example of each strategy suggested next:

S11: TT: [De 1993 até 1995, enquanto transcorriam as negociações para criação do programa petróleo por alimentos, Vincent também se encontrou ou falou com frequência com uma ex-autoridade

americana que tentava "obter apoio" para o programa junto às autoridades de Washington, segundo o indiciamento]. [Mas ela não cita o nome da autoridade].

ST: [From 1993 through 1995, as negotiations were under way to create the program, Mr. Vincent also met or spoke frequently with a former United States official who was trying to "garner support" for the oil-for-food program from administration officials in Washington, according to the complaint]. [It does not name the official.] [Former President Jimmy Carter and Jack Kemp, a former housing secretary and congressman, have both said they met with Mr. Vincent, but their meetings came after the program was established. Both said they made no attempt to influence the program.] (The NYT – text 15)

S12: TT: [Ele notou que a última conferência de revisão do tratado, em 2000, terminou com uma declaração política de "13 passos" para o desarmamento nuclear que foi endossada pelo governo Clinton, mesmo sem entusiasmo perceptível.] [Eles incluíam a manutenção do Tratado de Mísseis Antibalísticos -que foi abandonado pelo governo Bush- e uma ratificação de um abrangente tratado de proibição de testes, ao qual Bush também se opõe]. [Rademaker disse que os objetivos de 2000 foram "adotados em uma época diferente, em um ambiente de segurança diferente e em um governo diferente", e argumenta que muitos não mais se aplicam.] ["Nós agora substituímos o Tratado de Mísseis Antibalísticos pelo Tratado de Moscou", ele notou, se referindo ao tratado com a Rússia. "Isto compromete todos os lados a uma redução de dois terços de nossos arsenais nucleares. Este é um tratado de estabilização", disse ele, que será apresentado em Nova York como um passo para as metas estabelecidas no tratado de não-proliferação.]

ST: [He noted that the last treaty review conference, in 2000, ended with a political declaration of "13 steps" toward disarmament that the Clinton administration also endorsed.] [They included maintenance of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty - which the Bush administration jettisoned - and ratification of a comprehensive test ban treaty, which Mr. Bush has also opposed.] ["We now have replaced the ABM treaty with the Treaty of Moscow," Mr. Rademaker noted, referring to a treaty with Russia.] ["That commits all sides to a two-thirds reduction in our nuclear arsenals]. [That is a stabilizing treaty," he said.] (The NYT – text 18)

Pr2A: TT: [Trata-se de uma das primeiras unidades blindadas que reinstalada após a invasão liderada pelos Estados Unidos e a dissolução do Exército iraquiano.]

ST: [It was one of the first armoured units to be reassembled after the war and the dissolution of the army.] (BBC – text 7)

Pr7A: TT: [Israel retirou forças de Jericó e Tulkarm nas últimas duas semanas, depois de prometer, no encontro de 8 de fevereiro, transferir a responsabilidade da segurança de cinco cidades da Cisjordânia.]

ST: [Israel will delay a promised handover of a third West Bank town to Palestinians expected this week, political sources said

Sunday, in a setback for security cooperation agreed at a cease-fire summit last month.] (Reuters – text 17)

Pr8A: TT: ["Eu digo a vocês, eles não estão preocupados com programas nucleares..."] [Eles mesmos estão envolvidos com atividades nucleares e estão expandindo (essa atividade) a cada dia.] [Eles testam novas marcas de armas de destruição em massa todos os dias", disse Ahmadinejad em entrevista coletiva durante visita à Indonésia, país também muçulmano.]

ST: ["I'll tell you, they are not concerned with nuclear programs ...] [They are themselves engaged in nuclear activities and they are expanding day by day.] [They test new brands of weapons of mass destruction every day," Ahmadinejad told a news conference after meeting Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.] (Reuters – text 19)

Pr11: TT: [Os corpos de mais de 70 pessoas foram encontrados nesta quarta-feira no Iraque.] [Quase 60 foram recolhidos do rio Tigre, ao sul de Bagdá.]

ST: [The bodies of more than 50 men, women and children have been recovered from the River Tigris in the town of Suwayra, south of Baghdad.] (The NYT – text 13)

The additional translation strategies given here will provide me with the necessary complementary categories to carry out the corpus analysis, taking into account important aspects of the TTs and STs and being able to discuss the translation strategies and the implication of their use in the TTs investigated. At the same time, these additional strategies can be applied to many other situations of translation analysis, thus they are not mere *ad-hoc* constructs, but a general expansion of Chestermans strategies that have proved to be a valuable tool for translation analysis, as mentioned before.

2.5. The Concept of Unit of Translation (UT)

The analysis to be carried out in Chapter 5 concerning the Corpus of this research requires a clear definition and choice of what is going to be adopted as Unit of Translation (for now on, UT). There is not any consensus for the definition of the term. The clause, word, morpheme etc. – considered as the smallest textual units – are sometimes adopted as UT by literal translators to produce their translations. However,

such a use does not help in the production of a functional, target-text oriented translation because the use of small UTs tends to be classified as source-text oriented, differing from the proposal adopted in this work.

According to Alves (2000, p. 30), the delimitation of a UT depends on how the translator considers the dichotomy fidelity *versus* freedom. The author exemplifies this idea with definitions used for UT by different scholars, starting with Vinay & Darbelnet (1958), who defined UT as “the smallest segment of a statement whose signs of cohesion cannot be translated separately”. In this respect, Alves (*ibid.*) highlights that “a UT must be as small as possible in order for the text to keep its ‘fidelity’ to the original.” In this case, the translation will be source-text oriented and the result will be the production of a text that favours the source text – whose readers in fact are not the ones reading the translation produced – overlooking the needs of the target text and readership, who are the ones expected to read the translation. Alves goes on to present a restricting view of the UT as a space between as small as possible and as long as necessary. In this case, the idea is that the translator has some freedom to analyse the needs of the target text and so, s/he will choose a UT according to such needs.

Furthermore, Alves (*ibid.*) says that after Discourse Analysis and the need to have a field of research in Translation Studies dealing with functionality, the whole text started to be considered the UT, following the idea that the longer the UT, the more dynamic the translation will be and more directed to the target readership. This idea seems to tie with what Luo (1992) pinpoints about the impossibility to find an ideal UT that works well for both analysis and transfer. The author suggests that two kinds of UT be established – one to be used in transfer (the clause) and another one to be used in analysis (the text). Luo justifies his choice by saying that sentence and text are dynamic while other units, just like the word, phrase, clause, are static. I subscribe to the author’s

view that the analysis must be contextualized, inside the text. However, in order to apply Chesterman's Translation Strategies to the Corpus selected, I need to use a unit smaller than the text – the sentence, in this case.

Alves (2000, p. 31) affirms that none of the positions presented above helps the translator appropriately. Alves adds that after Discourse Analysis and Functionalism, free translation has moved from the sentence level to the whole-text level. So, once again we are back to the issue of fidelity *versus* freedom dichotomy. A suggestion presented in order to delimit the size of the UT is that the translator should restrict his analysis first to word level, then to idiomatic expressions, phrases, clauses and sentences. Finally, Alves presents an empirical research carried out in order to delimit UT of a given translation. The empirical data obtained showed the existence of UTs at the level of morpheme, syllable, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and even in the discourse level. The conclusion is that the units of comprehension and production in a translation are similar to the ones identified in the spoken or written discourse. According to the author, empirical data show that most translators prefer to place a UT in the phrase or sentence level. This seems to be the case present in the Corpus under study – authentic – online news reports that will need to be analysed adopting a UT that is longer than a word and shorter than a text – the sentence sounds the best option.

So, for the purposes of this work, what is going to be called UT is the sentence¹⁵ in itself. In order to justify such a choice, I will use Lin Yu-Tang's (1984) elaborations on the matter. Lin (1984, p. 263) claims that “translation should be done on the basis of the sentence [...]. What a translator should be faithful to is not the individual words but the meaning conveyed by them”. The author seems to be claiming that words by

¹⁵ By 'sentence' I mean a clause complex, a segment set off by full stops.

themselves can sound meaningless, but within a context, their meaning is enriched and can be adapted according to the situation.

Lu Jun (1992) also argues that the sentence should be the UT and he enumerates three reasons for this: (i) semantically speaking, sentences can render word meanings in a less ambiguous way; (ii) morphologically, in group, sentences can create a particular effect on the reader, because grouped sentences are similar in form but different in meaning; and (iii) communicatively, grouped sentences can convey information because each sentence has theme/rheme that reflects the author's thoughts and ideas. This last reason boils down to the point I intend to make here, for the fact that it deals with conveyance of information – transference of information from one language into another via online news reports.

2.6. Final Remarks

In this Chapter, I have attempted to draw the theoretical limits of this investigation and to elaborate on how the theoretical points worked on will favour me to boil down to the realm of this investigation and come to concrete, specific results. The objective was to present how both translation scholars, Nord and Chesterman, elaborate on Functionalism and Memes/Translation Strategies respectively, seeming to overlap with each other in terms of how to produce a translation focused on the TT without neglecting the ST. Some new translation strategies have been suggested to complete Chesterman's model. Taking into account the concept of translation adopted here, the Functionalist Approach and Chesterman's Memes and Translation Strategies, I intend to start the investigation of the Corpus selected also bearing in mind the Unit of Translation opted for as well as some aspects concerning Journalism and Journalism Online. This is what I present next.

3. Online News Reports and their Translation: What is Involved in the Process

“The medium is the message.”
(*Marshall McLuhan*)

3.1. Initial Remarks

In this Chapter, I present some considerations and criticism that will be useful for the development of the analysis of translated online news reports. However, due to the paucity of printed material debating online journalism, the majority of the works cited in this chapter come from reliable academic sites publishing research in the area.

3.2. Journalism X Online Journalism: Where are power and control now?

Jones (2000, p. 171) states that the Web has become the most important Internet phenomenon not only because of its ubiquity, or its use for electronic commerce, but because of its rise to prominence in 1998 as a medium for news. In fact, one of the main uses of the Web today is as a means for spreading information. Journalism and the Web share some common characteristics, and not simply in regard to their content. Deuze (2003) affirms that the Internet is responsible for important changes in journalism today. Terms like ‘hypertextuality’, ‘interactivity’, and ‘multimediality’ influence the way professional journalism is being redefined and, consequently, help the raise of questions about how the medium enabling interactive and flexible text changes the way news producers disseminate information, initiate discourse to cultivate a readership, and satisfy commercial interests. In this respect, back in 1994, Mcnaus had already predicted that technology would provoke relevant changes in the news environment as well as the news values journalists bring to new media (*apud Deuze, ibid.*). In this respect, Jones (2000, p. 177) goes on to say that online journalism is not the same as the journalism that we have known thus far. Online Journalism creates a different order of

content; speed is not the issue. The issue now is the development of news that extrapolates and anticipates. The author says that the practice of journalism has not changed – traditional news media are still involved in the practice of journalism in some cases. The newsroom practice remains largely unchanged according to the author as well. Therefore, journalism as a process is the same. The difference caused by the Web to journalism is that journalism is no longer about space, nor about bringing together disparate places, peoples and interests. Journalism is no longer about time or history and the merging of multiple pasts in to a single present either. The impact of the Web is on the commodification of journalism.

The point Jones makes is that online journalism goes beyond information and reporting news. The point now implies money and public domain over the Web. Herman & Swiss (2000, p. 21) seem to be in tune with Jones' view when they affirm that “the most striking feature of digital communication may well be not that it has opened up competition in communication markets, but that it has made it vastly easier, attractive, and necessary for firms to consolidate and strike alliances across the media, telecommunications, and computer sectors.” The authors illustrate that in the late 1990s large telecommunications and computer equipment companies started to merge, due to the growth of the Internet. In the realm of new technologies and journalism, it can be noticed that this combination is quite recent and that it has affected news production in different ways. Thus, on the basis of the ideas above, it seems important to start presenting the ways in which journalism differs from online journalism.

Barbosa (2001)¹⁶ cites some of the main features of online journalism: information is presented non-linearly, using links and it is not necessary to follow a horizontal reading of texts, especially long texts. Another common practice is editing

¹⁶ <http://bocc.ubi.pt/pag/barbosa-elisabete-interactividade.pdf>, accessed on August 30th, 2006.

texts written to press newspapers in order to publish them online, shortening those reports and dividing them in sections. This practice helps the reader decide what parts of the texts interest them, facilitating the non-linear reading. As regards the use of the Internet via links and hypertexts, the author also mentions a second resource of online journalism – the use of sound and video. Such a use helps reading from the computer screen in a more dynamic way given the fact that reading from the computer screen is still tiresome. Jones (*ibid.*, p. 182) problematises this non-linear reading and space and time aspects involving online news: “a journal is not merely an exercise in recordkeeping, but also an exercise in slowing time and capturing space.” What the Web does is the opposite: history “will not be read in the linear, sequential unfolding of events over time, not in the structures of space it may develop, but in the relational movements of our interest and attention as we pay it heed.” What seems to matter is the velocity and the amount of information individuals can access almost at the same time. History, facts, and news will be passed on through the links and hyperlinks without much attention or criticism being paid to them.

The democratic view of the West concerning journalism affirms that some aims of journalism are: to inform, communicate, analyse, explain, and contextualise facts. Another important aim of journalism according to the author is to make power¹⁷ transparent: to observe and to control power from individuals, institutions or organisations, even if such powers are considered legitimate in the social system. However, the author is aware of the fact that this Western democratic view is misleading; (i.e., economic and political powers control and influence journalistic media much more than the other way round). To support this idea, Lage (2001) affirms that the

¹⁷ The term ‘power’ here is used according to the definitions provided by the *Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture*, making reference to the ability of controlling a people and events as well as making reference to the ability of influencing people’s opinions about general issues, making them come to strong feelings or conclusions about such issues (1993, p. 1030).

control coming from economy and international agencies over the press generates a subverted and dictatorial communication system. Economy and politics tend to determine what must be on the news – what should be said and what should be left unsaid. Pearson (1999, p. 09) cites Newhagen & Levy (1998, p. 13) to say that “quality control concerns drove the professionalisation of the occupation of journalism and its centralisation in the hands of a ‘professional elite’ responsible for determining what was ‘true’ and ‘real’ in the information they distributed.” However, Pearson (*ibid.*) also mentions that the “nonlinear flow of information on the Internet, with distribution across numerous sender-receiver nodes, shifted the power structure in information selection, processing and distribution away from the journalist. Herman & Swiss (2000, p. 07) criticize this aspect and question whether these changes will lead the way to a qualitatively different media culture and society or whether “the corporate commercial system will merely don a new set of clothing.” It is necessary to evaluate the positive and negative points of both press and online journalism and try to find a balance that promotes the spread of information either in press media or online.

To reinforce the economic power control involving journalism and the need for translation in the area, Zipser (2002, p. 40) mentions that, as any other translated text, the journalistic text is by nature a sales product, so it must be adjusted to respond to the readership in the first place. This position entails that the translation of journalistic texts must take into account such a readership and, consequently, their translation must be considered as a ‘prospective’ translation. What the author means is that the translation of a journalistic text – as any other translation type, according to the Functionalist Approach – must fulfill the needs of a client and readership, with the prospective idea meaning that the translation achieves such an aim also in terms of news selection as previously mentioned by Lage (2001). Selecting and publishing news are as complex

processes as translating news, being translating online reports the core issue of this research, aiming to answer the questions: (i) how are the texts under investigation adapted?; and (ii) what translation strategies are used in the process? As this investigation advances, such queries will be revisited.

To turn more narrowly to the subject at hand, Deuze (2001) mentioned that “[a]s early as 1995, new media commentators realized that journalists were not the only ones providing information anymore - in particular on the World Wide Web” (*apud* Lapham, 1995). Nowadays, it is common to see people who are not journalists writing and being read as journalists. Herman & Swiss (2000, pp. 05-06) cite Negroponte, media lab director at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, saying that the Internet is underestimated, and that it will become the enabling technology of all media – TV, radio, magazines and so on. The preoccupation about this prediction is that apparently, nobody knows what the price to be paid will be for accessing such a powerful means.

3.3. Online News Reports and their Readership: What is the Journalist’s Role now?

Hall (2001) affirms that the Internet has changed the way audiences interact with the news forever. The author illustrates that stories are posted the moment they break and readers expect to be able to access both the news sources and local perspectives. This access is possible by means of interactivity, personalization and convergence. In order to provide the reader with all these resources, the standards and skills of journalism and journalists online have to be improved. Online Journalism, according to Gonçalves (2002, p. 02), is supposed to create research techniques and adequate gathering of information to what is offered by the telematic area (see also Gonçalves, 2004). One of the improvements in this aspect comes from CAR – Computer Assisted Reporting –

which provides benefits like more information, more sources, more checks and balances freely available. However, Hall (*ibid.*) also mentions one drawback concerning such 'facilities': reporters and editors in general felt nervous and concerned about the 'omnipresence' of the Internet in their work. The author also mentions a piece of research at the BBC in Great Britain that revealed the unrest that new media technologies have created in the newsroom, besides the fact that journalists complained about lack of time to adequately use and master the technology, feeling stressed because of the 'immediate' nature of the Internet. Making matters worse, a new kind of reader, more demanding and presenting new features, also come on scene: Nielsen & Morke (1997) have developed research about this new reader and have reported the fact that:

- users do not read on the Web; instead they scan the pages, trying to pick out a few sentences or even parts of sentences to get the information they want;
- users do not like long, scrolling pages. They prefer the text to be short and straight to the point; and
- users dislike anything that seems like marketing fluff or overly hyped language and prefer factual information.

It was also noticed that scanning is common practice, that readers prefer short or at least broken up texts. Readers like summaries and the inverted pyramid writing style, starting by conclusions. Readers also opt for: (i) helpful hypertext structure; (ii) graphical elements if they complement the text; and (iii) playfulness and humor in work-related websites. Finally, readers demonstrated that credibility is an important issue on the Web: they want to know who the publisher of a particular site is and who their sources of information are.

In 1999 Deuze had already illustrated the point that the introduction of the Internet in the BBC newsroom caused feelings of stress and unrest among the journalists involved. The reason for this fact was that, all of a sudden, journalists had to keep the online counterpart in mind, master the new technology, learn the skills and be reflexive about what it meant to the values and standards in journalism - not a small task for any professional. Deuze (2001) reinforces the role of online journalists as professionals able to (i) make decisions on which media formats best tell a certain story (multimediality), (ii) allow room for options for the public to respond, interact or even customize certain stories (interactivity), and (iii) consider ways to connect the story to other stories, archives, resources and so on through hyperlinks (hypertextuality). The author says that this is the 'ideal-typical' form of online journalism worldwide. Such a professional, nevertheless, feels the pressure of the demands of the multimediality provided by the Internet, and such a pressure affects his/her production in different ways, including the news production – the content – in itself, and by 'content' here, Deuze (*ibid*) means everything, including banner ads, chat rooms, research papers. Editorial content are texts, including written and spoken word, videos and pictures, produced and/or edited by journalists. The author adds that few sites indeed use hyperlinks properly; (i.e., integrating their information with the Web). It is more common to see the use of hyperlinks to pages within the branded site or even frame. According to Deuze (*ibid.*), as regards the use of multimedia, sites that make good use of it are CNN and BBC.

At this point, it seems important to mention the role of interactivity more specifically, since it seems to be one of the great influences on the online reader. Deuze (*ibid.*) subdivides interactive options on Web sites into three types: (i) navigational interactivity – through 'Next Page' and 'Back to Top' buttons or scrolling menu bars –,

(ii) functional interactivity – through direct mail to links, Bulletin Board Systems (BBS) and moderated discussion lists, for example –, or (iii) adaptive interactivity – offering chat rooms and personal customization through 'smart webdesign'. Once again, in order to raise the issue of limited use of interactivity on the Web, the author mentions that interactivity options are not developed beyond functional and navigational levels. This fact sounds like a controversy, since it has been already demonstrated that the more interactive opportunities websites give to users, the more involved the users will feel about the Web site. To my view, in order to have this kind of implementation, the role of journalists has to be redefined as well as the professional has to have a new preparation to assume the online work. Following this idea, Gonçalves (2002, p. 02) brings the concept of Precision Journalism into the discussion saying that it was created in the 1970s to define the journalistic work in complex societies. However, the concept reveals the limits of digital models in Precision Journalism, because such models are used simply as a help to the process. By presenting the point of Precision Journalism, the author aims to show the need to start using technology to improve journalists' work, contributing to a change in the essence of this profession.

Graupera Sanz¹⁸ also mentions the new roles of journalists and says that “[these professionals] have to be able to use new tools on the online environment; they need new skills since unusual resources are available.” The interactive reader expects the online journalist to organize texts directed to online interactivity. The author goes on to mention a publisher – the name was not mentioned though – talking about journalists working on the Internet:

“They are not traditional journalists, they need to work very fast, sometimes they are more like editors, or producers. They need to be very focused on the right choice and the timeliness of the stories on the Web.”

¹⁸ <http://towerofbabel.com/features/digitalculture/parttwo>. For this paper, the year of publication was not found. Accessed on August 30th, 2006.

Nowadays, it is expected that journalists be 'entertainers' thanks to electronic media. News today is accessed electronically and readers expect to be informed in a more 'entertaining' way, via texts, pictures, links, etc. Furthermore, when reporting news – online or press news –, it is necessary to specify: (i) subject; (ii) object; (iii) cause; (iv) manner; (v) place; and (vi) time. These points tie with news questions "who?", "what?", "when?", "where?", "how?", and "why?", also used by Nord's (1991, pp. 04, 05) description of the initiation of a translation work: the translation is initiated by a customer approaching a translator, because s/he needs a certain target text for a particular target addressee or recipient in the target language, from a certain source text written in a source language by an author or text producer or transmitted by a source-language sender under the particular conditions of the source culture at a specific time. As can be observed, text production, regardless of being a translation, a piece of news or any other text type, follows some guided rules that must be followed and that are sometimes close in similarity to each other. After raising the issue of translation I will now focus on the importance and need for online news translation.

3.4. The Development of Online Journalism, the Internet, and the Need for Translating Online News

Let me cite some points that, according to Sousa (1999, pp. 53-56) contributed for the development of journalism: the increase of information load and its capacity to be spread; literacy and urbanisation; increase of consumer power; the creation of journalistic companies directed to profit and not to ideological doctrine; new values and lifestyles directing attention to recreation, trips etc., technical advancement favouring cheaper text production. As we live in a consuming society, all these factors are influential for the interest in press news and online news. As regards technical

advancement, Pearson (1991, p. 27) lists some qualities of news medium: “immediacy, interactivity, multimedia, technology and **making money**” (highlight mine). Adopting a critical view over the matter, Herman & Thomas (2000, p. 15-16) problematise the interactivity and dependence on the Web and the Internet, making people feel the need to be connected 24 hours a day:

The digitalisation and computerisation of our society are going to transform us radically, yet even those closely associated with these developments express concern about the possibility of a severe deterioration of the human experience as a result of the information revolution.

Is it really so wonderful or necessary to be attached to a communications network at all times? Is it such a wonderful environment to be on city streets where everyone is talking into little cell phones? Is sitting in front of a computer or digital television for hours per day really such a great thing for humans to do, even if it is “interactive”? Why not look at the Web as a process that encourages isolation, atomisation, and marginalisation of people in society? In fact, cannot the ability of people to create their own “community” in cyberspace have the effect of terminating a community in the general sense?

The authors seem to be questioning to what extent all this modernity and digitalised society will in fact do some good to communities and to face-to-face interactivity among people. Obviously being connected and using digitalised systems have benefits. However, how far can people go and to what extent such benefits can be viewed as benefits before they start being problematic? The authors still make another comment over the matter:

[A] theory has emerged asserting that we have no reason to be concerned about concentrated corporate control and the hypercommercialisation of media. This claim is that the World Wide Web, or, more broadly, digital communication networks, will set us free. (...) In any case, to varying degrees, visionaries told us how these magical technologies would crush the existing monopolies over media, culture, and knowledge and open the way for more egalitarian and just social order. But the World Wide Web is qualitatively the most radical and sweeping of these new communications technologies, and the claims about it top earlier technological visions by a wide margin. (*ibid.*, p. 05)

The quotation above calls the attention to an illusionary view upon the World Wide Web and its collateral effects. The authors invite us to take a more critical view over complex issues concerning technology and the Internet in order to avoid any kind of naivety over the matter.

Moving from technology and the Internet to language, Delisle, J. & Woosworth, J. (1995, p.101) claim that “ever since the invention of writing, people have attempted to acquire the technical and scientific know-how of their neighbours.” This seems to be one of the reasons why translating – news and information in general - is so necessary. If people wish to acquire knowledge, they need to have access to other languages or have them translated into their own language. The authors go on to say that this need for knowledge and appropriation of knowledge “has led to the dissemination and development of science and technology” (*ibid.*). As can be observed from the quote above, the search for knowledge has been one of the main quests of humanity. Such a quest has promoted the development of technology and demanded faster means of communication – the computer and the Internet – to come into the scene.

As pointed out above, the search for knowledge and information provided by the mass media has been spread out all over the world in great speed, and it needs to be passed on to different countries and cultures. Translation has a lot to do with this coming and going of information around the world. Texts must be translated and, as Pym (2000) says, ‘localised’¹⁹ for every specific place they are sent to, because the mobility of products and goods – including news – has increased thanks to the development of transport and communications technology. As information is exposed

¹⁹ The term ‘localisation’ here also makes reference to ‘software localisation’ as explained by Esselink (1998, p. 02): *Localisation* is “the process of adapting and translating a software application into another language in order to make it linguistically and culturally appropriate for a particular local market.” He goes on to say that “... some software developers consider *localisation* as a part of the development process of a software product” (*ibid.*). “In *localisation*, translation is not a word-for-word ‘global and replacement’ process. It requires accurately conveying total meaning of the source material into the target language with special attention to cultural nuance and style” (p. 03).

much faster nowadays, “rewriting becomes a constant activity; there are no singular ST and no definitive TT; globalisation has effectively blown apart most of the models we use to think about translation and indeed communication” (*ibid.*, p. 221). The quotation above brings back the point on Nord’s Functionalist Approach used to investigate online news translations. As Pym mentioned, it is not that easy to talk about one single ST or a definitive TT. These texts are adapted and read by thousands of people and go on adapting themselves to the needs of their readership.

Sousa (1999, p. 55) adds some considerations about the hallmark on the media online – the Internet²⁰ and especially the World Wide Web. The author states that these advancements took from the journalist the role of being the information flow manager, because the access of information on the Internet made it possible for the reader to have access to some pieces of information even before they are published on the news. To some extent, Pearson (1999, p. 10) subscribes to this point of view saying that “computer-assisted reporting and research (CARR) involves electronic access to government documents, databases, court reports, articles, and specialist opinions, adding to the depth of coverage of an issue and the discovery of angles on stories which have never been contemplated” (*apud* Reddick & King, 1995). However, the author complements this idea saying that “while new media might represent a threat to the medium in which the journalist currently works, journalism itself can be enriched by using the new media proficiently (*ibid.*)”. This means that the journalist must learn to take advantage of new technological advancements in order to know how to use them in their favour and in order to continue producing high-quality news and to provide the reader with new resources of information and interactivity. This is proof of a new professional coming on the scene, a professional that assumes the place of the passive

²⁰ The term ‘Internet’ here will be used with the broader, lay definition used by Pearson (1999, p. 12), taking it to be “any form of online computer-based communication available to journalists [and translators] for use in their work.”

reporter, creating a new relationship between author and readership. Complementing this idea, Gonçalves (2002, p. 03) affirms that online journalism includes all discursive product reproducing reality by the singularity of facts, using telematic support or any other type of technology transmitting numerical signs and incorporating the interaction with users during the production of news. The author cites this point in order to remind us that the consolidation of online journalism depends on the overcoming of the model of Precision Journalism and of the CARR, consequently, on the proper use of technology.

The general difficulty faced by journalists can also be identified when thinking about the translation of articles in general, since it takes obviously even longer time to print the translated information. Another point to bear in mind is that when thinking specifically about online news, it is important to mention that this type of news occurs 'glocally', (i.e., on the global level, but with adaptations to the local level). Canetti (1999) reinforces this idea saying that one of the main difficulties in translating online news is precisely how to communicate such pieces of news in different cultures. The author affirms that the translator must 'reconstruct' phrases in the text in order to avoid 'syntactic calques'. That is what will be investigated in the news translated and presented in the Corpus of this investigation. Some texts will probably need to be translated in a way that the news is adjusted from one language to the other, from one context to the other.

Sousa (1999, p. 77) mentions the "structural-functionalist paradigm", saying that the analysis of a system involves the study of its structure and function. In order to consider these points, it is necessary to analyse the functionalist paradigm applied to communication studies, answering the act of communicating questions; once again, similar to the ones presented in Nord's (1991) Functionalist view of translation: Who?

... Says what? ... On what channel? ... To whom? ... With what effect? So, the functionalist paradigm, just like in Nord's model, involves the study of language functions and of the means of communication in the society. This interdisciplinary study aims to investigate and find answers to how these translated texts are adapted in terms of what strategies are used and also to see to what extent such translations are produced following either a more source-text oriented model or a more target-text oriented model, bearing in mind the ideas presented for the development of journalistic texts.

Pearson (1999, p. 41) cites an ethnographic survey on the Internet and its impact upon media relations. The conclusion of the survey was that "media provided public relations professionals with a 'dynamic' rather than 'static' medium; altering the time and space constraints present in the media." Such a survey takes us to have an idea of the future of the journalist as a "'facilitator' of public discussion, not the guardian of public knowledge (*ibid.*, p. 10)" and also to view the journalist in a new role: "creator of interactive devices on Web sites, discussion facilitator in online chats, incremental news updater, innovative and versatile, rather than medium bound, new deliverer, information consultant or broker, both writer and designer, Web scientist, and investigator/crime fighter on the web. Besides all these new features, I would add one more – the role of a translator of news reported online. In some of the sites investigated in the Corpus of this study, the journalist comes up also as the news translator.

3.5. Online Journalism in Brazil

In the beginning of the discussion on online journalism I mentioned the paucity of press publication over the matter. However, as can be noticed so far, much research and publication has been developed online, showing the efficiency and validity of this media also for academic work. In Brazil, some universities have developed much research in

the area and some of the works developed – relevant to this investigation – will be cited now. The first work mapping the area in Brazil was developed by *Grupo de Pesquisa em Jornalismo* [Research Group on Journalism] (FACOM/UFBA)²¹ between August 2000 and August 2001. It aimed to present tendencies and features of online journalism in Brazil. The researchers came to the conclusion that journalistic reports in Brazil still present strong similarities to press news, not appropriately exploring the resources offered by the virtual environment to online journalism. Another piece of research was a comparative study²² developed in Santa Catarina about journalistic texts published on *Terra Notícias* and *Diário Catarinense*. The result was similar to the conclusion obtained by the Research Group from UFBA: there is not yet a standard model for the Brazilian online journalism. The sites are generally updated every 24 hours, like on *Diário Catarinense*, making its content not attractive to readership. As regards *Terra Notícias*, the site is frequently updated, what makes it much more attractive than *Diário Catarinense*. Another positive point about *Terra Notícias* is that the site has received a prize for being considered as “high qualified in terms of general information”. These comments will serve as support for the investigation of the Corpus, since they present important comments about text production of online news reports and also about where the Brazilian online journalism stands now concerning production of online reports. I would like to add one more point concerning other sites, just like *Folha de São Paulo*, *O Estadão*, and *Yahoo*. Because of the fact that it was not possible to find TTs and STs under the theme selected for this investigation on these sites, they were not considered in this study.

²¹ http://www.facom.ufba.br/jol/pdf/2002_palacios_mapeamentojol.pdf accessed on August 30th, 2006.

²² <http://reposcom.portcom.intercom.org.br/bitstream/1904/17827/1/R1529-1.pdf#search=%22Jornalismo%20online%3A%20como%20os%20internautas%20catarinenses%20avalia%20duas%20propostas%20diferentes%20na%20Internet%20%22> accessed on August 30th, 2006.

Another interesting piece of research investigated the use of weblogs – now called ‘warblogs’ – to report the war in Iraq²³. The aim of the research was to analyse warblogs from a journalistic perspective. The researcher, Recuero (2003), explains that warblogs are created by tools that facilitate the release of a website, offering models of layout and not needing a HTML1 language expert to produce them. A common feature of weblogs is the use of short texts, containing only information considered as relevant, placed in a specific pattern – in blocks – on the site. These short texts in blocks are called ‘posts’. Weblogs are updated daily and, in some cases, they are updated several times during the day. The author says that weblogs have played an important role on how journalism is practiced nowadays. The reason for that is the fact that some people creating and writing news on weblogs are not professional journalists – point already mentioned in 3.3 – while others are journalists covering the war. There is still one important characteristic of weblogs differing from journalism in general: on weblogs the reporter/writer uses personal opinion, point of view, and present personal comments about the issues covered. An example of an ‘official’ weblog is the one created by the BBC team of war correspondents in Iraq, called ‘Reporter’s’. Recuero says that this blog is updated daily and some of the personalised characteristics shared are: (i) the use of first person singular in the texts; (ii) use of photos to identify who writes the reports; (iii) the author’s signature in all posts published; and (iv) the author’s personal introduction. It seems important to mark here that the characteristic of presenting personal comments has already been expanded to online journalism being written as a column, according to the author.

These are some examples of what has been developed in Brazil in terms of online journalism. It seems that some important adjustments still need to be developed

²³<http://www.pontomidia.com.br/raquel/warblogs.pdf#search=%22Warblogs%2C%20os%20blogs%2C%20a%20guerra%20no%20Iraque%20e%20o%20jornalismo%20online%22> accessed on August 30th, 2006.

concerning adequacy of press journalism to online journalism. However, it is clear that relevant sites and portals, like *UOL* and *Terra*, already present important advancements.

3.6. Final Remarks

The aim of this Chapter was to offer the basic theoretical support of how the production of online news reports occurs using the help of theory on Journalism and, more specifically, Online Journalism. I believe the discussion in this Chapter will be able to offer useful help on the interpretation of the data to be analysed in Chapter 5. After the considerations made, the work in Chapter 4 on Methodology and Corpus Design can be started.

4. Methodology and Corpus Design

Researchers using CTS tools and methods must avoid the temptation to remain safe, exploiting corpora and powerful electronic capabilities merely to prove the obvious or give confirming quantification where none is really needed, in short, to engage in the type of exercise that after much expense of time and money ascertains what common sense knew anyway. (...) Researchers must take care to ask “the right questions”: to pose questions and construct research programs that have as their goal substantive investigations that are worthy of the powerful means deployed by CTS.

... Researchers must of course avoid the obvious trap already discussed of being locked into the translation norms of the present, and of presupposing such norms in the construction of corpora. But beyond that obvious weakness, ontological and epistemological commitments in the design of corpora must include dedication to the past and to other cultures as well (Tymoczko, 1998).

4.1. Initial Remarks

This chapter explores the methodological options available to a study of this kind and proceeds to justify the use of the theory described in Chapters 2 and 3, addressing the research questions outlined in Chapter 1. Such methodological options refer to a corpus-based approach to investigate translation practices related to online news reports. To begin with, it describes the research methodology and moves on to the corpus design. Next, it elaborates on the corpus creation, type of corpus and corpus representativeness. Afterwards, it describes the selection of texts and the corpus alignment. The next step is to present some software used mainly for quantitative analysis. After that, it describes the sites that provided the reports and translations for this analysis. Then, it goes on to account for the description of data analysis and some limitations concerning the data collection and the Corpus analysis *per se*. It finally ends with some comments on the contribution of Corpora to TS.

4.2. Description of Research Methodology: Corpus-Based Translation Studies

Uzar (2002) claims that “translation is becoming an increasingly part of society throughout the world” (p. 237). Because of this, general standard manners of doing translation have improved and, “more and better qualified translations are needed” (*ibid.*). However, how is it possible to rate how qualified a translation is? Some aspects that help answering this question are the translator’s expertise, his/her familiarity with the languages involved in the translation process and his/her sense of detachment from the source text in order to perceive among various apparently similar translation possibilities which form fits the target context best. Another helpful aspect is the use of corpora related to the investigation of translation products in order to describe specific translation types – in this case, translated online news reports. Although an analysis like this is far from simple, “the use of real texts, and recourse to computational tools to assist in the analysis of these texts are two of the hallmarks of contemporary corpus linguistics” (Kenny, 2000, p. 93), making the analysis less troublesome.

On the basis of the assumptions and quotes above, this chapter focuses on Corpus Linguistics (CL) and Corpus-Based Studies and their application in Translation Studies (TS). Fernandes (2004, p. 65) mentions that empirical investigations have been developed in the realm of Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS) and CL using them as a way of theoretical and methodological affiliation. The author explains that “[t]his partnership between DTS and CL throughout the years has acquired a clear identity which eventually came to be known as Corpus-Based Translation Studies.”

The validity of research investigation based on CL combines micro and macro analysis, following what Tymoczko (2002) suggests when she claims that the researcher has two options when approaching research: (i) either looking at the “big picture” – a macroscopic direction –, analysing aspects of culture, for instance; or (ii) analysing

particularities of the source and target languages when dealing specifically with translation – a microscopic direction. Tymoczko adds that it is important to take both directions into account when developing a piece of research, because they might be “reinforcing domains to secure strong conclusions” (*ibid.*). What one direction seems to overlook, the other direction will be able to cover more deeply. The author’s view seems interesting especially for the type of investigation I aim to carry out here, because it covers the use of translation tools also taking into account aspects of context and language that might be beyond the scope of such tools. Applying Tymoczko’s view of macro and micro direction to this investigation, what is considered the “big picture” or macroscopic direction in this research corresponds to the three categories Chesterman creates to classify his translation-strategy framework; and the microscopic direction refers to the strategies themselves.

Another point worth mentioning is the need for delimiting what the researcher expects to find in the corpus to be investigated. Along the next lines I aim to be able to elaborate on the importance of CL and one specific corpus type – parallel corpus – for the investigation of one specific text type – online translated news reports.

Baker (1995, p. 225) characterises corpus as follows: (i) a collection of texts held in machine-readable form and capable of being analysed automatically; (ii) no longer restricted to ‘writings’ but also including spoken as well as written text; (iii) may include a large number of texts from a variety of sources, by many writers and speakers and on a multitude of topics. Baker complements this idea saying that “what is important is that [the corpus] is put together for a particular purpose and according to explicit design criteria in order to ensure that it is representative²⁴ of the given area or sample of language it aims to account for” (p. 225). Following this line of thought it is

²⁴ By being ‘representative’ here I mean that the texts selected indicate possible trends of the given area or sample of language it aims to account for.

possible to observe that the design and application of a certain corpus is not as straightforward as it apparently seems to be. On the contrary, the design of a corpus demands the consideration of a number of selection criteria, such as the following ones listed by Zanettin (2000, p. 107):

- Should translations be chosen at random from within the total population to be represented, or should a motivated choice be made based on criteria such as texts status and reception (e.g. prestige, readership)?
- Should the corpus be composed of complete texts or samples, and if the latter, what size and type should the samples be?

In any case, a compromise has to be reached between what is desirable and what is feasible on practical grounds.

Zanettin (*ibid.*) classifies and shows the different types of corpora. In this respect, the author says that a parallel corpus is a set of translations in one language and their respective source texts in another language, which is used for two different goals: (i) to describe what translators actually do with texts and how they transform such texts in the process of translation; and (ii) to help practitioners make informed choices based on translation traditions. In the case of this investigation, I would like to remind the reader that what interests me is goal (i). To turn more narrowly to the subject at hand, Nord (1997, p. 56) defines parallel texts as “original texts that, in two cultures, belong to the same text type and genre.” It is interesting to see that the author considers both ST and TT ‘original texts’, because translation in this case does not mean a simple ‘reproduction of ideas from ST to TT’, but rather the creation of a new text using a ST as basis for such a work. When producing a new text, some aspects must be considered such as readership, context, languages involved, text type, and where the TT is going to be released. In this case, translation is more than ‘reproducing’ information from

Language 1 to Language 2. Translation is a kind of ‘localisation of information’ from Language 1 to Language 2. After making this initial language analysis, the translator will be able to think what translation strategies are more helpful for the development of his/her work: “After comparing the source text-in-situation with the target text-in-situation, the translator should be in a position to decide on optimal ‘transfer’ procedures” (Nord, *ibid.*, p. 63). What Nord calls ‘transfer procedures’ is precisely what Chesterman (1997) calls ‘translation strategies’, which are presented in 2.4.2. Next, I give an example²⁵ of the parallel corpus used here:

<p>[A Custer Battles, fundada em 2001 por Scott Custer e Michael Battles, ambos na faixa dos 30 anos, disse ter cerca de 700 funcionários.] (...)</p> <p>[Os fundadores da empresa, Custer e Battles, são ambos veteranos do Exército.]</p> <p>[Battles concorreu sem sucesso ao Congresso por Rhode Island, pelo Partido Republicano, dois anos atrás.]</p> <p>[Os dois começaram a oferecer serviços de segurança para organizações não-governamentais no Afeganistão, após a queda de Cabul no final de 2001.]</p> <p>[Mas a empresa deles realmente se firmou em junho de 2003, logo após a queda de Bagdá.]</p> <p>[Os homens conquistaram um contrato de US\$ 16,5 milhões das autoridades de ocupação para fornecer segurança para o aeroporto de Bagdá.]</p> <p>[Aquele contrato de um ano não foi renovado, mas a empresa já estava conseguindo outros, diretamente junto à Autoridade Provisória da Coalizão ou como empresa subcontratada de outras.]</p>	<p>[Custer Battles, founded in 2001 by Scott Custer and Michael Battles, both in their 30’s, says it has about 700 employees.] (...)</p> <p>[The company founders, Scott Custer and Michael Battles, are both Army veterans.]</p> <p>[Mr. Battles unsuccessfully ran for Congress in Rhode Island as a Republican two years ago.]</p> <p>[The two started out by offering security services to nongovernmental organizations in Afghanistan after the fall of Kabul in late 2001.]</p> <p>[But their business really took hold in June 2003, soon after the fall of Baghdad.]</p> <p>[The men obtained a \$16.5 million contract from the occupation authorities to provide security for the Baghdad airport.]</p> <p>[That one-year contract was not renewed, but the company had already begun pulling in others, directly with the Coalition Provisional Authority or as a subcontractor to other companies.]</p>
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Table 3. TT and ST taken from the sites UOL Jornais and The NYT – text 2.

²⁵ Brackets are used to mark the units of translation in the corpus under study.

<p>[Um delegado e pelo menos outros dois policiais foram mortos por insurgentes em uma delegacia de polícia no centro da capital iraquiana, Bagdá, segundo a polícia do país.]</p>	<p>[Gunmen have shot dead the chief of a central Baghdad police station and at least two other Iraqi policemen during an ambush.]</p>
<p>[De dentro de seus veículos, os insurgentes dispararam contra o carro do delegado quando ele chegava ao trabalho.]</p>	<p>[Insurgents in vehicles fired on the police chief's car as he drove to work.]</p>
<p>[O incidente acontece um dia após a explosão de um carro-bomba que matou três pessoas e feriu mais de 20 no centro da cidade.]</p>	<p>[It comes after two days of violence in which a number of people have been killed and dozens of dead bodies found.]</p>
<p>[Correspondentes dizem que a sensação no país é de que os insurgentes estão aumentando o volume dos ataques após uma diminuição em fevereiro, logo após as eleições.]</p>	<p>[Correspondents say the feeling in Iraq is that the tempo of insurgent attacks is rising again after a lull that followed January's election.]</p>
<p>[O coronel Ahmed Abeis, responsável pela delegacia de Salhiyah, viajava pelo bairro de Al-Saidiyah quando seu carro foi atacado, às 8h (hora local, 2h em Brasília) desta quinta-feira.]</p>	<p>[On Wednesday a suicide car bomb attack reportedly carried out by a group linked to al-Qaeda killed at least three and injured more than 20 people in the capital.]</p>

Table 4. TT and ST taken from the BBC site – text 2.

As can be noticed, the texts are aligned in parallel form in order to facilitate the analysis to be developed: what translation strategies were used by the translators in light of Chesterman's (1997) Translation-Strategy Framework. Besides aligning the texts, sentences are also used as UT, being separated by brackets. This separation facilitates the identification of translation strategies and makes the analysis more discerning in terms of evaluation of smaller units than the UT adopted – whenever necessary – and identification of possible changes in meaning of sentences from TT and ST. Such analysis will be discussed in Chapter 5. In this vein, Baker (1995, p. 231) states that parallel corpora “allow us to establish, objectively, how translators overcome difficulties of translation in practice, and to use this evidence to provide realistic models for trainee translators.” In this context, the Corpus to be investigated here is expected to provide such information and both the micro and macro analyses are expected to offer results that answer the research questions asked in 1.5.

Thus as regards micro and macro analyses, I believe such a combination is valuable because it provides both quantitative and qualitative results that give support to each other, helping to provide precise answers to queries raised. Having said that, I would like to draw upon a simple but interesting distinction between quantitative and qualitative analysis appearing in the *Concise Dictionary of Sociology*, already used in my MA dissertation, phrased as follows:

Quantitative [or 'hard'] methodology, generally associated with positivist epistemology, is usually regarded as referring to the collection and analysis of numerical data. Qualitative [or 'soft'] methodology, generally associated with interpretative epistemology, tends to refer to forms of data collection and analysis which rely on understanding, with an emphasis on meanings (Marshall, 1994, p. 432).

Although the differences between the two modes of carrying out research are much more complex than suggested in the quote, the simplicity in which it is put serves the purposes of illustrating what seems to be at the core of the distinction: emphasis on numerical data as opposed to emphasis on meaning and reliance on understanding. This point is crucial to the development of this research. However, as stated in footnote 8, in Chapter 1 above, both domains, quantitative and qualitative are intricately linked together. "Hard" methodology is very difficult to achieve in a setting where you cannot control all variables, where subjective criteria will inevitably influence the outcome. Here, the emphasis is not placed on the numerical data *per se*, but it is brought into the scene to offer one more (and certainly significant) entry to the analysis of online journalistic translated texts and the strategies used in these translations.

4.2.1. Using CTS Methodologically

Kenny (2000) states that the first thing to be done when developing a corpus-based investigation is to specify exactly what the researcher wants to study. After determining

the ‘what’ very clearly, it is possible to start thinking about how the investigation will be undertaken. Kenny (*ibid.*, p. 94) says that “it is clear that how we ask the research question has implications for the kind of corpus resources needed in any particular study.” The research questions thus determine whether the researcher will opt for a parallel corpus analysis or any other type. In the case of this study, the option is the parallel corpus analysis, since the investigation is carried out to identify translation strategies used in translations of online news reports. The parallel-corpus approach will help me find the strategies in the TTs that are of particular interest.

Kenny (*ibid.*) goes on to say that “the first challenge for the researcher is thus the specification of such interesting points in the STs.” I subscribe to this comment and add that, in fact, another challenge is exactly what to select from the corpus, because in some cases several different aspects of a specific text type seem to be interesting and worth being investigated. The parallel-corpus approach, to my view, helps the researcher focus on what was asked in the research questions without feeling lost among so much information and so many interesting points of investigation. The next step according to the author is then parsing and tagging the corpus in order to start marking what is being looked for – the translation strategies used in the TTs.

Moving back to the previous chapters and thinking about the research questions raised and the theoretical framework presented, it is possible to say that the use of parallel corpus to investigate TTs and STs in order to answer such questions is justifiable. The texts are analysed in parallel, having the sentence as Unit of Translation, as presented in 2.5.

When I decided to investigate online news reports, I started considering what sites I could opt for – *CNN*, *The Boston Globe*, *The Independent*, *The Washington Post*, *The Guardian*, *The Sunday Times* etc. –, but it was not possible to find translations or

Brazilian Portuguese versions on the sites visited. The first site providing Brazilian Portuguese versions of the reports was *The New York Times Online*, which has its online news translated on UOL *Jornais*. I decided to subscribe to *The New York Times Online* and started receiving newsletters from the site. After reading the reports about the Middle East conflicts on NYT, I visited UOL *Jornais* to look for the translation of such reports. I checked the date of publication and the headlines, which sometimes were very different from the headlines in the STs, which hindered the process of locating the translations by checking the headlines. However, not all reports regarding the Middle East conflicts selected were translated, so it took me about eighteen months to compile a number of STs and TTs that would be considered satisfactory to present some tendencies concerning the translation strategies used. Then, I started the investigation by aligning and tagging the TTs and STs, and also by using the UT adopted in order to identify Chesterman's translation strategies in the TTs. Some points immediately started to call my attention: (i) sometimes the length of the TTs was smaller than the STs, or vice-versa; (ii) sometimes the TT started with what is considered to be a typical translation, with similar ideas in sentences and paragraphs, containing synonyms and similar semantic ideas. As I continued reading, I noticed that a different text started to be produced inside the translation. In other words, a TT suddenly started to present ideas, sentences and paragraphs not present in the ST. Such a fact made me decide to choose more sites to compare with their translations to the translations appearing in NYT/UOL. That was when I included BBC News and Reuters, after going through the same steps for the selection of sites described previously.

BBC News and *Reuters* have Brazilian Portuguese versions of their sites, which made me select the TTs and STs at the same time, and it took me fourteen months to compile the texts. I did not subscribe to these sites. I used to visit them at least three

times a week to select TTs and STs. Once again, one of the difficulties in finding the translations of the texts was that, occasionally, the translation of the headlines was different from the headlines in the ST reports. So, I decided to look for translations by following the criteria described next:

1. checking the date of publication of the reports;
2. checking the journalist's name (if shown); and then,
3. checking the headline.

Besides the point concerning the headlines, it was noticed that the texts on *BBC News* and Reuters are updated in terms of content many times during the day, meaning that there is apparently no final version for the reports. An example of such a practice can be observed on many sites, as on 'O Estadão'²⁶:

09 de setembro de 2006 - 12:31

Atlantis inicia sua viagem ao espaço

*A Atlantis leva uma das cargas mais pesadas já lançadas ao espaço - um equipamento de 17,5 toneladas
O ônibus espacial Atlantis parte rumo à ISS*

CABO CANAVERAL, EUA - Após duas semanas de frustrantes adiamentos, o ônibus espacial Atlantis e seus seis astronautas partiram neste sábado em uma missão para continuar a construção da Estação Espacial Internacional (ISS) pela primeira vez desde o desastre do Columbia há 3 anos e meio.

A nave partiu de sua plataforma de lançamento através de um céu azul às 11h15 (12h15 de Brasília).

No solo, a Nasa ficou de olho em diversas câmeras que focavam o Atlantis enquanto a nave decolava procurando qualquer sinal de deslocamento de espuma no tanque externo, o problema que causou o acidente do Columbia.

Atlantis leva uma das cargas mais pesadas já lançadas ao espaço - um equipamento de 17,5 toneladas que será acoplado à estação espacial em construção. Ele inclui um eixo central e um segundo conjunto de painéis solares que duplicarão a capacidade de geração de energia elétrica do complexo.

²⁶ <http://www.estadao.com.br/ciencia/noticias/2006/set/09/61.htm?RSS> accessed on September 21, 2006.

Os astronautas realizarão três caminhadas espaciais, para adicionar novas peças ao complexo espacial que orbita sobre a Terra, durante a viagem de 11 dias.

A construção da estação espacial foi paralisada desde que o Columbia desintegrou sobre o Texas, matando sete astronautas em seu retorno à Terra em fevereiro de 2003. Desde então, a Nasa tem se esforçado para encontrar maneiras de evitar o desprendimento de pedaços da espuma de isolamento como aqueles que danificaram fatalmente a asa do Columbia durante a decolagem.

A agência espacial planeja mais 14 vôos além da missão do Atlantis para completar a estação antes que a frota de ônibus espaciais seja aposentada em 2010 e a Nasa voltar sua atenção para vôos à Lua e Marte.

A missão do Atlantis estava marcada para acontecer em 2003. Depois de um treinamento recorde de 4 anos e meio para o vôo, os seis astronautas tiveram que esperar mais um pouco, quanto o lançamento foi adiado quatro vezes durante as duas últimas semanas.

Se o ônibus não decolasse nesta semana, a Nasa teria que esperar até o fim de setembro ou até de outubro para tentar novamente.

A Rússia pretende enviar uma nave Soyuz à ISS no dia 18 de setembro, e seria muito ter as duas espaçonaves na estação ao mesmo tempo. A Soyuz levará dois novos membros à ISS, e Anousheh Ansari, uma empresária que está prestes a se tornar a primeira turista espacial do sexo feminino.

Os seis membros da equipe do Atlantis são: o comandante Brent Jett, o piloto Chris Ferguson e os especialistas da missão Joe Tanner, Dan Burbank, Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper e Steve MacLean.

Matéria alterada às 13h33 para acréscimo de informações

The example above shows the importance of marking not only the date but mainly the time of publication of the report, besides including the observation concerning the addition of information. Another point observed was that, differently from NYT/UOL, translators' names were not included in the TTs of *BBC News* and *Reuters*, what made me come to the conclusion that journalists were responsible for both the ST and the TT production. In the case of *BBC News* and *Reuters*, the headlines were much closer in meaning to the headlines of the STs, which facilitated my search. On the other hand, the reports presented more modifications than the ones on NYT/UOL. By modifications I mean: the addition or omission of information, which made the texts much longer or much shorter than the STs. Sometimes, on the three sites,

one sentence in the TT was a translation from a sentence in the ST, but the location of the sentences was not aligned because of the inclusion of information, making the identification more painstaking. At that time, I was not analysing the headlines yet. The translation strategies were identified in order to analyse the Corpus of this research as well as to observe if the translations produced followed a more target-text oriented aspect, giving emphasis to necessary adaptations and to the target readership, or if they were produced following a more source-text oriented practice of translation, close to syntactic and semantic features of the source text. After identifying the translation strategies in the TTs, I separated the headlines from the TTs and from the STs and aligned and tagged them as well. Then I followed the same steps to identify the translation strategies in them. The main point calling my attention was that the strategies used to translate the texts in general differed from the strategies used to translate the headlines. It seems that the criteria used for the work with the TTs followed one line and criteria different from the ones used for the work with the headlines. Such differences will be addressed in Chapter 5.

4.3. Corpus Design

This section is intended to explain how the selection of the Corpus design fits with the Theoretical Framework – Chapter 2 –, as well as with the purposes and research questions present in Chapter 1. It explores the logic and rationale of the research method and discusses the research steps undertaken. The scope of this study was potentially large, and therefore certain boundaries needed to be established in order to make it both focused and manageable. I believe that the recognition of boundaries and limitations has added focus to the study and brought the project into the realm of the achievable.

Given the text type and the aim of making a general analysis of strategies used in the translations analysed, I opted for investigating the total framework of translation strategies suggested by Chesterman, for the fact that the criteria – from syntactic to semantic and then to pragmatic – were paramount to obtain a clear view of the work developed by the translators/journalists and then to start the qualitative investigation. The choice for placing the TT first, when organizing TTs and STs in parallel, ties with Nord's (1991) Approach, focusing on the TT when translating. The whole Corpus has 101,330 words, what apparently might sound small and not tendentious. Nevertheless, it indeed indicates possible tendencies towards the use of specific translation strategies in addition to being large enough to avoid working with vague suppositions or speculations. The corpus of this investigation – online news reports – has been drawn from the compilation of 86 texts (101,300 words) from different sites – 20 texts (50,353 words) from *The New York Times on the Web* and their respective translations at UOL *Jornais*, 38 texts (28,338 words) from the *BBC News*, 28 texts (22,609 words) from Reuters and their translations on the respective sites – reporting the Middle Eastern conflicts. The online news reports from the site *The New York Times on the Web* provide the STs about the theme selected; the site UOL *Jornais* provides the TTs for these STs; and, finally, the sites *Reuters* and *BBC News* provide both STs and TTs reporting the same theme. Comparing the number of texts and words from the sites, it is possible to notice that, on the *NYT*, the texts were longer, which justifies the fact that there are more texts from *Reuters* and *BBC News* than from *NYT/UOL*. There was also the fact that I could find reports under the theme selected translated on *UOL Jornais* more frequently than on *BBC News* or *Reuters*.

For this study, the data were collected by selecting reports about the Middle Eastern conflicts and saving them in a file. The collection period was long – from

October, 2004 to May, 2006. Nevertheless, it was not possible to select a considerable number of texts in a shorter period of time because some of the reports selected were not translated and I had to discard them and wait to select another one with a translation. This fact made the corpus compilation take a longer time than expected.

4.3.1. Purpose of Corpus Creation

As mentioned previously, the reason for theme selection was to analyse how the content on the topic selected would be translated in different realities; (i.e., from the American/British context to the Brazilian one) and also to analyse if and how the content present in the STs was modified in the TTs. The expectation was that the analysis carried out would reveal the impact of the use of specific translation strategies in the translation of online news reports. The choice for selecting reports about Middle East conflicts was made because conflicts of this type generally go on for a long time, giving time to collect the number of reports necessary for this investigation.

4.3.2. Type of Corpus

Zanettin (2000) describes different types of ‘translation-driven’ corpora and elaborates on their design and analysis. The author starts by saying that in the last ten years or so there has been more and more interest in developing research using computer-assisted methods of investigation in TS. The author moves on to cite the types of ‘translation-driven corpora’:

- “the monolingual comparable corpus, consisting of a set of translations and a comparable set of texts spontaneously created in the same language and selected according to similar criteria” (p. 105);

- “the bilingual comparable corpus. Neither of the two components includes translated texts; what is compared are texts spontaneously produced in two languages under similar circumstances and within the same domain” (p. 106). For this second type, the author explains that its purpose is “to develop a tool and a resource for trainees and practitioners in the translation profession” (*ibid.*).
– Obviously, this is not the case under study here, hence it was not opted for.
- The parallel corpus: “a set of translations in one language and their respective source texts in another language” (*ibid.*).

This last type of corpus seems more feasible because it will make the analysis of the Corpus more practical and the focus will be directed precisely to what is investigated: the translation strategies used.

4.3.3. Corpus Representativeness

Baker (1995) describes the following criteria for corpus design:

- Machine-Readable: collection of texts held in electronic form, read and analysed automatically or semi-automatically;
- Full-Text: full texts and not text fragments allowing the examination of micro level units such as words, phrases and sentences;
- Open-endedness: corpus designed with a view to the future, as an open-ended entity in which texts are constantly added to; and
- Representativeness: in building the corpus in a specific area, the researcher knows the extent to which and in what respects this corpus is representative enough to serve its purpose. The author adds that “the selection of a representative corpus is not only realised to size, but also to the careful description of what the corpus is intended to represent”.

I believe the Corpus under investigation fits in the description presented by Baker, and I subscribe to the author's last comment because my interest is much more directed to qualitative aspects concerning the Corpus than to quantitative aspects, which will serve as support for the elaboration of a qualitative analysis.

Having said that, I go on to present what Zanettin (2000, p. 107) states about the point under discussion:

One of the major issues in corpus design is that of representativeness; what distinguishes a corpus from a collection of electronic texts (or a text archive) is that a corpus is put together in a principled way so as to be representative of a larger textual population, in order to make it possible to generalise findings concerning that population. Thus, the most appropriate design for a corpus depends on what it is meant to represent. (*apud.* Biber 1993; Halverson 1998; Kennedy 1998; Biber et al. 1998). This should be remembered before making any general statements about language, texts, or translations based on corpus analysis; what is found in a corpus will only apply to what that particular corpus represents.

Zanettin's quote and Baker's description seem to have points in common, and will thus serve as the basis for the Corpus selected here. Moreover, elaborating on the issue of representativeness, Halverson (1998) cites Biber's (1993, p. 243) article discussing data collection:

Typically researchers focus on sample size as the most important consideration in achieving representativeness: how many texts must be included in the corpus, and how many words per text sample. Books on sampling theory, however, emphasise that sample size is not the most important consideration in selecting a representative sample; rather, a thorough definition of the target population and decisions concerning the method of sampling are prior considerations.

For the selection of texts to build the Corpus under study, I tried to focus on both directions: the Corpus size – how many texts/words would be considered enough to carry out analysis of the problem investigated – as well as the research questions to be answered. In these terms, the Corpus cannot be considered representative because of the

restrictions of online sources, size and topic. The Corpus rather indicates tendencies that need to be consolidated in further research.

4.3.4. The Selection of Texts: The Target Population²⁷

Halverson (1998, p. 03) states that “defining a target population is paramount” when defining the corpus and selecting its texts. The author uses Biber’s (1993) idea to explain the process defining a target population, saying that it “consists of specifying the boundaries and internal structure of the category” [opted for the corpus construction] (*ibid.*). Such boundaries will help determine which instances must be included and which ones must be left out. In the case of the Corpus under study, the texts selected were delimited in terms of: i) text type: journalistic texts; ii) means: online texts in British/American English and Brazilian Portuguese, selected from October, 2004 to May, 2006, from four specific sites (check Bibliography for reference); iii) theme: Middle Eastern Conflicts; and iv) content – as Deuze (2001) says that ‘content’ means everything, including banner ads, chat rooms, research papers; and that editorial content are texts, including written and spoken word, videos and pictures, produced and/or edited by journalists, I delimited ‘content’ to online written texts, leaving sound and video out of scope.

4.4. Corpus Alignment

Zanettin (2000, p.115) states that “parallel corpora allow not only quantitative analysis (...). They also facilitate qualitative analysis (...).” The author mentions the need to align the Corpus in order to carry out the investigation. The author also says that “alignment procedures can, to a large extent, be automated, and may be performed on

²⁷ According to Halverson (*ibid.*, p. 03), Biber (1993, p. 243) states that the “definition of a target population has at least two aspects: 1) the boundaries of the population – what texts are included and excluded from the population; 2) hierarchical organisation within the population – what text categories are included in the population, and what are their definitions.”

the basis of statistical elaboration, taking into account the number of sentences, words or even characters in the pairs of texts to be aligned.” However, the author is aware of the fact that there must be a degree of interaction between machines and humans in order to “provide a way of examining in some detail how translations map onto source texts” (*ibid.*). I will use this comment as the basis to justify the fact that it was not possible to count on the help of a software program to develop a quantitative analysis. In the case of this specific study, I had to use hard manual work to align the Corpus as well as to identify the translation strategies, and finally to count them.

4.4.1. SYSCODER²⁸ and WordSmith²⁹

Syscoder was created by Mick O'Donnell, and is a tool that facilitates the linguistic coding of text. The user provides a system network to categorise each text segment. The Syscoder provides an interface for easy segmentation, and another one for graphical construction/editing of the system network. Linguistic features are organised in terms of a systemic network to reduce the amount of coding effort. The feature of hierarchy concerning linguistic features must be defined, and then the segments of the text must be coded according to the hierarchy. These codings can then be statistically analysed.

O'Donnell's tool consists of five interfaces:

- **“Text Segmentation:** for marking the boundaries between text segments;
- **Scheme Management:** where you specify or modify the coding scheme (system network);
- **Coding:** where features are assigned to text segments;
- **Review:** a tool which allows you to explore the coded corpus. This interface allows you to specify select out those codings which contain certain features;
- **Statistics:** an interface allowing you to retrieve descriptive statistics about the corpus, or to split the corpus into two or more sets and compare them statistically.”

²⁸ <http://www.wagsoft.com/Coder/index.html>, quotes taken from the site.

²⁹ <http://www.lexically.net/wordsmith/>

When a document is opened for editing, the following window appears:

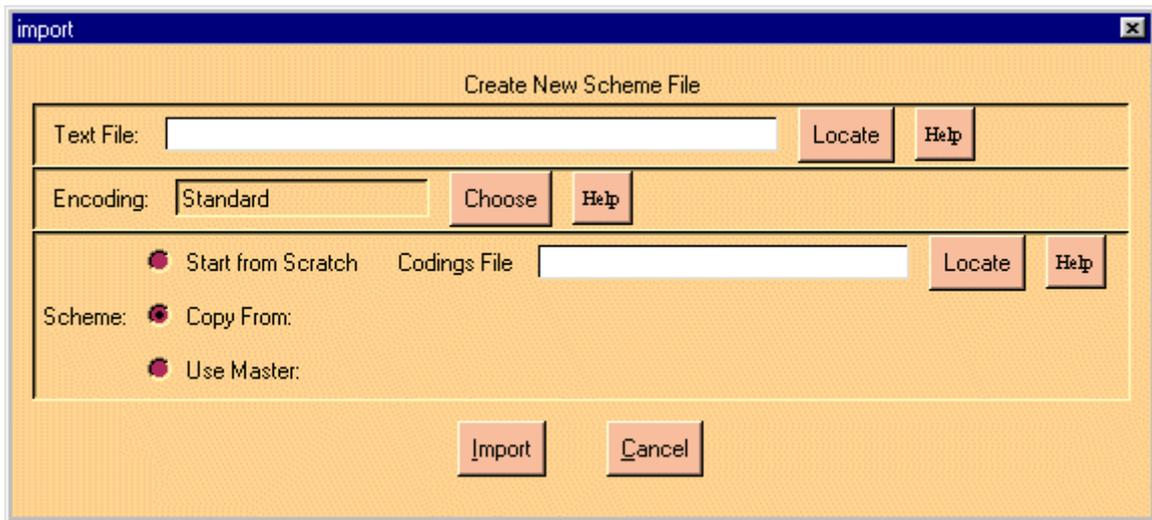


Figure 4. Import dialog window

Using the text segmentation interface, it is possible to split a text file into the segments to be coded. Initially, an imported text is treated as a single segment. Next, you can click on the places that you want segment boundaries to be made. The "Sentences" button will automatically segment at sentence boundaries. Figure 2 shows the text Segmentation Interface:

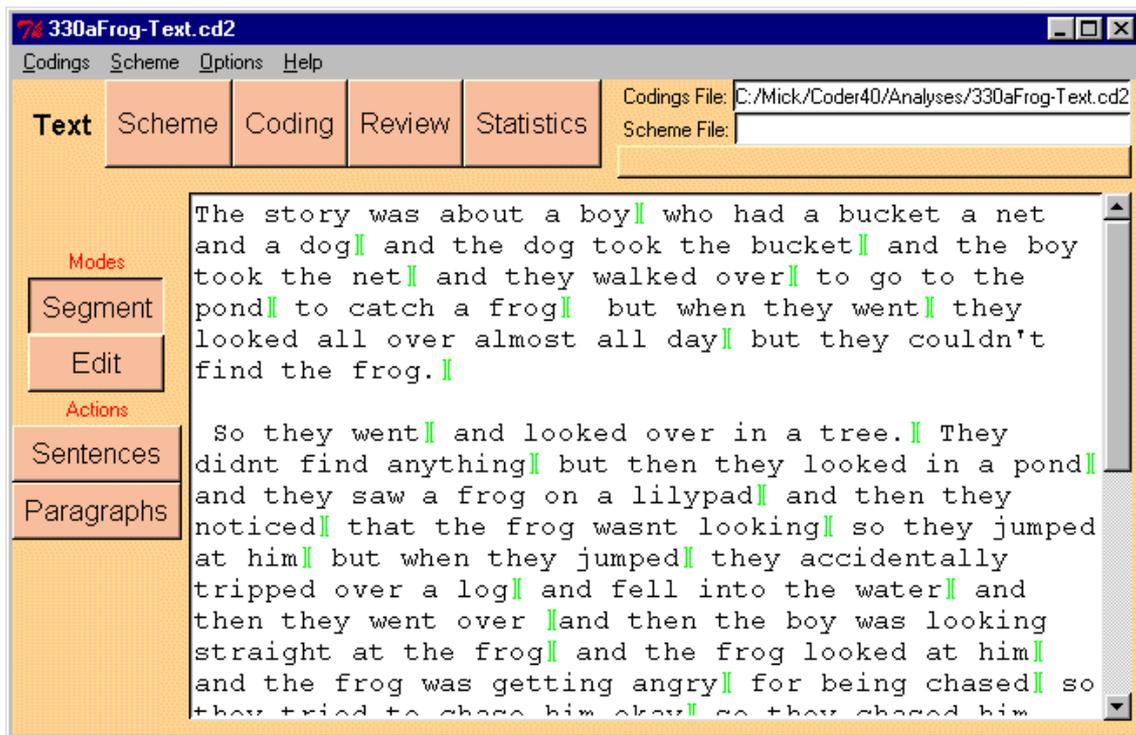


Figure 5. Text Segmentation

The other features of the software include the Review Interface, which allows the retrieving of all segments that have offered a feature or logical combination of features, and the Statistical Interface, which provides descriptive statistics on the codings, or statistical comparisons between subsets of the codings. Codings can also be exported in a form readable by statistical packages available for immediate download.

It demonstrates to be efficient to develop all the steps necessary for quantitative data analysis. The software, as any other effective computer-aided tool, is good enough for analysing linguistic code of texts. However, it would not be able to cover codes referring to pragmatic aspects of languages. In order to cover Chesterman's three analysed categories, this program would not be useful, especially for the Pragmatic category, which requires a subtlety of analysis that is not possible to be developed by any kind of software. Although some interesting programs have already been developed, they still lack aspects that only humans can provide with total efficiency for the study of the human brain. It is not possible to have a complete investigation of the

human mind using computer-aided tools. A similar case is observed when investigating memes/translation strategies, because what is being investigated here is not a specific pattern or a linguistic structure, but meaning between words, nuances of change of verbal tenses, inappropriate use of pronouns, and so on.

In addition to Syscoder, there is also WordSmith, especially for quantitative investigation. The main screen of WordSmith Tools Controller looks like this:



Figure 6. WordSmith main screen

WordSmith has four main menu options; a saying, which keeps on changing what you can edit; three buttons for the main Tools; and a series of tabs. To choose text files, click on the File menu in the main Controller:



Figure 7. File Menu

By clicking the *Choose Texts* engine, it is possible to see a window like this:

- UOL: the largest Internet provider for Internet access in Brazil, and also the largest Internet provider of the Portuguese language in the world. It offers chats, photoblog, free e-mail, Folha Online, a search service, blog, sports, games, music, radio programs, hot news, economy, and access to Internet journals and magazines – both national and international;
- BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) News³⁰: “The BBC exists to enrich people’s lives with great programmes and services that inform, educate and entertain. Its purpose is to be the most creative, trusted organisation in the world. It provides a wide range of distinctive programmes and services for everyone, free of commercial interests and political bias. It includes television, radio, national, local, children’s interest, educational, language and other services for key interest groups. BBC services are highly popular, and used by over 90% of the UK population every week. The BBC also runs orchestras, actively develops new talents and supports training and production skills for the British broadcasting, music, drama and film industries. The BBC is financed by a TV licence paid by households. It does not have to serve the interests of advertisers, or produce a return for shareholders. This means that it can concentrate on providing high quality programmes and services for everyone, many of which would not otherwise be supported by subscription or advertising. As regards freedom of information, it states that the BBC has a long tradition of making information available and accessible. It seeks to be open and accountable and already provides the public with a great deal of information about its activities.

³⁰ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/info/purpose/> and <http://www.bbc.co.uk/foi/> accessed on September, 10th, 2006 with the following information: BBC UK and International versions
The **UK version** gives prominence to the breadth and depth of BBC content in the UK including news, sport and weather along with UK radio and TV. You may prefer this version if you live in the UK.
The **International version** gives prominence to world news, sport and weather along with the BBC’s international radio and TV services. You may prefer this version if you live outside the UK.
You can change your version at any time

BBC Information operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, handling telephone and written comments and queries, and the BBC's website bbc.co.uk provides an extensive online information resource. It is important to bear this in mind when considering the Freedom of Information Act and how it applies to the BBC. The Act does not apply to the BBC in the way it does to most public authorities in one significant respect. It recognises the different position of the BBC (as well as Channel 4 and S4C) by saying that it covers information 'held for purposes other than those of journalism, art or literature'. This means the Act does not apply to information held for the purposes of creating the BBC's output (TV, radio, online etc), or information that supports and is closely associated with these creative activities. A great deal of information within this category is currently available from the BBC and will continue to be so. If this is the type of information you are looking for, you can check whether it is available on the BBC's website bbc.co.uk or contact [BBC Information](#);"

- BBC *Brasil*: offers up-to-the-minute news update as well as hot news, reports, analysis, videos, audio, and radio programs;
- Reuters³¹: has 2,300 editorial staff in 130 countries. It has 600 photographers providing 1,000 pictures spanning the globe. In 2004, it published 2,500 million news items. Today, it is published in 19 languages. Reuters is visited by 12 million people every month, and 4 million individual investors visit the website every month to access financial news. It publishes 7,500 video news stories every month. It supplies 450 broadcasters over 1,000 channels in 100 countries. The website is visited by over 1 billion people every day;
- Reuters *Brasil*: offers up-to-the-minute news update, quickly and reliably;

³¹ <http://about.reuters.com/home/> accessed on September 10th, 2006.

- The New York Times on the Web³²: The New York Times Company is a leading media company with 2005 revenues of \$3.4 billion. It publishes The International Herald Tribune, The Boston Globe and 15 other daily newspapers; owns nine network-affiliated television stations and two New York radio stations. It has approximately [35 Web sites](#), including [NYTimes.com](#), [Boston.com](#) and [About.com](#). Over the years, The Times Company's properties have been awarded many journalistic awards, including a total of 116 [Pulitzer Prizes](#), more than any other news organization. The Company's core purpose is to enhance society by creating, collecting and distributing high-quality news, information and entertainment. The New York Times Company is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol NYT.

Hernando (2003) indicates UOL as the largest portal online in Brazil, launched in 1996. The author says that UOL has 01 million and 100 thousand subscribers, 15 million and 500 thousand unique visitors per month, and 5 million and 200 thousand unique visitor domestic users per month. The author also mentions that UOL has about 7 million pages of interactive service, entertainment news, information, research and service. UOL also aggregates the holding company's content - newspaper, magazines, aggregating content from more than 700 partners - newspapers, magazines, publishing houses, independent web ventures, including celebrities. UOL develops its own content that generates around 70% of the monthly page views as well as breaking news around the clock with hundreds of different news sources, and more than 1,000 news items daily. Besides this, there is also **selected content translated into Brazilian Portuguese from ten foreign newspapers** and six online newspapers as well as **selected content from Time Magazine translated into Brazilian Portuguese** (highlights mine), and

³² <http://www.nytc.com/company.html> accessed on September 10th, 2006.

also 31 online magazines. Having said that, I believe that the panorama of online journalism in Brazil gives a picture of what happens abroad, and also signals the importance of having translation playing an important role in the new scenario of journalism in the world.

4.5. Methods and Procedures for Data Analysis

The steps taken to develop the corpus analysis will be described next:

- i) Compiling of texts from the sites chosen;
- ii) Organising of the TTs and STs in parallel³³;
- iii) Choosing a unit of translation that would be appropriate for the investigation dealt with here;
- iv) Identifying and quantifying the translation strategies used in the unit of translation chosen;
- v) Discussing the implications of the use of the translation strategies most frequently identified;
- vi) Analysing the use of Chesterman's Translation Strategies according to the author's Memes classification;
- vii) Suggesting addition of translation strategies to Chesterman's model;
- viii) Organising figures and results in tables and graphics;
- ix) Analysing figures and results quantitatively and qualitatively; and
- x) Presenting results and conclusion.

³³ In this case, the TT is placed first followed by the ST, taking into account Nord's idea on the importance given to the target readership and, consequently, to the TT in itself.

4.6. Limitations

The research developed here has suffered some kinds of limitations in terms of corpus selection and alignment. When I first started selecting the texts, I had to deal with two sites, namely The NYT on the Web and UOL *Jornais*. As mentioned in 4.3, in many cases, the reports selected were not translated and I had to discard some texts. In some other situations, the headlines differed greatly from the ST to the TT and it took me a longer time to find the translated texts. Another limitation came as a surprise. In some cases I selected the news report in English and found the translated report very easily in the Brazilian-Portuguese version of the site or at UOL *Jornais*. However, when comparing the texts, I noticed that the size was surprisingly shorter or longer, (i.e., a text from The NYT on the Web would be three-page long while the translated text at UOL *Jornais* would be presented simply in the form of a summary or a short text, with few paragraphs). On not so frequent occasions, texts were also found with the same title or headline – in this case, literal translation –, but the content of the texts would be totally different, not being possible to consider them as ST and TT. After observing such facts, I decided to investigate different sites to see if this was a common practice. Then, *BBC News* and *Reuters* were included in the investigation. Once again, the fact was identified on these other sites in greater proportion. These facts made me feel more curious about what happened on the production of online news reports and their translations. Then, I realized that it was necessary to include a chapter about journalism and online journalism in this thesis.

Having decided to include journalistic bibliography to the work turned out to be another limitation, because it was problematic to find research material, especially about online journalism in print version. The solution was to use online source considered to

be reliable and this virtual source in fact provided me with very interesting material regarding online research in well-respected university centres in Brazil and abroad.

Comparing TTs and STs and during the ‘search-for-reports phase’, I noticed that the headlines were translated in different ways, sometimes being created a new headline to the TT. Because of this, I decided to analyse the headline as a sub-corpus separate from the content of the texts. While identifying the translation strategies in the headlines, I noticed that it was not possible to find memes in what Chesterman proposes adequate to the headlines. Hence, I suggested that some memes be added to Chesterman’s framework – in this case, some strategies suggested were linked to a strategy already present in the framework (Pr2A, for instance, linked to Chesterman’s Pr2, and new strategies, S11 and S12, were included to the framework) – these suggestions will be seen in detail in Chapter 5.

There were also limitations caused by my research tools and their application, namely the fact that there is superposition between Chesterman’s strategies (within each category and among Syntactic, Semantic and Pragmatic strategies). This means that, in some cases, a Syntactic strategy necessarily implies a Semantic or a Pragmatic strategy. My subjective attribution of categories might lead to other results if this investigation is carried out by another researcher. Along the long period of classification, my criteria have evolved thus leading to certain differences in the way strategies were attributed in the beginning and in the end of the research period.

In the end, the limitations turned out to be valuable, contributing facts for the development of this study as I had access to different sources, and the gathering of this additional theory and data has enriched the result enormously.

4.7. Final Remarks

Quoting Sardinha³⁴ (2002, p. 33), I would like to make a final point about Corpus-Based research: “the corpus’ role is one of storing examples to illustrate a theory or concept previously established” (translation mine). The quotation above implies that researchers in the area have worked hard to store examples from varied corpora in order to illustrate theories established and described and also to look for answers or suggestions on how to produce a specific translation type with higher assurance. The use of corpora in TS has demonstrated to be valid and necessary in order to provide high-quality research in terms of representativeness and results. Another positive point about the use of corpora in TS is that, apart from the difficulties that this kind of work generates, it is rewarding to come to a moment, after painstaking work, in which the researcher starts to see the results after the compilation, organisation and investigation of the corpus. Now, the time has come for the results of this investigation to come to the foreground.

³⁴ Sardinha’s original words in Portuguese: “*O papel do corpus é o de ser um depósito de exemplos para ilustrar uma teoria ou conceitos previamente estabelecidos*” (2002, p. 33).

5. Corpus Analysis

5.1 Initial Remarks

Target meme: One key aspect of this meme is its insistence on a descriptive approach rather than a prescriptive one. Whereas much previous thinking had focused on what a translation should look like – as determined by some kind of equivalence, by readership taste, by revelation of an underlying pure language, by optimal communicativeness – the Target meme on the contrary focuses on what translations actually are like, with no preconceptions about possible optimal versions. This means that this research has a strong empirical bias. It also provides access to research both on the actual end-products, i.e. the translations themselves, and on the processes that lead to these products. In other words, it is interested not only in what translations are but in what translations do, in a given culture at a given time and also more generally. (Chesterman 1997, pp. 36-37)

This Chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of the data extracted from the Parallel Corpus of online news reports. The analysis to be presented deals with the TTs and the STs of the Corpus under investigation, identifies which translation strategies are most used, and quantifies the distribution of the analysed (groups of) strategies in the subsections of the Corpus.

The Chapter reports upon the practical implementation of the methodology used; presents the key results of the investigation; and demonstrates the relationship of the results to the research questions and hypothesis proposed.

This Chapter also provides a vehicle for addressing the theory discussed in practical terms. The analysis process which follows accords with the theories presented in Chapters 2 and 3, which were organised in specific fields: The Functionalist Approach, Memes and Translation Strategies and Unit of Translation in Chapter 2; and Online Journalism in Chapter 3. The fundamental criteria used for investigating the Corpus were focused on the theoretical points listed above.

5. 2. Results for the General Analysis of the Parallel Corpus

The objective of this Section is to investigate the tendency in the use of translation strategies in the Corpus and present the results of this investigation. Although speculating on to what extent the translators are aware of their option for such strategies is beyond the scope of this investigation, it seems important to say that the translators working with the texts selected seem to be experienced translators and make good use of translation strategies.

According to the general results, Strategy G1 (literal translation) was highly used, followed by S1 (synonym), Pr3 (information change), Pr4 (interpersonal change), S12 (addition) and Pr2 (explicitness change), respectively. Next, I present the statistical results in Table 1 showing the frequency of use of the strategies analysed:

Strategies analysed	Occurrences	In %
G1	906	29,91%
G2	6	0,19%
G3	44	1,45%
G4	42	1,38%
G5	109	3,59%
G6	88	2,90%
G7	71	2,34%
G8 ³⁵	25	0,82%
G10	3	0,09%
S1	625	20,63%
S2	3	0,09%
S4	11	0,36%
S6	48	1,58%
S7	38	1,25%
S8	19	0,62%
S10	1	0,03%

³⁵ Given the fact that some strategies were not identified in the Corpus, namely strategies G9, S3, S5, S9, Pr1 and Pr9, they are not present in the Table or Graphic descriptions.

Strategies analysed	Occurrences	In %
S11	42	1,38%
S12	137	4,52%
Pr2	123	4,06%
Pr2A	44	1,45%
Pr3	227	7,49%
Pr4	139	4,58%
Pr5	6	0,19%
Pr6	20	0,66%
Pr7	2	0,06%
Pr7A	59	1,94%
Pr8	56	1,84%
Pr8A	30	0,99%
Pr10	79	2,60%
Pr11	26	0,85%
Total of occurrences analysed	3,029	100%

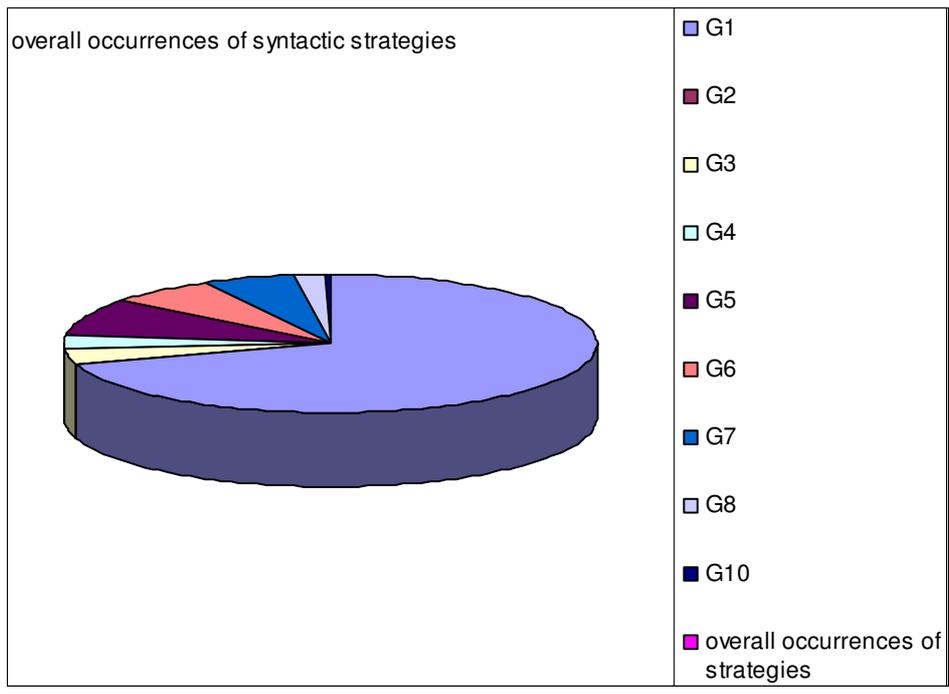
Table 5. Statistical results of translation-strategy occurrences in the Corpus.

Table 1 presents how the strategies are distributed in Chesterman's model as well as the three categories in which the strategies are distributed. There is a linguistic progression linked to this distribution, for example, the Syntactic Strategies evolve from word level (G1 and G2), to phrase/clause/sentence structure change (G3 to G7), and then, they evolve to cohesion and level of language such as morphology and phonology. The same happens to the Semantic Strategies, also evolving from word level (S1 to S4) to changes in the semantic level of abstraction, distribution of semantic components and emphasis (S5 to S7). After that, there is the use of paraphrase (G8). The Syntactic and Semantic categories seem to overlap with each other, and this overlapping can be observed in the organisation and distribution presented. The Pragmatic Strategies do not follow this pattern, because they do not have a direct relation to the linguistic system of languages as the Syntactic and Semantic Strategies do. The Pragmatic Category is based

on the analysis of a specific agenda³⁶ to the application of its strategies and also on what was not possible to fit in the Syntactic or Semantic Category, marking the translator's interference or some kind of deviation. Strategies G10, S10, and Pr10 try to be broad enough to cover any gap not possible to be answered by the other strategies. However, such attempt is not totally successful and so there was the inclusion of some translation strategies to Chesterman's framework to explain some translation options in the Corpus not possible to be covered by Chesterman's framework. These inclusions will be discussed soon. But first, let me work more on the results presented in Table 1.

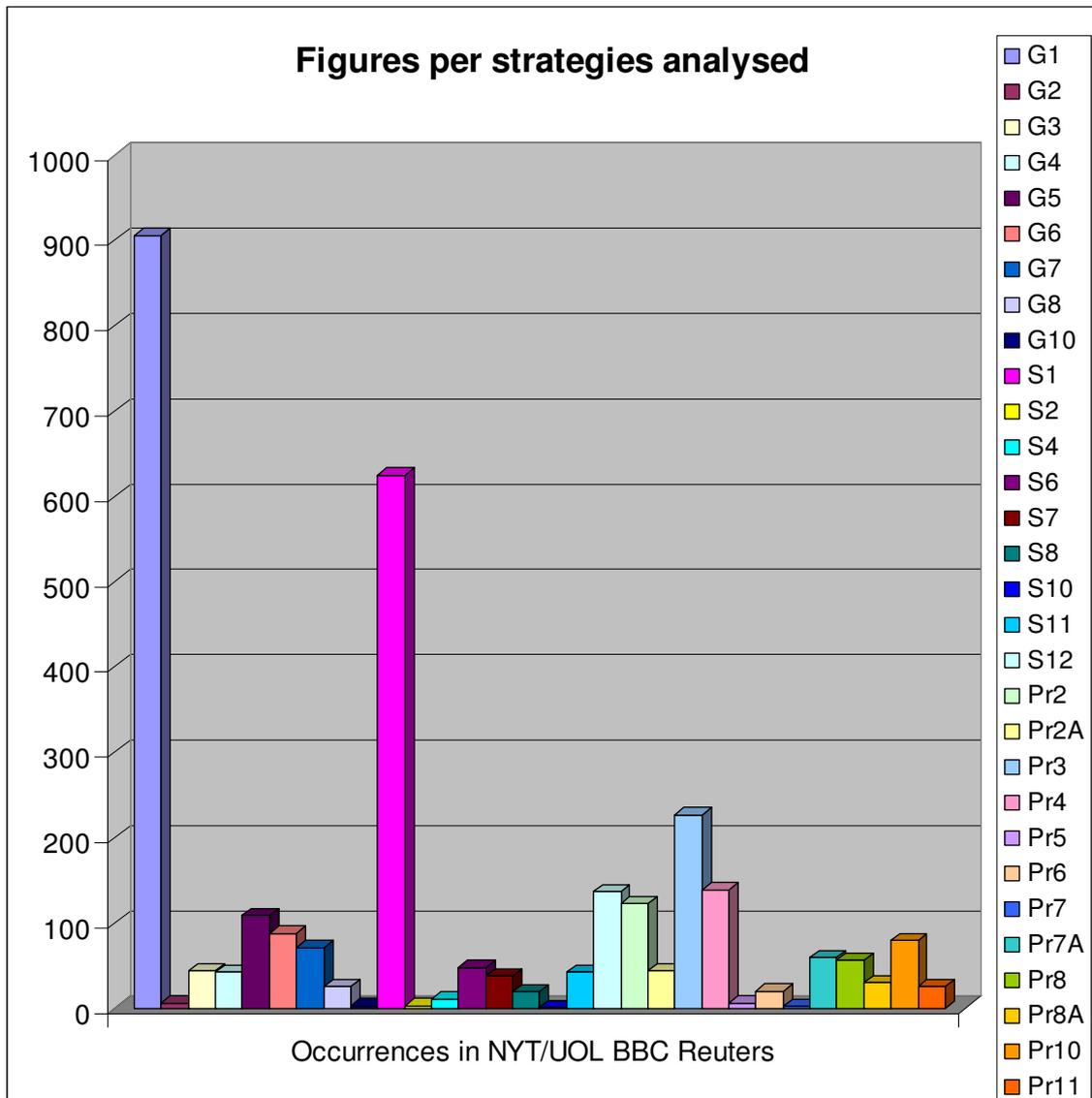
There is an extreme discrepancy regarding the frequency of use among the strategies. Category 1 – Syntactic Strategy – was predominant in the Corpus in terms of frequency of use. However, this predominance occurs because of the constant use of one single strategy – G1 – in the texts. This predominance of G1 is so repetitive that it places the Syntactic category as the most used one in the whole Corpus. Nevertheless, some Syntactic Strategies are hardly used, for example, G2 and G10, as can be observed next:

³⁶ By agenda here I refer to specific interests concerning clients, context, translators, editors, time constraints etc.



Pie 1. Overall occurrences of Syntactic Strategies in the Corpus

Pie 1 demonstrates that although it is not expected that literal strategies be so frequently used, they are, in fact, a very common option for translators of online news reports. Apart from G1, strategies S1 and Pr3 were also frequently used, but Pr3 had a much lower predominance when compared to the other two strategies mentioned. This can be seen next:



Graphic 1. Overall occurrence of strategies in the Corpus

Graphic 1 presents a top-down organisation of the strategies in their respective categories (Syntactic, Semantic and Pragmatic). The Graphic shows that, from the 30 strategies used, 09 were Syntactic, 09 Semantic, and 12 were Pragmatic. The strategies that tended to be mostly used were, in order of frequency, G1, S1, Pr3, Pr4, S12, Pr2, G5, G6, G7, and Pr10; having G1, S1 and Pr3 kept a much higher frequency of use than all the other strategies. The first results presented above show a huge discrepancy in the use of strategies G1 and S1 mainly. Let me illustrate the point of exaggerated use of strategy G1 with some more examples from the Corpus, and present the use of G1 in all of them, including some examples from the sub-corpus:

Example 1: TT: [Depois de um confronto com rebeldes afegãos perto da aldeia de Miam Do, um ano atrás, os soldados americanos detiveram a população inteira do vilarejo durante quatro dias G1 S1]. [Neste período, um oficial espancou e torturou um bom número desses aldeenses quando os interrogava, tentando identificar quais eram os militantes entre eles Pr6 G5 G6 S1]. [Esta informação está incluída num novo relatório do Pentágono que foi apresentado ao Congresso no final da noite da última segunda-feira (7/3) Pr6 G5 Pr3 Pr8].

ST: [After clashing with Afghan rebels at the village of Miam Do one year ago, American soldiers detained the village's entire population for four days, and an officer beat and choked several residents while screening them and trying to identify local militants, according to a new Pentagon report that was given to Congress late Monday night]. (NYT/UOL – text 4)

Example 2: TT: [O serviço de ônibus tem horário de partida previsto de Muzaffarabad, no lado paquistanês, à 9h (1h em Brasília), e às 11h de Srinagar (2h30 em Brasília) nesta quinta-feira. G1 S1 Pr2 Pr3 Pr8]

ST: [The bus services are scheduled to leave Muzaffarabad, in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, and Srinagar at 1100 local time (0600GMT and 0530GMT respectively) on Thursday.] (BBC – text 9)

Example 3: TT: [Mas é provável que o Irã rejeite a proposta. G1, S1] ["Podemos ajudá-los com a melhor e mais sofisticada tecnologia", disse Solana em entrevista coletiva, depois da reunião dos ministros europeus sobre o pacote de incentivos ao Irã, que deve se somar a uma resolução da ONU ameaçando o país com sanções. G1, S1, S6, Pr8A Pr10]

ST: [But the initiative seemed likely to be rejected by Iran.] The EU plans to offer Tehran enhanced incentives to halt sensitive nuclear activities which the West suspects are aimed at producing a bomb, coupled with a U.N. resolution threatening possible sanctions if it refuses. (Reuters – text 22)

The examples above together with the pictures illustrated have presented the tendency of use of strategies in the sites investigated showing that the work of the translators/journalists concerning the strategies used tends to demonstrate that they are experienced translators. It also showed the discrepancy of use of strategies and categories, which tended to apparently favour one strategy over the others. However it is still too soon to draw any conclusions about the tendency of use of the strategies in the Corpus.

5.2.1. Strategy Overlapping

As the strategies evolve, they need to be complemented, in some cases by strategies from the same or any other of the two categories. The most common overlapping of strategies happened between G1/S1; G1/S6; G1/G5; Pr3/Pr8; S11/Pr7A and S12/Pr7A. It is possible to explain these combinations for the fact that, even using a syntactic, literal translation strategy – G1 –, it is necessary to make adjustments from ST to TT due to linguistic differences and some other reasons that will be listed as comments are made about the combinations. The first examples come from the pair that was most frequently used in the Corpus, G1/S1:

Example 4: TT: ["Mas tal progresso está ocorrendo mais rapidamente do que muitos diriam ser possível G1 S1]. [Por toda uma região conturbada, nós estamos vendo um movimento na direção de eleições, maiores direitos para as mulheres e uma discussão aberta sobre reformas pacíficas G1 S1]. [A eleição no Afeganistão há menos de duas semanas foi um evento marcante na história da liberdade G1]. [Tal eleição foi uma derrota tremenda para os terroristas G1 S1"].

ST: ["Yet, that progress is coming faster than many would have said possible]. [Across a troubled region, we are seeing a movement toward elections, greater rights for women, and open discussion of peaceful reform]. The election in Afghanistan less than two weeks ago was a landmark event in the history of liberty]. [That election was a tremendous defeat for the terrorists."] (NYT/UOL – text 3)

Example 5: TT: [O primeiro-ministro palestino, Ismail Haniya, pediu por um esforço regional para assegurar que as verbas cheguem ao povo palestino. G1, S1] [Em uma entrevista à BBC, Haniya disse que a Liga Árabe recebeu os nomes de 160 mil funcionários públicos que não receberam salário. G1, S1] [O primeiro-ministro palestino disse que a liga não conseguiu usar as doações para pagar os salários devido à ocupação israelense. G1, S1] [Mas, segundo Haniya, estão ocorrendo esforços para encontrar uma forma de pagar os salários. G1, S1]

ST: [Palestinian Prime Minister Ismail Haniya has appealed for a concerted regional effort to ensure that funds get through to the Palestinian people.] [In an interview with the BBC Arabic Service, he said the Arab League had been given the names of 160,000 unpaid government employees.] [He said the league had been unable to use donated monies to pay their wages because of the Israeli occupation.] [Mr Haniya said efforts were being made to find a way to pay the salaries.] (BBC – text 29)

Example 6: TT: ["Afirmei muito claramente, tanto em encontros particulares com a administração americana, quanto publicamente, que acho importante que os EUA venham à mesa de negociações e se juntem aos países europeus e ao Irã para encontrar uma solução", disse Annan na cúpula de países da União Européia, do Caribe e da América Latina, em Viena. G1, S1]

ST: ["I have ... stated very clearly both in private contacts with the American administration and publicly that I think it is important that the United States come to the table and join the European countries and Iran to find a solution," Annan said at a Vienna summit of European Union and Latin American countries.] (Reuters – text 20)

These examples illustrate the idea that, for some reason, the translators have opted for translations that are more source-text oriented, differing from what is expected after discussions about offering a text that is more target-text oriented and also after knowing a translation-strategy framework that covers many different options for translating texts.

The second pair is G1/S6:

Example 7: TT: [**Rohani afirmou que o Irã vai "retomar parte das atividades nucleares em um futuro próximo", mas que "as condições e a hora" da iniciativa ainda estavam sendo discutidas com os negociadores da França, da Alemanha e da Grã-Bretanha.** G1 S6]

ST: ["If Iran cannot exercise its rights within the framework of the NPT, it will no longer have any respect for this treaty," Mr Rohani said.] [**"Iran will definitely resume a part of its enrichment activities in the near future... but we are still discussing its conditions and time of restarting the activities."**] (BBC – text 25)

Example 8: TT: [Mas, num sinal de tensões à frente, forças israelenses **fizeram buscas na cidade de Jenin, na Cisjordânia**, na segunda-feira e prenderam oito militantes palestinos, **acusados de preparar ataques** G1 S6.]

ST: [But in a sign of further tension, Israeli forces **raided the West Bank city of Jenin** Monday and arrested eight Palestinian militants they said **were making rockets for future attacks.**] (Reuters – text 3)

The pair G1/S6 was not found on *NYT/UOL*, but was common on *BBC* and *Reuters*. This happens because S6 (distribution change) is a strategy that is used to work on the semantic meaning of sentences – “change in the distribution of the ‘same’ semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression)”

(Chesterman, 1997, p. 104). The point of working more on the semantic and pragmatic meanings of sentences was more present on *BBC* and *Reuters*.

The pair G1/G5:

Example 9: TT: [Aquele contrato de um ano não foi renovado, mas a empresa **já estava conseguindo** outros, diretamente junto à Autoridade Provisória da Coalizão ou como empresa subcontratada de outras G1 **G5**].

ST: That one-year contract was not renewed, but the company **had already begun pulling** in others, directly with the Coalition Provisional Authority or as a subcontractor to other companies]. (NYT/UOL – text 2)

Example 10: TT: [Mas **ele afirmou** que **não vai negociar** que tecnologia o país usará em seu programa nuclear. G1, **G5**]

ST: "The Iranian nation **will never hold negotiations** about its definite rights," **he said**. (BBC – text 37)

Example 11: TT: ["Demos uma ordem para planejar a transferência de Qalqilya, mas não para transferi-la", disse G1 G5.]

ST: ["We gave an order to plan the way Qalqilya will be transferred, but not to transfer it yet," he said.] (Reuters – text 1)

Strategy G5 (phrase structure change) deals with changes at the level of the phrase, including modifications of person, tense, and mood in the verb. Change in the verb tense was the most common reason for using strategy G5 in the Corpus.

The Pr3/Pr8 pair presents changes in the information content (Pr3) by adding or omitting information from the ST to the TT, because such information is considered (ir)relevant. This option leads to the fact that the translator is given more ‘visibility’ in the TT, which is the purpose of strategy Pr8, as can be seen in the following examples:

Example 12: TT: [O líder curdo Jalal Talabani será nomeado o novo presidente do Iraque em uma reunião do Parlamento na quarta-feira, afirmaram fontes do governo. Pr3 Pr8]

ST: [Leaders of the main political blocs said veteran Kurdish politician Jalal Talabani would be named president at a parliament meeting on Wednesday, more than nine weeks after millions of Iraqis braved insurgent bombs to vote.] (BBC – text 4)

Example 13: [Três funcionários do alto-escalão do Departamento da Defesa explicaram nesta quarta-feira (9) que as novas instruções evidenciam a proibição da utilização de cães com focinheiras durante os interrogatórios G7 Pr8]. [Segundo eles, as instruções fornecem orientações específicas para as unidades que atuam no terreno, tais como o período de tempo máximo durante o qual elas

podem manter os prisioneiros sob custódia antes de libertá-los ou encaminhá-los para os seus superiores hierárquicos, os quais, então, determinarão as condições de sua detenção Pr3 Pr8].

ST: [Three senior defense officials said Wednesday that the new procedures clarified the prohibition against the use of muzzled dogs in interrogations, gave specific guidance to field units as to how long they could hold prisoners before releasing them or sending them to higher headquarters for detention, and made clear command responsibilities for detainee operations]. (The NYT – text 4)

The Pr3/Pr8 pair was not found on NYT/UOL for the same reason G1/S6 was not found either. NYT/UOL deals with more source-text oriented translations than the other two sites, not presenting the next two pairs, which are more target-text oriented as well. This point will be further discussed when analysing the sites separately. Pair S11/Pr7A:

Example 14: TT: [As declarações de Schuessel são o primeiro prazo final para o Irã responder à oferta, que foi elaborada por Alemanha, França e Grã-Bretanha e apoiada pela UE, Estados Unidos, Rússia e China. G1, S1] [S11 Pr7A]

ST: [His comments represent the first clear deadline for Iran to respond to the offer, prepared by Germany, France and Britain and backed by the EU, United States, Russia and China.]

The G8 summit will be held in St. Petersburg, Russia on July 15-17. An EU diplomat told Reuters that the 25-nation bloc's foreign policy chief, Javier Solana, who brought the offer to Iran earlier this week, did not set any deadline for a response.
(Reuters – text 26)

Example 14 shows what usually happens on *BBC* and *Reuters*. There is the use of literal translation, for example, and then some new information is added to the text – in the case of S12, which will be presented next – or some information present in the ST is omitted, which is the case of the example above.

Let me show an example of the S12/Pr7A pair now:

Example 15: TT: [Dois militantes islâmicos teriam detonado explosivos em Srinagar, na Índia, em um edifício do centro turístico onde 24 pessoas aguardavam para viajar. Pr2A Pr8A] [O prédio ficou destruído. Pr3 S11]

[S12 Pr7A]

Uma autoridade indiana disse que os dois militantes foram mortos pelas forças de segurança. A linha de ônibus deveria começar a funcionar na quinta-feira, estabelecendo pela

primeira vez em 60 anos uma conexão rodoviária entre a Caxemira indiana e a paquistanesa.

ST: [Two militants were shot dead as they attacked a building holding the passengers, who were unharmed, in Srinagar, Indian-controlled Kashmir.]

Militants, who oppose Indian rule, have vowed to disrupt Thursday's first buses across divided Kashmir in 60 years.

The bus service is being seen as a symbol of improving relations. (BBC – text 9)

Strategies Pr7A (summarising translation), S11 (omission), S12 (addition), as well as Pr2A (approximate translation), Pr11 (information updating) and Pr8A (change of textual focus) were suggested to be added to Chesterman's translation framework, because some specific patterns in the translations investigated could not be predicted by the author by the time of the construction of the framework. This happened mainly in the translation of the headlines. Now, I present some examples of each translation suggested both in the text and in the headlines:

Strategy Pr2A

Example 16: TT: [O ministro paquistanês para a Caxemira declarou que, "por enquanto, a viagem do ônibus está confirmada. Pr2A] [O processo de paz entre o Paquistão e a Índia não vai parar". Pr2A]

ST: [Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said the buses - and the peace process - would go on.] (BBC – text 8)

Example 17: TT: [Um avião de espionagem sem tripulação do Hizbollah sobrevoou o norte de Israel nesta segunda-feira, disse uma fonte do Hizbollah no Líbano. Pr2A]

ST: [Lebanon's Hizbollah guerrillas flew an unmanned surveillance drone over northern Israel on Monday, the group and the Israeli army said.] (Reuters – text 10)

These examples contain translations that are apparently not considered so appropriate to the target context, because they do not offer exact synonyms. However, it fits the target context, because it favours the pragmatic sense of the content.

Strategy Pr7A:

Example 18: TT: [A explosão na cidade industrial no leste da capital libanesa atingiu vários prédios e destruiu várias oficinas G1 S1 S11 Pr2]. [Esta é a terceira explosão em pouco mais de uma semana em áreas cristãs, que se opõem à presença síria no Líbano Pr3 Pr2A S12].

[S12]

Num dos ataques, ocorrido na última quarta-feira num shopping center na cidade de Kaslik, três pessoas foram mortas.

[O clima político no Líbano tem estado delicado desde a bomba que matou o antigo premiê do Líbano, Rafiq Hariri, em 14 de fevereiro. G1 S1 Pr2 Pr3 Pr8] [Hariri queria que as tropas sírias deixassem o país. G1 S1]

[Pr7A]

ST: [The blast in the city's industrial eastern suburb tore through a number of buildings, starting a blaze that destroyed several workshops]. [Lebanon has been in political turmoil since the assassination of ex-PM Rafik Hariri on 14 February].

Two blasts in the past week have killed three people in areas opposed to Syria's presence in Lebanon.

[Mr Hariri had called for Syrian troops to leave.]

Security sources said between six and eight people were wounded in the blast, including two Indian nationals, revising earlier reports that the Indians had been killed. (...) (BBC – text 5)

This is an example of a complete summarized report. The ST is much longer and goes on for at least two more pages.

Strategy Pr8A

Example 19: TT: [O número de mortos após um ataque suicida em uma cidade ao sul de Bagdá subiu para pelo menos 58, informou uma autoridade hospitalar. Pr8A]

ST: [Suicide bombers killed at least 67 Iraqis on Friday in escalating violence that has cast doubts over the new government's ability to defeat insurgents.] (Reuters – text 15)

Example 20: TT: ["Podemos ajudá-los com a melhor e mais sofisticada tecnologia", disse Solana em entrevista coletiva, depois da reunião dos ministros europeus sobre o pacote de incentivos ao Irã, que deve se somar a uma resolução da ONU ameaçando o país com sanções. Pr8A]

ST: ["We could help you (Iran) with the best and most sophisticated technology," Solana told a news conference after EU foreign ministers met to discuss the package.] (Reuters – text 22)

In the case above, there is a change of focus for one specific piece of information from the ST to another focus in the TT. Example 20 focuses on the number of deaths in the TT, while in the ST concentrates on the suicide bombers and on the apparent government's inability to defeat insurgents. The TT in Example 21 focuses on the content of the EU foreign ministers' meeting, while the ST focuses on the US offer to Iran concerning sophisticated technology.

Strategy Pr11

Example 21: TT: [Dois dias após o presidente da Síria se recusar a dizer exatamente qual a extensão da prometida retirada das tropas, ele esclareceu um pouco mais qual é o seu plano nesta segunda-feira (7/3): no final de março, a Síria deslocará os seus soldados no Líbano para mais perto da fronteira Pr8 Pr3 S1].

ST: [Two days after the president of Syria left vague the extent of a promised troop withdrawal, he clarified his plan somewhat on Monday: by the end of March, Syria will move its soldiers in Lebanon closer to the border]. (The NYT – text 5)

In the example illustrated above there is an updating of information concerning the number of dead bodies found in a river. The ST refers to 50 people and the TT refers to 70 dead bodies.

Strategy S11

Example 22: TT: [Tanto insurgentes quanto criminosos realizam seqüestros no Iraque. G1]

[S11]

ST: (...) Even the city's anti-kidnap unit is unsure how many take place, says the BBC's Matthew Price in Baghdad.

An officer who spoke to our correspondent refused to be identified because a colleague of his was killed after appearing in the media.

[Both insurgents and criminals engage in kidnapping in Iraq.] (BBC – text 7)

Example 23: TT: [Um empreiteiro norte-americano foi sequestrado nos arredores de Bagdá, disse um porta-voz da embaixada dos Estados Unidos. G1 S1 Pr11] [O porta-voz Bob Callaghan informou que o empreiteiro trabalhava em um projeto de reconstrução e foi sequestrado na região da grande Bagdá. Segundo a emissora CNN, os parentes do empreiteiro, que não foi identificado, já foram informados S12 Pr7A.]

(Reportagem de Lori Santos)

[S11]

ST: [An American contractor was kidnapped near Baghdad on Monday, a U.S. embassy spokesman said, the latest foreigner abducted in the lawless Iraqi capital.]

"No group has claimed responsibility. We have contacted the Iraqi authorities to try and find him," he said.

The kidnapping, one day after an official at the Pakistani embassy was abducted by an insurgent group, is likely to raise new concerns about security. (Reuters text 9)

Example 23 shows a TT that ends with a literal translation, but the ST goes on for about three more pages, before ending with the same last sentence present in the TT.

Example 24 presents the complete TT, which represents a summarising translation (Pr7A) as well as the omission of four pages of content information from the ST.

Strategy S12

Example 24: TT: [Os números foram fornecidos por funcionários da polícia e da rede hospitalar. Pr3 Pr8] Estes atentados representaram uma intensificação dos ataques que vêm ocorrendo há duas semanas, perpetrados por insurgentes árabes sunitas que, ao que tudo indica, parecem estar tentando desestabilizar o recém-formado governo do Iraque, de maioria xiita. **[S12]**

No mais letal destes atentados, pelo menos 38 pessoas morreram e mais de 80 foram feridas quando um terrorista-suicida detonou a bomba que transportava dentro do seu veículo na rua principal de Tikrit, a cidade de origem de Saddam Hussein, onde a maioria dos habitantes é de árabes sunitas, situada a cerca de 177 quilômetros ao norte de Bagdá. Os sobreviventes contaram que o terrorista dirigiu o seu carro-bomba até um local muito movimentado deste que é um dos distritos mais pobres da região central xiita, no sul do Iraque, onde trabalhadores desempregados estavam reunidos, à procura de tarefas temporárias, que costumam ser remuneradas em valores da ordem de US\$ 5 (R\$ 12,5) por dia.

ST: [Insurgents strike in northern and central Iraq, killing at least 79 people and wounding 120 others in series of suicide bombings and bloody attacks in Tikrit, Hawija and Baghdad; two-week onslaught by Sunni Arab insurgents is aimed at destabilizing Iraq's newly formed Shiite-majority government; eruptions of violence leave new government of Prime Min Ibrahim al-Jaafari looking vulnerable only nine days after it was sworn into office; Jaafari has been less assertive than his predecessor as prime minister Ayad Allawi, who won reputation for aggressive pursuit of war; American officials hoped he would find prominent place in new government, but he has chosen to stay on sidelines after Shiite leaders rejected what they saw as push by him for disproportionate power in new administration; Shiite leaders led by Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani have urged restraint, arguing that Shiite interests are best served by gaining power through elections, not by being drawn into civil war; photo; map (M)] (NYT – text 20)

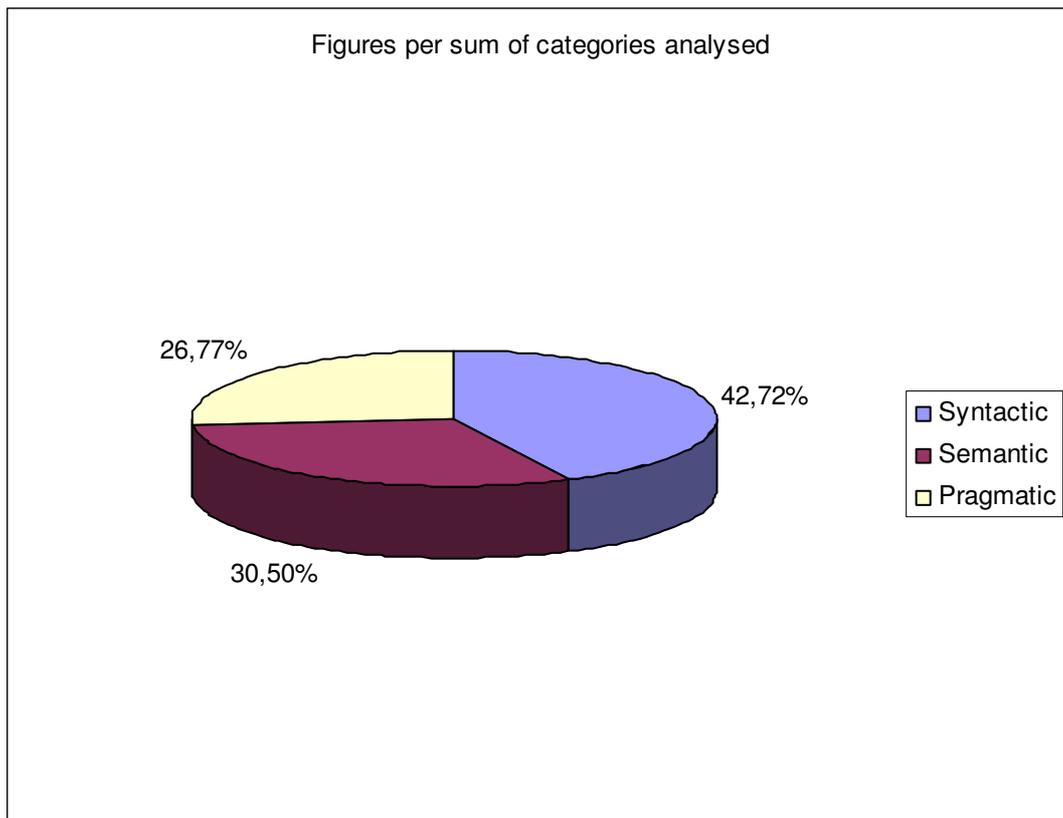
Example 25: TT: [O grupo militante Exército de Ansar Al Sunna afirmou ser o responsável pelo atentado, segundo uma declaração divulgada em um site da Internet. G1 S1 G6] [O Departamento de Estado dos EUA acusa esse grupo de possuir ligações com a Al Qaeda. G1 S1] [O ataque aconteceu um dia depois de um novo gabinete de governo ter tomado posse no país e três meses após as eleições gerais realizadas em janeiro. **S12]**

ST: [Iraqi militant group Army of Ansar al-Sunna said it was behind the bombing, according to an Internet statement posted on its Web site.] [The State Department has described the group as having links to al Qaeda.]

Addressing leading Kurdish politician Massoud Barzani, the group vowed more attacks on Kurds. "This attack which shook your throne is in response to our brothers who are being tortured in your prisons and to the infidel peshmerga (Kurdish militia) which surrendered themselves to the Crusaders," it said. (Reuters – text 13)

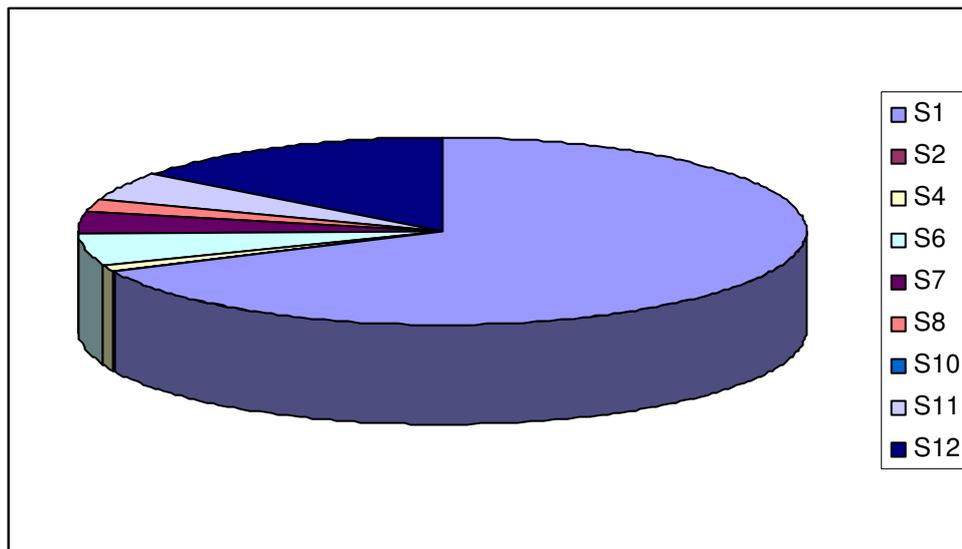
Example 25 is one of the few ones appearing on *NYT/UOL*. Additions and Omissions were more frequent on *BBC* and *Reuters*, as illustrated by Example 26.

When these nuances in the texts started to come up, I noticed that a more detailed study was necessary concerning what happened in fact on the sites in isolation. Furthermore, I started asking myself whether some translations were in fact translations, for the fact that ST and TT suddenly ended up being very different in form and content. This doubt was cleared up after seeing that there were paragraphs, sentences and the report headlines that were clear translations. So, I decided to move to a more detailed investigation of the sites and headlines also to verify what happened in fact with the texts, because, apparently, what the counting of strategies demonstrated was quite deceiving, as can be observed in the next pie:



Pie 2. Results in the Corpus according to categories analysed

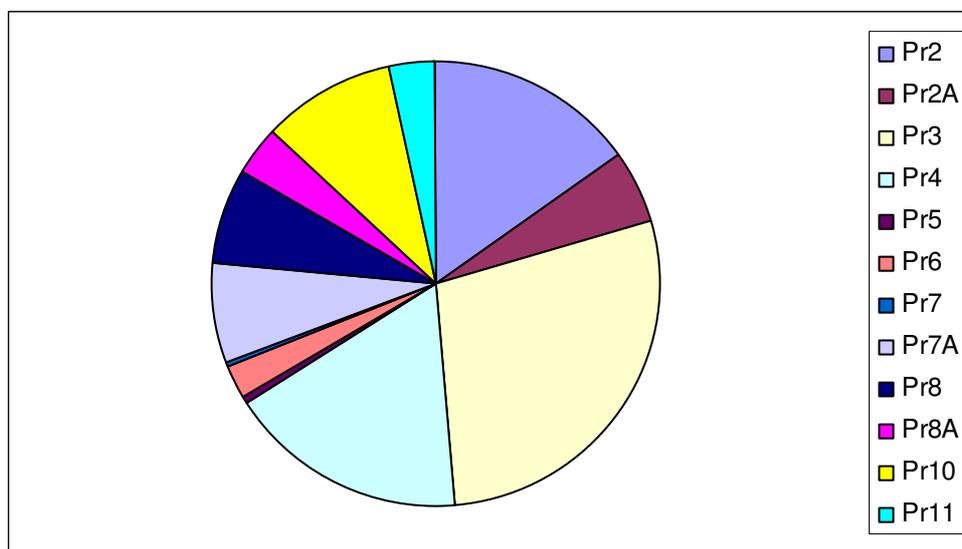
The apparent balance among the use of categories was doubtful, especially after seeing the examples presented previously. *UOL*, for example, has not used Pragmatic strategies with the same frequency as *BBC* and *Reuters*. Moreover, Pie 2 presents results that are already expected, because it is impossible to retextualise any sentence without using syntactic, semantic and pragmatic categories and their respective strategies. What is to be investigated now is which strategies are most frequently used – the more literal solutions or the ‘freer’ creative options. Following the hypothesis in Chapter 1, it is expected that, when producing a translation that is more target-text oriented, the TT will tend to present more pragmatic strategies in combination with one of the other categories and strategies mentioned. However, when thinking about the sites separately, it seems that their use was not so frequent, especially on *UOL*. To observe this, let me present the pies to analyse the results concerning Semantic and Pragmatic Categories:



Pie 3. Overall Occurrence of Semantic Strategies in the Corpus

Similarly to the Syntactic Strategies, Pie 3 shows the discrepancy among the use of S1 and the other Semantic Strategies, showing that the translators have frequently resorted to this strategy, practically neglecting the use of some other strategies, such as S2, S4 and S10.

Moving to pragmatic Strategies, now I present Pie 4:



Pie 4. Overall Occurrence of Pragmatic Strategies in the Corpus

In the case of Pragmatic Strategies, they seem to have been more balanced in terms of use in the translations. However, when thinking about the sites separately, it seems that their use was not so frequent, especially on *UOL*.

Taking the Corpus investigated into account, it seems important to reinforce the idea that on *UOL* the TTs seem to follow a more source-text oriented pattern, meaning that the translations present a static pattern, without frequent changes or adaptations from the ST to the TT, while on the other sites, there was a tendency to have TTs frequently transformed into a new online journalistic text, showing a more dynamic pattern. In order to observe these points more carefully, I will invite the reader to follow the analysis of the sites in isolation next.

5.2.2. Figures in the Sites Separately: The Choice for Specific Translation Strategies

After this broad, general analysis, I became curious as to whether there was any difference concerning frequency and use of translation strategies among the sites investigated. Hence, I decided to carry out the analysis by investigating the three sites separately. I would like to remind the reader of what the three categories represent: The first category – Syntactic Strategies – deals specifically with the structure and organisation of the phrases. The second category – Semantic Strategies – concentrates on the meaning of sentences associated with the lexical choice, based on syntactic terms that best fit in a certain context. The last category goes beyond syntactic and semantic aspects and deals with meaning in terms of what content is important to be present in the TT. Next, I present some examples from the Corpus:

Example 26: (TT): [Muitas vezes já se disse que a verdade é a primeira baixa da guerra G1, G5]. [Durante uma campanha eleitoral para a presidência, isso pode ser mais verdadeiro que nunca G1 S1]. [Considere uma pergunta aparentemente simples: Qual é o custo da guerra do Iraque para os Estados Unidos G1]? [O presidente Bush e o senador John Kerry deram respostas diferentes, mas ambos os candidatos ignoraram o que talvez seja o item mais caro: o impacto da guerra sobre a economia em geral G1].

(ST): [It's often said that truth is the first casualty of war.] [During a presidential campaign, that may be more apt than ever.] [Consider a seemingly simple question: What is the cost of the Iraq war to the

United States]? [President Bush and Senator John Kerry have given different answers, but both candidates have ignored what may be the biggest cost item: the war's impact on the overall economy].
(NYT/UOL – text 1)

and:

Example 27: (TT): [O ataque ocorreu na mesquita Shahidain, que é cercada de moradias baratas na região de Tameem, no centro de Mosul G1 S1 Pr2]. [Testemunhas disseram ter ouvido um forte estrondo dentro do pátio da mesquita, que ainda está em construção G1 Pr2 Pr3 Pr8].

(ST): [The attack was at the Shahidain mosque which is surrounded by cheap housing in Mosul's central Tameem neighbourhood.] [Witnesses described seeing a ball of fire and hearing a huge explosion inside the courtyard of the mosque, which is still under construction. (BBC – text 1)]

and:

Example 28: (TT): [Um helicóptero militar dos Estados Unidos caiu no sudeste do Afeganistão, matando 16 pessoas, de acordo com militares americanos. G1 G7 S1 Pr2 Pr3 S11 Pr8A] [O CH-47 Chinook voava com tempo ruim na Província de Ghazni, conforme a porta-voz militar tenente Cindy Moore disse à agência de notícias Associated Press. S1 S4 Pr2 Pr3 Pr2A S12 S7]

(ST): [A US Chinook helicopter has crashed in south-eastern Afghanistan in what appears to have been an accident.] [Sixteen people on board were killed, US military officials said. G1 G7] [A further two are missing but are not believed to have survived.] [The CH-47 helicopter went down in bad weather in the province of Ghazni, the statement reported.]
(REUTERS – text 8)

The examples above present translation strategies from the three categories in the Corpus, which was organised in three subdivisions: *NYT/UOL*, *BBC* and *Reuters*. In addition to these subdivisions, an analysis of the headlines was also presented in the form of a sub-corpus. Next, I give examples from the sub-corpus:

Example 29: (TT): [Firma de segurança de republicano teria superfaturado serviços S12 Pr7A]

(ST): [Memos Warned of Billing Fraud by Firm in Iraq]
(NYT/UOL – text 2)

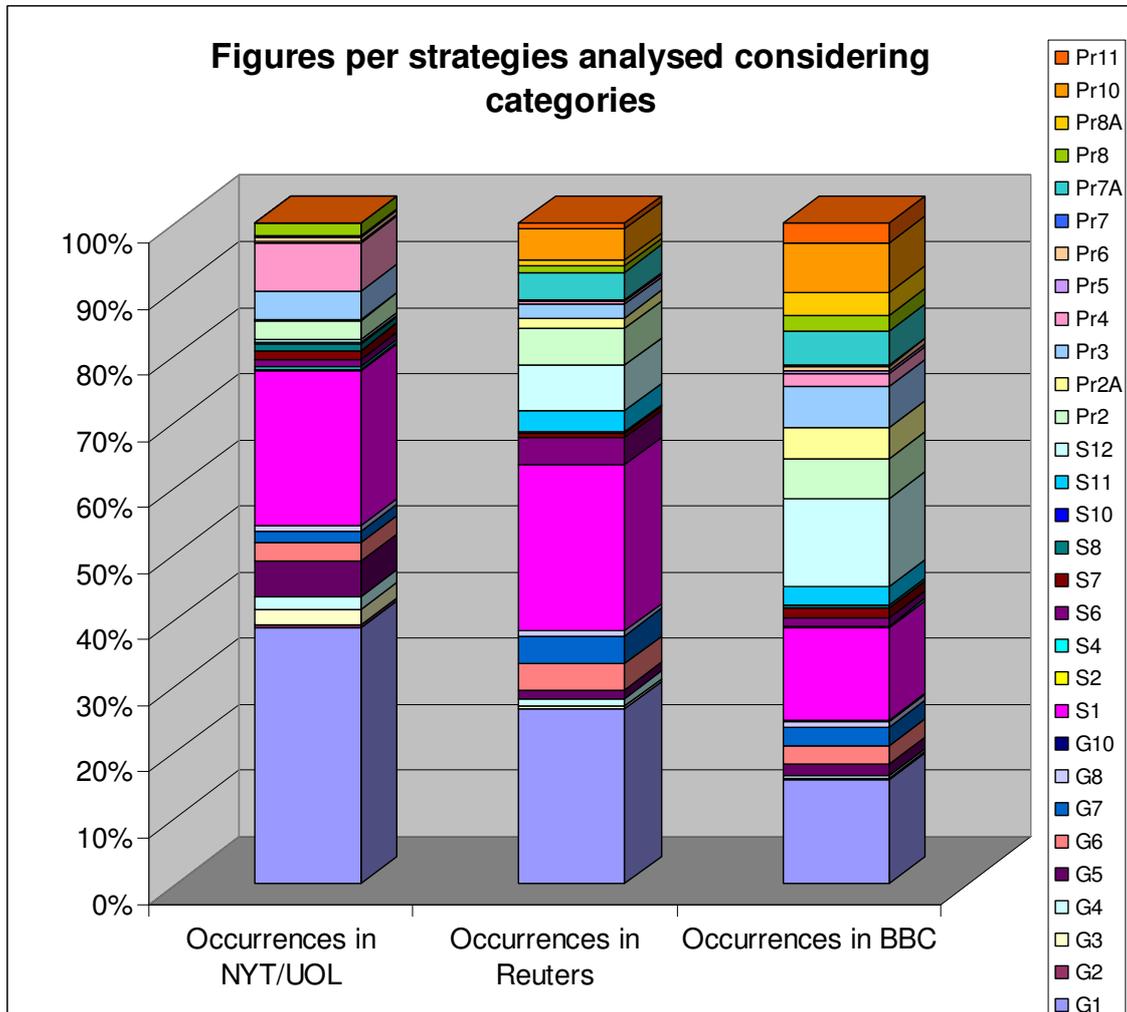
Example 30: (TT): [Mudança em Jericó S4]

(ST): [Israel formally gives up Jericho] (BBC – text 4)

Example 31: (TT): [Israel adia entrega de terceira cidade da Cisjordânia G1]

(ST): [Israel Delays Handover of Third West Bank Town] (Reuters – text 1)

This analysis has provided me with the following figures:



Graphic 2. Specific Occurrences in NYT/Reuters/BBC

Firstly, let me remind the reader of the fact that the total amount of occurrences in each sub-corpus (*NYT/UOL*, *Reuters* and *BBC*) is more or less proportional to the size of each sub-corpus (counting as parameters number of words, sentence length and number of texts). The translators from *UOL* seem to have favoured the use of syntactic strategies, and have opted for, in order of frequency, G1 (literal translation), S1 (synonym), Pr4 (interpersonal change), G5 (phrase structure change), Pr3 (information change), Pr2 (explicitness change), G6 (clause structure change), and G3 (transposition). The tendency here was to recur to the use of syntactic strategies, opting

for G5 (phrase structure change) and G6 (clause structure change), that provide adjustments to the TTs without changing or transforming the TTs so radically.

The *BBC* site presented translated texts that were more dynamic, having part of the paragraphs translated from the ST, part omitted and several pieces of information added to it. In some cases, these TTs from the BBC site were presented as a kind of summary of the whole ST piece of news. Some translation strategies were not used, namely: G2 (loan, calque), S2 (antonym), and S10 (other semantic changes). Strategies G1 (literal translation), S1 (synonym), S12 (addition), Pr 10 (other pragmatic changes), Pr3 (information change), Pr2 (explicitness change) and Pr7A (summarising translation) were, respectively, the most commonly used.

This panorama shows that the *BBC* site differs from the NYT site in terms of focusing more on the use of semantic and pragmatic strategies as well as presenting more dynamic texts. Here, the predominance of pragmatic strategies was higher than on the NYT, which shows that the translators/journalists indeed produced, consciously or unconsciously, more target-text oriented translations.

Reuters was the site that presented more changes in terms of omissions and additions from the STs to the TTs. This fact, just like on the *BBC* site, shows a greater tendency to follow the *skopos* of the supermeme called 'most-up-to-date information'. This supermeme focuses on the updating information from the ST to the TT from time to time. Strategies G2 (loan, calque), G10 (scheme change), S2 (antonym), S4 (converses), S10 (other semantic changes), Pr6 (coherence change) and Pr7 (partial translation) were not used. The strategies most commonly used were G1 (literal translation), S1 (synonym), S12 (addition), Pr2 (explicitness change), Pr10 (other pragmatic changes); Pr7A (summarising translation), G7 (sentence structure change), S6 (distribution change), and G6 (clause structure change), respectively. *Reuters*

therefore was the site that presented translations that could be described as dynamic translations, because there was a great number of changes on the focus of information and the translator/journalist was in a position that favoured him/her to make changes from ST to TT apparently with more freedom.

As pinpointed previously, strategy G5 (phrase structure change), for example, was generally opted for on UOL *Jornais* and rarely used on *BBC News* or *Reuters*, because, in order to produce the sentences and ideas in the translations at UOL *Jornais*, it was necessary to use more nominalisations and verb changes, while on *BBC News* and *Reuters* the sentences were, in fact, retextualised, and the following strategies prevailed: G1 (literal translation), S1 (synonym), Pr2 (explicitness change), Pr3 (information change), Pr2A (approximate translation), Pr7A (summarising translation), and Pr10 (other pragmatic changes). To illustrate the point of presenting a more dynamic text, I present an example taken from the site BBC News:

Example 32: (TT): [Pelo menos 14 pessoas morreram na explosão de um carro-bomba num mercado lotado em Suwayrah, ao sul da capital iraquiana, Bagdá. S1 Pr11 Pr3]

[Segundo as autoridades, 43 pessoas ficaram feridas e o número de vítimas fatais deve subir. Pr3 Pr11]

[A cidade é um conhecido reduto de insurgentes numa região apelidada de Triângulo da Morte do Iraque. S12]

[Autoridades iraquianas anunciaram nesta sexta-feira que os corpos de 14 homens foram encontrados em uma vala comum em Bagdá. Pr3 Pr2A Pr10]

(ST): [At least 16 people have been killed in a car bomb attack in a market south of Baghdad, Iraqi police say.]

[As many as 40 people were injured in the blast at Suwayra, about 60km (38 miles) south of the capital.]

In Baghdad, police found a shallow grave with the bodies of 14 men, apparently the victims of execution-style killings.

[Meanwhile at least eight police officers died in a bombing near the northern city of Tikrit.] There has been intense violence since a new Iraqi government was announced in late April. More than 250 people have died.

In the Suwayra attack, a car exploded near a crowded vegetable market at about 1500 (1100 GMT) on the Friday holiday.

Mixed town

Police said the blast blew away stalls and destroyed cars.

Doctors at the local hospital said the most severely wounded had been transferred to hospitals in Baghdad.

Suwayra is a mixed Shia and Sunni Muslim town, but is near the so-called Sunni triangle, where there have been many attacks on Iraqi and coalition forces.

[Earlier in Baghdad, police investigated a hole in the ground and found 14 bodies, dressed in the long white robes favoured by Sunni Islamists.] (BBC – text 20)

The example above presents a TT that, traditionally, would not be considered as a ‘precise translation’, (i. e., a translation that reproduces the ideas present in the ST as similarly as possible). This can be observed by the addition of information, apparently necessary for the target readership, as well as by the omission of other information considered not to be relevant to the target context.

The texts on *NYT/UOL* also present this feature, but not as frequently as on *BBC* and *Reuters*. Next, I present an example from *NYT/UOL*:

Example 33: (TT): [Kerry e muitos dos outros críticos do presidente argumentam que sua adoção de uma democratização liderada pelos Estados Unidos - repleta de uma calorosa referência a Harry Truman, o presidente que iniciou a reconstrução da Europa e do Japão - representa pouco mais do que uma justificativa pós-fato para a guerra G1 S1 Pr4]. [Eles notam que Bush fez apenas um grande discurso sobre a democratização do Oriente Médio antes de invadir o Iraque -apesar de ter falado quase diariamente sobre a ameaça das armas de destruição em massa Pr4 G1 S1]. [("Nós precisávamos de mais alguns discursos sobre a democratização, e menos do outro", reconheceu posteriormente um de seus principais conselheiros, no ano passado) Pr3 G6]. [Agora, faz parte de sua mensagem diária G1]. [Os críticos argumentam que o discurso de Bush encobre todos os erros dos últimos 18 meses, que dificultaram para os reformadores na região semear as sementes da mudança Pr4 G1].

(ST): [Mr. Kerry and many of the president's other critics argue that his embrace of American-led democratization - replete with a warm reference to Harry S. Truman, the president who initiated the reconstruction of Europe and Japan - amounts to little more than an ex post facto justification of the war]. [They note that Mr. Bush gave only one major speech about democratizing the Middle East before invading Iraq, though he spoke almost daily of the threat of unconventional weapons. [("We needed a few more of the democratization speeches, and less of the other," one of his most senior advisers conceded late last year.)] [Now, it is part of his daily message]. [Critics argue that Mr. Bush's speech glosses over all the mistakes of the last 18 months that have made it more difficult for reformers in the region to sow the seeds of change]. (The NYT – text 3)

NYT/UOL tends to follow a constant pattern of translation. In other words, the translations are as close to the ST as possible, and include adaptations when it seems impossible to avoid them. Because of the differences marked here, it seems important to make this individual analysis of the results on the sites, in order to have a clearer idea about the frequency of use of strategies in the subdivisions.

Another strong, paradoxical characteristic of the translations on *NYT/UOL* was the wide range of literal translations (G1) used, followed by synonyms (S1). Reuters, from the four sites investigated, turned out to be the one that was able to balance the three types of translation strategies more precisely. It presented dynamic texts without leaving literal translation where necessary aside. It has served the purpose of being the ‘most-up-to-date supermeme’. However, it has also given the proper importance to the ST following the functionalist view of translation.

Reuters and *BBC* differ from *NYT/UOL* in that they use strategies that adapt the TTs because of the need to update information constantly on the sites. These sites follow the specific purpose of reporting what happened or what was said some hours/instant ago. Given the fact that the online news reports on *Reuters* and *BBC* are translated differently from the texts on *UOL*, their translation strategies also differ from the ones used on *UOL*, because *Reuters* and *BBC* have a different *skopos* from the *skopos* of *UOL*. In order to present a broader picture of what has been discussed here, I present Table 2, with the statistical occurrences of the translation strategies on the sites:

Strategies analysed	Occurrences in NYT/UOL	In %	Occurrences in Reuters	In %	Occurrences in BBC	In %
G1	652	38,76%	142	26,39%	112	15,73%
G2	6	0,35%	0	0	0	0
G3	39	2,31%	3	0,55%	2	0,28%
G4	33	1,96%	6	1,11%	3	0,42%
G5	90	5,35%	7	1,30%	12	1,68%
G6	47	2,79%	21	3,90%	20	2,80%
G7	29	1,72%	23	4,27%	19	2,66%
G8	14	0,83%	4	0,74%	7	0,98%
G10	2	0,11%	0	0	1	0,14%
S1	393	23,36%	135	25,09%	100	14,04%
S2	3	0,17%	0	0	0	0
S4	9	0,53%	0	0	2	0,28%
S6	18	1,07%	22	4,08%	8	1,12%
S7	23	1,36%	4	0,74%	11	1,54%
S8	15	0,89%	1	0,18%	3	0,42%
S10	1	0,05%	0	0	0	0
S11	5	0,29%	17	3,15%	20	2,80%
S12	5	0,29%	37	6,87%	95	13,34%
Pr2	50	2,97%	30	5,57%	43	6,03%
Pr2A	1	0,05%	9	1,67%	34	4,77%
Pr3	72	4,28%	11	2,04%	44	6,17%
Pr4	124	7,37%	2	0,37%	13	1,82%
Pr5	2	0,11%	1	0,18%	3	0,42%
Pr6	14	0,83%	0	0	6	0,84%
Pr7	1	0,05%	0	0	1	0,14%
Pr7A	0	0	23	4,27%	36	5,05%
Pr8	34	2,02%	5	0,92%	17	2,38%
Pr8A	0	0	5	0,92%	25	3,51%
Pr10	0	0	25	4,64%	54	7,58%
Pr11	0	0	5	0,92%	21	2,94%
Total of occurrences analysed	1,682 occurrences		538 occurrences		712 occurrences	

Table 6. Statistical results of translation-strategy occurrences in the Corpus subdivisions.

The fact that Pr11 was not used in the *UOL* TTs shows that the TTs on *UOL Jornais* follow a specific purpose: to report what has been published by different online newspapers lately, probably some days before. This fact locates *UOL Jornais* in a

position close to print newspapers, which provides reports that suffer no change or updating, and are in fact considered final texts with a static pattern. Another point worth mentioning regarding these TTs is that, as they suffer no change after being published, they are considered as **'static' memes**. Some strategies that were commonly used on *Reuters* and *BBC* were S11 (omission), S12 (addition), Pr2A (approximate translation), Pr7A (summarising translation), Pr8A (change of textual focus), Pr10 (other pragmatic changes) and Pr11 (information updating). Given this fact, *Reuters* and *BBC* provided translations that were considered as **'dynamic memes'** as opposed to the static memes on *UOL*, which had one predominant supermeme: **'most-up-to-date texts'**, which is a consequence of the combination of translation memes and online journalism.

The strategies that were most frequently used were G1, S1 and Pr3. However, the use of G1 was so frequent (repeated 906 times – 29,91%) that it influenced the general count, placing the Syntactic Category as the first in terms of frequency of use. When observing Table 2, it is possible to see that there is a growing use of different Pragmatic strategies from *UOL* to *Reuters* and *BBC*. The explanation for this apparent more frequent use of Pragmatic strategies on *UOL* is that this site makes more use of strategies Pr4 (interpersonal change) and Pr3 (information change). On the other hand, it does not use strategies Pr7A (summarising translation), Pr8A (change of textual focus), Pr10 (other pragmatic changes) or Pr11 (information updating); while strategies Pr2A (approximate translation), Pr5 (illocutionary change) and Pr7 (partial translation) are barely used. *Reuters* and *BBC*, on the contrary, use Pragmatic strategies much more frequently than *UOL*, in terms of varying the use of strategies and in terms of frequency of use of such strategies. This fact can also be observed from a different perspective in Table 3 next:

Categories analysed	Occurrences in NYT/UOL BBC Reuters	In %
Syntactic	1,294	42,72%
Semantic	924	30,50%
Pragmatic	811	26,77%
Overall occurrences analysed	3,029 occurrences	

Table 7. Frequency of use of categories on the sites investigated.

Table 3 illustrates the discrepancy in use of categories, favouring the Syntactic strategies due to the excessive use of G1, as already mentioned in this Chapter.

After analysing each one of the TTs and comparing them with their STs, it seems necessary to analyse the headlines of the texts in addition to their translations in order to investigate what translation strategies were used in the headlines and whether they follow a similar use when compared to the TTs investigated. This analysis is presented next.

5.3. Analysis of the Headlines

According to Nord (1991, pp. 85-86), after analysing the subject matter of a ST, it is time to analyse the function of the title or headline of a text. The author adds that titles and headlines can be translated literally, following syntactic conventions. In the case of the headlines in the online news reports of the constituting corpus under study, literal translation does not seem to be the standard solution adopted. In several cases, the translated headlines are new headlines adapted to the target readership. Let me show you some examples of this fact:

Examples from *NYT/UOL*

Example 34: TT: [Custo da guerra no Iraque pode atingir US\$ 1,9
tri S7 Pr8A]

[Cálculo inclui gastos dos EUA e alta do petróleo na economia global S12 Pr7A]

ST: [Counting the Hidden Costs of War]

TT: [Empresa dos EUA é acusada de fraude no Iraque Pr8A]

[Firma de segurança de republicano teria superfaturado serviços S12 Pr7A]

ST: [Memos Warned of Billing Fraud by Firm in Iraq]

TT: [Bush pretende impor democracia a Oriente Médio Pr7A]

[Já Kerry afirma que os governos devem mudar "de dentro para fora" S12 Pr7A]

ST: [In Bush's Vision, a Mission to Spread Power of Liberty]

TT: [EUA adotam novas regras para presos no Iraque G4, S7, Pr2A]

[Meta é limitar poder das tropas e evitar abusos com em Abu Ghraib S12, Pr7A]

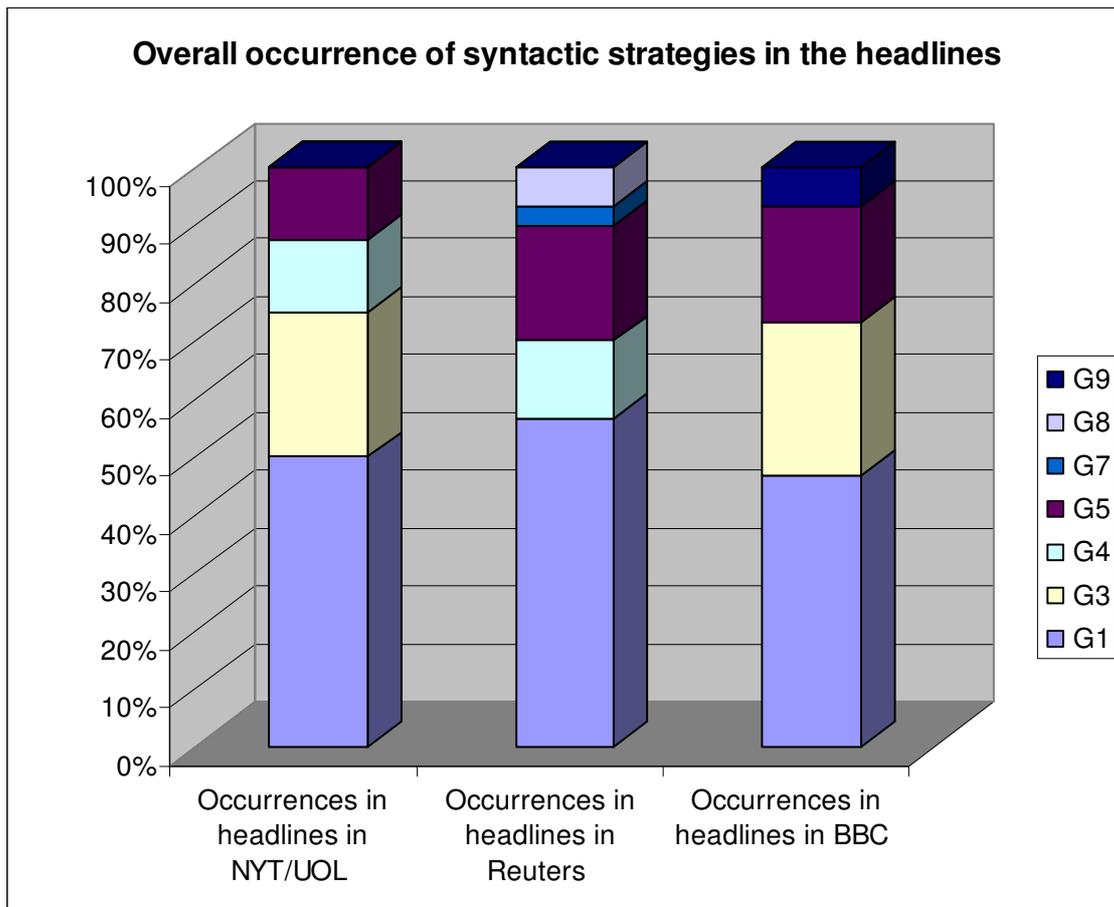
ST: [New Interrogation Rules Set for Detainees in Iraq]

TT: [Em Beirute, multidão exige saída de tropas sírias Pr2A]

[CS da ONU determinou a retirada das tropas estrangeiras do Líbano S12 Pr7A]

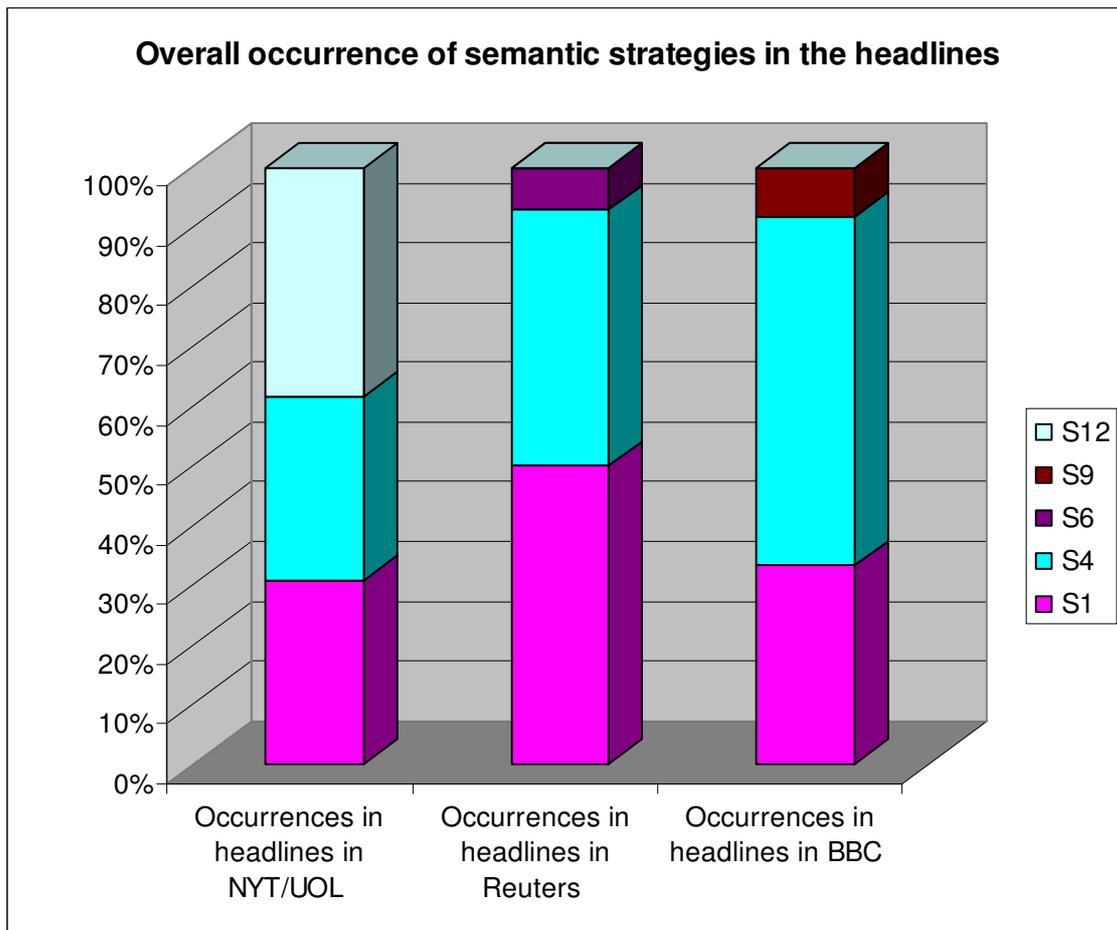
ST: [Protests in Beirut Grow as Assad Gives No Date for Pullout]

The examples of the headlines from NYT/UOL show that the strategies used to translate the texts differ greatly from the strategies used to translate the headlines. In fact, it seems that the headlines were not translated by the same translators who translated the TTs. This is clearly seen when comparing the examples from the texts and the headlines above. The translation strategies used are basically pragmatic ones. Let me show the results in visual terms:



Graphic 3. Overall occurrence of syntactic strategies in the headlines

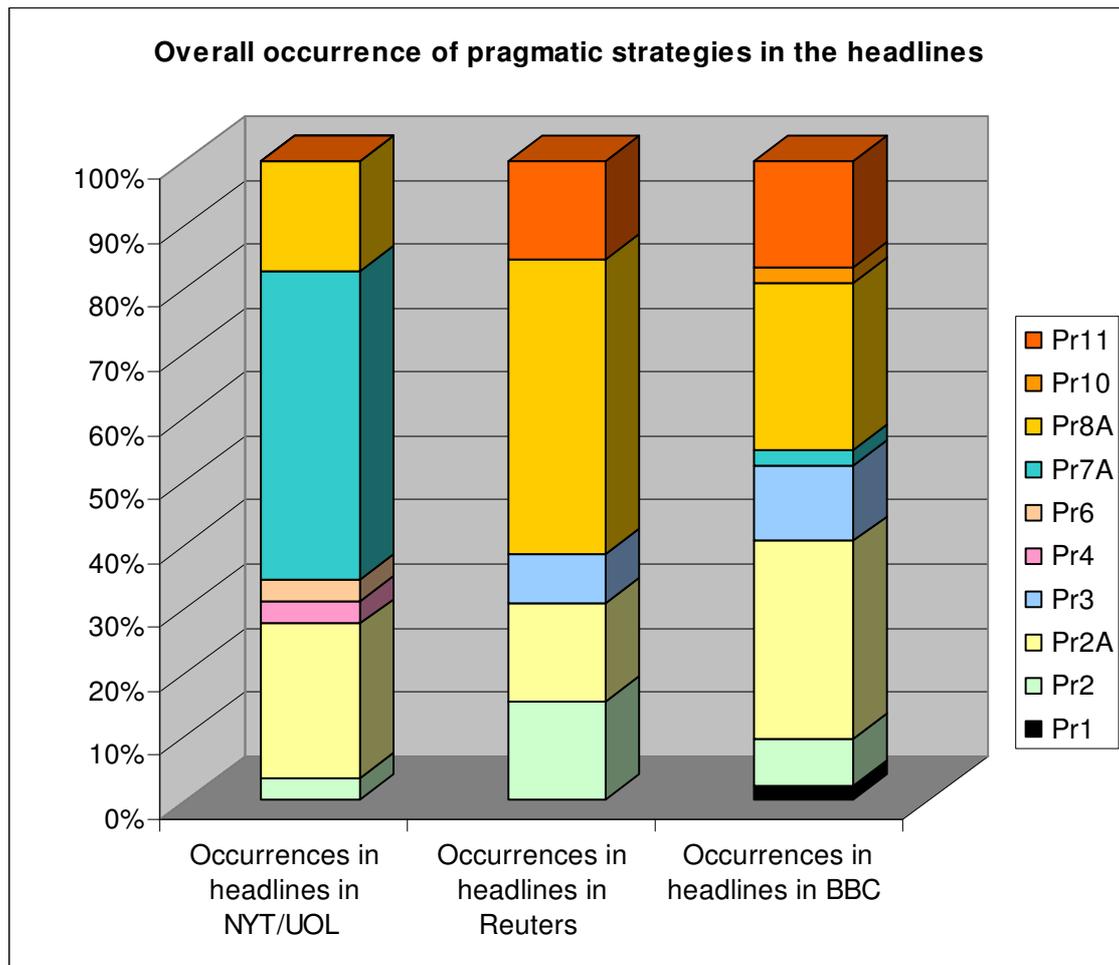
The results presented in Graphic 3 are contrary to the ones presented concerning the TTs. In other words, pragmatic strategies prevail in the translation of headlines on *UOL*. Next, I show what happens in relation to semantic and pragmatic strategies:



Graphic 4. Overall occurrence of semantic strategies in the headlines

A similar case is presented in Graphic 4, showing that the headlines on *UOL* tended to be more adapted than the ones on BBC and Reuters – the opposite case from the TTs.

Now, in terms of pragmatic strategies the result is presented next:

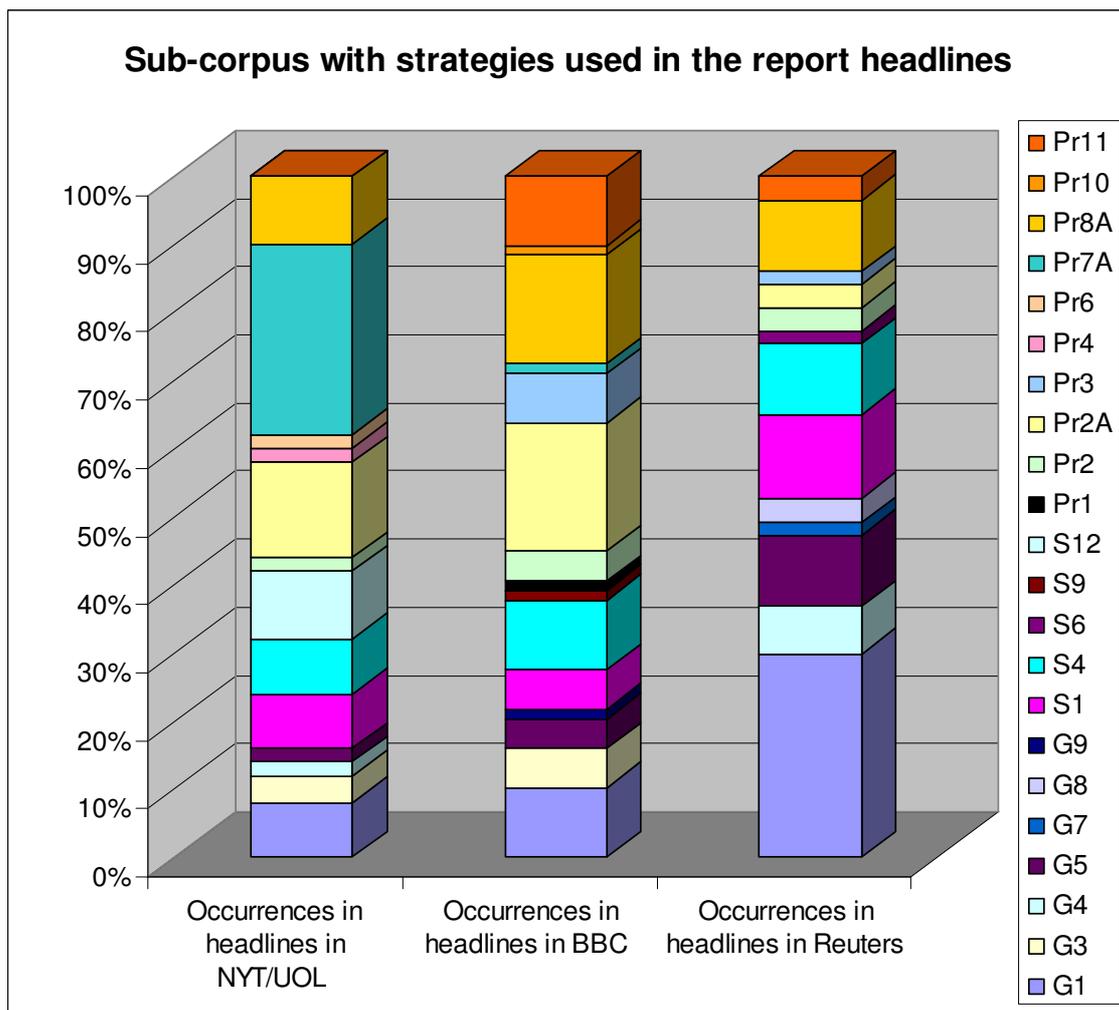


Graphic 5. Overall occurrence of pragmatic strategies in the headlines

Once again, the result turned out to be the opposite from the one presented for the TTs. *UOL* used pragmatic strategies more frequently than *BBC* and *Reuters*, which suggests that *UOL* had a different person translating the headlines. It seems that *BBC* had a person editing the headlines and *Reuters* used the headlines created by the translators of the TTs, keeping a more constant pattern between the TTs and the headlines.

Nord (1998, p. 70) also makes the following comment regarding titles: “*Los títulos constituyen la unidad de traducción ideal: son elementos funcionales compactos, ni muy largos, ni tampoco muy cortos, no muy complejos, pero tampoco muy*

sencillos”³⁷ (cf. Nord, 1993 & 1994b). In the case of the headlines of the online news reports on the sites investigated, the result obtained after the analysis was somehow intriguing. Thinking simply in terms of a choice for unit of translation, I agree with Nord. However, thinking about the complexity of the analysis presented here, titles/headlines are far from being considered ‘simple’. This can be observed in Graphic 6 next:



Graphic 6. Results related to the sub-corpus of headlines.

The results above show that, similarly to the TTs, there was a constant use of translation strategies in the translation of headlines, but in a shorter variation in the use of strategies. Altogether, only 6 strategies were most frequently used on the three sites,

³⁷ Nord’s quotation means that titles are the ideal units of translation, because they are concise, functional elements – they are neither very long, nor very short; neither very complex, nor too simple.

namely G1 (literal translation), G5 (phrase structure change), S1 (synonym), S4 (converses), Pr2A (approximate translation) and Pr8A (change of textual focus), some strategies being specifically used on one or two of the sites: G4 (unit shift) on *UOL* and *Reuters*, S12 (addition) on *UOL*, Pr3 (information change) on *Reuters* and *BBC*, Pr7A on *UOL* and *BBC* and Pr11 (information updating) on *Reuters* and *BBC*. Some strategies were more frequently used when translating the titles than the texts. The statistical results of this analysis can be observed next:

Strategies analysed	Occurrences in headlines in NYT/UOL	In %	Occurrences in headlines in Reuters	In %	Occurrences in headlines in BBC	In %
G1	4	8%	17	29,82%	7	10,14%
G3	2	4%	0	0	4	5,79%
G4	1	2%	4	7,01%	0	0
G5	1	2%	6	10,52%	3	4,34%
G7	0	0	1	1,75%	0	0
G8	0	0	2	3,50%	0	0
G9	0	0	0	0	1	1,44%
S1	4	8%	7	12,28%	4	5,79%
S4	4	8%	6	10,52%	7	10,14%
S6	0	0	1	1,75%	0	0
S9	0	0	0	0	1	1,44%
S12	5	10%	0	0	0	0
Pr1	0	0	0	0	1	1,44%
Pr2	1	2%	2	3,50%	3	4,34%
Pr2A	7	14%	2	3,50%	13	18,84%
Pr3	0	0	1	1,75%	5	7,24%
Pr4	1	2%	0	0	0	0
Pr6	1	2%	0	0	0	0
Pr7A	14	28%	0	0	1	1,44%
Pr8A	5	10%	6	10,52%	11	15,94%
Pr10	0	0	0	0	1	1,44%
Pr11	0	0	2	3,50%	7	10,14%
Total of occurrences analysed	50		57		69	

Table 8. Statistical results of the use of translation strategies in the headlines included in the Corpus.

Paradoxical as it might seem, *BBC* and *Reuters* tended to present TTs that provided dynamic translations. Nevertheless, the headlines of the texts presented a high tendency to maintain static translations, using G1 frequently. The results found both in the TTs and in the translation of the headlines showed that there was an inversion of choices by the translators/journalists. In other words, the TTs on *NYT/UOL* tended to follow a static pattern and the headlines in these TTs were most of the time the object of a pragmatic translation. On the other hand, *BBC* and *Reuters* adopted a dynamic pattern for the translation of their TTs, but their headlines presented static translations most frequently. Let me show some more examples of the sub-corpus next:

Example 35 – headlines from NYT/UOL

(TT): [EUA devem reduzir nº de presos em Guantánamo Pr8A, Pr2A]

[Mas o Pentágono teme que possam ser torturados no país de origem Pr7A]

(ST): [Pentagon Seeks to Transfer More Detainees]

(TT): [Exército detalha escala do abuso em prisão afegã G1, Pr2]

(ST): [Army Details Scale of Abuse of Prisoners in an Afghan Jail]

(TT): [Iraquianos consideram pilhagem de armas uma operação bem orquestrada S1, Pr6]

(ST): [Looting at Weapons Plants Was Systematic, Iraqi Says]

(TT): [Bush usa o Irã para alterar o Tratado de Não-Proliferação de Armas Nucleares Pr8A, Pr2A]

[Meta é impedir que outros países produzam combustível atômico Pr7A]

(ST): [Bush Seeks to Ban Some Nations From All Nuclear Technology]

(TT): [Número de presos assassinados no Iraque e Afeganistão é maior do que EUA admitiram Pr8A, Pr2A]

[Pentágono confirma a morte de vários prisioneiros sob sua tutela G6, G10]

(ST): [U.S. Military Says 26 Inmate Deaths May Be Homicide]

Example 36 – headlines from BBC

(TT): [General iraquiano é seqüestrado em Bagdá G1]

(ST): [Iraq general kidnapped in Baghdad]

(TT): [Americano é seqüestrado no Iraque G1, G3] [Um civil americano foi seqüestrado no Iraque, de acordo com a embaixada dos Estados Unidos em Bagdá. G1]

(ST): [US contractor kidnapped in Iraq] [A US civilian contractor has been kidnapped in Iraq, the United States embassy in Baghdad has said.]

(TT): [Irã continua enriquecendo urânio, diz ONU G1, S1, Pr2]

(ST): [Iran 'continuing enrichment work']

(TT): [EUA admitem concessões ao Irã em impasse nuclear Pr3]

(ST): [US backs EU's incentives to Iran]

(TT): [Carro-bomba em Beirute mata duas pessoas Pr8A]

[Uma bomba explodiu numa área de maioria cristã na capital do Líbano, Beirute, matando dois cidadãos indianos e deixando oito pessoas feridas. G1, Pr7A]

(ST): [Bomb hits Beirut's Christian area]

[A bomb has exploded in a mainly Christian area of the Lebanese capital, Beirut, wounding at least six people.]

(TT): [Ataque perto de aeroporto mata 14 em Bagdá G1, G3]

(ST): [Blasts kill 14 at Baghdad airport]

(TT): [Irã continua enriquecendo urânio, diz ONU G1, S1, Pr2]

(ST): [Iran 'continuing enrichment work']

Example 37 – headlines from Reuters:

(TT): [Parlamento israelense veta plebiscito sobre Gaza e ajuda Sharon G1, G5]

(ST): [Parliament Bars Gaza Referendum, Aiding Sharon]

(TT): [Parlamento elege primeiro presidente curdo do Iraque G1]

(ST): [Parliament Elects Iraq's First Kurdish President]

(TT): [Justiça militar dos EUA invalida julgamento sobre Abu Ghraib G1, S1]

(ST): [US judge declares mistrial in Abu Ghraib abuse case]

(TT): [Bush diz a Sharon que plano de assentamentos deve ser cumprido S4]

(ST): [Bush Cautions Sharon Against Settlement Growth]

(TT): [Avião de espionagem do Hizbollah sobrevoa norte de Israel G1]

(ST): [Hizbollah Flies Drone Over Northern Israel]

(TT): [Premiê iraquiano escapa de tentativa de assassinato G1]

(ST): [Iraq Prime Minister Escapes Assassination Attempt]

(TT): [Justiça militar dos EUA invalida julgamento sobre Abu Ghraib G1, S1]

(ST): [US judge declares mistrial in Abu Ghraib abuse case]

The examples above illustrate the inversion of focus from the texts to the headlines, which made me conclude that the facts that influence these inversions go

beyond translation facts and are in fact more related to Online Journalism. When observing the headlines above, it is curious to see literal translations for headlines covering news that were adapted and updated frequently, as illustrated by *BBC* and *Reuters* translations. It is also curious to see pragmatic strategies and so many adaptations being used in the headlines of the texts on *UOL*. These curiosities made me come to the conclusion that aspects related to Journalism influence the translations of the texts as well as the headlines in some aspects more than the translation work. Time constraints and editorship are a constant presence influencing the production of the translations analysed here. To investigate these points more deeply, I invite the reader to follow Section 5.4 next, with the presentation of translation tendencies.

5.4. Dynamic/Static Translations

Nord (1991, p. 28) affirms that “translation is the production of a functional TT maintaining a relationship with a given ST as specified according to the intended or demanded function of the TT (translation *skopos*).” What the author seems to be saying is that although not following a source-text oriented translation production, it is necessary to keep some focus on the ST, observing ideas and specific language that need to be made clearer for the target context, or maybe even leaving some information out of the TT because it is deemed not to be relevant to the target readership. However, how far omitting, adding etc. go depend on the translation *skopos* and also on the decision of which elements from the ST can be maintained, which elements can be changed or even which elements can be left out of the TT. Nord (*ibid.*) adds the idea that every single TT is addressed to a recipient-in-situation that is different from the ones who the ST is addressed to. Therefore, there must be changes of particular elements. This can be noticed in the following examples from the Corpus:

Example 38: (TT) [Os críticos argumentam que o discurso de Bush encobre todos os erros dos últimos 18 meses, que dificultaram para os reformadores na região semear as sementes da mudança Pr4 G1].

[E é certamente irritante para qualquer um que ouviu Bush argumentar durante a campanha de 2000 que era hora de retirar as forças armadas americanas do negócio de reconstrução de países, apenas para disputar a reeleição em 2004 como um pregador passional do uso do poder americano para reformar os cantos mais não-democráticos do mundo Pr4 G1 G3 S1]. [Mas a visão de Bush parece sensibilizar seu público entusiasta S1 Pr4]. [E quando Kerry levanta o mesmo assunto - como fez na quarta-feira em Iowa, em uma ampla crítica à política de segurança nacional de Bush - geralmente é para rejeitar a abordagem do presidente Pr3 Pr4 G1]. ["Eu apoiarei as forças do progresso em países não-democráticos", disse Kerry, "não com campanhas imprudentes para impor de fora para dentro a democracia à força, mas trabalhando com os modernizadores internos para construir as bases da democracia" Pr4 G1 S6].

(ST): [Critics argue that Mr. Bush's speech glosses over all the mistakes of the last 18 months that have made it more difficult for reformers in the region to sow the seeds of change]. [And it is certainly jarring to anyone who heard Mr. Bush argue during the 2000 campaign that it was time to get the American military out of the nation-building business, only to run for re-election in 2004 as a passionate proselytizer for using American power to remake one of the most undemocratic corners of the world.] [Yet Mr. Bush's vision seems to strike a chord with his crowds]. [And when Mr. Kerry raises the same subject - as he did today in Iowa, in a broad critique of Mr. Bush's national security policy - it is usually to reject the president's approach]. ["I will support the forces of progress in nondemocratic countries," Mr. Kerry said, "not with reckless campaigns to impose democracy by force from outside, but working with modernizers from the inside to build the institutions of democracy."] (NYT/UOL – text 3)

Example 39: (TT): [A explosão na cidade industrial no leste da capital libanesa atingiu vários prédios e destruiu várias oficinas G1 S1 S11 Pr2]. [Esta é a terceira explosão em pouco mais de uma semana em áreas cristãs, que se opõem à presença síria no Líbano Pr3 Pr2A S12].

[S12]

Num dos ataques, ocorrido na última quarta-feira num shopping center na cidade de Kaslik, três pessoas foram mortas.

[O clima político no Líbano tem estado delicado desde a bomba que matou o antigo premiê do Líbano, Rafiq Hariri, em 14 de fevereiro. G1 S1 Pr2 Pr3 Pr8] [Hariri queria que as tropas sírias deixassem o país. G1 S1]

(ST): [The blast in the city's industrial eastern suburb tore through a number of buildings, starting a blaze that destroyed several workshops]. [Lebanon has been in political turmoil since the assassination of ex-PM Rafik Hariri on 14 February].

Two blasts in the past week have killed three people in areas opposed to Syria's presence in Lebanon. [Mr Hariri had called for Syrian troops to leave.] (BBC – text 5)

Example 40: (TT): [Os passageiros que se preparavam para participar da primeira viagem de ônibus ligando a Caxemira indiana à parte controlada pelo Paquistão foram atacados nesta quarta-feira. S6 S7 Pr11 Pr2A] [Dois militantes islâmicos teriam detonado explosivos em Srinagar, na Índia, em um edifício do centro turístico onde 24 pessoas aguardavam para viajar. Pr2A Pr8A] [O prédio ficou destruído. Pr3 S11]

[S12 Pr7A]

Uma autoridade indiana disse que os dois militantes foram mortos pelas forças de segurança.

A linha de ônibus deveria começar a funcionar na quinta-feira, estabelecendo pela primeira vez em 60 anos uma conexão rodoviária entre a Caxemira indiana e a paquistanesa.

[O ministro paquistanês para a Caxemira declarou que, "por enquanto, a viagem do ônibus está confirmada. Pr2A G7] [O processo de paz entre o Paquistão e a Índia não vai parar" S1 G7 Pr2A.]

Viagem continua

[S12]

"Expressamos grave pesar com este incidente infeliz", disse o ministro das Relações Exteriores do Paquistão, Khurshid Mohammad Kasuri.

["Tudo que eles (os passageiros) queriam fazer é encontrar aqueles que amam, de quem foram separados", acrescentou. S1 Pr2 Pr2A]

(ST): [India and Pakistan have said a landmark bus service across the disputed Kashmir region will go ahead despite a militant attack on passengers waiting to travel.] [Two militants were shot dead as they attacked a building holding the passengers, who were unharmed, in Srinagar, Indian-controlled Kashmir.]

Militants, who oppose Indian rule, have vowed to disrupt Thursday's first buses across divided Kashmir in 60 years.

The bus service is being seen as a symbol of improving relations.

[Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said the buses - and the peace process - would go on.]

Mr Singh, who is scheduled to flag off the bus leaving Srinagar, told Indian television: "These are desperate responses by those who don't want the [peace] dialogue to go ahead." Mehbooba Mufti, president of Indian-controlled Kashmir's ruling People's Democratic Party, said: "We cannot, at any cost give in. This bus, Allah willing, is going to roll." Pakistan's Foreign Minister Khurshid Mohammad Kasuri said: "Pakistan strongly condemns anyone attacking innocent people.

[What is their crime?] [Their only wish is to meet with relatives.]

[They are not politicians."] (Reuters – text 9)

In all the examples, there was a concern with what should be considered as important message at the precise moment of publishing the online news. Because of this, translators/journalists in the three sites have used different strategies – including addition, omission – in order to report topics that were considered as important to be

translated and informed at that moment. However, as mentioned previously, this was not a frequent practice on *NYT/UOL*. The translated texts on *UOL Jornais* presented the use of Syntactic strategies as the most frequently used strategy, which reveals a tendency to follow a more literal translation that favours a linguistic analysis and provides texts that have a more static pattern, (i.e., following a more source-text oriented pattern, without frequent changes or adaptations). The reason for such a fact is apparently simple: the texts come from sites that publish informative texts not carrying subjective markers and that need to be translated as fast as possible. Because of this fact, the pieces of news translated and released are close to the ST in structure and in ‘imitating’ the source meaning. Another reason to justify this procedure is Fawcett’s (1997) concept of major text types and their subdivisions. According to Fawcett, each text type has its own subdivisions. However, it is “the overall text type rather than its subdivisions that will decide the type of equivalence to be sought and the translation strategy to be followed” (p. 105). Fawcett, then, exemplifies with informative texts, more specifically with reports similar to the ones used in the Corpus of this analysis, and says that for informative texts, the “content must be preserved at all costs” (*ibid.*).

An example from the Corpus will illustrate Fawcett’s meaning here:

Example 41: (TT): [Assim, depois de 19 meses de conflito no Iraque, como a guerra afetou a economia americana, e qual é a perspectiva para o futuro G1 S1 G5]?

[É claro que calcular o efeito líquido de uma guerra em curso não é fácil nem preciso G1]. [É por isso que muitos analistas hesitam em tentar G1 G5]. [Mas alguns economistas tarimbados fizeram estimativas arrazoadas e os resultados são surpreendentes G1 S1].

(ST): [So, after 19 months of conflict in Iraq, how has the war affected America's economy, and what about the future]?

[Of course, calculating the net effect of a continuing war is neither easy nor exact]. [That's why many analysts **are reluctant** to try].

[But a few knowledgeable economists have made reasoned estimates, and the results are surprising]. (NYT/UOL – text 1)

In the case mentioned above, Nord (1991), as mentioned in Chapter 2, comments that literal translation, which she classifies as a “functional equivalence between source

and target text”, is not the main *skopos* of a translation. It is “an exceptional case in which the factor ‘change of functions’ is assigned zero value” (*ibid.*, p. 23). Here it is possible to notice a similarity between her point of view and Vermeer’s (2002) view that a “*translatum* may also have the same function (*skopos*) as its source text” (p. 223). In the case of the translations analysed, the translator may have had the feeling that the purpose of both source and target texts were indeed the same, and thus preserved the essence of the ST in the target context. However, in some cases, the option for a more literal procedure may cause problems for the target readership and confusion to understand the meaning of the original idea, as can be noticed in the next examples:

Example 42: (TT): [Nas duas últimas frenéticas semanas de campanha, chega um momento em todo comício, em todo encontro, em que o presidente começa a falar sobre o que chama de “poder transformador da liberdade”. S6 G1 Pr4]

[**Ele** geralmente acontece perto do final do seu discurso, após Bush acusar o senador John Kerry de buscar uma retirada apressada do Iraque e de querer abrir mão da soberania americana com a criação de um “teste global” para o uso do poder militar. militar G1 G3 S1 Pr4]

(ST): In the last, frenetic two weeks of the campaign, there comes a moment at every rally, every town hall meeting, when President Bush starts talking about what he calls “the transformational power of liberty.”

It usually happens toward the end of his speech, after Mr. Bush accuses Senator John Kerry of seeking to beat a hasty retreat from Iraq and of surrendering American sovereignty by creating a “global test” for the use of military power. (NYT/UOL – text 3)

Example 43: (TT): [É a forma de Bush inserir na história de sua presidência um senso de missão, **uma** tão grande quanto a libertação da Ásia e da Europa há meio século, **uma** com a promessa de transformar a região naquilo que o Japão se tornou: rico, pacífico e com sua forma própria de democracia. G1 Pr4 S1 S6]

(ST): It is Mr. Bush’s way of infusing the storyline of his presidency with a sense of mission, **one** as great as the liberation of Asia and Europe a half-century ago, **one** with the promise of turning the region into what Japan has become: wealthy, peaceful and its own distinctive form of democracy. (NYT/UOL – text 3)

In the examples above, it is possible to notice the use of the pronoun ‘*ele*’, which is not necessary at all in the Brazilian Portuguese language and context, and seems to be a result of the translation of all linguistic elements present in the ST sentence. In a case

like the one just mentioned, the translator has opted for the word as the UT. Such use was frequent in the translations observed and it might impair the comprehension of the idea being transmitted. In the second example, there is the use of ‘one’ in the ST to avoid the repetition of ‘a sense of mission’, which in Brazilian Portuguese stands for ‘um senso de missão’, as rendered in the TT. In this case, the translator has attempted to avoid the repetition of the term in the TT as well, and so has used the term ‘uma’, which is a literal translation for ‘one’, but not adequately applied in the specific context.

It was also possible to notice the need to dislocate, invert and adapt some parts of the texts because of linguistic reasons as well as the way the news structure is organised in the target context. However, in some parts of the texts it could be observed that the TT has lost the essence of the idea from the ST, probably because of the translation strategy used. Now, let me show the following example:

Example 44: (TT): [**Em uma fatura típica, escreveu Pete Baldwin**, na época o gerente das instalações no Iraque, **em um memorando** de 2 de fevereiro, a Custer Battles alegava que uma das empresas de fachada tinha instalado um heliporto por US\$ 157 mil. S1 S8 Pr6 G8]

(ST): **Pete Baldwin**, then the Iraq facilities manager, **wrote in a Feb. 2 memorandum** that in **one typical invoice**, Custer Battles claimed that one of its shell companies had installed a helicopter pad for \$157,000. (NYT/UOL – text 2)

In the case above, the dislocation of ‘one typical invoice’ (*em uma fatura típica*) to the beginning of the sentence in the translation has made it difficult to understand that Custer Battles was responsible for the invoice, and not Pete Baldwin. This kind of dislocation and consequent confusion is present in the translation repeatedly. Some possible problems raised with this strategy are (i) losing information accurateness; (ii) not communicating the idea of particular structures clearly; (iii) not being clear enough; and (iv) being ambiguous and confusing. Now, I present another illustration from the Corpus, this time using the texts in parallel form in order to present some strategies identified and the consequence of their use:

<p>[A Custer Battles, fundada em 2001 por Scott Custer e Michael Battles, ambos na faixa dos 30 anos, disse ter cerca de 700 funcionários. G1 G5] (...)</p> <p>[Os fundadores da empresa, Custer e Battles, são ambos veteranos do Exército. G1]</p> <p>[Battles concorreu sem sucesso ao Congresso por Rhode Island, pelo Partido Republicano, dois anos atrás. Pr4 S1]</p> <p>[Os dois começaram a oferecer serviços de segurança para organizações não-governamentais no Afeganistão, após a queda de Cabul no final de 2001. G1 G5]</p> <p>[Mas a empresa deles realmente se firmou em junho de 2003, logo após a queda de Bagdá. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Os homens conquistaram um contrato de US\$ 16,5 milhões das autoridades de ocupação para fornecer segurança para o aeroporto de Bagdá. G1]</p> <p>[Aquele contrato de um ano não foi renovado, mas a empresa já estava conseguindo outros, diretamente junto à Autoridade Provisória da Coalizão ou como empresa subcontratada de outras. G1 G5]</p>	<p>[Custer Battles, founded in 2001 by Scott Custer and Michael Battles, both in their 30's, says it has about 700 employees.] (...)</p> <p>[The company founders, Scott Custer and Michael Battles, are both Army veterans.]</p> <p>[Mr. Battles unsuccessfully ran for Congress in Rhode Island as a Republican two years ago.]</p> <p>[The two started out by offering security services to nongovernmental organizations in Afghanistan after the fall of Kabul in late 2001.]</p> <p>[But their business really took hold in June 2003, soon after the fall of Baghdad.]</p> <p>[The men obtained a \$16.5 million contract from the occupation authorities to provide security for the Baghdad airport.]</p> <p>[That one-year contract was not renewed, but the company had already begun pulling in others, directly with the Coalition Provisional Authority or as a subcontractor to other companies.]</p>
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Table 9. TT and ST taken from UOL Jornais and The NYT on the Web – text 2.

Before making any comment about the texts illustrated above, it is important to remind the reader that the fundamental criterion used for deciding whether any part of the texts was worth coding was focused on Chesterman's Memes and Translation Strategies. Whenever the data shed light on evidence that highlighted a specific point in translation practice worth commenting, it was coded. If either the data shed light on a novel strategy or a previous strategy was not used properly, the relevant data coded to it was reassessed and re-evaluated in order to have a new strategy suggested for the specific case.

As Table 4 shows, the first and second sentences present expansion and compression of items respectively (strategy S6) concerning the preposition 'in' (in their

30's), translated as 'na faixa dos' in the first sentence and the names of the company owners in the second sentence, which in the source text appear as full names and in the translation appear just with their surnames. In the third sentence, there is the use of 'as a Republican' translated as 'pelo Partido Republicano', which represents the semantic strategy (S1), (i.e., the choice of a not obvious equivalent, but a synonym, in combination with (Pr2), (i.e., change of explicitness). Remarkably enough, this is the only instance of this – rather mild – pragmatic strategy, probably due to the fact that the lexical equivalent of "Republican", "Republicano" does not identify a political party in the TT context. The translator, however, did not use the same strategy in "Army Veterans", "veteranos do exército americano", perhaps because in this case the lexical equivalence seems to be clear. In the fourth sentence, there is the change of verb tense (G5) from gerund to infinitive, (i.e., from 'the two started out by offering' into 'os dois começaram a oferecer'). Again, in sentence 5, there is the use of strategy S1, when 'business' is translated into the synonym 'empresa'; and 'soon after' is translated into 'logo após'. In sentence 6, there is the use of literal translation (G1) and, finally, in sentence 7 there is also the use of literal translation (G1), but this time such use might compromise the meaning of the TT when 'that' is translated into 'aquele' and 'subcontractor' into 'subcontratada'. In terms of the reproduction of a certain irony, present in the ST – "started out", "took hold", "the men", "pulling in" – where it comments the rise and fall of the company in interaction with the owners' good contacts to the military scene and their – albeit failed – political engagement with the governing party and the development of business opportunities arising from the Republican policy of war, it can be stated that the translation clearly fails to reproduce this important aspect by choosing neutral rendering such as "começaram", "se firmou", "estava conseguindo". The choice "conquistaram" for "obtained" even further diminishes the

critical undertones of the original and the rendering of “the men” as “os homens”, again due to G1 seems awkward in relation to the very objective tone chosen for the rest of the translation. As can be observed, the translation from the site *The New York Times on the Web* in the site *UOL Jornais* mainly presents Chesterman’s Syntactic and Semantic strategies.

Other examples worth commenting are the ones presented in the Introductory Chapter of this investigation:

Example 45: (TT): [Correspondentes dizem que a sensação no país é de que os insurgentes estão aumentando o volume dos ataques **após uma diminuição em fevereiro, logo após as eleições.** S1 S8 Pr3 Pr11] [*O coronel Ahmed Abeis, responsável pela delegacia de Salhiyah, viajava pelo bairro de Al-Saidiyah quando seu carro foi atacado, às 8h (hora local, 2h em Brasília) desta quinta-feira.* Pr3 Pr8]

(ST): [Correspondents say the feeling in Iraq is that the tempo of insurgent attacks is rising again **after a lull that followed January's election.**] [*On Wednesday a suicide car bomb attack reportedly carried out by a group linked to al-Qaeda killed at least three and injured more than 20 people in the capital.*] (BBC – text 2)

Example 46: (TT): [Mas vamos começar pelo impacto econômico até hoje. G1] [Dois economistas, Warwick J. McKibbin, do Instituto Brookings, e Andrew Stoeckel, do Centro para Economia Internacional da Austrália, calcularam que a guerra pode já ter custado aos Estados Unidos US\$ 150 bilhões em perda de Produto Interno Bruto desde o início dos combates em março de 2003. G1] [Isso é quase um ponto percentual de crescimento perdido no último ano e meio. G1 G5] [Se esse número estiver correto, o índice de crescimento econômico anual do país, que foi de 3,7% nesse período, poderia ter sido quase 4,7% sem a guerra.

(ST): [But start with the economic impact to date. G1 G5] [Two economists, Warwick J. McKibbin of the Brookings Institution and Andrew Stoeckel of the Center for International Economics in Australia, have calculated that the war may have already cost the United States \$150 billion in lost gross domestic product since fighting began in March 2003.] [That is close to one percentage point of growth lost over the past year and a half.] [If that figure is correct, the nation's annual economic growth rate, which has been 3.7 percent during this period, could have been nearly 4.7 percent without the war. G1] (NYT/UOL – text 1)

The example selected from the BBC site presents a more dynamic translation type, with a text that takes into account points concerning the readership, (i.e., some

details present in the ST are left out of the TT, which also adds some details in order to clarify information). The second example, from *NYT/UOL*, presents a more source-text oriented kind of translation, (i.e., it seems to follow the ST structure, not seeming to take the target text into account). In order to produce a TT that provides the reader with all the contextual information needed, it is important to know the specific readership that the texts are being produced for as well as to opt for specific translation strategies that favour such a readership. Now, I invite the reader to observe some more examples from the sites studied:

Example 47: (TT): [De onde vem esse número US\$ 150 bilhões? G1 S1] [O estudo levou em conta fatores como o aumento dos preços do petróleo, maiores déficits orçamentários e maior incerteza. G1 G2] [Ao analisar os efeitos da incerteza, os autores estimaram o impacto da guerra sobre mercados financeiros, investimentos empresariais e gastos do consumidor. G1] (ST): [Where does that \$150 billion figure come from?] [The study took into account factors like higher oil prices, increased budget deficits and greater uncertainty.] [When analyzing the effects of uncertainty, the authors estimated the impact of the war on financial markets, business investment and consumer spending.] (NYT/UOL – text 1)

Example 48: (TT): [Os Estados Unidos anunciaram nesta sexta-feira que vão rever as objeções que impedem a entrada do Irã na Organização Mundial do Comércio (OMC), como uma forma de estimular o país a abandonar suas ambições nucleares. S1 G5 Pr2A Pr3] [*"Vamos retirar nossas objeções ao pedido do Irã para entrar na OMC", afirmou a secretária de Estado, Condoleezza Rice. G3 G4 G6 Pr5 Pr6 Pr10*] [*"A decisão tomada pelo presidente dos Estados Unidos também prevê o apoio às negociações da União Européia com os iranianos", disse Rice. Pr3 Pr2A*] [*Segundo Condoleezza Rice, o governo americano vai considerar a permissão de vendas de peças para aviões iranianos de uso comercial. Pr10 Pr2A Pr3*] (ST): [The US says it will join the EU in offering economic incentives to Iran to abandon its suspected pursuit of nuclear weapons.] [*US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said it would no longer object to Iran joining the World Trade Organization.*] [Iran denies seeking nuclear weapons and has suspended uranium enrichment - a halt the US and EU want made permanent.] (BBC – text 3)

Example 49: (TT): [O presidente do Líbano pró-Síria, Emile Lahoud, disse no domingo, ao deixar uma missa de Páscoa,

para os libaneses permanecerem unidos. G7 S1 Pr11]

[Um relatório da ONU afirma que a investigação libanesa tem muitas falhas e pede um inquérito internacional. G1 S1]

[Na manhã de domingo ainda havia fumaça preta saindo das janelas e água escorrendo pelas paredes do prédio atingido pela explosão. G1 S1 Pr2] [Bombeiros trabalharam durante toda a noite para combater o fogo em quatro edifícios. G1 G5 S1]

(ST): [Lebanon's pro-Syrian President Emile Lahoud urged unity.] ["We must be united. This is what will save the nation," he told LBC Television, after meeting Sfeir.]

[A U.N. fact-finding report said Lebanon's own inquiry was seriously flawed and called for an international investigation.]

[By Sunday morning, wisps of black smoke were still escaping from windows and water was trickling down walls.] [Firefighters had worked all night to extinguish blazes in four buildings.] (Reuters – text 2)

Observing the TTs and the STs above, it is possible to say that the example from *UOL Jornais* presents a translation type that is more static. The TT, consequently, follows the linguistic structure of the ST. However, the other examples present a translation type that makes the TT closer to the target readership, (i.e., there is more detailed information provided by adding explanations and points made explicit for the target context). These examples illustrate the tendencies present in the sites investigated. Although all of them presented texts using the three categories proposed by Chesterman, *UOL* tended to focus on a static type of translation, sometimes presenting difficulties to identify the real meaning of the sentences. *BBC* and *Reuters*, on the other hand, tended to offer a more dynamic translation, also because the texts on these sites must be updated from time to time, as can be noticed in the following example from the Corpus:

Example 50: Atualizado às: 09 de junho, 2006 - 01h10 GMT (22h10 Brasília)

(TT): Irã continua enriquecendo urânio, diz ONU G1, S1, Pr2]

[O Irã desacelerou o enriquecimento de urânio em maio mas retomou o ritmo no dia em que recebeu uma oferta para abandonar o programa afirmou um relatório da agência nuclear da ONU. G1 S1]

(ST): Last Updated: Thursday, 8 June 2006, 18:09 GMT 19:09 UK
Iran 'continuing enrichment work'

Iran slowed uranium enrichment in May but picked up the pace on the day it got an offer to abandon the work, a report by the UN nuclear agency shows. (BBC – text 37)

This point is related to the production of online news reports presented in Chapter 3. The reports on *BBC* and *Reuters* are updated frequently, which makes it difficult to find an appropriated translation for a report selected. This fact has not yet been predicted in the Nordinian Functionalist Approach and came as a surprise in the beginning of the analysis. The fact that the TTs especially on *Reuters* and *BBC* presented so many transformations (omission and additions) was not predicted by Chesterman either. What made me see that the texts were in fact translated was some evidence, such as: the titles of the reports, paragraphs or sentences that were clearly translated, because there was a sequence of words, phrases or clauses that were translated and, suddenly, there was the inclusion of new information, as illustrated next:

Example 51: (TT): [O líder curdo Jalal Talabani será nomeado o novo presidente do Iraque em uma reunião do Parlamento na quarta-feira, afirmaram fontes do governo. G6 G7 Pr3 Pr8] [Elas disseram que os dois vice-presidentes serão Adel Abdul Mahdi, político xiita que atualmente é o ministro das Finanças, e o presidente Ghazi Yawar, árabe sunita que está deixando a presidência. G8 G4 G5 G1 S1]
[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

Após a nomeação do presidente e dos vice-presidentes, o próximo passo do conselho presidencial será definir um primeiro-ministro, que vai escolher o gabinete.

(ST): [Iraq's squabbling factions reached agreement on Tuesday on the country's next president and vice presidents, leading politicians said, in a key step toward overcoming a political stalemate and forming a new government.] [Leaders of the main political blocs said veteran Kurdish politician Jalal Talabani would be named president at a parliament meeting on Wednesday, more than nine weeks after millions of Iraqis braved insurgent bombs to vote.]
(Reuters – text 4)

The ST is a four-page report that was translated into a half-page report in Brazilian Portuguese. This was an ordinary fact when selecting the texts from the Web. Long STs turned into a brief summary in Brazilian Portuguese, and this is basically a journalistic decision, making translators adapt texts and information to the needs and demands of this means and also to the public who prefers short, precise information as mentioned in Chapter 3.

5.4.1. Implications of the Use of Translation Strategies when Translating Online News Reports Taking into Account the Nordian Functionalist Approach

It is interesting to observe that, in general, the figures on *UOL* show that syntactic strategies were most frequently used. Nevertheless, semantic and pragmatic strategies were used as well. The implication of a predominance of syntactic strategies is exactly that the translated texts produced tended to be static and followed a fixed source-text pattern.

Moving to the *BBC* and *Reuters* sites, they tended to use less syntactic strategies in comparison to the *UOL* site and more semantic and pragmatic strategies. It seems important to highlight that strategies G9 (level shift), S3 (hyponymy), S5 (abstraction change), S9 (trope change), Pr1 (cultural filtering) and Pr9 (transediting) were not used in the translations analysed because they do not seem to apply to the text type analysed in this work – online news reports. These strategies are more likely to be used in literary texts, for example, or texts having cultural aspects concerning the language and life of specific peoples, which was not the case here either. In informative texts, attention is drawn upon what happens and not on cultural aspects – when such cultural terms come up, they are described or explained in a more pragmatic form. Regarding strategy Pr9 specifically, the original texts used were written in an accurate, proper way, preventing the need to apply such a strategy. Now, I provide the reader with an example from the *BBC News* site:

Example 52: (TT): [O presidente americano, George W. Bush, disse nesta terça-feira que seu governo vê a diplomacia como a primeira e mais importante opção para lidar com o impasse em torno do programa nuclear iraniano. G5, Pr11 Pr10] [No domingo, Bush recebeu uma carta de 18 páginas do presidente iraniano Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, que foi vista pela Casa Branca como uma forma de tentar distrair as atenções da questão nuclear. A carta foi a primeira

comunicação pessoal de um presidente iraniano a um presidente americano desde a revolução islâmica no Irã, em 1979. Pr11 Pr10] (ST): [US President George W Bush has said that diplomacy is the "number one option" to resolve the dispute with Iran over its nuclear activities.] [He was speaking hours after foreign ministers of major powers meeting in New York failed to agree on how to tackle the problem.] [Meanwhile the White House said it would not reply in writing to a letter sent by Iran's president to Mr Bush.] [The surprise letter by Mahmoud Ahmadinejad criticises US policy.] [He attacks the US invasion of Iraq and urges Mr Bush to return to religious principles.] (BBC – text 27)

The example above shows that some parts of the ST were omitted due to updating reasons or because they were not considered as important enough to be translated into the target context. In other parts of the text, on the other hand, it was necessary to add some information in order to explain the situation more effectively. For the *BBC News* texts, these points seem to be common practice and that makes a great difference from the translations found on *UOL*.

The cases marked above lead to emphasis being given by inverting some structures, and explicitness being used in order to clarify the news; both cases are considered positive in the construction of a dynamic text. Such points could be observed especially in the translations from the sites *BBC News* and *Reuters*, as the reader can observe in Table 3 ahead. In this respect, it can already be said that the *BBC News* and *Reuters* make more use of pragmatic strategies favouring the production of a more dynamic TT, viewing the need to produce a text that fulfils the needs of online journalism, in other words, a text that keeps its reader informed and updated up to the minute. Let me show this point by presenting the analysis of Table 10:

<p>[Um delegado e pelo menos outros dois policiais foram mortos por insurgentes em uma delegacia de polícia no centro da capital iraquiana, Bagdá, segundo a polícia do país. Pr2 Pr6 Pr8A]</p>	<p>[Gunmen have shot dead the chief of a central Baghdad police station and at least two other Iraqi policemen during an ambush.]</p>
<p>[De dentro de seus veículos, os insurgentes dispararam contra o carro do delegado quando ele chegava ao trabalho. Pr2 Pr6 S4]</p>	<p>[Insurgents in vehicles fired on the police chief's car as he drove to work.]</p>
	<p>[It comes after two days of violence in which</p>

<p>[O incidente acontece um dia após a explosão de um carro-bomba que matou três pessoas e feriu mais de 20 no centro da cidade. Pr3 Pr2A Pr11]</p>	<p>a number of people have been killed and dozens of dead bodies found.]</p>
<p>[Correspondentes dizem que a sensação no país é de que os insurgentes estão aumentando o volume dos ataques após uma diminuição em fevereiro, logo após as eleições. S1 S8 Pr3 Pr11]</p>	<p>[Correspondents say the feeling in Iraq is that the tempo of insurgent attacks is rising again after a lull that followed January's election.]</p>
<p>[O coronel Ahmed Abeis, responsável pela delegacia de Salhiyah, viajava pelo bairro de Al-Saidiyah quando seu carro foi atacado, às 8h (hora local, 2h em Brasília) desta quinta-feira. Pr3 Pr8]</p>	<p>On Wednesday a suicide car bomb attack reportedly carried out by a group linked to al-Qaeda killed at least three and injured more than 20 people in the capital.</p>

Table 10. TT and ST taken from the BBC site – text 2.

The very first sentence of the illustration presents a pragmatic strategy combined with the application of either syntactic or semantic strategies. In this case, there is the use of a change of the logical arrangement of information in the text (Pr6), which is achieved by changing the phrase structure (G5), and altering the verb form from an active to a passive form; i.e., the sentence ‘Gunmen have shot dead the chief of a central Baghdad police station and at least two other Iraqi policemen’ was translated as ‘um delegado e pelo menos outros dois policiais foram mortos por insurgentes’. There is also the use of S1 when the term ‘gunmen’ is translated as ‘insurgentes’ besides Pr3, which added relevant information to the TT, just like the city Baghdad being added as well as the information source – ‘segundo a polícia do país’. The second translated sentence differs more from the original sentence with the repetition of strategy Pr3 together with S4 (Converses), (i.e., verbal structures expressing the same state of affairs from opposing viewpoints, like in ‘as he drove to work’ translated as ‘quando ele chegava ao trabalho’). The third sentence presents a combination of pragmatic strategies (Pr2 and Pr3), when the translator makes the information more explicit to the reader (Pr2) and adds some more information relevant to the target context as well (Pr3). In the fourth sentence there is one more example of Pr2, which made the information more

explicit to the reader at the end of the translated text ‘after a lull that followed January's election’ translated as ‘após uma diminuição em fevereiro, logo após as eleições’. Sentence five presents the most significant change of information in the text. In this case, strategy Pr3 is used in order to omit the information in the source text: ‘on Wednesday a suicide car bomb attack reportedly carried out by a group linked to al-Qaeda killed at least three and injured more than 20 people in the capital’, probably deemed to be irrelevant in the TC, and to add information deemed to be relevant to the target reader: ‘O coronel Ahmed Abeis, responsável pela delegacia de Salhiyah, viajava pelo bairro de Al-Saidiyah quando seu carro foi atacado, às 8h (hora local, 2h em Brasília) desta quinta-feira’. Such strategy was used here in combination with S8 (Paraphrase), due to the fact that the version in Brazilian Portuguese can also be considered ‘undertranslated’, because semantic components were disregarded and a pragmatic sense of higher units were made more explicit. Moreover, it is also possible to notice the use of strategy Pr8, when the translator adds local TC information ‘8h (hora local, 2h em Brasília)’, foregrounding his/her presence in the text.

The application of Chesterman's model of translation strategies has helped to confirm that pragmatic strategies tend to be used when the translator's purpose is to produce a more dynamic text, updated frequently, as observed in the TTs from the sites *BBC News* and *Reuters*. It came as a surprise to notice that internal translation within the sites *BBC News* and *Reuters* produce more dynamic translation whereas the (Brazil-based) translators of *UOL*, who render *the New York Time* service news with an external view for a Brazilian audience, neglect the needs of online journalism to produce online news that is fast and updated constantly, and attain to the *skopos* of reporting what was news days before.

The points mentioned above also help to confirm that when the purpose of the TT is to report what has happened or what was said instants ago the translation product tends to favour the creation of a text that is dynamic, as could be observed once again in the texts from the sites *BBC News* and *Reuters*.

Nord (1997, p. 55) points out that in the translation process, and when comparing a translation with the ST, it is possible to notice that even when there are similar structures available in the two-language compares there is often a difference in usage as to what is considered good style. “The analysis of parallel texts reveals that a particular grammatical function is expressed differently in source-culture and target-culture texts” (*ibid.*) In order to perceive such differences, it is necessary to be familiar with specific nuances of the languages dealt with – grammar, culture, text style, to name but a few. In the Corpus investigated here it was possible to see examples in which nuances like those play an important role in order to have a TT that is considered satisfactory in terms of reproduction of information, communication and style.

5.5. Final Remarks

In this chapter, I have offered the analysis of the TTs and presented the general statistics regarding the Corpus of online news reports as a whole, as well as a more detailed statistical analysis of its subdivisions and its sub-corpus built with the headlines of the online news reports investigated. The statistical information was useful in the sense that it confirmed two translation tendencies used in the practice of translating online news reports: (i) to use a static meme providing translations that do not suffer many adaptations or changes, with a *skopos* directed to reporting news that have been published on other sites recently; (ii) to use a dynamic meme providing translations that are updated constantly in order to keep the reader informed about what is most recent

news about a specific subject – the Middle East conflicts, in this case –, with *skopos* directed to this news updating. The dynamic meme includes a supermeme, the most-up-to-date meme, involving specific work of omission and addition of information to pieces of news already published. These tendencies reveal two current practices for the translation of online news reports in the Brazilian context.

Before moving on to the next chapter, I would like to mention one comment made by Pezzini (2005, p. 67) regarding the subjectivity of the analysis of translation strategies. The author says that the task of identifying and classifying translation strategies is neither objective nor accurate, but subjective and partial. I subscribe to her point of view and add that in the study carried out here, the results regarding the translation strategies used differed significantly from Pezzini's study, since we have dealt with a different text type – her study was about abstracts and mine is about online news reports. The text type Pezzini chose seems to be one that concentrates more on linguistic structures, different from the text type I chose, which is more dynamic – involving the updating of information and suffering changes regularly. In general terms, Pezzini's results have demonstrated a higher use of Syntactic and Semantic Strategies, and the least used ones were Pragmatic Strategies, similarly to the results found here. The results of Pezzini's investigation of abstracts, a text type that requires translations that tend to be more source-text oriented, was different from the results concerning the text type investigated here. By making a comparison of the general results in both investigations, it is possible to see the most frequently translation strategies used, following Chesterman's framework:

This study	Figures	Pezzini's study	Figures
G1	42%	G5	34%
S1	28,97%	G1	28,83%
Pr3	10,52%	Pr2	13,29%
Pr4	6,44%	S1	9,23%
S12	6,35%	G6	7,69%
Pr2	5,70%	Pr3	6,92%

Table 11. Comparison of results in two studies using CMTS.

Table 11 presents the strategies that were used most frequently in both studies – translation of online news reports and translation of abstracts. Although the text types were different, there was a tendency, conscious or unconsciously, to use Syntactic strategies in both investigations, what shows that independently from the text type, there is still a strong tendency to use memes that are more related to a source-text oriented translation. Translators seem to choose memes that were learned during their professional formation, pragmatically.

Next, I present the discussion of results in the conclusion of this study.

6. Conclusion

*The meme-metaphor highlights an aspect of the translation phenomenon that I want to foreground: the way that ideas spread and change as they are translated, just as biological evolution involves mutations. In this light, a translator is not someone whose task is to conserve something but to propagate something, to spread and develop it: translators are agents of change. (...) The metaphor thus gives less priority to the notions of “preserving identity” or “sameness” which underlie the more traditional image of “carrying something across”, a something that somehow remains unchanged.
(Chesterman, 1997, p. 02)*

6.1. Initial Remarks

The conclusion of this study draws upon the main themes of the preceding chapters, presenting a review of their contents. First, it sums up the purpose, objectives, research methodology and findings of the study. Next, it discusses the results obtained working on the idea of memes/supermemes and speculating on what factors have influenced them. After that, it revisits the research questions and discusses them, providing the answers for each one. Finally, it presents the limitations of the study.

I expect this study has contributed to foster the research area of translated online news reports by offering information about the practice of translating this text type not only for the Brazilian context, but also for the virtual one.

6.2. Summary of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate what translation strategies were used in the translation of online news reports. In Chapter 1, a general framework of translating online news reports was sketched out with an emphasis on the low status of the research area of Online Journalism within the context of Translation Studies. The chapter presented a definition for Online Journalism, and stated the purpose of this study to identify what translation strategies are used when translating online news reports and to

analyse whether such translations followed a more source-text oriented or a more target-text oriented pattern, following the Nordian Functionalist Approach. Chapter 1 also explained why online news reports seem appealing, and showed the need to translate this text type that has to be issued as fast as possible, online. After these points, the initial chapter showed how Nord's and Chesterman's theories were combined in order to carry out the investigation including theories related to Corpus-Based Translation Studies, Online Journalism and the Internet, pointing out that the analysis was carried out in practical terms. The Chapter ended with the objectives of the study.

Chapter 2 started with the definition of Translation for this specific study – page 30 – and moved on to present Nord's Functionalist Approach. The chapter presented the theoretical ideas underlying the NFA pinpointing that the ST is of high importance to the process of translation because it is essential that ST and TT be related to each other. After elaborating on the NFA, Chapter 2 presented Chesterman's Memes and Translation Strategies, explaining and exemplifying each translation strategy. The idea of memes regarding translation was useful to explain the translation process: Chesterman describes translators' behaviour as memes sarcastically. Chesterman says that a meme is a common unconscious behaviour in translators who translate based on their instinct and 'feelings'. However, this attitude should not happen in a technical area. There should be a sensible behaviour based on concrete data. To my surprise, although the translators performed their task of translating unconsciously, they were able to produce good translation solutions.

Chapter 3 presented the literature regarding Online Journalism and showed that the Internet is responsible for the changes happening in Journalism today. The chapter mentioned the innovations brought to the area of Journalism after the Internet and mentioned that the impact of the Web is basically on the commodification of

Journalism. Then, the chapter drew on the difference between Journalism and Online Journalism and made reference to what is expected from journalists nowadays, besides mentioning the main difficulties that these professionals face due to the changes they have had in the profession after the Internet. One more point explored was the description of Online Journalism in Brazil and the necessary adjustments to the virtual context still necessary not only in Brazil but in the area in general.

Chapter 4 presented the methodology used to carry out the analysis and explained the use of CBTS for the study, illustrating this use with excerpts from the corpus. The Chapter also explained the use of macro/micro analysis, according to Tymoczko (2002), and the option for both, quantitative and qualitative investigation aiming to complement each other and to fill in any gap that a quantitative or qualitative investigation is limited to explain. After that, there was the presentation of the corpus design and the explanation for the choice for a parallel corpus, also giving examples from the corpus. The chapter, then, presented an explanation for programs, such as Syscoder or Wordsmith, not to have been used in the analysis, and moved on to describe the sites used for the selection of TTs and STs. Finally, Chapter 4 presented the methodology of data analysis and some limitations for the study.

Chapter 5 presented the analysis dividing it in a general view of the corpus and then moved on to a detailed explanation of what happened on the sites separately. The discussion was elaborated with the support of graphics, tables and pies and it showed what strategies were most commonly used in the translations as well as some strategy overlapping. After presenting the choice for specific translation strategies, Chapter 5 presented an analysis of the report headlines. To conclude the chapter, there was the presentation of dynamic and static translations and some implications of the use of translation strategies when translating online news reports.

Now, in order to close this study, I will elaborate a bit more on the main themes explored in this research. However, before moving on to the next topic, I would like to cite Chesterman (1997, p. 118) saying that a translation is never final, because a translation has the status of a ‘hypothesis’, which is tested and refined as many times as anyone is interested in doing so. This seems to be the case especially in the translations of the reports on *BBC* and *Reuters* analysed here. The texts were translated and refined many times and went on being changed as many times as considered necessary. Because of this, it is hard to consider a translation as a ‘final translation’.

6.3. Memes & Supermemes

The motivation underlying the two tendencies identified in the data analysis is related to a series of factors conditioning the use of particular strategies over others, which were equally available. The strategies most frequently used were G1 (literal translation), S1 (synonym) and Pr3 (information change). This reflects the use of two memes in the corpus: one traditional meme (static meme) and one new meme (dynamic meme). The static meme offers a translation type that is considered as a ‘final work’ and no further change is to be made in the TT. Translators using static memes tend to use Syntactic and Semantic strategies, following a source-text orientation. The *skopos* for using static memes in the case investigated here is to report what was published about the Middle East conflicts a few days ago, and so, the TTs and the STs were considered as ‘final texts’. The dynamic meme offers a translation type that is considered as dynamic, because there is not a ‘final text’, since the translation is updated constantly. Translators using dynamic memes tend to favour the use of Pragmatic strategies, producing a target-text oriented translation. The *skopos* for using dynamic memes here is to provide translations of the theme – the Middle East conflicts – in order to keep readers informed

about the most recent news. Therefore, translations have to be updated and changed several times during the day.

Furthermore, memes are divided into: a) micro-memes – the translation strategies; and b) macro-memes – online translation leading to the use of static and dynamic translations. These two tendencies reinforce the idea that what happens in Online Journalism happens in the translations. The area of Online Journalism is still recent and journalists have to become familiarised with it and learn how to use all of its resources and tools the best way they can in order to provide texts and reports adequate to what is expected from the readers – texts that can be read fast (or simply scanned), that can be used with different kinds of media (audio, video etc.), and that can be linked to other texts or information about the subject in question. If that is not enough, readers should be provided with means to comment on the issues discussed. In some cases, journalists have reported their still inadequacy to the tools available on the Internet and so they act unconsciously when using such tools. This is the point in which translations and Online Journalism seem to be closer: translators take decisions unconsciously, although producing good translations. As these translations are produced to be issued online, and their STs are journalistic texts, the tendency is that what happens with Online Journalism happens with translations of this text type as well.

The use of the term ‘meme’ denotes the idea that decisions are taken after a process of ‘selection of translation options’ and the surviving memes (i.e. the most commonly used memes) grow strong, while the rest dies out. Moreover, translators translate the texts based on their ‘instincts’, and on a ‘trial and error process’. In fact, translators should follow a procedure that was based on concrete data, making choices based on sensible behaviour. These points are basically directed to the translation of the texts. The translation of the headlines, on the other hand, showed different procedures

from the ones used for the translation of the texts. The static memes which were used for the translation of the texts on *NYT/UOL* were more used for the headlines of the texts on *BBC* and *Reuters*. On the other hand, the dynamic memes which were common in the translation of the texts on *BBC* and *Reuters* were more common on the headlines of *NYT/UOL*. To explain these changes I would like to use Nord's³⁸ comments on four specific points related to this study:

1. The translation of titles/headlines leads to different interpretations. Therefore, the complete change of headlines on *UOL* was done aiming to offer a different appeal in the Brazilian context, and also because the translation of the headlines was most probably not done by the external translators who translated the texts, but by an editor or someone responsible for the editing or revising of the TTs within the context of Brazilian Online Journalism.
2. Time variables change text conventions. This was common in the dynamic translations of *BBC* and *Reuters*. The TTs produced on these sites were updated constantly. Therefore, the TTs were changed and became 'distant' in form and structure from the STs.
3. Changes happened basically because texts, according to Nord, are an offer of information. Especially in this case, the texts analysed were sources of information and needed to be updated, changed and transformed everytime a new fact came up.
4. Functionality is related to interpretation that goes beyond linguistic analysis of texts. Functionality is not linguistic adaptation, but adaptation of information, context and *skopos*.

³⁸ Nord's comments were made during the course that she offered at UFSC in July 2006.

These ideas reinforce what was presented in Chapter 2 regarding the importance of the ST even when focusing on a translation that is more target-text oriented, and also on the idea that translators do not follow any specific logic or guide to translate. They follow their instinct and experience in translating this specific text type and then adapt themselves to the context the translations will be issued on – the Web. Therefore, extratextual elements are factors that are responsible for some of the choices that the translators made. However, as Toury (1995) states, extratextual elements³⁹, such as contact with translators, questionnaires, and the like, are not as reliable as textual elements, hence, they were not used to justify the results presented here.

6.4. The Research Questions Revisited

In Chapter 1, three basic research questions were raised which now I revisit. These three questions reflect the non-prescriptive, non-normative *skopos* of this investigation, attempting to account for the most common practice in the translation of online news reports.

1. What translation strategies are most frequently used when translating online news reports?

As observed through the analysis and showed in the graphics and pies, there was a higher tendency to use literal strategy G1 – also considered as a micro-meme – when rendering online news reports in general. However, depending on the *skopos*, other micro-memes came on the scene. When the *skopos* was to present what had been reported about the Middle East conflicts some days ago, the option was static memes, presenting a more source-text oriented translation, with choices for syntactic and semantic strategies. When the *skopos* was to present recent news that had been reported

³⁹ I have tried to get in touch with editors or translators from the sites studied, but I did not receive any proper response (see appendix).

minutes, few hours ago, the option was dynamic memes, with the use of one supermeme – superupdated texts – and the use of more pragmatic strategies. The static memes were present more frequently on *UOL* while dynamic memes were present more frequently on *BBC* and *Reuters*.

2. What are the implications of the use of the translations strategies identified in the TTs?

The option for static memes generates a text type that offers a TT that is more source-text oriented, offering information of what was published abroad about the subject matter – the Middle East conflicts – few days ago. However, the option for dynamic memes matches with the text type investigated – online news reports –, which demands a dynamic translation. In other words, it demands a translation that can be changed according to updating needs as well as according to the virtual context needs. When the translator opts for static memes, s/he will produce a translation that will not suffer any change or updating after publication. The option for dynamic memes, on the other hand, generates a text that is updated and the micro-memes used are Pragmatic, which makes the TT be target-text oriented and, consequently, follow ST linguistic patterns in a lesser degree. The dynamic meme option favours the selection of information from the ST which is considered as important to be transmitted to the target audience. This is the kind of translation that favours the Online Journalism: STs are edited, shortened or expanded, divided in sections, and then published. As pinpointed in Chapter 3, the velocity and the amount of information that individuals can access almost at the same time is what seems to matter. So, following these ideas, two other questions were raised back in Chapter 3: ‘how are the texts under investigation adapted?’ and ‘what translation strategies are used in the process?’. Canetti (1999), in Chapter 3, says that one of the main difficulties in translating online news is precisely how to communicate

certain pieces of news in different cultures, and then states that the translator can solve this problem by ‘reconstructing’ phrases in the text in order to avoid ‘syntactic calques’. I add that another way to solve this situation is by using pragmatic memes and by bearing two ideas in mind: Nord’s (1991) ideas that the translator is not the sender of a ST message, but the producer of a TT that takes into account the target culture and, in this case the means – the Web – that will transmit the message. The other idea is Chesterman’s (2000i): there is dynamic movement over time and not over ST to TT, because the translator does not carry ‘words’ from the ST to the TT. After translating a text, the words remain in the ST. What the translator carries in fact are ideas, facts, which can be changed over time. This is the idea of a dynamic translation. Therefore, for this specific context, the use of dynamic memes is more appropriate for the translation of online journalistic text.

3. Has the environment in which the source and target texts of the corpus were published (i.e. the Web) influenced the translation results and if so, how?

Yes, it clearly has in roughly half of the analysed corpus. As mentioned above, what happens on the online journalistic text environment also happens with the translations. The basic difference is on the *skopos*, as stated in the answer for question 1. Translations using static memes sound more like journalism in general. However, STs are no longer ‘final’, static texts on the Web. On the contrary, STs are the first ones to suffer dynamic updating changes with the TTs following this trend. For the translation of online news reports to be proper for the Web, it has to follow the features used for online journalism, that is, as Nord (1991) mentions, translation strategies are used functionally and dynamically in terms of (i) the genre of the text; (ii) the type of translation; (iii) the mode of translation; (iv) the purpose of translation and characteristics of the target audience; and (v) the method chosen. Moreover, linking

Nord's considerations to Online Journalism, it is possible to say that not only online journalists but also translators of this text type must be able (i) to make decisions on which formats best tell a certain story (multimediality); (ii) to allow room for options for the public to respond, interact or even customise certain stories (interactivity); and (iii) consider ways to connect the story to other stories, archives, resources and so on through hyperlinks (hypertextuality).

After having answered the three research questions addressed in the study, I will now discuss the results in the light of the comments made.

6.5. Discussion of Results

The motivation underlying the translation tendencies emerging from the data analysis can be related to basically three factors: (i) the *skopos* opted for and determined by the news agency; (ii) time constraints that influence the publishing on online news as fast as possible; and (iii) the need to keep readers informed by as many pieces of news as possible, almost at the same time. What I could notice after analysing the results emerging from the data analysis was that the Web and the process of Online Journalism was the main influence for the translation tendencies found here. The two basic translation types identified – static memes and dynamic memes – should not be considered as right or wrong. Both of them serve different *skopoi* and are able to achieve the aims determined for them. The only consideration I would make is that dynamic memes serve the objective of producing updated news, which is the *skopos* that goes beyond the production of a static translation that will suffer no further changes.

In Chapter 3, it is stated that journalists must learn to take advantage of new technological advancements in order to know how to use them in their favour. I would

like to add that the same should be said concerning translators. In fact, when translating online news reports, the role of a journalist and a translator almost inevitably will have to overlap.

The epigraph in Chapter 1 presents the idea of translation that I would like to bear in mind here. What I tried to find was not the optimal translation, but the way the environment (the web) influenced translations produced, and the use of dynamic memes in part of the corpus seems to be a result of the influence of new forms of Online Journalism. Another idea presented in Chapter 2 regarding the context of translating online news reports was that the translator should be faithful to the meaning conveyed by the words and not to the words in isolation.

6.6. Suggestions for Further Research

The results of this study have opened new avenues that will hopefully motivate further research in the area. I see the point that any piece of research is never-ending – in this case, similarly to online news reports. They are, on the contrary, renewable and reconstructed, exactly like the translations identified in the dynamic meme model. Therefore, for the time being, I will declare this study ‘concluded’ and leave some suggestions for further research:

- (i) Specific linguistic study including other sites and the use of programs like Syscoder and Wordsmith for data analysis.
- (ii) Investigation to find out if the extended use of strategy G1 happens in other segments of online journalism and the implications of such use in the segment investigated.
- (iii) Investigation of the use of static and dynamic memes in texts produced for the Web compared to texts produced as hard copies.

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Appendix

I. Chesterman's (1997) Translation Strategies

Syntactic strategies	
G1: Literal Translation	"maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical."
G2: Loan, Calque	"A deliberate choice, not the unconscious influence of desired interference."
G3: Transposition	"any change of word class, from noun to verb, adjective to adverb."
G4: Unit Shift	A ST unit (morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph) is translated as a different unit in the TT.
G5: Phrase Structure Change	"a number of changes at the level of the phrase, including number, definiteness and modification in the noun phrase, and person, tense and mood in the verb tense."
G6: Clause Structure Change	"changes that have to do with the structure of the clause in terms of its constituent phrases."
G7: Sentence Structure Change	"it affects the structure of the sentence unit."
G8: Cohesion Change	"it affects intra-textual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds."
G9: Level Shift	"the mode of expression of a particular item is shifted from one level (phonology, morphology, syntax and lexis) to another."
G10: Scheme Change	"kinds of changes that translators incorporate in the translation of rhetorical schemes such as parallelism, repetition, alliteration, metrical rhythm etc."
Semantic Strategies	
S1: Synonym	"selects not the obvious equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it."
S2: Antonym	"the translator selects an antonym and combines this with a negation element."
S3: Hyponymy	"shifts within the hyponymy relation are common."
S4: Converses	"pair of (usually) verbal structures which express the same state of affairs from opposing viewpoints, such as buy and sell."
S5: Abstraction change	"a different selection of abstraction level may either move from abstract to more concrete or from concrete to more

	abstract.”
S6: Distribution change	“change in the distribution of the ‘same’ semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression).”
S7: Emphasis change	it “adds to, reduces or alters the emphasis or thematic focus, for one reason or another.”
S8: Paraphrase	It “results in a TT version that can be described as loose, in some contexts even undertranslated. Semantic components at the lexeme level tend to be disregarded, in favour of the pragmatic sense of some higher unit such as a whole clause.”
S9: Trope change	It “applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes (i.e. figurative expressions).”
S10: Other semantic changes	“include other modulations of various kinds, such as change of (physical) sense or of deictic direction.”
Pragmatic strategies	
Pr1: Cultural filtering	“also referred as naturalization, domestication or adaptation.”
Pr2: Explicitness change	“either towards more explicitness (explicitation) or more implicitness (implication).”
Pr3: Information change	“either the addition of new (non-inferable) information which is deemed to be relevant to the TT but not present in the ST, or the omission of ST information deemed to be irrelevant.”
Pr4: Interpersonal change	“it alters the formality level, the degree of emotiveness and involvement, the level of technical lexis and the like: anything that involves a change in the relationship between text/author and reader.”
Pr5: Illocutionary change	“linked with other strategies: changing the mood of the verb from indicative to imperative, a change from statement to request.”
Pr6: Coherence change	“the logical arrangement of information in the text, at the ideational level.”
Pr7: Partial translation	“any kind of partial translation, such as summary translation, transcription, translation of the sounds only, and the like.”
Pr8: Visibility change	“a change in the status of the authorial presence, or to the overt intrusion or foregrounding of the translatorial presence. For instance, translator’s

	footnotes, bracketed comments or added glosses explicitly.”
Pr9: Transediting	“the sometimes radical re-editing that translators have to do on badly written original texts.”
Pr10: Other pragmatic changes	Changes in the layout of the text, for example; or in the dialect choice.

Suggestions for adding other strategies to Chesterman’s model

Pr7: Partial translation	“any kind of partial translation, such as summary translation, transcription, translation of the sounds only, and the like.”
Pr7A: Summarising Translation	Any kind of translation involving the access of specific information present in the ST to a different culture, in a target language.
S6: Distribution change	“change in the distribution of the ‘same’ semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression).”
S11: Omission	The practice of excluding (omitting) semantic elements deemed to be irrelevant in a determined target context.
S12: Addition	The practice of adding (expanding) major groups of semantic elements deemed to be relevant in a determined target context
S8: Paraphrase	It “results in a TT version that can be described as loose, in some contexts even undertranslated. Semantic components at the lexeme level tend to be disregarded, in favour of the pragmatic sense of some higher unit such as a whole clause.”
Pr2A: Approximate Translation	It results in TT version that can be considered as appropriate for a determined target context, even if there are not exact synonyms between TT and ST, in favour of the pragmatic sense of the whole content.
S7: Emphasis change	it “adds to, reduces or alters the emphasis or thematic focus, for one reason or another.”
S10: Other semantic changes	“include other modulations of various kinds, such as change of (physical) sense or of deictic direction.”
Pr11: Information Updating	It adds to, reduces, modulates or alters information for the fact that some relevant pieces of information have changed

	between the final version of the ST and the start of the translation.
Pr4: Interpersonal change	“it alters the formality level, the degree of emotiveness and involvement, the level of technical lexis and the like: anything that involves a change in the relationship between text/author and reader.”
Pr8A: Change of Textual Focus	It alters the degree of emotiveness and involvement in order to obtain the translation skopos, sometimes by even changing the focus of attention present in the ST to a different focus in the TT.

II. E-mails (Reuters, BBC, Chesterman)

BBC News website feedback

Thank you for your feedback

Comments about our stories or services will be passed on to the appropriate editor. Factual or spelling errors will be corrected. If your comments are technical they will be passed on to the technical team.

Unfortunately we are unable to answer all e-mails individually due to the large amount of feedback we receive. We do however read all e-mails and greatly value your comments and suggestions.

We can't monitor all e-mail inboxes 24 hours a day, so if you have information about a breaking story or want to send pictures to us, you can find full details here.

[Your stories](#)

If you asked a question which was not about the BBC News website please go to the BBC Information website for more help.

[BBC Information](#)

You may find the full list of websites useful in the future for further information or queries about BBC programmes or subjects.

bbc.co.uk/a-z

[BBC News frontpage](#)

source:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/newswatch/ukfs/hi/newsid_3950000/newsid_3952700/3952725.stm accessed on 07/10/2006.

e-mail sent:

I am a researcher in Brazil in the field of Translation Studies. I must say that the translations I read about conflicts in the Middle East fit perfectly well in the Brazilian context. For sure, you are aware of the needs for some adaptation and adequacy - of language, content, updating etc. - and I would like to congratulate BBC for such an amazing work!

Taking advantage of this time and as a contribution to my work, I would be obliged if you could tell me if the journalist who writes the reports in English is also responsible for the production of the reports/translations into Brazilian Portuguese - and also if the reports have to be edited by someone else, an editor or reviser, probably. Thank you very much indeed.

Source:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/newswatch/ukfs/hi/newsid_3990000/newsid_3993900/3993909.stm accessed on 07/10/2006.

Feedback Submitted Successfully

Your feedback has been successfully submitted and will be routed to the relevant contacts within Reuters.

Re: TS studies in Brazil using Memes

chesterm@mappi.helsinki.fi to me

show Nov
details 7

Hallo - Good to hear that you find memes intersting! I have no students at the moment working on online journalism translation. One MA student is working on news translation: you can contact her at this address: <suvi.hautanen@welho.fi>

Best wishes - Andrew Chesterman

Quoting Sinara Branco <sinarabranco@gmail.com>:

> Dear Professor Chesterman,

>

> I am a PhD student from Brazil investigating the translation of online
> journalistic texts based on your translation strategy framework and the idea
> of 'memes in TS'. I wonder if you could possibly let me know if you have
> advisees at the moment working with a similar topic. If you do, could you
> please tell me their names and the titles of the works? I would like to cite
> them in my work.

> Dear professor, if you wish to know more about my work, please just let me
> know and I can send you some information about it.

> Thank you very much for your attention.

> Yours truly,

> Sinara Branco

>

> --

> Sinara de Oliveira Branco

> PhD Student – UFSC

----- Forwarded message -----

From: chesterm@mappi.helsinki.fi <chesterm@mappi.helsinki.fi>

Date: Nov 7, 2006 5:00 AM

Subject: Re: TS studies in Brazil using Memes

To: Sinara Branco <sinarabranco@gmail.com>

Hallo - Good to hear that you find memes intersting! I have no students at the moment working on online journalism translation. One MA student is working on

news translation: you can contact her at this address: < suvi.hautanen@welho.fi>

Best wishes - Andrew Chesterman

Quoting Sinara Branco <sinarabranco@gmail.com>:

> Dear Professor Chesterman,

>

> I am a PhD student from Brazil investigating the translation of online
> journalistic texts based on your translation strategy framework and the idea
> of 'memes in TS'. I wonder if you could possibly let me know if you have
> advisees at the moment working with a similar topic. If you do, could you
> please tell me their names and the titles of the works? I would like to cite
> them in my work.

- Show quoted text -

Sinara Branco

to chesterm

show details Nov
7

Dear Professor,

Just one more point: There are some Master and PhD students in Brazil - Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina/UFSC - who develop research using Memes. I wonder if you have students carrying out research using Memes as well. It is not only the focus on Online Journalism that I want to mention in my work, but mainly Memes. Sorry for not having been more specific in the previous message I sent to you.

Regards,

Sinara Branco

chesterm@mappi.helsinki.fi

to me

show Nov
details 8

Quoting Sinara Branco <sinarabranco@gmail.com>:

> Dear Professor,

>

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> in my work, but mainly Memes. Sorry for not having been more specific in the
> previous message I sent to you.

I only know one person here who may use the memes idea: a Japanese PhD student studying the movement of the Geisha image to the West, partly via translations.

Address: <yukako.uemura@helsinki.fi>

- AC

Sinara Branco

to chesterm, (bcc:Markus)

show Nov
details 8

Thank you, once again, for your kind, prompt answer. I'll try to get in touch with Yukako.

All the best,

Sinara Branco

III. Paralel Corpus

Corpus 1: Source Texts from the Site The New York Times on the Web and Target Texts from the Site UOL Jornais

<p>1. Custo da guerra no Iraque pode atingir US\$ 1,9 tri Cálculo inclui gastos dos EUA e alta do petróleo na economia global Tradução: Luiz Roberto Mendes Gonçalves</p> <p>[Muitas vezes já se disse que a verdade é a primeira baixa da guerra G1, G5]. [Durante uma campanha eleitoral para a presidência, isso pode ser mais verdadeiro que nunca G1 S1]. [Considere uma pergunta aparentemente simples: Qual é o custo da guerra do Iraque para os Estados Unidos G1]? [O presidente Bush e o senador John Kerry deram respostas diferentes, mas ambos os candidatos ignoraram o que talvez seja o item mais caro: o impacto da guerra sobre a economia em geral G1].</p> <p>[Afinal, o custo real da guerra não é apenas o dinheiro gasto, mas também os efeitos econômicos, bons ou maus G1]. [Por exemplo, a Segunda Guerra Mundial provocou níveis enormes de produção e emprego nos Estados Unidos, enquanto a guerra do Vietnã puxou para baixo o crescimento econômico conforme se estendeu G1 S1].</p> <p>[Assim, depois de 19 meses de conflito no Iraque, como a guerra afetou a economia americana, e qual é a perspectiva para o futuro G1 S1 G5]?</p> <p>[É claro que calcular o efeito líquido de uma guerra em curso não é fácil nem preciso G1]. [É por isso que muitos analistas hesitam em tentar G1 G5]. [Mas alguns economistas tarimbados fizeram estimativas arrazoadas e os resultados são</p>	<p>1. Counting the Hidden Costs of War By ANNA BERNASEK Published: October 24, 2004 Em Nova York</p> <p>[It's often said that truth is the first casualty of war]. [During a presidential campaign, that may be more apt than ever]. [Consider a seemingly simple question: What is the cost of the Iraq war to the United States]? [President Bush and Senator John Kerry have given different answers, but both candidates have ignored what may be the biggest cost item: the war's impact on the overall economy].</p> <p>[After all, the real cost of war is not only the money spent but also the economic effects, good or bad]. [For example, World War II led to huge levels of production and employment in the United States, while the Vietnam War dragged down economic growth as it wore on].</p> <p>[So, after 19 months of conflict in Iraq, how has the war affected America's economy, and what about the future]?</p> <p>[Of course, calculating the net effect of a continuing war is neither easy nor exact]. [That's why many analysts are reluctant to try]. [But a few knowledgeable economists have made reasoned estimates, and the results are surprising].</p> <p>The economic cost incurred so far may be</p>
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surpreendentes G1 S1].

[O custo econômico envolvido até agora pode ser tão grande quanto - ou maior que - o que foi gasto diretamente na guerra G1 G5]. [(Embora as estimativas variem, o número oficial de gastos **está em torno** de US\$ 120 bilhões desde o início do conflito G1 G3 G5)]. [E provavelmente haverá grandes custos econômicos com a continuação da guerra G1 G3 G5].

[Mas vamos começar pelo impacto econômico até hoje G1 G5 S1]. [Dois economistas, Warwick J. McKibbin, do Instituto Brookings, e Andrew Stoeckel, do Centro para Economia Internacional da Austrália, calcularam que a guerra pode já ter custado aos Estados Unidos US\$ 150 bilhões em perda de Produto Interno Bruto desde o início dos combates em março de 2003 G1 G3]. [Isso é quase um ponto percentual de crescimento perdido no último ano e meio G1 S1 S6]. [Se esse número estiver correto, o índice de crescimento econômico anual do país, que foi de 3,7% nesse período, poderia ter sido quase 4,7% sem a guerra G1 G5 S1].

[De onde vem esse número US\$ 150 bilhões G1]? [O estudo levou em conta fatores como o aumento dos preços do petróleo, maiores déficits orçamentários e maior incerteza G1 S1]. [Ao analisar os efeitos da incerteza, os autores estimaram o impacto da guerra sobre mercados financeiros, investimentos empresariais e gastos do consumidor G1 G5].

[É claro, os resultados de qualquer modelo econômico são abertos a debate, e a estimativa de US\$ 150 bilhões não é exceção G1]. [Alguns economistas, como David Gold, da New School University, afirmam que o número pode estar baixo demais, enquanto outros, como Mark Zandi, da Economy.com, afirmam que está exagerado G1 S1].

[Mas se McKibbin e Stoeckel estiverem

as large as - or larger than - what has actually been spent directly on the war].

[(While estimates vary, the official figure for spending stands at around \$120 billion since the conflict began)]. [And there are likely to be major economic costs as long as the war continues].

[But start with the economic impact to date]. [Two economists, Warwick J. McKibbin of the Brookings Institution and Andrew Stoeckel of the Center for International Economics in Australia, have calculated that the war may have already cost the United States \$150 billion in lost gross domestic product since fighting began in March 2003]. [That is close to one percentage point of growth lost over the past year and a half]. [If that figure is correct, the nation's annual economic growth rate, which has been 3.7 percent during this period, could have been nearly 4.7 percent without the war].

[Where does that \$150 billion figure come from]? [The study took into account factors like higher oil prices, increased budget deficits and greater uncertainty]. [When analyzing the effects of uncertainty, the authors estimated the impact of the war on financial markets, business investment and consumer spending].

Of course, the results of any economic model are open to debate, and the \$150 billion estimate is no exception]. [Some economists, like David Gold at the New School University, argue that the figure may be too low while others, like Mark Zandi of Economy.com, contend that it's on the high side].

[But if Mr. McKibbin and Mr. Stoeckel are correct in their estimate, the real cost of the

corretos em sua estimativa, o custo real da guerra até hoje, incluindo gastos diretos e perda de crescimento econômico, está em torno de US\$ 270 bilhões G1 S1].

[A maioria dos economistas concordaria que a guerra prejudicou a economia, principalmente com a alta de preços do petróleo e da constante incerteza G1 S1]. [A consequência da guerra sobre os preços do petróleo é difícil de destrinchar de fatores como o aumento da demanda global e problemas de fornecimento, mas acredita-se de modo geral que o papel da guerra foi significativo S1 G5].

["Não é coincidência o fato de os preços do petróleo terem superado a barreira de US\$ 50 por barril um ano e meio depois do início da guerra", disse Stephen S. Roach, economista chefe global do Morgan Stanley G5 S1].

[Zandi disse que a guerra claramente "teve um impacto muito grande em nossa economia e na psicologia das empresas e dos consumidores" G1G5 Pr4]. [Ele explicou a coisa desta maneira: primeiro, no período anterior à guerra, o medo e a incerteza contiveram a recuperação econômica G1 S1]. [Depois, quando a invasão inicial teve sucesso, a economia se recuperou com força e retomou o pé G1]. [Agora, conforme a guerra se prolonga, a alta do petróleo e a confiança abalada estão prejudicando o ritmo do crescimento e da criação de empregos G1 S1].

[O que realmente preocupa os economistas, porém, é o impacto econômico futuro G1 G6]. ["Quanto mais essa guerra demorar, mais fraco será nosso crescimento em longo prazo", disse Zandi S1 Pr4 G5]. [Isso ocorre porque os gastos em coisas como a ocupação e a manutenção da paz no Iraque nada fazem para melhorar a capacidade produtiva da economia americana G3 G5 G1].

[E aumentam o crescente déficit

war to date, including direct spending and lost economic growth, is in the neighborhood of \$270 billion].

[Most economists would agree that the war has hurt the economy, mainly through higher oil prices and continuing uncertainty]. The war's effect on oil prices is hard to disentangle from factors like higher global demand and supply disruptions, / but it is commonly thought that the war's role has been significant.

"It isn't a coincidence that we have oil prices breaching the key \$50-a-barrel threshold one and a half years into this war," said Stephen S. Roach, [Morgan Stanley's](#) chief global economist].

[Mr. Zandi says the war has clearly "had a very large impact on our economy and on the psyches of business and consumers."] [He explained it this way: First, in the period before the war, fear and uncertainty held back the economic recovery]. [Then, as the initial invasion succeeded, the economy recovered strongly and found its footing again]. [Now, as the war drags on, higher oil prices and shaky confidence are dampening the pace of growth and job creation].

[What really worries economists, though, is the future economic impact]. "The longer this war runs, the weaker our long-run growth will be," Mr. Zandi said]. [**That is** because spending on things like the occupation and peacekeeping in Iraq does not do anything to bolster the American economy's productive capacity].

[And it adds to the growing budget shortfall]. ["With a budget deficit already at 3.5 percent of G.D.P.," Mr. Roach said,

orçamentário S1]. ["Com um déficit já em 3,5% do PIB, é realmente uma coisa importante", disse Roach G5 G7 Pr4].

[Para ver quais poderão ser os futuros custos econômicos, considere um estudo preparado por William D. Nordhaus, um economista de Yale G1 G5]. [Em 2002, quando estavam sendo discutidos os méritos de ir à guerra com o Iraque, Nordhaus publicou uma análise abrangente dos potenciais custos econômicos Pr4 G1 G5]. [Ela se tornou o estudo mais influente sobre o assunto G1]. [(McKibbin e Stoeckel colaboraram com Nordhaus, e se basearam em muitas de suas hipóteses para construir seu modelo Pr4 G1.)]

[Nordhaus calculou o volume de produção que a economia perderia, com base em duas possibilidades: uma vitória rápida ou um conflito prolongado Pr4 G1 S1]. [Embora não tenha atualizado seus resultados, a versão do conflito demorado tem se mostrado bastante precisa até agora G1 G5]. [Ele estimou que esse conflito resultaria em US\$ 140 bilhões em gastos diretos do governo, número do qual já estamos perto G1 G3]. [Ele também previu que os preços do petróleo subiriam muito e que a maior incerteza prejudicaria a economia G1 S1]. [Além disso, ele esperava grandes custos adicionais associados à ocupação e às operações de manutenção da paz, assim como de reconstrução e esforços de consolidação do Estado G1 S1].

[Somando tudo, ele chegou a um número impressionante de US\$ 1,9 trilhão de custos durante a década seguinte à invasão G1 S1].

[É claro, qualquer análise do impacto econômico da guerra com o passar do tempo não é completa se não considerar os futuros benefícios potenciais para os Estados Unidos e o resto do mundo G1 G5]. [Uma maior estabilidade política no

"that's a really big deal]."

[To see how big the future economic costs could be, consider a study prepared by William D. Nordhaus, a Yale economist]. [Back in 2002, when the merits of going to war with Iraq were being debated, Professor Nordhaus published a thorough analysis of the potential economic costs]. [It has become the most influential study on the topic]. [(Mr. McKibbin and Mr. Stoeckel collaborated with Professor Nordhaus, and they relied on many of his assumptions to build their model.)]

[Professor Nordhaus calculated how much output the economy would lose, based on two possibilities: a quick victory or a long conflict]. [Although he has not updated his results, the long-conflict version has turned out to be pretty accurate so far]. [He estimated that such a conflict would result in \$140 billion in direct government spending, a figure that we are already near]. [He also predicted that oil prices would spike and that heightened uncertainty would hurt the economy]. [In addition, he expected large additional costs associated with the occupation and peacekeeping operations as well as with reconstruction and nation-building efforts].

[Adding it all together, he came up with a whopping figure of \$1.9 trillion in costs during the decade after the invasion].

[Of course, any analysis of the war's economic impact over time is not complete without considering the potential future benefits to the United States and the rest of the world]. [Increased political stability in the Middle East, stable energy markets and diminished global terrorism could pay major dividends]. [In fact, many people in Washington hope that the benefits will ultimately outweigh the costs, however

<p>Oriente Médio, mercados de energia estáveis e a redução do terrorismo global poderiam pagar maiores dividendos G1 S1]. [Na verdade, muitas pessoas em Washington esperam que os benefícios acabem superando os custos, por maiores que sejam G1 S1 S6].</p> <p>[Até agora, porém, com 19 meses de conflito, esse tipo de benefício continua além do horizonte G1]. [E, por enquanto, estimar a probabilidade e a magnitude desses benefícios <u>está</u> no reino da política, e não da economia S1 S6 G1 G5].</p>	<p>large].</p> <p>So far, though, 19 months into the conflict, those kinds of benefits remain beyond the horizon]. [And until more time passes, estimating the likelihood and magnitude of those benefits <u>lies in</u> the realm of politics, not economics].</p>
<p>2. Empresa dos EUA é acusada de fraude no Iraque Firma de segurança de republicano teria superfaturado serviços Tradução: George El Khouri Andolfato</p> <p>[Os gerentes de uma firma de segurança que conquistou grandes contratos no Iraque alertaram seus chefes em fevereiro passado sobre o que chamaram de práticas fraudulentas de faturamento, sugerem memorandos internos da empresa G6 Pr2 Pr6 S1].</p> <p>[Os memorandos, escritos inicialmente por dois gerentes da empresa, acusam que a firma de segurança, a Custer Battles, cobrou repetidas vezes as autoridades de ocupação por serviços inexistentes ou a preços enormemente inflacionados G1, G2, S1].</p> <p>[A empresa, que cresceu rapidamente para conquistar contratos de segurança no valor de US\$ 100 milhões em pouco mais de um ano, nega as acusações G1 S1 G7.] [Ela argumenta que os gerentes confundiram tentativas sinceras de documentar serviços prestados às pressas, em uma zona de guerra, com prática fraudulenta e que a empresa prestou todos os serviços contratados pelo preço acertado G1 S1].</p> <p>[Os memorandos e o processo impetrado por ex-funcionários citam vários casos específicos, incluindo: a cobrança de US\$</p>	<p>2. Memos Warned of Billing Fraud by Firm in Iraq Erik Eckholm Em Nova York Published: October 23, 2004</p> <p>[Managers of a security firm that won large contracts in Iraq warned their bosses in February of what they called a pattern of fraudulent billing practices, internal company memorandums suggest].</p> <p>[The memorandums, written primarily by two company managers, charged that the security firm, Custer Battles, repeatedly billed the occupation authorities for nonexistent services or at grossly inflated prices].</p> <p>[The company, which quickly grew to garner security contracts worth \$100 million in little more than a year, denies the charges]. [It argues that the managers confused sincere attempts to document jobs done in a hurry, in a war zone, with deliberate deception and that the company provided all contracted services for the agreed-upon price].</p> <p>[The memos and a lawsuit filed by former employees cite several specific instances, including billing the Coalition Provisional</p>

157 mil da Autoridade Provisória da Coalizão por um heliporto que na verdade custou US\$ 95 mil, e pela pintura de empilhadeiras abandonadas pela Baghdad Airways e então cobrando milhares de dólares por mês da autoridade, alegando que as empilhadeiras eram alugadas S1 Pr6 G5].

[Um dos gerentes foi posteriormente demitido pela empresa e participa do processo que acusa a Custer Battles de fraudar o governo federal em dezenas de milhões de dólares G1 G5 S1]. [O outro gerente, que de lá para cá foi promovido a um cargo superior na empresa, declarou recentemente que após uma maior análise, ele acredita que as práticas questionáveis foram falha de alguns poucos indivíduos, sem envolvimento dos proprietários G1 G6 S1].

[Em 30 de setembro, o Pentágono, preocupado com as alegações levantadas pelos funcionários, proibiu a Custer Battles de receber novos contratos militares e reteve pelo menos US\$ 10 milhões em pagamentos à empresa, que está apelando a decisão Pr6 G1 G7].

[As acusações em torno da Custer Battles refletem em parte um problema que os auditores do governo americano reconheceram: a incapacidade da autoridade de ocupação do Iraque, particularmente no primeiro ano, de monitorar devidamente a atuação de centenas de empresas, grandes e pequenas, que rumaram para Bagdá em busca de contratos para tudo, de materiais de construção a guardas armados G1 G5 S1].

[Os memorandos, fornecidos por um advogado dos gerentes que impetraram o processo contra a Custer Battles, acusam a empresa de ter apresentado faturas de supostas empresas subcontratadas ou fornecedores que - sem o conhecimento das autoridades americanas que pagaram a conta final - eram empresas de fachada,

Authority \$157,000 for a helicopter pad that in fact cost \$95,000, and repainting forklifts abandoned by Baghdad Airways and then charging the authority thousands of dollars a month, claiming that the forklifts were leased].

[One of the managers was later fired by the company and is part of a lawsuit charging Custer Battles with defrauding the federal government of tens of millions of dollars]. [The other manager, who has since been appointed to a high-level position with the company, recently declared that after further research, he believed that any questionable practices were the fault of a few individuals and had not been condoned by the owners].

[On Sept. 30, the Pentagon, concerned by the allegations raised by the employees, barred Custer Battles from receiving further military contracts, and it has withheld at least \$10 million in payments to the company]. [The company is appealing the ban].

[The charges swirling around Custer Battles in part reflect a problem that American government auditors have acknowledged: the inability of the Iraq occupation authority, particularly in its first year, to monitor properly the performance of hundreds of companies, large and small, that flocked to Baghdad seeking contracts for everything from building materials to armed guards].

[The memorandums, provided by a lawyer for the managers who filed the lawsuit against Custer Battles, charge that the company submitted invoices from supposed subcontractors or suppliers that - unbeknownst to the American officials who paid the final tab - were virtual shells, newly created by Custer Battles executives

recém-criadas pelos executivos da Custer Battles e seus associados G1 G2 S1].

[A Custer Battles, fundada em 2001 por Scott Custer e Michael Battles, ambos na faixa dos 30 anos, disse ter cerca de 700 funcionários G1 G5].

[Em uma fatura típica, escreveu Pete Baldwin, na época o gerente das instalações no Iraque, em um memorando de 2 de fevereiro, a Custer Battles alegava que uma das empresas de fachada tinha instalado um heliporto por US\$ 157 mil S1 S8 Pr6 G8]. [Na verdade, a Custer Battles tinha contratado uma firma diferente para construir o heliporto por US\$ 95 mil, ele afirmou G1 S1]. ["Todos os itens daquela fatura", que foi submetida com um total de US\$ 250 mil segundo ele, eram simplesmente "falsos, inventados, inflacionados" G1 G6 Pr6].

[Baldwin escreveu que informou repetidas vezes Custer, o co-proprietário da empresa, de práticas semelhantes, mas em vão Pr4 G1 S1]. [Um advogado da Custer Battles, Richard Sauber, disse que Custer subsequentemente enviou auditores ao Iraque para esclarecer os livros incompletos, mas eles não encontraram fraudes Pr4 G5 S4].

[Baldwin escreveu no memorando que, após ter começado a fazer as denúncias, um executivo da empresa tentou demiti-lo Pr4 S4 S1]. [Baldwin foi demitido em 20 de fevereiro --segundo ele devido às suas denúncias de fraude Pr4 G1 G2 S1]. [Larry Robbins, um advogado da Custer Battles, disse que ele foi demitido por "incompetência" G1 G5].

[Na semana passada, documentos abertos pelo Departamento de Justiça revelaram que dois ex-gerentes da Custer Battles, incluindo Baldwin, impetraram processo dentro da lei federal de denúncias,

and their partners.

[Custer Battles, founded in 2001 by Scott Custer and Michael Battles, both in their 30's, says it has about 700 employees].

[Pete Baldwin, then the Iraq facilities manager, wrote in a Feb. 2 memorandum that in one typical invoice, Custer Battles claimed that one of its shell companies had installed a helicopter pad for \$157,000]. [In fact, Custer Battles had hired a different company to build the pad for \$95,000, he asserted]. [He wrote that "every line item on that invoice," which was submitted for a total of \$250,000, was just as "false, fabricated, inflated."]

[Mr. Baldwin wrote that he had repeatedly informed Mr. Custer, the company co-owner, of similar practices, but to no avail]. [A lawyer for Custer Battles, Richard Sauber, said that Mr. Custer had subsequently brought accountants to Iraq to clear up incomplete books but that they had not found fraud].

[Mr. Baldwin said in the memorandum that after he began raising alarms, an executive with the company tried to fire him]. [Mr. Baldwin was given notice on Feb. 20 - he has said because of his charges of fraud]. [Larry Robbins, a lawyer for Custer Battles, says he was fired for "incompetence."]

[Last week, documents unsealed by the Justice Department disclosed that two former managers of Custer Battles, including Mr. Baldwin, had brought a civil

<p>acusando a empresa de fraude G1 Pr4 S1].</p> <p>[A empresa chamou tais acusações de infundadas e de trabalho de "um concorrente e um funcionário descontente" G1 S1]. [Os dois ex-gerentes poderão ganhar milhões de dólares em indenizações caso os processos se sustentem G1 S1].</p> <p>[Em um memorando datado de 28 de fevereiro de 2004, Peter Miskovich, que foi gerente do contrato de US\$ 21 milhões da empresa para proteger a nova moeda iraquiana enquanto era distribuída, fez uma severa crítica do projeto, que ele assumiu já em andamento G1 S1].</p> <p>[Miskovich, que não faz parte do processo de denúncia, escreveu para seu superior, Charles Baumann, na época o gerente geral no país, que os registros forneciam "evidência clara de uma conduta consistente com atividade e intenção criminosas" Pr4 G1 S1].</p> <p>[Miskovich foi nomeado posteriormente diretor do novo Escritório de Integridade Corporativa da empresa G1 S1 Pr4]. [Em uma declaração legal de 13 de outubro, ele disse que, após uma análise mais profunda, concluiu que as impropriedades financeiras foram mais isoladas do que tinha declarado em fevereiro G1 S1]. [Ele disse: "Eu não acredito, com base no que aprendi durante minha gestão" como gerente de projeto, "que Scott Custer ou Mike Battles estiveram envolvidos em conduta questionável" Pr6 G1 G6].</p> <p>[Contatado por telefone nesta semana, Miskovich se recusou a falar com a reportagem Pr4 G1 S1]. [Baldwin não pode ser contatado para comentar Pr4 G1 G5].</p> <p>[A Força Aérea, que suspendeu o contrato da Custer Battles, redigiu um memorando citando suspeita de repetidas fraudes G1 G2]. [A Força Aérea cita o memorando de 28 de fevereiro de Miskovich e considera</p>	<p>suit under the federal whistle-blower act charging the company with fraud].</p> <p>[The company called those charges baseless and the work of "a competitor and a disgruntled employee."] [The two former managers could win million of dollars in rewards if the charges hold up].</p> <p>[In a memorandum dated Feb. 28, 2004, Peter Miskovich, who was manager of the company's \$21 million contract to safeguard Iraq's new currency as it was being distributed, gave a scathing review of the project, which he took over in midstream]. [Mr. Miskovich - who is not part of the whistle-blower lawsuit - wrote to his superior, Charles Baumann, then the country manager, that the records provided "prima facie evidence of a course of conduct consistent with criminal activity and intent."]</p> <p>[Mr. Miskovich was later named director of the company's new Office of Corporate Integrity]. [In an Oct. 13 affidavit, he said that after further review, he had concluded that financial improprieties were more isolated than he had declared in February]. [He said that "I do not believe, based on what I learned during my tenure" as a project manager, "that Scott Custer or Mike Battles was involved in the questionable conduct."]</p> <p>[Reached by telephone this week, Mr. Miskovich refused to speak to a reporter]. Mr. Baldwin could not be reached <u>for comment</u>].</p> <p>[The Air Force, which suspended the Custer Battles contract, wrote a memorandum citing suspicion of repeated fraud]. [The Air Force quotes Mr. Miskovich's Feb. 28 memorandum, and calls the evidence of company misconduct</p>
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<p>a evidência de conduta indevida da empresa de "natureza tão séria, que afeta sua responsabilidade atual como empresa contratada ou subcontratada do governo" G1 S1 Pr4].</p> <p>[No caso do projeto de troca da moeda, disse Sauber, o advogado da Custer Battles, a autoridade da coalizão concordou em uma taxa final de US\$ 21 milhões, mas que o Pentágono reteve o pagamento final de US\$ 10 milhões enquanto investiga o contrato Pr4 G1].</p> <p>[No início deste mês o Departamento de Justiça se recusou a processar a Custer Battles, apesar do processo civil prosseguir dentro da lei de denúncia G1 S1]. [O departamento não ofereceu nenhuma explicação pública, mas as autoridades disseram aos advogados do processo que, devido a suposta fraude ser contra a Autoridade Provisória da Coalizão, ela não se encontra dentro da jurisdição dos promotores federais G1 S1 S6]. [Alguns juristas questionaram tal argumento G1 S1].</p> <p>[Os fundadores da empresa, Custer e Battles, são ambos veteranos do Exército G1 Pr4]. [Battles concorreu sem sucesso ao Congresso por Rhode Island, pelo Partido Republicano, dois anos atrás Pr4 S1].</p> <p>[Os dois começaram a oferecer serviços de segurança para organizações não-governamentais no Afeganistão, após a queda de Cabul no final de 2001 G1 G5].</p> <p>[Mas a empresa deles realmente se firmou em junho de 2003, logo após a queda de Bagdá G1 S1]. [Os homens conquistaram um contrato de US\$ 16,5 milhões das autoridades de ocupação para fornecer segurança para o aeroporto de Bagdá G1].</p> <p>[Aquele contrato de um ano não foi renovado, mas a empresa já estava conseguindo outros, diretamente junto à</p>	<p>"of so serious or compelling a nature that it affects their present responsibility to be government contractors or subcontractors."</p> <p>[In the case of the currency exchange project, said Mr. Sauber, the lawyer for Custer Battles, the occupation authority agreed on a final fee of \$21 million, but the Pentagon has held up the final \$10 million in payments while it investigates the contract].</p> <p>[Earlier this month, the Justice Department declined to prosecute Custer Battles, though the civil suit continues under the whistle-blower law]. [The department gave no public explanation, but officials had previously told lawyers in the lawsuit that because the alleged fraud was against the Coalition Provisional Authority, federal prosecutors did not have jurisdiction]. [Some experts have questioned that reasoning].</p> <p>[The company founders, Scott Custer and Michael Battles, are both Army veterans]. [Mr. Battles unsuccessfully ran for Congress in Rhode Island as a Republican two years ago].</p> <p>[The two started out by offering security services to nongovernmental organizations in Afghanistan after the fall of Kabul in late 2001].</p> <p>[But their business really took hold in June 2003, soon after the fall of Baghdad]. [The men obtained a \$16.5 million contract from the occupation authorities to provide security for the Baghdad airport].</p> <p>That one-year contract was not renewed, but the company had already begun pulling in others, directly with the Coalition Provisional Authority or as a subcontractor</p>
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<p>Autoridade Provisória da Coalizão ou como empresa subcontratada de outras G1 G5].</p> <p>[À medida que abocanhava rapidamente uma fatia lucrativa, a Custer Battles às vezes enfurecia empresas de segurança mais experientes, com seu recrutamento agressivo de escassos especialistas em segurança e com alegações de liderança no setor G1 S1]. [A empresa se descreve como "a principal empresa de segurança no Iraque" em seu site na Internet G1].</p> <p>[Os dois fundadores recebiam elogios por seu empreendimento G5]. [Os memorandos internos alegam que parte de tal sucesso, no mínimo, foi obtido com práticas questionáveis G1].</p> <p>[Um exemplo captura parte da obscuridade do Iraque pós-invasão G1 S1]. [Com faturas forjadas, escreveu Miskovich, a Custer Battles cobrou pelo fornecimento de um destacamento de segurança para uma entrega rodoviária de cabines pré-fabricadas de Bagdá a Mosul G1 Pr4]. [O abrigo era urgentemente necessário para as equipes que realizavam a troca da moeda S1 G1 G3].</p> <p>[A empresa não apenas não forneceu proteção para a viagem, disse Miskovich em seu memorando de 28 de fevereiro, como o comboio ficou perdido por uma semana, obrigando os oficiais em Mosul a dormirem em tendas e a empresa a oferecer uma recompensa pela localização das cabines G1 G5 S1 S6 Pr4].</p>	<p>to other companies].</p> <p>[As it cut a quick and profitable swath, Custer Battles sometimes angered more experienced security companies with its aggressive recruitment of scarce security experts and claims to industry leadership]. [The company describes itself as "the premier security company in Iraq" on its corporate Web site].</p> <p>[The two founders have received praise for their entrepreneurship]. [The internal memorandums charge that part of that success, at least, was built on questionable practices].</p> <p>[One example captures some of the fog of post-invasion Iraq]. [With forged invoices, Mr. Miskovich wrote, Custer Battles billed for providing a security detail for the road delivery from Baghdad to Mosul of prefabricated cabins]. [The housing was urgently required by teams carrying out the currency exchange].</p> <p>[Not only did the company provide no guards for the trip, Mr. Miskovich said in his Feb. 28 memo, but the convoy was also somehow lost for a week, officials in Mosul had to sleep in tents, and the company had to offer a reward to locate the cabins].</p>
<p>3. Bush pretende impor democracia a Oriente Médio Já Kerry afirma que os governos devem mudar "de dentro para fora"</p> <p>Tradução: George El Khouri Andolfato</p> <p>[Nas duas últimas frenéticas semanas de campanha, chega um momento em todo comício, em todo encontro, em que o presidente começa a falar sobre o que</p>	<p>3. In Bush's Vision, a Mission to Spread Power of Liberty Em Washington By DAVID E. SANGER Published: October 21, 2004</p> <p>[In the last, frenetic two weeks of the campaign, there comes a moment at every rally, every town hall meeting, when President Bush starts talking about what he calls "the transformational power of</p>

chama de "poder transformador da liberdade" S6 G1 Pr4].

[Ele geralmente acontece perto do final do seu discurso, após Bush acusar o senador John Kerry de buscar uma retirada apressada do Iraque e de querer abrir mão da soberania americana com a criação de um "teste global" para o uso do poder militar G1 G3 S1 Pr4]. [Ele quase sempre começa com a descrição de Bush de seu relacionamento amistoso com Junichiro Koizumi, o primeiro-ministro japonês, e seu espanto por estar sentado "à mesa com o chefe de Estado de um ex-inimigo" enfrentado por seu pai na Segunda Guerra Mundial G1 S1 S6 Pr4].

[Mas ele se move rapidamente para uma visão de um Afeganistão e Iraque democráticos, e então para "governos livres no Oriente Médio que combaterão os terroristas, em vez de abrigá-los" G1 G3 G4 S1]. [É a forma de Bush inserir na história de sua presidência um senso de missão, uma tão grande quanto a libertação da Ásia e da Europa há meio século, uma com a promessa de transformar a região naquilo que o Japão se tornou: rico, pacífico e com sua forma própria de democracia G1 Pr4 S1 S6].

[É deliberadamente mais Reagan do que Bush, um símbolo do "lance da visão" que o pai de Bush carecia, com resultados eleitorais desastrosos, doze anos atrás G1 S1 Pr4]. [E apesar de o refrão do presidente raramente aparecer nos noticiários noturnos, é um momento para cima na mensagem diária do presidente G1 S1]. [Ela é habilmente desenvolvida para fazer os ouvintes olharem além das manchetes diárias de decapitações e homens-bomba suicidas, de uma insurreição que tem desafiado o poderio militar americano, e concentrar a atenção dos americanos no fato de os afegãos terem acabado de ir às urnas, e que os iraquianos estão tentando fazer o mesmo

liberty."]

[It usually happens toward the end of his speech, after Mr. Bush accuses [Senator John Kerry](#) of seeking to beat a hasty retreat from Iraq and of surrendering American sovereignty by creating a "global test" for the use of military power]. [It almost always starts with Mr. Bush's description of his warm relationship with Junichiro Koizumi, the Japanese prime minister, and his sense of wonder that he sits down "at the table with the head of a former enemy" whom his father fought in the Second World War].

[Yet it moves quickly to a vision democracy in Afghanistan and Iraq, and then to "free governments in the broader Middle East that will fight the terrorists, instead of harboring them."] [It is Mr. Bush's way of infusing the storyline of his presidency with a sense of mission, one as great as the liberation of Asia and Europe a half-century ago, one with the promise of turning the region into what Japan has become: wealthy, peaceful and its own distinctive form of democracy].

[It is deliberately far more Reagan than Bush 41, a sparkling symbol of "the vision thing" that Mr. Bush's father lacked, with disastrous electoral results, a dozen years ago]. [And while the president's riff rarely shows up on the evening news, it is the uplifting moment in his daily message]. [It is artfully crafted to get his audiences to look beyond the daily headlines of beheadings and suicide bombers, of an insurgency that has defied American military might, and to focus Americans' attention on the fact that Afghans have just gone to the polls and that Iraqis are trying to do the same].

["Freedom is on the march," Mr. Bush

<p>G1 S1].</p> <p>["A liberdade está em marcha", declarou Bush no Al Lang Field em Saint Petersburg, Flórida, na manhã desta terça-feira (19/10), assim que começou a descrever uma missão americana para disseminar a democracia e a liberdade, que há poucos anos era a visão de apenas uns poucos neoconservadores, liderados por Paul D. Wolfowitz, o vice-secretário de Defesa G1 S1 Pr4 Pr8 Pr3]. [Tal argumento conquistou entusiastas no governo enquanto eles pressionavam os argumentos para a derrubada de Saddam Hussein S1 G4]. ["A liberdade está se estabelecendo em um parte do mundo que ninguém jamais sonhou que seria livre", disse Bush, "e isto torna a América mais segura" G1 Pr4].</p> <p>[Kerry e muitos dos outros críticos do presidente argumentam que sua adoção de uma democratização liderada pelos Estados Unidos - repleta de uma calorosa referência a Harry Truman, o presidente que iniciou a reconstrução da Europa e do Japão - representa pouco mais do que uma justificativa pós-fato para a guerra G1 S1 Pr4]. [Eles notam que Bush fez apenas um grande discurso sobre a democratização do Oriente Médio antes de invadir o Iraque - apesar de ter falado quase diariamente sobre a ameaça das armas de destruição em massa Pr4 G1 S1]. [("Nós precisávamos de mais alguns discursos sobre a democratização, e menos do outro", reconheceu posteriormente um de seus principais conselheiros, no ano passado) Pr3 G6]. [Agora, faz parte de sua mensagem diária G1].</p> <p>[Os críticos argumentam que o discurso de Bush encobre todos os erros dos últimos 18 meses, que dificultaram para os reformadores na região semear as sementes da mudança Pr4 G1]. [E é certamente irritante para qualquer um que ouviu Bush argumentar durante a campanha de 2000 que era hora de retirar</p>	<p>declared in St. Petersburg, Fla., on Tuesday morning, as he began to describe an American mission to spread democracy and liberty that just a few years ago was the vision of just a few neo-conservatives, led by Paul D. Wolfowitz, the deputy defense secretary]. [That argument gathered enthusiasts in the administration as they pressed arguments for ousting Saddam Hussein]. ["Freedom is taking hold in a part of the world that no one ever dreamed would be free," Mr. Bush said, "and that makes America more secure."]</p> <p>[Mr. Kerry and many of the president's other critics argue that his embrace of American-led democratization - replete with a warm reference to Harry S. Truman, the president who initiated the reconstruction of Europe and Japan - amounts to little more than an ex post facto justification of the war]. [They note that Mr. Bush gave only one major speech about democratizing the Middle East before invading Iraq, though he spoke almost daily of the threat of unconventional weapons. [("We needed a few more of the democratization speeches, and less of the other," one of his most senior advisers conceded late last year.)] [Now, it is part of his daily message].</p> <p>[Critics argue that Mr. Bush's speech glosses over all the mistakes of the last 18 months that have made it more difficult for reformers in the region to sow the seeds of change]. [And it is certainly jarring to anyone who heard Mr. Bush argue during the 2000 campaign that it was time to get the American military out of the nation-building business, only to run for re-election in 2004 as a passionate proselytizer for using American power to remake one of the most undemocratic</p>
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as forças armadas americanas do negócio de reconstrução de países, apenas para disputar a reeleição em 2004 como um pregador apaixonado do uso do poder americano para reformar os cantos mais não-democráticos do mundo Pr4 G1 G3 S1].

[Mas a visão de Bush parece sensibilizar seu público entusiasta S1 Pr4]. [E quando Kerry levanta o mesmo assunto - como fez na quarta-feira em Iowa, em uma ampla crítica à política de segurança nacional de Bush - geralmente é para rejeitar a abordagem do presidente Pr3 Pr4 G1]. ["Eu apoiarei as forças do progresso em países não-democráticos", disse Kerry, "não com campanhas imprudentes para impor de fora para dentro a democracia à força, mas trabalhando com os modernizadores internos para construir as bases da democracia" Pr4 G1 S6].

[Nos raros momentos em que tem sido questionado, Bush nunca respondeu à pergunta sobre como reagiria se o Iraque, o Afeganistão ou outros países no Oriente Médio realizassem eleições livres e livremente escolhessem governos islâmicos, fundamentalistas Pr4 G1 S1].

[Mas seu diretor de comunicação, Dan Bartlett, disse outro dia que "o presidente compreende que parte da democracia é que você não pode ditar o que os eleitores vão fazer G1]. [Mas olhe cada passo até o momento" no Afeganistão e no Iraque, disse ele, "e as pessoas demonstraram até o momento que não estão inclinadas a seguir por este caminho" G8 G1].

[Bartlett insistiu que o discurso não surgiu da mente de Wolfowitz, ou da caneta de um redator de discursos Pr4 G1]. ["É de Bush", disse ele G1].

[Seja qual for a fonte, Bush fala sobre "o poder transformador da liberdade" com o mesmo tom que às vezes usa para falar sobre o poder da religião de transformar a

corners of the world.

[Yet Mr. Bush's vision seems to strike a chord with his crowds]. [And when Mr. Kerry raises the same subject - as he did today in Iowa, in a broad critique of Mr. Bush's national security policy - it is usually to reject the president's approach]. ["I will support the forces of progress in nondemocratic countries," Mr. Kerry said, "not with reckless campaigns to impose democracy by force from outside, but working with modernizers from the inside to build the institutions of democracy."]

[On the rare moments when he has been asked, Mr. Bush has never answered the question of how he would react if Iraq or Afghanistan or other nations in the Middle East held free elections, and freely chose fundamentalist Islamic governments].

[But his communications director, Dan Bartlett, said the other day that "the president understands that part of democracy is that you can't dictate what voters are going to do." ["But look at each step so far" in Afghanistan and Iraq, Mr. Bartlett said, "and people have demonstrated so far that they are not inclined to go that route."]

[Mr. Bartlett insisted that the speech did not spring from the mind of Mr. Wolfowitz or the pen of any speechwriter]. ["It's Bush," he said].

[Mr. Bush talks about "the transformational power of liberty" in the same tones he sometimes talks about the power of religion to transform the soul]. [He often links the two, repeating a line that "freedom is not America's gift to the world, freedom is the almighty God's gift to each man and

<p>alma G1 S7]. [Ele freqüentemente vincula os dois, repetindo uma de suas frases favoritas de que a "liberdade não é o presente da América para o mundo, a liberdade é o presente de Deus Todo-Poderoso para cada homem e mulher neste mundo" G1 S1 Pr2 Pr3].</p> <p>[Às vezes ele realmente se anima com o assunto, como fez em Marlton, Nova Jersey, na segunda-feira G1]. ["Após décadas de tirania no Oriente Médio, o progresso rumo à liberdade não ocorrerá facilmente", disse Bush G1 Pr4].</p> <p>["Mas tal progresso está ocorrendo mais rapidamente do que muitos diriam ser possível G1 S1]. [Por toda uma região conturbada, nós estamos vendo um movimento na direção de eleições, maiores direitos para as mulheres e uma discussão aberta sobre reformas pacíficas G1 S1]. [A eleição no Afeganistão há menos de duas semanas foi um evento marcante na história da liberdade G1]. [Tal eleição foi uma derrota tremenda para os terroristas G1 S1"].</p> <p>[E então, para melhor efeito, ele voltou suas armas na direção da visão alternativa de Kerry S1 Pr4]. ["Meu oponente se queixou de que estamos tentando 'impor' a democracia aos povos daquela região", disse ele, enquanto o público vaiava G1]. ["É isto o que ele vê no Afeganistão, pessoas relutantes tendo a democracia imposta a força a elas G1 S1]?"</p> <p>["Ninguém os forçou a se registrarem aos milhões", ele acrescentou um momento depois, "ou a ficar em longas filas nos locais de votação G1]. [No dia daquela eleição histórica, uma viúva afegã trouxe todas as suas quatro filhas para votarem ao seu lado G1 S1]. [Ela disse isto - ela disse: 'Quando você vê mulheres em fila aqui para votar, isto é algo profundo G1]. [Eu nunca sonhei que este dia ocorreria' G1 S1]. [Mas o sonho daquela mulher finalmente chegou, da mesma forma que</p>	<p>woman in this world."]</p> <p>[And sometimes he truly warms to the subject, as he did on Monday in Marlton, N.J.] ["After decades of tyranny in the broader Middle East, progress toward freedom will not come easily," Mr. Bush said].</p> <p>["Yet, that progress is coming faster than many would have said possible]. [Across a troubled region, we are seeing a movement toward elections, greater rights for women, and open discussion of peaceful reform]. The election in Afghanistan less than two weeks ago was a landmark event in the history of liberty]. [That election was a tremendous defeat for the terrorists."]</p> <p>[And then, for good measure, he turned the knife a bit as he talked about Mr. Kerry's alternative vision]. ["My opponent has complained that we are trying to 'impose' democracy on people in that region," he said, as the crowd booed]. ["Is that what he sees in Afghanistan, unwilling people have democracy forced upon them?"]</p> <p>["No one forced them to register by the millions," he added a moment later, "or stand in long lines at polling places]. [On the day of that historic election, an Afghan widow brought all four of her daughters to vote alongside her]. [She said this, she said, 'When you see women here lined up to vote, this is something profound]. I never dreamed this day would come.'] [But that woman's dream finally arrived, as it will one day across the greater Middle East."]</p> <p>[For Mr. Bush, perhaps fortuitously, it came just weeks before Americans go to</p>
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<p>algum dia chegará a todo o Oriente Médio" G1 S1].</p> <p>[Para Bush, talvez fortuitamente, ele ocorreu poucas semanas antes dos americanos irem às urnas, naquele que cada vez mais se parece com um referendo sobre a abordagem do presidente em relação ao mundo Pr4 G1 S1]. [Poderá ser a primeira chance desde 1948 para determinar se o que Truman fez pelo Japão pode ser traduzido para uma época bem diferente, uma região muito diferente do mundo, e se reelegerá um presidente bem diferente G1 S1].</p>	<p>the polls in what is increasingly looking like a referendum on the president's approach to the world]. [It may be the first chance since 1948 to determine if what Harry Truman did for Japan translates into a very different age, a very different region of the world, and re-elects a very different president].</p>
<p>4. EUA adotam novas regras para presos no Iraque Meta é limitar poder das tropas e evitar abusos com em Abu Ghraib Tradução: Jean-Yves de Neufville</p> <p>[Depois de um confronto com rebeldes afegãos perto da aldeia de Miam Do, um ano atrás, os soldados americanos detiveram a população inteira do vilarejo durante quatro dias G1 S1]. [Neste período, um oficial espancou e torturou um bom número desses aldeenses quando os interrogava, tentando identificar quais eram os militantes entre eles Pr6 G5 G6 S1]. [Esta informação está incluída num novo relatório do Pentágono que foi apresentado ao Congresso no final da noite da última segunda-feira (7/3) Pr6 G5 Pr3 Pr8].</p> <p>[Embora este oficial, um tenente-coronel a serviço da Agência de Inteligência do Departamento da Defesa, tivesse sido admoestado pelos seus atos e proibido de participar de qualquer outro envolvimento com os detentos, ele foi poupado de toda punição adicional, além daquela mera repreensão G8 S1 S2 S4].</p> <p>[O episódio, que está descrito apenas de maneira breve e concisa num sumário do relatório do Pentágono ao qual The New York Times teve acesso, é um dos exemplos da escassez de supervisão e de</p>	<p>4. New Interrogation Rules Set for Detainees in Iraq By ERIC SCHMITT Published: March 10, 2005</p> <p>[After clashing with Afghan rebels at the village of Miam Do one year ago, American soldiers detained the village's entire population for four days, and an officer beat and choked several residents while screening them and trying to identify local militants, according to a new Pentagon report that was given to Congress late Monday night].</p> <p>[Although the officer, an Army lieutenant colonel attached to the Defense Intelligence Agency, was disciplined and suspended from further involvement with detainees, he faced no further action beyond a reprimand].</p> <p>[The episode, described only briefly in a summary of the report reviewed by The New York Times, was one example of how</p>

controle que andou caracterizando a condução dos interrogatórios no Iraque e no Afeganistão G5 G1 S1 S6 Pr5]. [A carência de todo controle é o tema central de um estudo exaustivo que acaba de ser realizado pelo vice-almirante Albert T. Church, o corregedor geral da marinha G7 Pr3 Pr6 Pr2A].

[O relatório constata que os primeiros sinais de alerta de que estavam ocorrendo sérios abusos nos tratamentos dispensados a detentos, não foram objeto da atenção devida por parte do alto-escalão, enquanto as práticas de maus-tratos continuaram a se alastrar S1 Pr3 Pr6]. [Nesta situação, os comandantes de unidades não receberam instruções claras sobre como deveriam proceder, as quais poderiam ter impedido os abusos Pr3].

[Em consequência das conclusões deste estudo, e de outros que foram realizados no ano passado, o supremo comando militar americano no Iraque tomou uma série de medidas que resultaram nas primeiras mudanças importantes em relação aos procedimentos que deveriam ser seguidos durante os interrogatórios Pr3 Pr6]. [Aquela foi a primeira mudança importante a ser introduzida nessas regras no espaço de cerca de um ano S8 Pr8].

[Entre essas medidas, foi determinada uma redução do conjunto das técnicas de interrogatório autorizadas, e acrescentadas novas salvaguardas visando a prevenir os maus-tratos praticados com prisioneiros iraquianos, segundo informaram funcionários do Exército Pr3]. [Os novos procedimentos, que foram aprovados por um oficial do alto-escalão, o general George W. Casey Jr., em 27 de janeiro, não foram revelados publicamente, mas estão descritos no relatório de Albert Church, o qual, de fato, é o resultado de um vasto inquérito sobre as técnicas de

little control was exerted over some conduct of interrogations in Iraq and Afghanistan, the subject of an exhaustive review just completed by Vice Adm. Albert T. Church, the naval inspector general].

[The report finds that early warning signs of serious abuses did not receive enough high-level attention as the abuses unfolded, and that unit commanders did not get clear instructions that might have halted the abuses].

[The findings of this review, the latest in a series of military inquiries conducted in the past year, come as the top American military commander in Iraq has ordered the first major changes to interrogation procedures there in nearly a year, narrowing the set of authorized techniques and adding new safeguards to prevent abuse of Iraqi prisoners, officials said].

[The new procedures approved by the officer, Gen. George W. Casey Jr., on Jan. 27, have not been publicly disclosed, but are described in the Church report, a wide-ranging investigation into interrogation techniques used at military detention centers in Cuba, Afghanistan and Iraq].

<p>interrogatório que foram utilizadas nos centros militares de detenção em Cuba, no Afeganistão e no Iraque S1 Pr3].</p> <p>[Três funcionários do alto-escalão do Departamento da Defesa explicaram nesta quarta-feira (9) que as novas instruções evidenciam a proibição da utilização de cães com focinheiras durante os interrogatórios G7 Pr8]. [Segundo eles, as instruções fornecem orientações específicas para as unidades que atuam no terreno, tais como o período de tempo máximo durante o qual elas podem manter os prisioneiros sob custódia antes de libertá-los ou encaminhá-los para os seus superiores hierárquicos, os quais, então, determinarão as condições de sua detenção Pr3 Pr8].</p> <p>[Além disso, as instruções determinam claramente quais são as responsabilidades dos comandantes nas operações que implicam lidar com detentos Pr3]. [Estes funcionários não especificaram os detalhes dessas mudanças, as quais, ao que tudo indica, estarão no centro do debate durante a audição da Comissão das Forças Armadas do Senado que está agendada para esta quinta-feira (10), e que tem por objetivo analisar as conclusões do relatório preparado por Albert Church Pr3 Pr8]. [Essa será a primeira sessão do Congresso dedicada ao escândalo dos maus-tratos aos prisioneiros desde setembro passado, quando os principais investigadores da corregedoria do Exército apresentaram as suas conclusões, após meses de inquérito S1 Pr3].</p>	<p>[Three senior defense officials said Wednesday that the new procedures clarified the prohibition against the use of muzzled dogs in interrogations, gave specific guidance to field units as to how long they could hold prisoners before releasing them or sending them to higher headquarters for detention, and made clear command responsibilities for detainee operations].</p> <p>[They did not describe the particulars of the changes, which are likely to be a main focus of a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing set for Thursday to review the Church report's findings]. [It will be the first Congressional hearing into the prisoner abuse scandal since last September, when senior Army investigators presented their findings].</p>
<p>5. Em Beirute, multidão exige saída de tropas sírias CS da ONU determinou a retirada das tropas estrangeiras do Líbano Em Beirute Tradução: Danilo Fonseca</p> <p>[Dois dias após o presidente da Síria se recusar a dizer exatamente qual a extensão da prometida retirada das tropas, ele</p>	<p>5. Protests in Beirut Grow as Assad Gives No Date for Pullout By JAD MOUAWAD Published: March 8, 2005</p> <p>[Two days after the president of Syria left vague the extent of a promised troop withdrawal, he clarified his plan somewhat</p>

<p>esclareceu um pouco mais qual é o seu plano nesta segunda-feira (7/3): no final de março, a Síria deslocará os seus soldados no Líbano para mais perto da fronteira Pr8 Pr3 S1]. [Mas ele não declarou publicamente um prazo para retirar as tropas do país S1].</p> <p>[O presidente sírio, Bashar Assad, e o seu aliado libanês, presidente Emile Lahoud, disseram em um comunicado divulgado nesta segunda, após se reunirem em Damasco, que uma retirada dos 14 mil soldados sírios no Líbano terá que esperar pelas próximas negociações com um futuro governo libanês G1 S1 G5].</p> <p>[O anúncio ficou muito aquém das expectativas dos manifestantes no Líbano, assim como das exigências do presidente Bush e dos líderes europeus pela retirada total do aparato militar e de inteligência sírio do Líbano S1 G1].</p> <p>[Em Beirute, dezenas de milhares de pessoas saíram às ruas na segunda-feira, no maior protesto desde a morte de Rafik Hariri, o ex-primeiro-ministro cujo assassinato três semanas atrás desencadeou manifestações semanais lideradas pelos oponentes da presença Síria no Líbano G1 S1]. [Eles repetiram as acusações de que a Síria foi a responsável pelo assassinato G1].</p> <p>[A oposição eclética --composta de políticos cristãos, drusos e muçulmanos sunitas, embora, notavelmente, não conte com a presença de muçulmanos xiitas-- acredita que já marcou pontos preciosos contra a Síria e está ansiosa por usar essa vantagem antes das eleições parlamentares que ocorrerão em maio G1 S1 S4].</p> <p>[O anúncio feito na segunda-feira aumenta a probabilidade de que as tropas sírias ainda estejam no país quando os libaneses</p>	<p>on Monday: by the end of March, Syria will move its soldiers in Lebanon closer to the border]. [But he offered no public timetable to remove any troops from the country].</p> <p>[President Bashar al-Assad and his Lebanese ally, President Émile Lahoud, said in a statement issued Monday after they met in Damascus that a pullout of Syria's 14,000 troops stationed in Lebanon would have to wait for further negotiations with a future Lebanese government].</p> <p>[The announcement fell far short of the expectations of demonstrators in Lebanon as well as demands by President Bush and European leaders for the full withdrawal of the Syrian military and intelligence apparatus from Lebanon].</p> <p>[In Beirut, tens of thousands of people took to the streets on Monday in the biggest protests since the death of Rafik Hariri, the former prime minister whose assassination three weeks ago prompted a series of weekly rallies led by opponents of the Syrian presence here]. [They repeated accusations that Syria was responsible for the killing].</p> <p>[The eclectic opposition - composed of Christian, Druse and Sunni Muslim politicians, although notably lacking in Shiite Muslims - believes that it has already scored precious points against Syria and is eager to press its advantage before parliamentary elections, to be held in May].</p> <p>[The Monday announcement increases the likelihood that Syrian troops will still be in</p>
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<p>forem às urnas G1]. [Mas os manifestantes se sentiram encorajados pela renúncia, na semana passada, do governo pró-sírio do primeiro-ministro Omar Karami, que deixou o cargo frente às manifestações de rua G1 S1]. [A oposição, que acampou na principal praça de Beirute durante três semanas, já está se preparando para outra manifestação na próxima segunda-feira G1 S1].</p>	<p>the country when Lebanese go to the polls]. [But the protesters have become emboldened by the resignation last week of the pro-Syrian government of Prime Minister Omar Karami, who quit in the face of street demonstrations]. [The opposition, which has camped out on Beirut's main square for three weeks, is already gearing up for another rally next Monday].</p>
<p>["Os sírios estão tentando ganhar tempo, e não creio que terão sucesso", afirma Samir Kassir, analista político libanês G1 S1]. ["Isso foi algo obtido pela pressão conjunta das ruas e da comunidade internacional G1]. [É um primeiro passo na direção certa G1 Pr3]. [É por isso que não podemos deixar que a pressão diminua agora" G1 S1].</p>	<p>["The Syrians are playing for time, and I don't think they will succeed," said Samir Kassir, a Lebanese political analyst]. ["This has been obtained by the joint pressure from the street and by the pressure of the international community]. [Still, it's a first step in the right direction]. [That's why we can't let the pressure drop now."]</p>
<p>[Sob um céu azul e límpido, os manifestantes se reuniram ao meio-dia na Praça dos Mártires, no coração da capital libanesa, onde Hariri está sepultado junto com seis guarda-costas que morreram com ele Pr4 G1]. [A multidão gritou: "Fora Síria!", e "Verdade, liberdade e unidade nacional", que se tornou o grito de guerra dos partidários de Hariri e de outros movimentos de oposição G1 S1].</p>	<p>[Under clear blue skies, protesters convened around noon in Martyrs' Square, in the heart of the Lebanese capital, where Mr. Hariri is buried along with six bodyguards who were killed with him]. [The crowd shouted, "Syria out!" and "Truth, liberty and national unity!" which has become the rallying cry for the partisans of Mr. Hariri and other opposition movements].</p>
<p>[Acima da multidão, milhares de bandeiras vermelhas e brancas com o verde do emblema do Líbano, o cedro, eram agitadas em uma das mais poderosas manifestações de unidade nacional que o país já testemunhou desde a sua independência há mais de 60 anos G5 G1 S1 S7].</p>	<p>[Towering above the crowd, thousands of red-and-white flags spotted with the green of Lebanon's emblem, the cedar, waved in one of the most powerful shows of national unity the country has witnessed since its independence more than 60 years ago].</p>
<p>["A grande maioria dos libaneses está em harmonia", diz Nassib Lahoud, legislador oposicionista G1 G5]. ["Queremos a retirada das tropas sírias, queremos a verdade sobre quem ordenou o assassinato de Rafik Hariri, e queremos a renúncia</p>	<p>["The huge majority of Lebanese are in agreement," said Nassib Lahoud, an opposition legislator]. ["We want the withdrawal of the Syrian troops, we want the truth about who ordered the killing of Mr. Rafik Hariri, and we want the</p>

<p>daqueles responsáveis pela segurança no país" G1 Pr4].</p> <p>[Os manifestantes marcharam barulhentos até o local do assassinato de Hariri, em frente aos principais hotéis internacionais da cidade G1 S1 S7].</p> <p>[Quando a manifestação que seguia na frente chegou ao local, a cerca de 1,5 quilômetro, muitos manifestantes ainda saíam da praça em uma caminhada alegre e tumultuada, mas pacífica G1 G4 S1].</p> <p>[Os soldados sírios entraram no Líbano em 1976, um ano após o início da guerra civil no país G1]. [Embora o número de soldados tenha diminuído, após ter alcançado um ápice de 40 mil, a Síria não cumpriu o acordo Taif de 1989, que colocou um fim à guerra e exigiu a retirada dos sírios em dois anos S1 G1]. [Muitos soldados ainda estão estacionados nas montanhas ao redor de Beirute, no norte do país, assim como na região de Bekaa, no leste G1].</p> <p>[Alguns soldados sírios foram vistos levantando acampamento nas imediações de Beirute e se retirando logo após o término da reunião em Damasco S1 G1]. [Dirigindo caminhões e jipes de fabricação russa lotados de bens pessoais e utensílios domésticos, soldados sírios seguiram em comboios para Bekaa, a região que fica entre a cadeia de montanhas do Líbano e a fronteira Síria G1 S1 S7].</p> <p>[Apesar das especulações por aqui de que a Síria começaria a retirada do Líbano em breve, o anúncio feito na segunda-feira ficou bem aquém da exigência manifestada pela Resolução 1559 do Conselho de Segurança da ONU, que pede a retirada imediata de todas as forças estrangeiras do Líbano S1 G1 G6].</p> <p>[O chanceler alemão Gerhard Schröder e o presidente francês Jacques Chirac</p>	<p>resignation of those who are responsible for security in the country."]</p> <p>[Demonstrators then marched raucously to the site of Mr. Hariri's killing, in front of the city's main international hotels]. [By the time the front of the demonstration reached the site, about a mile away, many were still pouring out of the square in a joyous and tumultuous but peaceful procession].</p> <p>[Syrian soldiers entered Lebanon in 1976, a year after the start of the country's civil war]. [While their numbers have been pared down from a high of 40,000, Syria has failed to comply with the Taif agreement of 1989, which ended the war and called for their pullout within two years]. [Many are still stationed in the mountains around Beirut, in the north of the country, as well as the Bekaa region in the east].</p> <p>[Some Syrian soldiers were seen packing up their camps on the outskirts of Beirut and moving out shortly after the meeting in Damascus ended]. [Driving Russian-made trucks and jeeps piled with personal belongings and household goods, convoys of Syrian soldiers wound down into the Bekaa, the region nestled between the Lebanon mountain range and the Syrian border].</p> <p>[Despite speculation here that Syria would start pulling out of Lebanon soon, the announcement on Monday fell short of demands set forth by the United Nations in Security Council Resolution 1559, which calls for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces in Lebanon].</p> <p>[Chancellor Gerhard Schröder of Germany and President Jacques Chirac of France said in a declaration issued Monday that they expected Syria to withdraw its troops</p>
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disseram em uma declaração divulgada na segunda-feira que esperam que a Síria retire as suas tropas e serviços de inteligência do Líbano "completamente e o mais rapidamente possível" G1 G4].

[Uma retirada traz o risco potencial da reabertura das rivalidades sectárias que flagelaram o Líbano no passado G1]. [Isso foi algo que Assad enfatizou durante um raro discurso no parlamento sírio no último sábado G1 Pr4]. [Ele observou que existem centenas de milhares de refugiados palestinos no Líbano e disse que o movimento de resistência libanês -- uma referência ao Hezbollah, o grupo militante xiita rotulado como terrorista por Washington-- tem o direito de manter as suas armas S1 G1 G5]. [Ele advertiu também contra um acordo separado de paz entre Líbano e Israel, que não incluía a Síria G1 G5 S6].

[Convocando os seus próprios simpatizantes para saírem às ruas, o Hezbollah deverá fazer uma manifestação maciça na terça-feira G1 G5]. [O grupo, que conquistou vasto apoio aqui por ajudar a expulsar o exército israelense em 2000, tem se equilibrado entre os seus laços com a Síria e a crescente oposição popular à presença militar Síria G1 G4 S1].

[A marcha da segunda-feira foi a primeira desde o discurso de Assad no sábado, no qual este falou pela primeira vez sobre uma retirada Síria G1 G6 S1 Pr4]. [Mas a fala do líder sírio enfureceu muita gente que achou que Assad desprezou o número de manifestantes S1 G1]. [O que irritou especialmente alguns foi a observação de Assad de que os câmeras que filmaram as manifestações deveriam ter aberto o ângulo das imagens para demonstrar que os manifestantes eram na verdade poucos G1 G4 S1 S7 Pr4].

[Isso gerou slogans criativos durante a passeata de segunda-feira G1 S1]. [Todas as vezes que os manifestantes viam uma

and intelligence services from Lebanon "completely and as quickly as possible."]

[A withdrawal would carry the potential risk of reopening the sectarian rivalries that have plagued Lebanon in the past]. [That was something Mr. Assad emphasized during a rare speech to the Syrian Parliament on Saturday]. [He noted the presence of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and said the Lebanese resistance movement - a reference to Hezbollah, the militant Shiite group labeled terrorist by Washington - had the right to keep its weapons]. [He also warned against a separate peace between Lebanon and Israel that would not include Syria].

[Calling its own supporters to the street, Hezbollah is expected to hold a mass demonstration on Tuesday]. [The group, which has gained wide popular support here for helping to drive out the Israeli Army in 2000, has been straddling the fence between its close ties to Syria and the growing popular opposition to the Syrian military presence].

[The march on Monday was the first since Mr. Assad's address on Saturday, in which he spoke of a Syrian withdrawal for the first time]. [But the Syrian leader's speech angered many who found him derisive of the marchers' numbers]. [What especially rankled some was Mr. Assad's quip that television cameras filming past rallies should have panned out to show that the demonstrators' ranks were actually scarce].

[That led to inventive slogans during the march on Monday]. [Each time demonstrators spotted a television crew, they either shouted, "Zoom out!" or

<p>equipe de televisão, gritavam: "Abram o ângulo", ou "Bashar, não minta G1 S1]. [Você não vê quantos nós somos?" G1]. [Eles debocharam também do presidente do Líbano, aliado incondicional da Síria e adepto da natação, gritando ritmicamente em árabe: "Oh, Lahoud, oh Lahoud, por que você não sai pela fronteira nadando?" G7 G5 G1 S1].</p> <p>[A manifestação da segunda-feira não poderia ter sido sequer imaginada há alguns meses, diz Mona, uma pintora que não quis divulgar o sobrenome por temer represálias G1 S1]. ["A comunidade internacional abandonou o Líbano, deixando o país nas mãos da Síria, a fim de manter a sua coalizão e libertar o Kuwait", diz ela , referindo-se à Guerra do Golfo Pérsico de 1991 G1 G5 S7]. ["Eles tinham petróleo e nós só tínhamos azeite de oliva G1]. [Mas agora estamos pedindo a mesma coisa G1]. [Todos aqui são a favor da independência do Líbano" G1 S1].</p>	<p>"Bashar, don't lie]. [Can't you see how many we are?"] [Another outburst made fun of Lebanon's president, a staunch ally of Syria and an avid swimmer]. [It went, rhythmically in Arabic, "Oh Lahoud, oh Lahoud, why don't you swim out to the border."]</p> <p>[The rally on Monday was one that few had hoped to witness even a few months ago, said Mona, a painter who declined to give her last name for fear of reprisals]. ["The international community abandoned Lebanon to Syria in order to keep its coalition and liberate Kuwait," she said in reference to the Persian Gulf war of 1991]. ["They had oil, and we only had olive oil]. [But we're asking for the same thing now]. [Everyone is here for Lebanon's independence."]</p>
<p>6. EUA devem reduzir nº de presos em Guantánamo Mas o Pentágono teme que possam ser torturados no país de origem Tradução: George El Khouri Andolfato</p> <p>[O Pentágono está buscando a ajuda do Departamento de Estado e de outras agências para seu plano de reduzir em mais da metade a população em seu centro de detenção em Guantánamo, Cuba, em parte com a transferência de centenas de suspeitos de terrorismo para prisões na Arábia Saudita, Afeganistão e Iêmen, segundo altos funcionários do governo S1 G1 G4].</p> <p>[As transferências seriam semelhantes às rendições, ou transferências de prisioneiros para outros países, executadas pela CIA, mas estariam sujeitas a rígida aprovação dentro do governo, e provavelmente enfrentarão oposição da CIA assim como dos departamentos de Estado e Justiça, disseram os funcionários</p>	<p>6. Pentagon Seeks to Transfer More Detainees From Base in Cuba By DOUGLAS JEHL Published: March 11, 2005</p> <p>[The Pentagon is seeking to enlist help from the State Department and other agencies in a plan to cut by more than half the population at its detention facility in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, in part by transferring hundreds of suspected terrorists to prisons in Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan and Yemen, according to senior administration officials].</p> <p>[The transfers would be similar to the renditions, or transfers of captives to other countries, carried out by the Central Intelligence Agency, but are subject to stricter approval within the government, and face potential opposition from the C.I.A. as well as the State and Justice</p>

G1 S1 Pr2].

[Funcionários do governo disseram que tais agências resistiram a transferências anteriores, por preocupação de que a transferência de prisioneiros para governos estrangeiros possa prejudicar a segurança americana ou sujeitar os prisioneiros a maus-tratos G1 G3 G5 S1]. [Um memorando de 5 de fevereiro do secretário de Defesa, Donald H. Rumsfeld, pede por um maior apoio das diversas agências ao plano, começando pelos esforços para realização de uma transferência significativa de prisioneiros para o Afeganistão, disseram os funcionários G1 S1 Pr2 Pr3].

[A proposta faz parte do esforço do Pentágono para reduzir a população de Guantánamo, que atualmente é de cerca de 540 prisioneiros, libertando alguns detidos e transferindo outros para detenção em outros lugares G1 S1]. [A proposta surge no momento em que o governo Bush está estudando o futuro da base naval em Guantánamo como centro de detenção, após decisões judiciais e mudanças na opinião pública terem provocado questionamentos legais e políticos sobre o uso da instalação S1 G1 G5]. [A Casa Branca primeiro abraçou o uso de Guantánamo como local de detenção para suspeitos de terrorismo capturados no Afeganistão, em parte por a base estar além da jurisdição da lei americana G1]. [Mas recentes decisões judiciais determinaram que os prisioneiros detidos lá podem contestar suas detenções em tribunais federais G1 S1].

[De fato, o Pentágono suspendeu nos últimos seis meses o afluxo de novos suspeitos de terrorismo à prisão, segundo funcionários do Departamento de Defesa G1 S1]. [Até janeiro, disse um alto funcionário americano em uma entrevista nesta semana, a maioria dos 540

Departamentos, the officials said].

[Administration officials say those agencies have resisted some previous handovers, out of concern that transferring the prisoners to foreign governments could harm American security or subject the prisoners to mistreatment]. [A Feb. 5 memorandum from Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld calls for broader interagency support for the plan, starting with efforts to work out a significant transfer of prisoners to Afghanistan, the officials said].

[The proposal is part of a Pentagon effort to cut a Guantánamo population that stands at about 540 detainees by releasing some outright and by transferring others for continued detention elsewhere]. [The proposal comes as the Bush administration reviews the future of the naval base at Guantánamo as a detention center, after court decisions and shifts in public opinion have raised legal and political questions about the use of the facility]. [The White House first embraced using Guantánamo as a holding place for terrorism suspects taken in Afghanistan, in part because the base was seen as beyond the jurisdiction of United States law]. [But recent court rulings have held that prisoners there may challenge their detentions in federal court].

[Indeed, the Pentagon has halted, for the last six months, the flow of new terrorism suspects into the prison, Defense Department officials said]. [In January, a senior American official said in an interview that most prisoners at Guantánamo no longer had any intelligence

<p>prisioneiros mantidos em Guantánamo não tinha nenhum valor para a inteligência e não estava mais sendo interrogada regularmente S1 G4].</p> <p>[As transferências propostas representariam uma grande aceleração dos esforços do Pentágono para transferir cerca de 60 prisioneiros de Guantánamo para países estrangeiros S1 S7]. [A população de Guantánamo inclui mais de 100 prisioneiros de cada um destes países, Afeganistão, Arábia Saudita e Iêmen, disse um alto funcionário do governo, e os Estados Unidos poderão ter que fornecer dinheiro e outros apoios logísticos para tornar possível a transferência em grande escala para cada um destes países G1 S1 S7].</p> <p>[Funcionários do Departamento de Defesa disseram que as decisões judiciais adversas contribuíram para sua determinação em reduzir a população em Guantánamo, em parte persuadindo outros países a carregarem parte do fardo de deter os suspeitos de terrorismo G1]. [Segundo a abordagem do governo, o Departamento de Estado é responsável por negociar os acordos nos quais os países concordariam em "deter, investigar e/ou processar" os prisioneiros e os tratarem de forma humana G1 S1].</p> <p>["Nossa principal escolha seria vencer a guerra contra o terrorismo, declarar seu fim e repatriar todos", disse um alto funcionário do Departamento de Defesa em uma entrevista G1]. ["A segunda melhor solução seria trabalhar com os governos de origem dos detidos para que tomassem as medidas necessárias para reduzir a ameaça representada por estes indivíduos S1 G1]."</p> <p>[O funcionário, que falou sob a condição de anonimato, disse que futuras transferências para Guantánamo continuam sendo uma "possibilidade", mas</p>	<p>value and were not being regularly interrogated.</p> <p>[The proposed transfers would represent a major acceleration of Pentagon efforts that have transferred 65 prisoners from Guantánamo to foreign countries]. [The population at Guantánamo includes more than 100 prisoners each from Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, a senior administration official said, and the United States might need to provide money or other logistical support to make possible a large-scale transfer to any of those nations].</p> <p>[Defense Department officials said that the adverse court rulings had contributed to their determination to reduce the population at Guantánamo, in part by persuading other countries to bear some of the burden of detaining terrorism suspects]. [Under the administration's approach, the State Department is responsible for negotiating agreements in which receiving countries agree "to detain, investigate, and/or prosecute" the prisoners and to treat them humanely].</p> <p>["Our top choice would be to win the war on terrorism and declare an end to it and repatriate everybody," a senior Defense Department official said in an interview]. ["The next best solution would be to work with the home governments of the detainees in order to get them to take the necessary steps to mitigate the threat these individuals pose."]</p> <p>[The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that future transfers into Guantánamo remained a "possibility," but made clear that the court decisions and the burdens of detaining prisoners at the American facility had made it seem less attractive to administration policymakers than before].</p>
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ele deixou claro que as decisões judiciais e o fardo de deter prisioneiros na instalação americana a tornou menos atraente para os autores de políticas do governo do que antes G1].

["É justo dizer que o cálculo agora é diferente do que antes, porque o cenário legal mudou e todos estes fatores precisam ser considerados", disse um alto funcionário do Departamento de Defesa em uma entrevista G1 Pr3].

[Além de acertar a transferência de prisioneiros para seus países de origem, tanto para que enfrentem acusações quanto para simplesmente serem mantidos sob detenção, as autoridades também esperam soltar dezenas de prisioneiros cujos casos estão sendo estudados por comissões especiais G1 G3 S1]. [Tais comissões militares compostas por três membros começaram a trabalhar em janeiro e devem determinar quais prisioneiros não representam mais uma ameaça e não têm informação de valor, portanto podendo ser soltos [S1 S6 S7 G1 G5].

[No auge, a população de Guantánamo ultrapassou 750 prisioneiros G1]. [Mas a última vez em que prisioneiros foram transferidos para lá foi em 22 de setembro de 2004, quando um grupo de 10 foi transferido do Afeganistão G1]. [Os funcionários disseram que o Pentágono não tem mais planos para aceitar novos detidos em Guantánamo Pr3]. [Os Estados Unidos já retiraram mais de 200 prisioneiros de Guantánamo, simplesmente soltando a maioria G1 S7]. [Cerca de 60 foram transferidos para a custódia de outros países, incluindo 29 para o Paquistão, cinco para o Marrocos, quatro para a França, sete para a Rússia e quatro para a Arábia Saudita (G1 S7 Pr3).

[Em agosto, um juiz distrital federal

["It's fair to say that the calculus now is different than it was before, because the legal landscape has changed and those are factors that might be considered," a senior Defense Department official said].

[In addition to working to transfer prisoners to their home countries, either to face charges there or simply to be kept in detention, officials also hope to shed dozens of prisoners whose cases are being studied by special review boards]. [Those three-member military boards began working in earnest in January to determine which prisoners are no longer a threat, have no information of value and may be released outright.

[At its peak, the population at Guantánamo exceeded 750 prisoners]. [But the last time prisoners were transferred there was on Sept. 22, 2004, when a group of 10 was transferred from Afghanistan]. [The United States has already dispatched 211 Guantánamo prisoners, releasing the majority of them]. [Sixty-five have been transferred to the custody of other countries, including 29 to Pakistan, 5 to Morocco, 7 to France, 7 to Russia, and 4 to Saudi Arabia.

[In August, a federal district judge ruled that the Geneva Conventions apply to Guantánamo prisoners and that the special military commissions to try war crimes

determinou que a Convenção de Genebra se aplica aos prisioneiros em Guantánamo e que o julgamento de crimes de guerra por comissões militares especiais era inconstitucional G3 G5 G1 S1]. [O governo deverá defender sua posição no caso no próximo mês, em uma apelação de tal decisão G7]. [O governo ainda está contestando algumas decisões adversas, as combatendo em vários tribunais de apelação Pr3].

[Advogados do governo argumentaram com sucesso em instâncias inferiores federais que as leis americanas, incluindo o acesso aos tribunais, não se aplicavam porque Guantánamo fazia parte de Cuba G1]. [Mas em junho passado, a Suprema Corte derrubou o conceito, determinando que a lei americana se aplica em Guantánamo e que os prisioneiros detidos lá podem contestar suas detenções em tribunais federais S1 S4].

[O propósito de tais gastos, disseram funcionários do Departamento de Defesa, é fornecer uma instalação de detenção mais segura e humana para a população carcerária remanescente, que deverá permanecer na instalação pelo futuro próximo G4 G5 G1]. [Cerca de 200 dos atualmente sob custódia em Guantánamo provavelmente permanecerão lá indefinidamente, disseram os funcionários, sob o argumento de que são perigosos demais para serem entregues para outros países ou que provavelmente enfrentarão maus-tratos se forem devolvidos para seus países G1 G5 S1].

[Cada um dos cerca de 540 prisioneiros em Guantánamo já se apresentou perante a comissão militar de três membros, para revisão de sua situação como combatentes inimigos G1]. [Uma análise final foi concluída em 487 casos, com outros 58 aguardando uma análise final pelo secretário da Marinha G1 G7 Pr3]. Dos casos concluídos, todos, exceto 22, foram determinados como devidamente

were unconstitutional]. [The government's appeal of that ruling is scheduled to be heard next month]. [Even as it moves to reduce the population at Guantánamo, the Pentagon has asked Congress for another \$41 million in supplemental financing for construction there, including \$36 million for a new, more modern prison and \$5 million for a new perimeter fence].

[Administration lawyers argued successfully in lower federal courts that United States laws, including access to the courts, did not apply because Guantánamo is part of Cuba]. [But last June, the Supreme Court ruled that United States law applied to Guantánamo and that prisoners there could challenge their detentions in federal courts].

[The purpose, Defense Department officials said, was to provide a secure, humane detention facility for a remnant of the current population who are expected to remain there for the foreseeable future]. [As many as 200 of those now at Guantánamo will most likely remain there indefinitely, the officials said, on grounds that they are too dangerous to be turned over to other nations or would probably face mistreatment if returned to those nations].

[Each of the roughly 540 prisoners at Guantánamo have gone before a three-member military board, to have their status as enemy combatants reviewed]. [A final review has been completed in 487 cases; of those, all but 22 were found to have been properly classified, a status leaving them subject to possible war crimes charges].

<p>declarados como sendo combatentes inimigos, um status que os deixa sujeitos a possíveis acusações de crimes de guerra S1 Pr2].</p> <p>[Diferente do Pentágono, a CIA foi autorizada pelo presidente Bush após os ataques de 11 de setembro a transferir prisioneiros de um país estrangeiro a outro sem a aprovação caso a caso de outros departamentos do governo G1]. [Ex-funcionários da inteligência disseram que a CIA realizou entre 100 e 150 de tais transferências, conhecidas como rendições, desde 11 de setembro G1].</p> <p>[Mas as transferências realizadas pelo Pentágono estão sujeitas a regras mais rígidas, que exigem aprovação de várias agências G1 S1]. [Os funcionários do Pentágono disseram que as transferências não constituem rendições segundo a definição utilizada pelo departamento, porque não se espera que os governos que assumirão a custódia dos prisioneiros cumprirão a vontade dos Estados Unidos S1 G1].</p> <p>[A Casa Branca tem dito publicamente que sua política proíbe a transferência de prisioneiros para outros países se existir a probabilidade de que serão torturados lá, e funcionários do governo disseram que a revisão das várias agências visa em parte manter tal padrão G1 S1 Pr3]. [Mas transferências foram aprovadas pelo Departamento de Estado para países como Arábia Saudita e Paquistão, identificados pelos relatórios de direitos humanos do departamento como países onde é comum o uso de tortura nas prisões G1).]</p> <p>[Funcionários do governo disseram que os diplomatas americanos nestes países são responsáveis pelo monitoramento dos</p>	<p>[Unlike the Pentagon, the C.I.A. was authorized by President Bush after the Sept. 11 attacks to transfer prisoners from one foreign country to another without case-by-case approval from other government departments]. [Former intelligence officials said that the C.I.A. has carried out 100 to 150 such transfers, known as renditions, since Sept. 11].</p> <p>[By contrast, the transfers carried out by the Pentagon are subject to strict rules requiring interagency approval]. [Officials said that the transfers do not constitute renditions under the Pentagon's definition, because the governments that accept the prisoners are not expected to carry out the will of the United States.</p> <p>[Indeed, officials have been concerned that transfer of some detainees could threaten American security because they might escape from foreign prisons or the foreign governments might free them]. [The White House has said its policy prohibits the transfer of prisoners to other nations if it is likely they will be tortured, and administration officials said the interagency review is intended in part to enforce that standard]. [Transfers have been approved by the State Department to countries including Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, identified in the department's own human rights reports as nations where the use of torture in prisons is common].</p> <p>[Administration officials said that American diplomats in those countries were responsible for monitoring agreements to make sure prisoners were not mistreated]. [The senior Defense Department official said that the difficulty of "gaining effective and credible assurances" that prisoners would not be</p>
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<p>acordos para assegurar que os prisioneiros não sofrerão maus-tratos G1 S1 Pr3].</p> <p>[É possível que os presos em Guantánamo, alguns dos quais representados por advogados, possam impetrar petições em tribunais federais para impedir a transferência para um país para o qual não queiram ser enviados S1 Pr3]. [Mas há pouco ou nenhum precedente que sugira como decidirão os tribunais G1 S1].</p> <p>[Em novembro, um advogado de Mamdouh Habib, um prisioneiro que alegou ter sido torturado no Egito antes de ser transferido para Guantánamo, pediu a um tribunal distrital federal americano em Washington para impedir o governo Bush de enviá-lo de volta ao Egito G1]. [Mas antes do tribunal decidir o assunto, ele foi enviado para a Austrália em janeiro e libertado G1 G5 S1].</p>	<p>mistreated had been "a cause of some delay in releasing or transferring some detainees we have at Guantánamo."]</p> <p>[It is possible that Guantánamo inmates could petition a federal court to stop a transfer to a country where they did not want to be sent]. [But there is little if any precedent to suggest how the courts would rule].</p> <p>[In November, a lawyer for Mamdouh Habib, a prisoner who claimed he had been tortured in Egypt before being transferred to Guantánamo, asked a federal district court to stop the Bush administration from returning him to Egypt]. [Before the court ruled, he was sent to Australia in January and freed].</p>
<p>12/03/2005</p> <p>7. Exército detalha escala do abuso em prisão afegã Douglas Jehl Em Washington</p> <p>[Dois prisioneiros afegãos que morreram sob custódia americana no Afeganistão, em dezembro de 2002, foram acorrentados ao teto, chutados e espancados por soldados americanos em ataques contínuos que provocaram suas mortes, segundo relatórios das investigações criminais do Exército que ainda não foram divulgados G1 S1].</p> <p>[Um soldado, Willie V. Brand, foi acusado de homicídio em uma audiência fechada no mês passado no Texas, ligada a uma das mortes, como mostrou outro documento do Exército G1 Pr2]. [Brand, que reconheceu ter atacado um detido</p>	<p>7. Army Details Scale of Abuse of Prisoners in an Afghan Jail By DOUGLAS JEHL</p> <p>Published: March 12, 2005</p> <p>[Two Afghan prisoners who died in American custody in Afghanistan in December 2002 were chained to the ceiling, kicked and beaten by American soldiers in sustained assaults that caused their deaths, according to Army criminal investigative reports that have not yet been made public].</p> <p>One soldier, Pfc. Willie V. Brand, was charged with manslaughter in a closed hearing last month in Texas in connection</p>

<p>chamado Dilawar 37 vezes, foi acusado de tê-lo mutilado e matado ao longo de um período de cinco dias, ao "destruir o tecido da musculatura de suas pernas com repetidos ataques ilegais com faca". G1 S1]</p> <p>[Os ataques contra Dilawar foram tão severos que "mesmo se tivesse sobrevivido, ambas as pernas teriam que ser amputadas", disse o relatório do Exército, citando o parecer do legista G1].</p> <p>[Os relatórios, obtidos pela Human Rights Watch, fornecem os primeiros relatos oficiais dos eventos que provocaram as mortes dos detentos, mulá Habibullah e Dilawar, no Ponto de Controle de Bagram, a cerca de 64 quilômetros ao norte de Cabul G1 G2 G4]. [As mortes ocorreram quase um ano antes dos abusos na prisão de Abu Ghraib, no Iraque G1 S1].</p> <p>[Entre os envolvidos nos homicídios em Bagram estavam membros da Companhia A do 519º Batalhão de Inteligência Militar, do Forte Bragg, Carolina do Norte G1 S1]. [O batalhão seguiu para o Iraque, onde alguns membros estabeleceram uma unidade de interrogatório em Abu Ghraib e foram envolvidos em alguns abusos ocorridos lá G1 S1].</p> <p>[Os relatórios, do Comando de Investigação Criminal do Exército, também deixaram claro que o abuso em Bagram foi além das duas mortes G1]. [Entre os apontados para serem indiciados está o interrogador militar do Exército do 519º Batalhão, que disse ter "colocado seu pênis no rosto" de um detido afegão e depois ter "simulado a penetração anal nele (por cima de suas roupas)". S1 S8 G5]</p> <p>[Os relatórios do Exército citaram "informação crível" de que quatro interrogadores militares atacaram Dilawar e outro prisioneiro afegão com "chutes na virilha e na perna, os empurrando ou</p>	<p>with one of the deaths, another Army document shows]. [Private Brand, who acknowledged striking a detainee named Dilawar 37 times, was accused of having maimed and killed him over a five-day period by "destroying his leg muscle tissue with repeated unlawful knee strikes."]</p> <p>[The attacks on Mr. Dilawar were so severe that "even if he had survived, both legs would have had to be amputated," the Army report said, citing a medical examiner].</p> <p>[The reports, obtained by Human Rights Watch, provide the first official account of events that led to the deaths of the detainees, Mullah Habibullah and Mr. Dilawar, at the Bagram Control Point, about 40 miles north of Kabul]. [The deaths took place nearly a year before the abuses at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq].</p> <p>[Among those implicated in the killings at Bagram were members of Company A of the 519th Military Intelligence Battalion, from Fort Bragg, N.C]. [The battalion went on to Iraq, where some members established the interrogation unit at Abu Ghraib and have been implicated in some abuses there].</p> <p>[The reports, from the Army Criminal Investigation Command, also make clear that the abuse at Bagram went far beyond the two killings]. [Among those recommended for prosecution is an Army military interrogator from the 519th Battalion who is said to have "placed his penis along the face" of one Afghan detainee and later to have "simulated anally sodomizing him (over his clothes)."]</p> <p>[The Army reports cited "credible</p>
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<p>jogando contra paredes/mesa, forçando os detidos a manter posições dolorosas durante entrevistas e forçando a ingestão de água até que não pudessem respirar". G1 Pr4 G8]</p> <p>[Oficiais militares americanos no Afeganistão disseram inicialmente que as mortes de Habibullah, em uma cela isolada em 4 de dezembro de 2002, e Dilawar, em outra cela semelhante seis dias depois, foram por causas naturais G1 Pr4].</p> <p>[O general de exército Daniel K. McNeill, o comandante americano das forças aliadas no Afeganistão na época, negou então que os prisioneiros tinham sido acorrentados ao teto e que as condições em Bagram colocavam em risco a vida dos prisioneiros G1].</p> <p>[Mas após uma investigação de The New York Times, o Exército reconheceu que as mortes foram homicídios G1]. [No outono passado, os investigadores do Exército implicaram 28 soldados e reservistas e recomendaram que enfrentassem acusações criminais, incluindo homicídio culposo G1 S1].</p> <p>[Mas no momento, apenas Brand, um policial militar da 377ª Companhia da Polícia Militar, uma unidade da Reserva do Exército em Cincinnati, e o sargento James P. Boland, da mesma unidade, foram acusados S1 G1].</p> <p>[As acusações contra Boland por agressão e outros crimes foram anunciadas no verão passado, e as acusações contra Brand foram apresentadas nos autos do Exército das audiências de 4 de janeiro e 3 de fevereiro no Forte Bliss, Texas G1 G5 S6].</p> <p>[Os nomes de outros oficiais e soldados implicados pelos investigadores do Exército não vieram à tona anteriormente G1 S1 G4].</p> <p>[Mas entre os mencionados nos novos</p>	<p>information" that four military interrogators assaulted Mr. Dilawar and another Afghan prisoner with "kicks to the groin and leg, shoving or slamming him into walls/table, forcing the detainee to maintain painful, contorted body positions during interview and forcing water into his mouth until he could not breathe."</p> <p>[American military officials in Afghanistan initially said the deaths of Mr. Habibullah, in an isolation cell on Dec. 4, 2002, and Mr. Dilawar, in another such cell six days later, were from natural causes].</p> <p>[Lt. Gen. Daniel K. McNeill, the American commander of allied forces in Afghanistan at the time, denied then that prisoners had been chained to the ceiling or that conditions at Bagram endangered the lives of prisoners].</p> <p>[But after an investigation by The New York Times, the Army acknowledged that the deaths were homicides]. [Last fall, Army investigators implicated 28 soldiers and reservists and recommended that they face criminal charges, including negligent homicide].</p> <p>[But so far only Private Brand, a military policeman from the 377th Military Police Company, an Army Reserve unit based in Cincinnati, and Sgt. James P. Boland, from the same unit, have been charged].</p> <p>[The charges against Sergeant Boland for assault and other crimes were announced last summer, and those against Private Brand are spelled out in Army charge sheets from hearings on Jan. 4 and Feb. 3 in Fort Bliss, Tex.</p> <p>[The names of other officers and soldiers liable to criminal charges had not</p>
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<p>relatórios está a capitã Carolyn A. Wood, a oficial chefe de inteligência militar em Bagram G1]. [Os relatórios concluíram que Wood mentiu para os investigadores ao dizer que o acorrentamento de prisioneiros em posições em pé visavam mantê-los em "posições de segurança" para proteção dos interrogadores S1 Pr2 Pr8]. [Na verdade, disse o relatório, a técnica foi usada para causar dor e para privação de sono G5 S1].</p> <p>[Um relatório do Exército datado de 1º de junho de 2004, sobre a morte de Habibullah, identifica o capitão Christopher Beiring da 377ª Companhia da Polícia Militar como tendo sido "culposamente ineficiente no cumprimento de seus deveres, o que permitiu que vários de seus soldados maltratassem os presos, levando à morte de Habibullah, portanto constituindo homicídio culposo". G1 Pr4]</p> <p>[Wood, que comandou a Companhia A no Afeganistão, posteriormente ajudou a estabelecer o centro de interrogatório em Abu Ghraib G1 Pr3 Pr4]. [Dois relatórios do Departamento de Defesa disseram que a lista de procedimentos de interrogatório que ela estabeleceu lá, que iam além daqueles aprovados pelos comandantes do Exército, podem ter contribuído para os abusos em Abu Ghraib G1].</p> <p>[Esforços anteriores para contatar Wood, Beiring e Boland e descobrir a identidade de seus advogados não foram bem-sucedidos Pr4 Pr3 S1 S4]. [Os acusados foram identificados em outros relatórios do Pentágono e relatos na imprensa sobre os incidentes no Afeganistão; nenhum fez comentários publicamente S1 S7].</p> <p>[O nome do advogado de Brand não apareceu nos autos do Exército, e oficiais militares disseram que nem o soldado e nem seu advogado fariam comentários G1 G3 G5].</p> <p>[John Sifton, um pesquisador para</p>	<p>previously been made public].</p> <p>[But among those mentioned in the new reports is Capt. Carolyn A. Wood, the chief military intelligence officer at Bagram]. [The reports conclude that Captain Wood lied to investigators by saying that shackling prisoners in standing positions was intended to protect interrogators from harm]. [In fact, the report says, the technique was used to inflict pain and sleep deprivation].</p> <p>[An Army report dated June 1, 2004, about Mr. Habibullah's death identifies Capt. Christopher Beiring of the 377th Military Police Company as having been "culpably inefficient in the performance of his duties, which allowed a number of his soldiers to mistreat detainees, ultimately leading to Habibullah's death, thus constituting negligent homicide."]</p> <p>[Captain Wood, who commanded Company A in Afghanistan, later helped to establish the interrogation and debriefing center at Abu Ghraib]. [Two Defense Department reports have said that a list of interrogation procedures she drew up there, which went beyond those approved by Army commanders, may have contributed to abuses at Abu Ghraib].</p> <p>[Past efforts to contact Captain Wood, Captain Beiring and Sergeant Boland, who were mentioned in passing in earlier reports, and to learn the identity of their lawyers, have been unsuccessful]. [All have been named in previous Pentagon reports and news accounts about the incidents in Afghanistan; none have commented publicly].</p> <p>[The name of Private Brand's lawyer did not appear on the Army charge sheet, and military officials said neither the soldier nor the lawyer would likely comment].</p> <p>[John Sifton, a researcher on Afghanistan</p>
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Afeganistão do Human Rights Watch, disse que os documentos apóiam as investigações do grupo que mostram que espancamentos e posições estressantes eram amplamente usados, e que "longe de serem uns poucos casos isolados, o abuso em locais no Afeganistão eram comuns em 2002, a regra mais que a exceção". G1 Pr3]

[S11]

Tradução: George El Khouri Andolfato

for Human Rights Watch, said the documents substantiated the group's own investigations showing that beatings and stress positions were widely used, and that "far from a few isolated cases, abuse at sites in Afghanistan was common in 2002, the rule more than the exception."]

"Human Rights Watch has previously documented, through interviews with former detainees, that scores of other detainees were beaten at Bagram and Kandahar bases from early 2002 on," Mr. Sifton said in an e-mail message.

In his own report, made public this week, Vice Adm. Albert T. Church III cited the deaths of Mr. Habibullah and Mr. Dilawar as examples of abuse that had occurred during interrogations. Admiral Church said his review of the Army investigation had found that the abuse "was unrelated to approved interrogation techniques."

But Admiral Church also said there were indications in both cases "that medical personnel may have attempted to misrepresent the circumstances of the death, possibly in an effort to disguise detainee abuse," and noted that the Army's surgeon general was reviewing "the specific medical handling" of those cases and one other.

The most specific previous description of the cause of deaths of the two men had come from Pentagon officials, who said last fall that both had suffered "blunt force trauma to the legs," and that investigators had determined that they had been beaten by "multiple soldiers" who, for the most part, had used their knees. Pentagon officials said at the time that it was likely that the beatings had been confined to the legs of the detainees so the injuries would be less visible.

Both men had been chained to the ceiling, one at the waist and one by the wrists, although their feet remained on the ground.

	<p>Both men had been captured by Afghan forces and turned over to the American military for interrogation.</p> <p>Mr. Habibullah, a brother of a former Taliban commander, died of a pulmonary embolism apparently caused by blood clots formed in his legs from the beatings, according to the report of June 1, 2004. Mr. Dilawar, who suffered from a heart condition, is described in an Army report dated July 6, 2004, as having died from "blunt force trauma to the lower extremities complicating coronary artery disease."</p>
<p>13/03/2005</p> <p>8. Iraquianos consideram pilhagem de armas uma operação bem orquestrada James Glanz e William J. Broad Em Bagdá (Iraque)</p> <p>[Nas semanas após a queda de Bagdá, em abril de 2003, os saqueadores sistematicamente desmontaram e removeram toneladas de maquinário das instalações de armas mais importantes de Saddam Hussein, incluindo alguns equipamentos de alta precisão capazes de produzir partes de armas nucleares, disse uma autoridade iraquiana na semana passada, durante os primeiros comentários extensos do governo sobre os saques G1 Pr3].</p> <p>[A autoridade iraquiana, o dr. Sami Al Araji, vice-ministro da Indústria, afirmou que aparentemente uma operação altamente organizada visava instalações específicas à procura de equipamentos de valor, alguns dos quais utilizáveis tanto para aplicações civis quanto militares, que eram levados G1 G3 S8].</p> <p>[Araji disse que seu relato se baseia basicamente em observações de funcionários do governo e oficiais que trabalharam nos locais ou moravam perto deles Pr4 G1 S1 G5].</p> <p>["Eles vinham com guindastes e caminhões e limpavam os locais", disse</p>	<p>8. Looting at Weapons Plants Was Systematic, Iraqi Says by James Glanz and William J. Broad Published: March 13, 2005</p> <p>[In the weeks after Baghdad fell in April 2003, looters systematically dismantled and removed tons of machinery from Saddam Hussein's most important weapons installations, including some with high-precision equipment capable of making parts for nuclear arms, a senior Iraqi official said this week in the government's first extensive comments on the looting].</p> <p>[The Iraqi official, Sami al-Araji, the deputy minister of industry, said it appeared that a highly organized operation had pinpointed specific plants in search of valuable equipment, some of which could be used for both military and civilian applications, and carted the machinery</p>

<p>Araji. "Eles sabiam o que estavam fazendo; eles sabiam o que queriam G1 Pr4 G7 Pr3]. [Foi uma pilhagem sofisticada." G1]</p> <p>[Estas instalações foram citadas pelo governo Bush como motivo para invadir o Iraque, mas ficaram praticamente desprotegidas pelas forças da coalizão nos meses caóticos após a invasão G6 G7 S1].</p> <p>[As declarações de Araji ocorreram apenas uma semana depois de uma agência da ONU ter revelado que aproximadamente 90 locais chaves no Iraque tinham sido saqueados ou arrasados após a invasão liderada pelos americanos S1 G4 S7]. [Imagens de satélite analisadas por dois grupos da ONU -a Agência Internacional de Energia Atômica e a Comissão de Monitoramento, Verificação e Inspeção, ou Unmovic- confirmam que alguns dos locais identificados por Araji parecem estar totalmente ou parcialmente despojados, segundo altos funcionários de tais agências Pr4 S1]. [Tais funcionários disseram que não podiam comentar todas as afirmações de Araji, porque estão impedidos de entrar no Iraque desde a invasão G1 Pr4].</p> <p>[Por quase um ano, as duas agências enviaram relatórios regulares para o Conselho de Segurança da ONU detalhando as evidências de desmonte das instalações militares iraquianas e, em alguns casos, a movimentação de equipamento iraquiano para outros países G1]. [Além disso, um relatório divulgado em outubro passado pelo inspetor-chefe de armas dos Estados Unidos no Iraque, Charles A. Duelfer, informou sobre as evidências de saques em locais cruciais G1 S1].</p> <p>[Mas as revelações do ministro iraquiano acrescentaram novas informações sobre os roubos, detalhando o momento, o que foi levado e a aparente perícia das operações G1 S1 Pr2]. [Araji disse que faltavam</p>	<p>away.</p> <p>Dr. Araji said his account was based largely on observations by government employees and officials who either worked at the sites or lived near them.</p> <p>["They came in with the cranes and the lorries, and they depleted the whole sites," Dr. Araji said.] ["They knew what they were doing; they knew what they want].</p> <p>[This was sophisticated looting."]</p> <p>[The threat posed by these types of facilities was cited by the Bush administration as a reason for invading Iraq, but the installations were left largely unguarded by allied forces in the chaotic months after the invasion].</p> <p>Dr. Araji's statements came just a week after a United Nations agency disclosed that approximately 90 important sites in Iraq had been looted or razed in that period]. [Satellite imagery analyzed by two United Nations groups - the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, or Unmovic - confirms that some of the sites identified by Dr. Araji appear to be totally or partly stripped, senior officials at those agencies said]. [Those officials said they could not comment on all of Dr. Araji's assertions, because the groups had been barred from Iraq since the invasion].</p> <p>[For nearly a year, the two agencies have sent regular reports to the United Nations</p>
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equipamentos capazes de produzir partes de mísseis assim como armas químicas, biológicas e nucleares em oito ou dez instalações que faziam parte do inativo programa de armas não-convencionais do Iraque Pr3]. [Tal programa foi o argumento para a invasão liderada pelos Estados Unidos, mas as forças de ocupação não encontraram armas não-convencionais e os inspetores da CIA concluíram que o esforço tinha sido praticamente abandonado após a Guerra do Golfo Pérsico, em 1991 Pr3 Pr8]. [Pr2A]

Araji disse que não tinha evidências do destino do equipamento. Mas seu relato levanta a possibilidade de que maquinário especializado para armas, que a guerra visava neutralizar, foi levado ao mercado negro ou está nas mãos de governos estrangeiros.

"A pilhagem direcionada deste tipo de equipamento tem que ser vista como uma ameaça de proliferação", disse Gary Milhollin, diretor do Projeto Wisconsin para Controle de Armas Nucleares, uma organização sem fins lucrativos que rastreia a disseminação de armas não-convencionais.

Araji disse acreditar que os saqueadores estavam mais interessados em ganhar dinheiro do que produzir armas.

A ONU, preocupada com a possibilidade de que o material possa ser usado para produção de uma bomba clandestina, o tem caçado sem sucesso por todo o Oriente Médio.

Em um caso, os investigadores que reviravam ferros-velhos na Jordânia, em junho passado, encontraram tanques especializados para produtos químicos altamente corrosivos, que foram etiquetados e monitorados como parte do esforço internacional para vigilância do programa de armas do Iraque. Os tanques poderiam ser usados em processos

Security Council detailing evidence of the dismantlement of Iraqi military installations and, in a few cases, the movement of Iraqi gear to other countries]. [In addition, a report issued last October by the chief American arms inspector in Iraq, Charles A. Duelfer, told of evidence of looting at crucial sites].

[The disclosures by the Iraqi ministry, however, added new information about the thefts, detailing the timing, the material taken and the apparent skill shown by the thieves].

American military officials in Baghdad did not respond to repeated requests for comment on the findings. But American officials have said in the past that while they were aware of the importance of some of the installations, there was not enough military personnel to guard all of them during and after the invasion.

[White House officials, apprised of the Iraqi account by The New York Times, said it was already well known that many weapons sites had been looted]. [They had no other comment].

Daily Looting Reports

Many of Iraq's weapons sites are clustered in an area from Baghdad's southern outskirts to roughly the town of Iskandariya, about 30 miles south. Dr. Araji, who like many others at the Industry Ministry kept going to work immediately after the invasion, was able to collect observations of the organized looting from witnesses who went to the ministry in Baghdad each day.

The Industry Ministry also sent teams of engineers to the looted sites in August and September of 2003 as part of an assessment undertaken for the Coalition Provisional Authority, the interim American-led administrative apparatus. By then, virtually all of the most refined equipment was gone,

<p>industriais inofensivos ou na produção de armas químicas.</p> <p>Oficiais militares americanos em Bagdá não responderam aos repetidos pedidos de comentários sobre o assunto. Mas oficiais americanos disseram que no passado, apesar de estarem cientes da importância de algumas das instalações, não havia pessoal militar suficiente para protegê-las todas durante e após a invasão.</p> <p>[Funcionários da Casa Branca, informados sobre o relato iraquiano pelo "The New York Times", disseram que já tinham conhecimento de que muitas instalações de armas tinham sido saqueadas G1]. [Eles não fizeram mais nenhum comentário G1].</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>Muitas das instalações de armas iraquianas estavam aglomeradas em uma área que ia dos arredores de Bagdá até aproximadamente a cidade de Iskandariya, a cerca de 48 quilômetros ao sul. Araji, que como muitos outros no Ministério da Indústria continuaram se dirigindo ao trabalho logo após a invasão, foi capaz de coletar depoimentos de testemunhas, que diariamente vinham até o ministério em Bagdá, sobre os saques organizados.</p> <p>O Ministério da Indústria também enviou equipes de engenheiros até as instalações saqueadas em agosto e setembro de 2003, como parte de um levantamento realizado pela Autoridade Provisória da Coalizão, o aparato administrativo interino liderado pelos americanos. Na época, virtualmente todos os equipamentos mais importantes já tinham sido levados, disse Araji.</p> <p>O auge da pilhagem organizada, estimou Araji, ocorreu ao longo de um período de quatro semanas, de meados de abril até meados de maio de 2003, quando equipes com caminhões e outros equipamentos pesados se deslocaram sistematicamente de um local a outro. Tal operação foi</p>	<p>Dr. Araji said.</p> <p>The peak of the organized looting, Dr. Araji estimates, occurred in four weeks from mid-April to mid-May of 2003 as teams with flatbed trucks and other heavy equipment moved systematically from site to site. That operation was followed by rounds of less discriminating thievery.</p> <p>"The first wave came for the machines," Dr. Araji said. "The second wave, cables and cranes. The third wave came for the bricks."</p> <p>Hajim M. al-Hasani, the minister of industry, referred questions about looting to Dr. Araji, who commented during a lengthy interview conducted in English in his office on Wednesday and a brief phone interview on Friday.</p> <p>Dr. Araji said that if the equipment had left the country, its most likely destination was a neighboring state.</p> <p>David Albright, an authority on nuclear weaponry who is president of the Institute for Science and International Security in Washington, said that Syria and Iran were the countries most likely to be in the market for the kind of equipment that Mr. Hussein purchased, at great cost, when he was secretly trying to build a nuclear weapon in the 1980's.</p> <p>Losses at Enrichment Site</p> <p>As examples of the most important sites that were looted, Dr. Araji cited the Nida Factory, the Badr General Establishment, Al Ameer, Al Radwan, Al Hatteen, Al Qadisiya and Al Qaqa. Al Radwan, for example, was a manufacturing plant for the uranium enrichment program, with enormous machine tools for making highly specialized parts, according to the Wisconsin Project. The Nida Factory was implicated in both the nuclear program and</p>
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seguida por seqüências de roubos menos específicos.

"A primeira onda veio atrás das máquinas", disse Araji. "A segunda onda, cabos e guindastes. A terceira onda veio atrás de tijolos."

Hajim M. Al Hasani, o ministro da Indústria, transferiu as perguntas sobre os saques para Araji, que os comentou durante uma longa entrevista realizada em inglês em seu escritório, na quarta-feira, e em uma breve entrevista por telefone, na sexta-feira.

Araji disse que se o equipamento que foi roubado deixou o país, seu destino mais provável foi um Estado vizinho. David Albright, uma autoridade em armamento nuclear que é presidente do Instituto para Ciência e Segurança Internacional, em Washington, disse que a Síria e o Irã são os países que mais provavelmente estão no mercado para este tipo de equipamento comprado por Saddam, a um alto custo, quando estava secretamente tentando produzir uma arma nuclear nos anos 80.

Como exemplos das instalações mais importantes que foram saqueadas, Araji citou a fábrica Nida, o estabelecimento geral de Badr, Al Ameer, Al Radwan, Al Hatteen, Al Kadisiya e Al Qaqaa. Radwan, por exemplo, era uma instalação do programa para enriquecimento de urânio, com enormes maquinários para produção de peças altamente especializadas, segundo o Projeto Wisconsin. A fábrica Nida esteve envolvida tanto no programa nuclear quanto na produção de mísseis Scud.

Al Qaqaa, com cerca de 1.100 estruturas, produzia poderosos explosivos que poderiam ser usados tanto como ogivas de mísseis convencionais quanto para provocar uma detonação nuclear. No outono passado, autoridades do governo iraquiano alertaram os Estados Unidos e

the manufacture of Scud missiles.

Al Qaqaa, with some 1,100 structures, manufactured powerful explosives that could be used for conventional missile warheads and for setting off a nuclear detonation. Last fall, Iraqi government officials warned the United States and international nuclear inspectors that some 377 tons of those explosives were missing after the invasion. But Al Qaqaa also contained a wide variety of weapons manufacturing machinery, including 800 pieces of chemical equipment.

The kinds of machinery at the various sites included equipment that could be used to make missile parts, chemical weapons or centrifuges essential for enriching uranium for atom bombs. All of that "dual use" equipment also has peaceful applications - for example, a tool to make parts for a nuclear implosion device or for a powerful commercial jet turbine.

Mr. Hussein's rise to power in Iraq culminated in his military building not only deadly missiles but many unconventional arms. After the 1991 gulf war, international inspectors found that Baghdad was close to making an atom bomb and had succeeded in producing thousands of biological and chemical warheads.

Starting in 1991, the United Nations began destroying Iraq's unconventional arms and setting up a vast effort to monitor the country's industrial infrastructure to make sure that Baghdad lived up to its disarmament promises. The International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna, was put in charge of nuclear sites, and Unmovic, based in New York, was given responsibility for chemical and biological plants as well as factories that made rockets and missiles.

A Western diplomat familiar with satellite reconnaissance done by the International Atomic Energy Agency said it confirmed

os inspetores nucleares internacionais que cerca de 377 toneladas de tais explosivos tinham desaparecido após a invasão. Mas Qaqa também continha uma ampla variedade de maquinários de produção, incluindo 800 peças de equipamento químico.

Entre os maquinários nas diversas instalações estavam equipamentos que poderiam ser usados para produção de partes de mísseis, armas químicas ou centrífugas essenciais para o enriquecimento de urânio para bombas atômicas. Todo este equipamento de "uso duplo" também tem aplicações pacíficas - por exemplo, uma ferramenta para produção de partes de um dispositivo de implosão nuclear também serve para a turbina de um jato comercial.

A ascensão de Saddam ao poder no Iraque culminou com suas forças armadas não apenas produzindo mísseis mortais, mas muitas armas não-convencionais. Após a Guerra do Golfo de 1991, inspetores internacionais descobriram que Bagdá estava próxima de produzir uma bomba atômica e que teve sucesso em produzir milhares de ogivas químicas e biológicas.

A partir de 1991, a ONU começou a destruir as armas não-convencionais do Iraque e a estabelecer um vasto esforço para monitorar a infra-estrutura industrial do país para assegurar que Bagdá cumpriria suas promessas de desarmamento. A Agência Internacional de Energia Atômica (Aiea), com sede em Viena (Áustria) ficou encarregada das instalações nucleares, e a Comissão de Monitoramento, Verificação e Inspeção, com sede em Nova York e conhecida como Unmovic, ficou responsável pelas instalações químicas e biológicas, assim como pelas fábricas que produziam foguetes e mísseis.

Um diplomata ocidental familiarizado com o reconhecimento por satélite feito pela

some of the Iraqi findings. For instance, he said, it showed that the Nida Factory had been partly destroyed, with some buildings removed, and some rebuilt. He added that the Badr General Establishment was almost entirely dismantled.

By contrast, he said, the agency's photo analysts found Al Ameer untouched, but only as seen from overhead. "The buildings could be totally empty," he said.

The diplomat added that the atomic energy agency's reconnaissance team found that Al Radwan was "significantly dismantled" and that Al Qadisiya had almost vanished. At the sprawling Hatteen base, he said, "parts are untouched, and parts are 100 percent gone."

Before the invasion, the United Nations was monitoring those kinds of sites. Two senior officials of the monitoring commission said in an interview that their agency's analysis of satellite reconnaissance photos of Iraq showed visible looting and destruction at five of the seven sites that had been cited by Dr. Araji.

The officials cautioned that the agency zeroed in on certain buildings of special interest in its monitoring work on unconventional weapons and that other structures or warehouses at a particular identified site might still be intact.

"You might have a place with 100 buildings but we'd have an interest in only 3 of them," an official said.

Officials at the United Nations monitoring agency said some areas of the sprawling Qaqa installation involved in chemical processing had been wrecked by fire and possible extensive looting. Unknown is the fate of such equipment there like

<p>Aiea disse que ele confirmou alguns dos levantamentos iraquianos. Por exemplo, afirmou, ele mostrou que a fábrica Nida foi danificada, com alguns prédios removidos e alguns reconstruídos. Ele acrescentou que o estabelecimento geral de Badr foi quase 100% desmontado.</p> <p>Por outro lado, ele disse, os analistas de fotos da agência encontraram Al Ameer intocada, mas apenas de acordo com as imagens do alto. "Os prédios podem estar totalmente vazios."</p> <p>O diplomata acrescentou que a equipe de reconhecimento da Aiea encontrou Al Radwan "significativamente desmontada" e Al Kadisiya quase desaparecida. Na ampla base Al Hatteen, ele disse: "Partes estão intocadas e partes desapareceram 100%".</p> <p>Antes da invasão, a ONU monitorava tais instalações. Dois altos funcionários da comissão de monitoramento disseram em uma entrevista que as análises da agência das fotos de reconhecimento por satélite do Iraque confirmaram saques e destruição visíveis em cinco das sete instalações citadas por Araji.</p> <p>Os funcionários alertaram que a agência se concentrou em certos prédios de interesse especial em seu trabalho de monitoramento de armas não-convencionais e que outras estruturas ou depósitos em locais específicos poderiam ainda estar intactos.</p> <p>"Um local pode ter 100 prédios, mas tínhamos interesse em apenas três deles", disse o funcionário.</p> <p>Funcionários da agência de monitoramento da ONU disseram que áreas-chave como a ampla instalação de Al Qaqa, envolvidas no processamento de substâncias químicas, foram destruídas por incêndio ou extensos saques. Ainda não se sabe o destino de equipamentos</p>	<p>separators, heat exchangers, mixers and chemical reactors, all of which can be used in making chemical weapons.</p> <p>The Badr General Establishment, they said, had been systematically razed. "It's fairly significant," one official said of the looting and disappearance of important buildings.</p> <p>The Radwan site has been dismantled, they said, with the destruction quite extensive. And the Qadisiya small arms plant has been razed, they said, as have the buildings the agency monitored at the sprawling Hatteen installation. The two officials said the agency had no information on the condition of the Nida Factory or the Ameer site.</p> <p>No Saudi or Iranian Replies</p> <p>The recent monitoring agency report said Unmovic had asked Iraq's neighbors if they were aware of whether any equipment under agency monitoring had moved in or through their countries. Syrian officials, it said, replied that "no relevant scrap from Iraq had passed through Syria." The agency, the report added, had yet to receive a response from Iran and Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Dr. Hasani, the Iraqi industry minister, said the sites of greatest concern had been part of the Military Industrialization Commission, a department within the ministry until it became a separate entity in the 1990's. The commission, widely known as the M.I.C., was dissolved after the fall of Baghdad, and responsibility for its roughly 40 sites was divided between the ministries of industry and finance, Dr. Hasani said. "We got 11 of them," he said.</p> <p>Dr. Araji, whose tenure with the ministry goes back to the 1980's, is now involved in plans to use the sites as manufacturing centers in what the ministry hopes will be a new free-market economy in Iraq. He said that disappointment at losing such valuable equipment was a prime reason that the ministry was determined to speak frankly</p>
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<p>como separadores, trocadores de calor, misturadores e reatores químicos, todos empregados na produção de armas químicas.</p> <p>O estabelecimento geral de Badr, eles disseram, foi destruído sistematicamente. "É significativo", disse um funcionário sobre a pilhagem e desaparecimento de prédios chaves.</p> <p>A instalação Al Radwan foi desmontada, eles disseram, com uma extensa destruição. E a instalação de armas de pequeno porte de Al Kadisiya foi destruída, afirmaram, assim como os prédios monitorados pela agência na extensa instalação de Al Hatteen. Os dois funcionários disseram que a agência não tinha informação sobre a condição da fábrica Nida ou de Al Ameer.</p> <p>O recente relatório da agência de monitoramento disse que a Unmovic perguntou aos vizinhos do Iraque se tinham conhecimento da presença ou passagem de equipamentos monitorados pela agência em seus países. Autoridades da Síria, ele disse, responderam que "nenhuma sucata relevante do Iraque passou pela Síria". A agência, acrescentou o relatório, ainda não obteve resposta do Irã e da Arábia Saudita.</p> <p>Hasani, o ministro da Indústria do Iraque, disse que as instalações de maior preocupação faziam parte da Comissão de Industrialização Militar, que já foi um departamento do ministério até se transformar em uma entidade separada nos anos 90. A comissão, amplamente conhecida como MIC, foi dissolvida depois da queda de Bagdá, e a responsabilidade sobre as cerca de 40 instalações foi dividida entre os ministérios da Indústria e das Finanças, disse Hasani. "Nós ficamos com 11 delas", afirmou.</p> <p>Araji, cuja atuação no ministério teve</p>	<p>about what had happened.</p> <p>"We talk straight about these matters, because it's a sad thing that this took place in Iraq," Dr. Araji said. "We need anything that could support us here."</p> <p>"When you have good factories that could support that move and that transformation," he said, "it would be good for the economy of the country."</p> <p>In an interview, a senior atomic energy agency official said the agency had used the reconnaissance photos to study roughly 100 sites in Iraq but that the imagery's high cost meant that the inspectors could afford to get updates of individual sites only about once a year.</p> <p>In its most recent report to the United Nations Security Council, in October, the agency said it "continues to be concerned about the widespread and apparently systematic dismantlement that has taken place at sites previously relevant to Iraq's nuclear program."</p> <p>Alarms to Security Council</p> <p>Agency inspectors, in visiting other countries, have discovered tons of industrial scrap, some radioactively contaminated, from Iraq, the report noted. It added, however, that the agency had been unable to track down any of the high-quality, dual-use equipment or materials.</p> <p>"The disappearance of such equipment," the report emphasized, "may be of proliferation significance."</p> <p>The monitoring commission has filed</p>
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início nos anos 80, agora está envolvido nos planos para uso das instalações como centros de manufatura, naquela que o ministério espera que se tornará uma nova economia de livre mercado no Iraque. Ele disse que a decepção com a perda de equipamentos valiosos foi um dos principais motivos para o ministério ter decidido falar francamente sobre o que aconteceu. "Nós falamos francamente sobre estes assuntos, porque é triste que isto tenha ocorrido no Iraque", disse Araji. "Nós precisamos de tudo que possa nos sustentar aqui."

"Quando você possui boas fábricas que podem apoiar tal mudança e transformação", afirmou, "é bom para a economia do país".

Em uma entrevista, um alto funcionário da Aiea disse que a agência costumava usar as fotos de reconhecimento para estudar cerca de cem instalações no Iraque, mas que o alto custo das imagens fez com que os inspetores só pudessem arcar com atualizações anuais de instalações específicas.

Em seu mais recente relatório para o Conselho de Segurança da ONU, em outubro, a Aiea disse que "continua preocupada com o desmonte amplo e aparentemente sistemático ocorrido em instalações antes relevantes para o programa nuclear do Iraque".

Os inspetores da agência, na visita a outros países, descobriram toneladas de sucata industrial, algumas contaminadas radioativamente, que foram trazidas do Iraque, notou o relatório. Mas ele acrescentou que a agência foi incapaz de rastrear qualquer equipamento de alta qualidade, de duplo uso, ou materiais.

"O desaparecimento de tal equipamento", destacou o relatório, "pode ser relevante para proliferação".

regular reports to the Security Council since raising alarms last May about looting in Iraq, the dismantlement of important weapons installations and the export of dangerous materials to foreign states.

Officials of the commission and the atomic energy agency have repeatedly called on the Iraqi government to report on what it knows of the fate of the thousands of pieces of monitored equipment and stockpiles of monitored chemicals and materials.

Last fall, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, put public pressure on the interim Iraqi government to start the process of accounting for nuclear-related materials still ostensibly under the agency's supervision. Iraq is obliged, he wrote to the president of the Security Council on Oct. 1, to declare semiannually changes that have occurred or are foreseen.

In interviews, officials of the monitoring commission and the atomic energy agency said the two agencies had heard nothing from Baghdad - with one notable exception. On Oct. 10, the Iraqi Ministry of Science and Technology wrote to the atomic agency to say a stockpile of high explosives at Al Qaqaa had been lost because of "theft and looting."

During the American presidential election last fall, news of that letter ignited a political firestorm. Privately, officials of the monitoring commission and the atomic energy agency have speculated on whether the political uproar made Baghdad reluctant to disclose more details of looting.

James Glanz reported from Baghdad for this article, and William J. Broad from New York. David E. Sanger contributed reporting from Washington.

A comissão da ONU tem apresentado regularmente relatórios ao Conselho de Segurança desde maio passado, provocando alarme sobre os saques no Iraque, o desmonte de instalações-chaves de armas e a exportação de materiais perigosos para outros países.

Funcionários da comissão e da Aiea têm pedido repetidamente ao governo iraquiano que informe sobre o que sabe a respeito do destino de milhares de peças de equipamento monitorado e estoques de materiais e substâncias químicas monitoradas.

No outono passado, o dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, o diretor geral da Aiea, colocou pressão pública sobre o governo interino iraquiano para que começasse o processo de prestação de contas de materiais nucleares ainda ostensivamente sob supervisão da Aiea. O Iraque está obrigado, ele escreveu ao presidente do Conselho de Segurança em 1º de outubro, a declarar duas vezes ao ano mudanças que ocorreram ou que estão previstas.

Em entrevistas, funcionários da comissão de monitoramento e da Aiea disseram que as duas agências não ouviram nada de Bagdá -com uma notável exceção. Em 10 de outubro, o Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia do Iraque escreveu para a agência atômica para dizer que um estoque de altos explosivos em Al Qaqa tinha desaparecido por "roubo e saque".

Durante a eleição presidencial do outono passado, a notícia de tal carta provocou uma tempestade política. Privatamente, os funcionários da comissão de monitoramento e da Aiea especularam se a agitação política deixou Bagdá relutante em revelar mais detalhes sobre os saques.

(James Glanz, em Bagdá; William J. Broad, em Nova York. David E. Sanger contribuiu com reportagem em Washington.)

<p>Tradução: George El Khouri Andolfato</p>	
<p>15/03/2005</p> <p>9. Bush usa o Irã para alterar o Tratado de Não-Proliferação de Armas Nucleares</p> <p>Meta é impedir que outros países produzam combustível atômico</p> <p>David E. Sanger em Washington</p> <p>[Por trás da recente mudança do presidente Bush na forma de lidar com o programa nuclear do Irã, está uma meta menos visível: essencialmente reescrever o TNP (Tratado de Não-Proliferação de Armas Nucleares), principal acordo que rege a disseminação de tecnologia nuclear, sem de fato renegociá-la G1 S1 Pr3].</p> <p>[Em suas declarações públicas e briefings nos últimos dias, os assessores de Bush reconheceram que o Irã parece ter o direito --ao menos no papel-- de enriquecer urânio para produzir energia elétrica G1 G2 Pr4]. [Mas Bush conseguiu convencer seus relutantes aliados europeus de que o único resultado aceitável em suas negociações com o Irã é que este desista de tal direito G1].</p> <p>[No que representa uma reinterpretação do TNP, Bush agora argumenta que há uma nova classe de países aos quais simplesmente não pode ser confiada a tecnologia para produção de material nuclear, mesmo que o tratado não faça tal distinção G1 Pr4].</p> <p>[Até o momento, o governo não declarou publicamente que sua principal meta em relação ao Irã é rever um tratado que remonta o governo Eisenhower, um inspirado em grande parte pelos Estados Unidos sob a bandeira da Guerra Fria de "Átomos para a Paz" G1 Pr2].</p> <p>[Declarar publicamente que o Irã é um exemplo do esforço de Bush, disse um alto</p>	<p>NEWS ANALYSIS</p> <p>9. Bush Seeks to Ban Some Nations From All Nuclear Technology By DAVID E. SANGER</p> <p>Published: March 15, 2005</p> <p>[Behind President Bush's recent shift in dealing with Iran's nuclear program lies a less visible goal: to rewrite, in effect, the main treaty governing the spread of nuclear technology, without actually renegotiating it].</p> <p>[In their public statements and background briefings in recent days, Mr. Bush's aides have acknowledged that Iran appears to have the right - on paper, at least - to enrich uranium to produce electric power]. [But Mr. Bush has managed to convince his reluctant European allies that the only acceptable outcome of their negotiations with Iran is that it must give up that right].</p> <p>[In what amounts to a reinterpretation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Mr. Bush now argues that there is a new class of nations that simply cannot be trusted with the technology to produce nuclear material even if the treaty itself makes no such distinction].</p> <p>[So far the administration has not declared publicly that its larger goal beyond Iran is to remake a treaty whose intellectual roots date back to the Eisenhower administration, under the cold war banner of "Atoms for Peace."]</p> <p>[To state publicly that Iran is really a test case of Mr. Bush's broader effort, one senior administration official said, "would complicate what's already a pretty messy negotiation."]</p> <p>[But just three days before the White House</p>

<p>funcionário do governo, "complicaria o que já é uma negociação bem difícil" G1 G4 S1].</p> <p>[Mas apenas três dias antes de a Casa Branca ter anunciado sua nova abordagem em relação ao Irã --na qual permitiu que a Europa oferecesse mais incentivos em troca de um acordo para pedir à ONU sanções caso o Irã se recuse a abrir mão de sua capacidade de produzir material nuclear-- Bush emitiu uma declaração que deixou pouca dúvida sobre o caminho que está seguindo G1 Pr4 S1].</p> <p>[A declaração foi anunciada pela Casa Branca como uma comemoração de rotina do 35º aniversário do tratado, e um prelúdio do encontro em maio, em Nova York, para considerar seu futuro G1]. [Ela nunca mencionou o Irã nominalmente G1].</p> <p>[Mas após celebrar as conquistas passadas do tratado, ao limitar a disseminação de armas nucleares, Bush prosseguiu dizendo: "Nós não podemos permitir que Estados inamistosos que violam seus compromissos e desafiam a comunidade internacional minem o papel fundamental do TNP de fortalecer a segurança internacional". G1 S1 Pr3 Pr4]</p> <p>["Portanto, nós devemos fechar as brechas que permitem que Estados produzam materiais nucleares que possam ser usados para construir bombas sob a cobertura de programas nucleares civis." G1]</p> <p>[No último domingo (13/03), seu novo conselheiro de segurança nacional, Stephen Hadley, deu o passo seguinte, deixando clara a ligação com a atual crise com o Irã G1].</p> <p>[Sim, ele disse na CNN, os iranianos alegam que seu projeto nuclear é inteiramente para fins pacíficos G1]. [Ele citou que não há nenhuma nova evidência de um projeto secreto iraniano para construção de uma bomba, apesar de ser exatamente o que a CIA e autoridades</p>	<p>announced its new approach to Iran - in which it allowed Europe to offer broader incentives in return for an agreement to ask the United Nations for sanctions if Iran refuses to give up the ability to make nuclear material - Mr. Bush issued a statement that left little doubt about where he was headed].</p> <p>[The statement was advertised by the White House as a routine commemoration of the treaty's 35th anniversary, and a prelude to a meeting in May in New York to consider its future]. [It never mentioned Iran by name].</p> <p>[But after lauding the past accomplishments of the treaty, also known as the N.P.T., in limiting the spread of nuclear arms, Mr. Bush went on to say, "We cannot allow rogue states that violate their commitments and defy the international community to undermine the N.P.T.'s fundamental role in strengthening international security].</p> <p>["We must therefore close the loopholes that allow states to produce nuclear materials that can be used to build bombs under the cover of civilian nuclear programs."]</p> <p>[On Sunday, his new national security adviser, Stephen J. Hadley, took the next step, making clear the connection to the current crisis with Iran]. [Yes, he said on CNN, the Iranians say their nuclear work is entirely for peaceful purposes]. He cited no new evidence of a secret Iranian project to build a bomb, though that is what the Central Intelligence Agency and officials like Mr. Hadley insist is happening]. [(Inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency say they join in the suspicion, but have no compelling</p>
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<p>como Hadley insistem que está acontecendo G1 Pr4 G4]. [(Os inspetores da Agência Internacional de Energia Atômica dizem que também suspeitam, mas que não há evidências significativas.) G1 G3]</p> <p>[Mas Hadley enfatizou que os líderes do Irã "escondem muito bem seus segredos" G1 Pr4]. [Eles esconderam grande parte de sua atividade de enriquecimento dos inspetores internacionais por 18 anos, depois insistiram que não era para armas, ele disse G1].</p> <p>[Ele acrescentou que isto "levanta sérias suspeitas" sobre a verdadeira intenção do Irã G1]. [Agora, ele disse, os europeus reconheceram que "a melhor garantia é eles abandonarem permanentemente suas instalações de enriquecimento" G1 S1].</p> <p>[Bush poderia ter requisitado uma renegociação do tratado G1 Pr4]. [Mas em entrevistas, funcionários do governo disseram que eles não têm tempo nem paciência para tal processo G1 Pr2]. [Até todos os 189 signatários chegarem a um acordo, disse um funcionário que deixou recentemente a Casa Branca, "os iranianos parecerão os norte-coreanos, acenando suas bombas". G1 S1]</p> <p>"Nós não podemos correr o risco de cometer tal erro novamente", continuou o funcionário G1 Pr3]. [(A Coréia do Norte declarou que não mais faz parte do tratado, apesar de tê-lo assinado G1]. [A Índia e o Paquistão nunca o assinaram.) G1 Pr3]</p> <p>[Após uma visita a Teerã na semana passada para uma conferência patrocinada pelo governo iraniano para explicar suas ambições nucleares, George Perkovich, um especialista nuclear do Fundo Carnegie para a Paz Internacional, em Washington, disse que concluiu que Bush tem o instinto certo mas pode estar empregando a abordagem errada G1 S1 Pr4].</p>	<p>evidence.))]</p> <p>[But Mr. Hadley emphasized that Iran's leaders "keep their secrets very well."] [They hid much of their enrichment activity from international inspectors for 18 years, then insisted that it was not really for weapons, he said].</p> <p>[He said that "raises serious suspicions" about Iran's true intent]. [Now, he said, the Europeans have come around to the view that "the best guarantee is for them to permanently abandon their enrichment facilities."]</p> <p>[Mr. Bush could have called for renegotiating the treaty]. [But in background interviews, administration officials say they have neither the time nor the patience for that process]. [By the time all 189 signers come to an agreement, noted one official who left the White House recently: "The Iranians will look like the North Koreans, waving their bombs around]. [We can't afford to make that mistake again."] [(North Korea has declared it is no longer a party to the treaty, though it signed it]. [Israel, India and Pakistan never signed it.)</p> <p>[After a visit to Tehran last week for a conference that Iran sponsored to explain its nuclear ambitions, George Perkovich, a nuclear expert at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, said he had concluded that Mr. Bush had the right instinct, but might not be taking the right approach].</p> <p>["The Iranians have decided to go on the offensive and simply assert their right, even</p>
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["Os iranianos decidiram ir para a ofensiva e simplesmente reivindicar seu direito, mesmo se o tratado não diz explicitamente que eles têm o direito de enriquecer seu próprio urânio", disse Perkovich nesta segunda-feira (14) G1G8 Pr3]. [A posição manifestada pelos negociadores nucleares iranianos, ele disse, se resume a "não estamos escondendo, não estamos embaraçados com isto e ninguém nos privará de tal direito". G1 S1]

[Os líderes do Irã ainda estão testando os europeus, acreditando que no final a Europa decidirá correr o risco de deixar o Irã produzir seu próprio combustível nuclear em vez de se envolver em um confronto, disse Perkovich G1 Pr4].

[No coração da preocupação de Bush está uma falha fundamental no tratado G1]. [Enquanto os países permitirem inspeções e declararem suas instalações e trabalhos nucleares, eles obtêm o selo de aprovação a Agência Internacional de Energia Atômica (Aiea) e, frequentemente, auxílio técnico G1].

[Mas não há nada que impeça um país, assim que aprenda como enriquecer urânio ou a reprocessar bastões de combustível nuclear gastos, de se retirar do tratado e buscar a produção acelerada de uma bomba G1 S1]. [A Coreia do Norte fez exatamente isto dois anos atrás, e a CIA agora estima que o país produziu combustível suficiente para seis ou oito armas nucleares G1 Pr3 G7].

[Apesar de Bush e de o diretor geral da Aiea, Mohamed ElBaradei, terem diferentes propostas para lidar com o problema, eles concordam que países nucleares estabelecidos devem fornecer combustível para os países que necessitam dele G1 Pr4].

[Apesar de isto ajudar a assegurar que nenhum país possa produzir secretamente combustível para bombas, países menores dizem que não deveriam ser dependentes

if the treaty doesn't explicitly say that they have a right to enrich their own uranium," he said Monday]. [The view expressed by Iran's nuclear negotiators, he said, amounted to "We're not hiding it, we're not embarrassed by it, and no one is going to take our right away."]

[Iran's leaders are still testing the Europeans, believing that in the end, Europe will decide to take the risk of letting Iran manufacture its own nuclear fuel rather than engage in a confrontation, Mr. Perkovich said].

[At the heart of Mr. Bush's concern is a fundamental flaw in the treaty]. [As long as nations allow inspections and declare their facilities and nuclear work, they get the atomic agency's seal of approval and, often, technical aid]. [But there is nothing to prevent a country, once it has learned how to enrich uranium or reprocess spent nuclear fuel rods, from withdrawing from the treaty and moving full-bore toward a bomb]. [North Korea did exactly that two years ago, and now says it reprocessed a huge cache of spent nuclear fuel to make it suitable for weapons. [While American intelligence estimates vary, the consensus appears to be that that is enough to produce six or eight nuclear weapons].

[While Mr. Bush and the director general of the I.A.E.A., Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, have different proposals to deal with the problem, they agree that established nuclear nations should supply fuel to countries that need it].

[While this would help ensure that no nation could secretly produce bomb-grade fuel, smaller countries say they should not be dependent on the West or international consortiums for a crucial source of energy].

[A little more than a year ago, after the arrest of A. Q. Khan, the Pakistani nuclear

<p>do Ocidente ou de consórcios internacionais em uma importante fonte de energia G1 G5 S1].</p> <p>[Há pouco mais de um ano, após a prisão de A.Q. Khan --o engenheiro nuclear paquistanês que ajudou a armar o Irã, a Coreia do Norte e a Líbia-- Bush anunciou uma proposta: no futuro, o mundo não permitirá que países produzam combustível nuclear G1 Pr4].</p> <p>[Ele isentou os países que já o produzem -- os Estados Unidos, a maioria dos países europeus e o Japão, entre outros G1 S1]. [Até agora, Bush tem feito pouco para transformar tal proposta em uma medida legal e até o momento ele obteve quase nenhum apoio G1].</p> <p>[Mas o relógio nuclear está correndo, e alguns dos assessores de Bush temem que o Irã está seguindo pelo mesmo caminho que a Coreia do Norte nos anos 90 -- arrastando as negociações enquanto seus cientistas e engenheiros obtêm a perícia que necessitam, deixando aberta a possibilidade de uma retirada do tratado no futuro G1 S1 Pr4].</p> <p>[Alguns membros da CIA acreditam que há na verdade dois projetos nucleares em andamento no Irã, um público, que é visitado pelos inspetores, e outro paralelo, secreto, nas reservas militares do país G1 Pr2].</p> <p>[Os iranianos negam isto, mas admitem que construíram imensos túneis em alguns locais chaves e enterraram outras instalações G1]. [Perkovich disse que quando foi perguntado às autoridades iranianas sobre isto na conferência, elas responderam com uma pergunta: "Se você achasse que há possibilidade dos americanos bombardearem você, você também não enterraria estas coisas?" G1 Pr4]</p> <p>Tradução: George El Khouri Andolfato</p>	<p>engineer who helped arm Iran, North Korea and Libya, Mr. Bush announced a proposal: in the future, the world will not allow countries to manufacture nuclear fuel].</p> <p>[He exempted any nation already producing it - meaning the United States, many European nations and Japan, among others]. [So far, he has done little to turn that proposal into legal language, and so far he has garnered almost no support].</p> <p>[But the nuclear clock is ticking, and some of Mr. Bush's aides fear that Iran is heading the same way as North Korea did in the 1990's - playing out the negotiations while its scientists and engineers pick up skills, leaving open a withdrawal from the treaty].</p> <p>[Alternatively, some in the C.I.A. believe that there are really two nuclear projects under way in Iran: a public one that inspectors visit, and a parallel, secret one on the country's military reservations].</p> <p>[The Iranians deny that, but admit they have built huge tunnels at some crucial sites and buried other facilities altogether]. [Mr. Perkovich said that when Iranian officials were asked about that at the conference, they answered, "If you thought the Americans were going to bomb you, wouldn't you bury this stuff, too?"]</p>
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16/03/2005

10. Número de presos assassinados no Iraque e Afeganistão é maior do que EUA admitiram

**Pentágono confirma a morte de vários prisioneiros sob sua tutela
Douglas Jehl* e Eric Schmitt
Em Washington**

[Segundo autoridades militares norte-americanas, pelo menos 26 prisioneiros sob custódia dos Estados Unidos morreram no Iraque e no Afeganistão desde 2002, em episódios que investigadores do exército e da marinha concluíram ou suspeitam ter sido atos homicidas criminosos G1 G6].

[O número de casos confirmados ou suspeitos é bem maior do que qualquer outro relatado previamente pelas forças armadas G1 S1]. [Um relatório do Pentágono enviado ao Congresso na semana passada menciona apenas seis mortes de prisioneiros causadas por abuso, mas essa contagem parcial se limitava àquilo que o autor do documento, vice-almirante Albert T. Church 3º, da marinha, chamou de "casos de abuso fechados e comprovados" até setembro do ano passado G1 S1].

[O novo número foi fornecido por exército e marinha nesta semana, depois de repetidas solicitações G1 Pr2]. [Em 18 casos examinados pelas duas forças, os investigadores encerraram os inquéritos e os enviaram para outras agências a fim de que fossem tomadas medidas judiciais G1 G8 S7 Pr2]. [Oito casos ainda estão sob investigação G1 Pr2 Pr3].

[Apenas uma dessas mortes ocorreu na prisão Abu Ghraib, no Iraque, dizem as autoridades, em uma demonstração de como os abusos se estenderam para muito além das paredes daquela penitenciária G1 G7]. [Isso contradiz as afirmações

10. U.S. Military Says 26 Inmate Deaths

May Be Homicide

By [DOUGLAS JEHL](#) and [ERIC SCHMITT](#)

Published: March 16, 2005

WASHINGTON, March 15 – [At least 26 prisoners have died in American custody in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2002 in what Army and Navy investigators have concluded or suspect were acts of criminal homicide, according to military officials].

[The number of confirmed or suspected cases is much higher than any accounting the military has previously reported]. [A Pentagon report sent to Congress last week cited only six prisoner deaths caused by abuse, but that partial tally was limited to what the author, Vice Adm. Albert T. Church III of the Navy, called "closed, substantiated abuse cases" as of last September].

[The new figure of 26 was provided by the Army and Navy this week after repeated inquiries]. [In 18 cases reviewed by the Army and Navy, investigators have now closed their inquiries and have recommended them for prosecution or referred them to other agencies for action, Army and Navy officials said]. [Eight cases are still under investigation but are listed by the Army as confirmed or suspected criminal homicides, the officials said].

[Only one of the deaths occurred at the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq, officials said, showing how broadly the most violent abuses extended beyond those prison walls and contradicting early impressions that the wrongdoing was confined to a handful of members of the military police on the prison's night shift].

<p>insistentes do governo Bush de que as irregularidades se restringiram a um punhado de militares pervertidos que trabalhavam na prisão no turno da noite G7 S1 S7 Pr8].</p> <p>[Entre os casos há pelo menos quatro envolvendo funcionários da CIA que estão sendo revistos pelo Departamento de Justiça para possível inquérito criminal G1]. [Entre eles está um assassinato ocorrido no Afeganistão em junho de 2003, pelo qual David Passaro, contratado pela CIA para prestação de serviços, está agora enfrentando julgamento em um tribunal federal na Carolina do Norte G1 G4 S1].</p> <p>[Grupos de direitos humanos expressaram indignação quanto ao número de homicídios e voltaram a pedir um inquérito, nos moldes daqueles relativos ao 11 de setembro, referente às operações de detenção e aos abusos praticados no Iraque e no Afeganistão G1 S1 G6].</p> <p>["Para mim esse número é impressionante", afirma James D. Ross, conselheiro da organização Human Rights Watch, com sede em Nova York G1 G6]. ["Isso apenas reflete um fracasso geral quando se trata de levar a sério os abusos ocorridos" G1].</p> <p>[Autoridades do Pentágono e do exército refutaram a acusação G1]. [Lawrence Di Rita, porta-voz do Pentágono, disse que não sabia que o Departamento de Defesa já admitira publicamente que, entre os casos de mortes de prisioneiros no Iraque e no Afeganistão, alguns se referiam a assassinatos G1 G7]. [Mas ele insistiu em dizer que as autoridades militares estão investigando minuciosamente cada caso G1 S1 G7].</p> <p>["Não vi os números coletados da forma como vocês os descrevem, mas obviamente um homicídio já é demais", afirmou Di Rita, observando que as forças</p>	<p>[Among the cases are at least four involving Central Intelligence Agency employees that are being reviewed by the Justice Department for possible prosecution]. [They include a killing in Afghanistan in June 2003 for which David Passaro, a contract worker for the C.I.A., is now facing trial in federal court in North Carolina].</p> <p>[Human rights groups expressed dismay at the number of criminal homicides and renewed their call for a Sept. 11-style inquiry into detention operations and abuse in Iraq and Afghanistan].</p> <p>["This number to me is quite astounding," said James D. Ross, senior legal adviser for Human Rights Watch in New York]. ["This just reflects an overall failure to take seriously the abuses that have occurred."]</p> <p>[Pentagon and Army officials rebutted that accusation]. [Lawrence Di Rita, the chief Pentagon spokesman, said that he was not aware that the Defense Department had previously accounted publicly for criminal homicides among the detainee deaths in Afghanistan and Iraq, but insisted that military authorities were vigorously pursuing each case].</p> <p>["I have not seen the numbers collected in the way you described them, but obviously one criminal homicide is one too many," said Mr. Di Rita, who noted that American forces had held more than 50,000 detainees in Iraq and Afghanistan over the past three years].</p> <p>[Army officials said the killings took place both inside and outside detention areas, including at the point of capture in often violent battlefield conditions].</p>
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norte-americanas lidaram com mais de 50 mil detentos no Iraque e no Afeganistão nos últimos três anos G1 Pr4 S1].

[Oficiais do exército disseram que os assassinatos ocorreram dentro e fora das áreas de detenção, incluindo as áreas de captura, em condições que às vezes eram de violento combate G1].

["O exército investigará cada morte de preso ocorrida tanto dentro quanto fora dos centros de detenção", garante o coronel Joseph Curtin, um alto porta-voz do exército G1].

["Resumindo, o abuso de detentos não é tolerado, e o exército responsabilizará soldados G1 S1]. {Estamos agindo para indiciar os suspeitos de cometer abuso e, ao mesmo tempo, temos tomado medidas para treinar os soldados de forma a evitar situações como essas no futuro" G1 S1].

[No seu relatório da semana passada, Church concluiu que o abuso de prisioneiros no Iraque e no Afeganistão foi basicamente o resultado da quebra da disciplina, e não de políticas deficientes ou ordens equivocadas dos comandantes ou das autoridades do Pentágono G1 S1].

[Mas Church adverte que as suas conclusões se basearam principalmente nas informações disponíveis até 30 de setembro de 2004 G1 G7 G8 S1]. ["Se informações adicionais se tornarem disponíveis, as nossas conclusões precisarão ser avaliadas à luz de tais dados" G1].

[Além dos assassinatos, 11 casos adicionais envolvendo mortes de prisioneiros nas mãos de tropas norte-americanas estão catalogados como homicídios justificados que não deverão ser objeto de processo criminal G1 S1 S7]. [Esses casos incluem as mortes provocadas por soldados norte-americanos ao reprimirem rebeliões de prisioneiros no

"The Army will investigate every detainee death both inside and outside detention facilities," said Col. Joseph Curtin, a senior Army spokesman].

["Simply put, detainee abuse is not tolerated, and the Army will hold soldiers accountable]. [We are taking action to prosecute those suspected of abuse while taking steps now to train soldiers how to avoid such situations in the future."]

[In his report last week, Admiral Church concluded that the abuse of prisoners in Iraq and Afghanistan had been the result primarily of a breakdown of discipline, not flawed policies or misguided direction from commanders or Pentagon officials].

[But he cautioned that his conclusions were "based primarily on the information available to us as of Sept. 30, 2004," and added, "Should additional information become available, our conclusions would have to be considered in light of that information."]

[In addition to the criminal homicides, 11 cases involving prisoner deaths at the hands of American troops are now listed as justifiable homicides that should not be prosecuted, Army officials said]. [Those cases included killings caused by soldiers in suppressing prisoner riots in Iraq, they said]. [Other prisoners have died in captivity of natural causes, the military has found].

[An accounting by The New York Times in May 2004, based on reports from military officials and a review of Army documents, identified 16 cases of confirmed or suspected homicide involving prisoners in American custody in Iraq and Afghanistan]. [At that time, however, just five were listed as confirmed homicides,

<p>Iraque G1 G5 S7]. [Outros prisioneiros morreram em cativeiro de causas naturais, afirmam os militares G1 S1].</p> <p>[Reportagem de The New York Times de maio de 2004, baseada em relatórios de autoridades militares e em uma revisão de documentos do exército, identificou 16 casos de homicídio confirmado, ou de suspeita de homicídio, envolvendo prisioneiros sob custódia dos Estados Unidos no Iraque e no Afeganistão G1]. [Naquela época, porém, apenas cinco foram documentados como homicídios confirmados, e 11 dos casos ainda estão sob investigação G1].</p> <p>[O exército define homicídio como "uma morte que resulta do comportamento intencional (explícito ou implícito) ou grosseiramente descuidado de outra pessoa ou pessoas G1]. [Homicídio não é sinônimo de assassinato (uma determinação legal) e inclui tanto ações criminosas quanto incidentes desculpáveis (por exemplo, autodefesa, aplicação do poder de polícia, combate)", segundo uma declaração do exército. G1]</p> <p>[A nova estimativa de 26 casos envolvendo a morte de prisioneiros por homicídio ou suspeita de homicídio inclui 24 casos investigados pelo exército e dois pela marinha, segundo porta-vozes dessas forças G1]. [Dois dos casos investigados pelo exército foram remetidos à marinha, e um outro ao Departamento de Justiça G1]. [A marinha diz que cada caso inclui uma única morte de prisioneiro, mas o exército afirma que é possível que pelo menos alguns dos casos investigados pela força envolva a morte de mais de um prisioneiro G1 G5].</p> <p>[O corpo de fuzileiros navais afirmou que nove detentos iraquianos morreram sob sua custódia, mas que nenhum deles diz respeito a casos de homicídio G1 S1]. [Não ficou claro se esse número inclui a morte de um detento iraquiano morto a</p>	<p>with 11 of the cases still under investigation].</p> <p>[The Army defines a homicide as "a death that results from the intentional (explicit or implied) or grossly reckless behavior of another person or persons." ["Homicide is not synonymous with murder (a legal determination) and includes both criminal actions and excusable incidents (i.e., self-defense, law enforcement, combat)," according to an Army statement].</p> <p>[The new total of 26 cases involving prisoner deaths confirmed or suspected of being criminal homicides includes 24 cases investigated by the Army and two by the Navy, spokesmen for those services said]. [Two of the Army cases have since been referred to the Navy, and one to the Justice Department]. [The Navy said each case included a single prisoner death, but the Army said it was possible that at least some of the cases investigated by the service involved the death of more than one prisoner].</p> <p>[The Marine Corps said that nine Iraqi detainees had died in Marine custody, but that none of the deaths were homicides]. [It is unclear if this number includes the death of an Iraqi captive shot by a marine in a mosque in Falluja last November, an incident filmed by a television crew].</p> <p>[Neither the Army nor the Navy would provide a precise accounting of all of the cases now regarded as confirmed or suspected homicide].</p>
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tiros por um fuzileiro naval em uma mesquita de Fallujah em novembro passado, um incidente filmado por uma equipe de televisão G1 S1 S4].

[Nem o exército nem a marinha quiseram fornecer um relatório preciso de todos os casos tidos agora como de homicídio confirmado ou de suspeita de homicídio G1 S1 G5]. [Mas relatos parciais feitos pela marinha e pelo exército sugerem que casos adicionais incluem alguns que não foram previamente alvo da atenção pública Pr3 Pr8].

[Pelo menos oito soldados do exército foram até o momento condenados por crimes relativos a mortes de prisioneiros sob custódia dos Estados Unidos, incluindo um tenente que admitiu a culpa em Fort Hood, Texas, no início deste mês G1 S1 G7]. Entre as acusações feitas contra ele havia a de agressão, obstrução da Justiça e descumprimento do dever G1 S1 G7]. [Foi retirada uma acusação de assassinato involuntário referente a esse caso G1 G6].

[Mais 13 soldados do exército estão atualmente sendo julgados, segundo oficiais da força G1 S1].

[Entre eles está o cabo Willie V. Brand, que enfrentará um tribunal em Fort Bliss, Texas, na semana que vem, e que é acusado de assassinato e mutilação nas mortes de dois prisioneiros no Ponto de Controle Bagram, no Afeganistão, em dezembro de 2002 G1 S1 Pr4].

[Mas em alguns dos casos, incluindo a morte de um iraquiano, Manadel al-Jamadi, na prisão Abu Ghraib em novembro de 2003, a maioria daqueles inicialmente acusados de cometerem crimes pelas forças armadas acabou recebendo somente punições não judiciais, e nem os seus nomes nem os detalhes dessas punições foram revelados G1 S1 Pr2].

[At least eight Army soldiers have now been convicted of crimes in the deaths of prisoners in American custody, including a lieutenant who pleaded guilty at Fort Hood, Tex., this month to charges that included aggravated assault and battery, obstruction of justice and dereliction of duty]. [A charge of involuntary manslaughter in that case was dropped].

[An additional 13 Army soldiers are now being tried, according to Army officials]. [They include Pfc. Willie V. Brand, who is facing a hearing at Fort Bliss, Tex., next week on charges of manslaughter and maiming in the deaths of two prisoners at Bagram Control Point in Afghanistan in December 2002].

[But in some of the cases, including the death of an Iraqi, Manadel al-Jamadi, in Abu Ghraib in November 2003, most of those initially charged with crimes by the military have ended up receiving only nonjudicial punishments, and neither their names nor the details of those punishments have been disclosed].

[Altogether, Army criminal investigators had conducted 68 detainee death investigations with 79 possible victims as of February 2005, said Lt. Col. Pamela Hart, an Army spokeswoman]. [Of those investigations, 53 have been closed and 15 cases remain pending, Colonel Hart said].

[In addition to the 24 Army cases listed as criminal homicides and the 11 cases listed as justifiable homicides, 28 cases are listed as confirmed or suspected deaths from accidents or natural causes]. [An additional five are cases in which the cause of death

<p>[Ao todo, os investigadores criminais do exército realizaram 68 investigações sobre mortes de detentos, envolvendo 79 supostas vítimas, até fevereiro de 2005, segundo a tenente-coronel Pamela Hart, porta-voz do exército G1 S1 G3]. [Dessas investigações, 53 foram encerradas e 15 continuam pendentes, diz Hart G1 Pr2 Pr4].</p> <p>[Alem dos 24 casos que o exército definiu como "homicídios criminosos" e os 11 classificados como "homicídios justificados", 28 foram considerados mortes resultantes de acidentes ou causas naturais G1 S10]. [Outros cinco casos dizem respeito a incidentes nos quais a causa da morte não foi determinada, diz Hart G1 Pr4].</p> <p>[Ao todo, os investigadores criminais do exército examinaram 308 casos envolvendo alegações de maus tratos cometidos contra detentos G1 S1]. [Eles incluem as 68 investigações de mortes e 240 outras alegações de potencial conduta irregular, como denúncias de espancamentos, agressões sexuais e roubos, diz Hart G1 S1 Pr4]. [Dos 308 casos, 201 haviam sido encerrados e 107 estavam pendentes até meados de fevereiro de 2005 G1G5].</p> <p>[Além do número de mortes de detentos, outras conclusões no relatório de Church geraram polêmica G1 S1]. [O relatório, por exemplo, também afirma que psiquiatras e psicólogos que prestavam assistência aos interrogadores não tinham acesso às fichas médicas dos detentos G1 S1]. [Isso é algo que contrasta fortemente com os relatos da Cruz Vermelha e de interrogadores entrevistados pelo NYT G1 S1].</p> <p>[O Comitê Internacional da Cruz Vermelha disse em um relatório confidencial em julho do ano passado que as fichas médicas dos detentos estavam</p>	<p>has not been determined, Colonel Hart said].</p> <p>[Over all, the Army's criminal investigators have examined 308 cases involving allegations of mistreating detainees]. [They include the 68 death investigations and 240 other allegations of potential misconduct, like allegations of assaults, sexual assaults and thefts, Colonel Hart said]. [Of the 308 cases, 201 cases are closed and 107 cases were pending as of mid-February 2005].</p> <p>[In addition to the number of detainee deaths, other conclusions in the Church report have drawn scrutiny]. [The report, for instance, also asserts that psychiatrists and psychologists advising interrogators did not have access to detainees' medical files]. [That is in sharp contrast to reports from the Red Cross and interrogators interviewed by The Times].</p> <p>[The International Committee of the Red Cross said in a confidential report last July that the detainees' medical files were open to all]. [The report said that was unethical and that it diminished the medical care given the detainees, because it discouraged them from seeking medical attention as they knew the information would be shared with interrogators].</p> <p>[One interrogator said in interviews that the files were initially open to all and that it was a regular practice for interrogators simply to go into the detainee hospital and review the records]. [The interrogator said that when the hospital staff became more reluctant to share the files, the interrogators found that they could ask the psychologists and psychiatrists to obtain them].</p> <p><i>Neil A. Lewis contributed reporting for this article.</i></p>
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abertas a todos G1]. [O relatório disse que se tratava de uma prática antiética que reduzia os cuidados de saúde dispensados aos detentos porque os desencorajava de buscar ajuda médica, já que sabiam que informações fornecidas nas consultas seriam repassadas aos interrogadores G1 S1].

[Um interrogador disse em entrevistas que os arquivos foram inicialmente abertos a todos e que era uma prática regular dos interrogadores simplesmente irem até o hospital onde se consultara o detento e examinar os registros G1 Pr2]. [O interrogador disse que quando a equipe do hospital se tornou mais relutante em divulgar os arquivos, os interrogadores descobriam que podiam consegui-los caso os pedissem a psicólogos e psiquiatras G1].

**Colaborou Neil Lewis, de Washington.*

Tradução: Danilo Fonseca

16/03/2005
11. Agência de segurança prevê cenário apocalíptico
Objetivo é estimar perdas após atentados devastadores nos EUA

Eric Lipton
Em Washington

[O Departamento de Segurança Interna, tentando organizar os gastos antiterrorismo em todo o país, identificou uma dúzia de cenários de ataque que considera como sendo os mais prováveis ou devastadores, incluindo a detonação de um artefato nuclear em uma grande cidade, a liberação do gás sarin em prédios de escritório e um caminhão-bomba em uma arena esportiva G1 S1].

[O documento, conhecido simplesmente como Cenários Nacionais de Planejamento, parece mais um plano apocalíptico, oferecendo estimativas de mortes prováveis e os danos econômicos

11. U.S. Report Lists Possibilities for Terrorist Attacks and Likely Toll

By [ERIC LIPTON](#)

Published: March 16, 2005

WASHINGTON, March 15 – [The Department of Homeland Security, trying to focus antiterrorism spending better nationwide, has identified a dozen possible strikes it views as most plausible or devastating, including detonation of a nuclear device in a major city, release of sarin nerve agent in office buildings and a truck bombing of a sports arena].

[The document, known simply as the National Planning Scenarios, reads more like a doomsday plan, offering estimates of the probable deaths and economic damage caused by each type of attack].

que seriam causados por cada tipo de ataque G1 S1].

[Os cenários incluem a explosão de um tanque de cloro, que mataria 17 mil pessoas e feriria mais de 100 mil; a disseminação de uma praga pneumônica em banheiros de um aeroporto, arena de esportes e estação de trem, que mataria 2.500 e adoeceria 8 mil em todo mundo; a infecção do gado com febre aftosa em vários locais, que resultaria em centenas de milhões de dólares em prejuízos G1 S1 S8 G8]. [Os locais específicos não foram citados porque os cenários podem transcorrer em muitas grandes áreas metropolitanas, diz o documento G1 G5 S1].

[O objetivo da agência não é assustar o público, disseram as autoridades, e elas não dispõem de inteligência crível de que tais ataques estão sendo planejados G1 G5]. [O departamento não pretendia divulgar publicamente os cenários, mas um esboço deles foi postado inadvertidamente em um site do governo do Estado do Hawaii G1 G4].

[A identificação de possíveis ataques e a determinação de quais agências do governo devem ser responsáveis pela prevenção, resposta e recuperação, disseram as autoridades, ajudará a decidir como os bilhões de dólares federais serão distribuídos no futuro G1 G3 G7 S8].

[Cidades como Nova York, que possuem alvos com valor econômico e simbólico, ou lugares com locais de risco, como instalações químicas, poderão receber uma maior fatia dos recursos da agência do que antes, enquanto comunidades menos vulneráveis poderão receber menos G1 G5].

["Nós vivemos em um mundo de recursos finitos, sejam de pessoal ou financeiros", disse Matt A. Mayer, diretor executivo do Escritório de Coordenação e Prontidão de

[They include blowing up a chlorine tank, killing 17,500 people and injuring more than 100,000; spreading pneumonic plague in the bathrooms of an airport, sports arena and train station, killing 2,500 and sickening 8,000 worldwide; and infecting cattle with foot-and-mouth disease at several sites, costing hundreds of millions of dollars in losses]. [Specific locations are not named because the events could unfold in many major metropolitan or rural areas, the document says].

[The agency's objective is not to scare the public, officials said, and they have no credible intelligence that such attacks are planned]. [The department did not intend to release the document publicly, but a draft of it was inadvertently posted on a Hawaii state government Web site].

[By identifying possible attacks and specifying what government agencies should do to prevent, respond to and recover from them, Homeland Security is trying for the first time to define what "prepared" means, officials said.[That will help decide how billions of federal dollars are distributed in the future].

[Cities like New York that have targets with economic and symbolic value, or places with hazardous facilities like chemical plants could get a bigger share of agency money than before, while less vulnerable communities could receive less.

["We live in a world of finite resources, whether they be personnel or funding," said Matt A. Mayer, acting executive director of the Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness at the Homeland Security Department, which is in charge of the effort.

[President Bush requested the list of

Governos Estaduais e Municipais da agência de segurança doméstica, que está encarregado do esforço G1 S1].

[O presidente Bush requisitou a lista 15 meses atrás para responder às amplas críticas à agência por membros do Congresso e especialistas antiterrorismo de que estava desperdiçando dinheiro ao espalhá-lo em vez de concentrá-lo em áreas ou alvos de maior risco G1 S1 S7]. [Os críticos também acusaram a agência de não ter um plano detalhado sobre como eliminar ou reduzir tais vulnerabilidades G1].

[Michael Chertoff, o novo secretário da agência, deixou claro que o planejamento baseado em risco será um ponto central de seu mandato, dizendo que o país precisa fazer um melhor trabalho de identificação das maiores ameaças e então agir agressivamente para lidar com elas G1 G3 S7].

["Há risco em toda parte; o risco faz parte da vida", disse Chertoff em um depoimento perante o Senado, na semana passada G1 Pr4]. ["Uma coisa que tentei deixar claro é que nós não eliminaremos todos os riscos." S1 G6 G5]

[A meta dos planejadores do documento não foi identificar todos os tipos de ataques terroristas possíveis G1]. [Ele não inclui um seqüestro de avião, por exemplo G1 Pr3]. [Em vez disso, os planejadores incluíram ameaças que consideraram mais prováveis ou devastadoras, disse Marc Shot, o porta-voz do departamento G1 Pr3].

Catástrofes hipotéticas

[Para assegurar que o planejamento de emergência é suficiente para a maioria dos riscos possíveis, três eventos catastróficos naturais foram incluídos: uma epidemia de

priorities 15 months ago to address a widespread criticism of Homeland Security from members of Congress and antiterrorism experts that it was wasting money by spreading it out instead of focusing on areas or targets at greatest risk]. [Critics also have faulted the agency for not having a detailed plan on how to eliminate or reduce vulnerabilities].

[Michael Chertoff, the new secretary of homeland security, has made it clear that this risk-based planning will be a central theme of his tenure, saying that the nation must do a better job of identifying the greatest threats and then move aggressively to deal with them.

["There's risk everywhere; risk is a part of life," Mr. Chertoff said in testimony before the Senate last week]. ["I think one thing I've tried to be clear in saying is we will not eliminate every risk."]

[The goal of the document's planners was not to identify every type of possible terrorist attack]. [It does not include an airplane hijacking, for example, because "there are well developed and tested response plans" for such an incident.]

[Planners included the threats they considered the most plausible or devastating, and that represented a range of the calamities that communities might need to prepare for, said Marc Short, a department spokesman. "Each scenario generally reflects suspected terrorist capabilities and known tradecraft," the document says.

[To ensure that emergency planning is adequate for most possible hazards, three catastrophic natural events are included: an influenza pandemic, a magnitude 7.2 earthquake in a major city and a slow-moving Category 5 hurricane hitting a major East Coast city].

[The strike possibilities were used to create a comprehensive list of the capabilities and

<p>gripe influenza, um terremoto da escala 7.2 em uma grande cidade e um furacão de classe 5 (ventos acima de 250 km/h) de lento deslocamento atingindo uma grande cidade da Costa Leste G1 S1 G5 Pr3 Pr8].</p> <p>[Os cenários foram usados para criar uma lista abrangente das capacidades e ações necessárias para impedir ataques ou lidar com incidentes assim que aconteçam, como a busca por feridos, o tratamento de grande quantidade de vítimas nos hospitais, a distribuição de grandes quantidades de medicamentos e até a remoção dos mortos G1 S1 G4 G3].</p> <p>[Assim que a Casa Branca conferir o plano, será pedido aos governos estaduais e locais que identifiquem falhas no cumprimento do que lhes será exigido em caso destes cenários, disseram as autoridades G1 S1 Pr2 G3].</p> <p>[Nenhum grupo terrorista está identificado nos documentos G1]. [Em vez disso, os responsáveis pelos vários ataques hipotéticos estão apelidados de "Adversário Universal" G1 G10].</p> <p>[Os mais devastadores dos possíveis ataques --medidos pela perda de vidas e impacto econômico-- seriam uma bomba nuclear, a explosão de um tanque de cloro líquido e um ataque com antraz transmissível pelo ar G1].</p> <p>[O cenário do ataque com antraz envolve os terroristas enchendo um caminhão com uma versão transmissível pelo ar do agente biológico mortal e então o dirigindo por cinco cidades ao longo de duas semanas, o espalhando pelo ar G1 Pr2 G4].</p> <p>[As autoridades de saúde pública, prevê o relatório, provavelmente levariam um dia ou dois para tomar conhecimento do ataque inicial G1 S1]. [Assim que estivesse concluído, cerca de 350 mil pessoas teriam sido expostas, e cerca de 13.500 morreriam, prevê o relatório G1 S8</p>	<p>actions necessary to prevent attacks or handle incidents once they happen, like searching for the injured, treating the surge of victims at hospitals, distributing mass quantities of medicine and collecting the dead.</p> <p>[Once the White House approves the plan, which could happen within the next month, state and local governments will be asked to identify gaps in fulfilling the demands placed upon them by the possible strikes, officials said.</p> <p>[No terrorist groups are identified in the documents]. [Instead, those responsible for the various hypothetical attacks are called Universal Adversary].</p> <p>[The most devastating of the possible attacks - as measured by loss of life and economic impact - would be a nuclear bomb, the explosion of a liquid chlorine tank and an aerosol anthrax attack].</p> <p>[The anthrax attack involves terrorists filling a truck with an aerosolized version of anthrax and driving through five cities over two weeks spraying it into the air].</p> <p>[Public health officials, the report predicts, would probably not know of the initial attack until a day or two after it started]. [By the time it was over, an estimated 350,000 people would be exposed, and about 13,200 would die, the report predicts].</p> <p>The emphasis on casualty predictions is a critical part of the process, because Homeland Security officials want to establish what kinds of demands these incidents would place upon the public health and emergency response system.</p> <p>["The public will want to know very</p>
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Pr3].

["A população vai querer saber rapidamente se é seguro permanecer na cidade afetada e nas regiões ao redor", disse o resumo do ataque com antraz G1 S1 G5]. ["Muitas pessoas fugirão independente da orientação de saúde pública que for fornecida." G1 S1]

[Mesmo em alguns casos onde o número esperado de vítimas é relativamente pequeno, os cenários expõem conseqüências econômicas extraordinárias, como um artefato de dispersão radiológica --a chamada "bomba suja", que usa explosivos convencionais para espalhar contaminação radioativa G1 S1 Pr3 G4] .

[O documento de planejamento prevê 540 mortes iniciais, mas em 20 minutos a nuvem radioativa se espalharia por 36 quadras, contaminando empresas, escolas, áreas comerciais e lares, assim como sistemas de trânsito e uma instalação de tratamento de esgoto G1 S1 G4].

[Os autores dos relatórios tentaram tornar cada cenário de ataque o mais realista possível, fornecendo detalhes sobre como os terroristas obteriam os produtos químicos mortais, por exemplo, e que equipamento provavelmente usariam para provocá-lo G1 S1].

FBI insipiente

[O documento deixa claro que o "Birô Federal de Investigação (FBI) não dispõe de qualquer inteligência crível que indique que tais ataques estão sendo planejados" G1 S4].

[Mesmo assim, em breve será requisitado

quickly if it is safe to remain in the affected city and surrounding regions," the anthrax attack summary says.] ["Many persons will flee regardless of the public health guidance that is provided."]

[Even in some cases where the expected casualties are relatively small, the document lays out extraordinary economic consequences, as with a radiological dispersal device, known as a "dirty bomb."

[The planning document predicts 540 initial deaths, but within 20 minutes, a radioactive plume would spread across 36 blocks, contaminating businesses, schools, shopping areas and homes, as well as transit systems and a sewage treatment plant].

[The authors of the reports have tried to make each possible attack as realistic as possible, providing details on how terrorists would obtain deadly chemicals, for example, and what equipment they would be likely to use to distribute it].

[But the document makes clear that "the Federal Bureau of Investigation is unaware of any credible intelligence that indicates that such an attack is being planned."

[Even so, local and state governments nationwide will soon be required to collaboratively plan their responses to these possible catastrophes]. [Starting perhaps as early as 2006, most communities would be expected to share specially trained personnel to handle certain hazardous materials, for example, instead of each city or town having its own unit].

[To prioritize spending nationwide, communities or regions will be ranked by

<p>aos governos estaduais e locais de todo o país que colaborem no planejamento de suas respostas a tais possíveis catástrofes G1 G6 G2]. [Talvez já em 2006 se espera um compartilhamento pelas comunidades de pessoal treinado para lidar com certos materiais perigosos, por exemplo, em vez de cada cidade dispor de sua própria unidade G1].</p> <p>[Para priorizar os gastos nacionais, comunidades ou regiões serão classificadas por população, densidade populacional e por um inventário de infraestrutura crítica na região G1].</p> <p>[As comunidades no topo do ranking --as maiores jurisdições com alvos de maior valor-- deverão se preparar mais abrangentemente do que outras comunidades para que possam receber mais verbas federais G1 S1 G5].</p> <p>["Nós não podemos gastar quantias iguais de dinheiro em toda parte", disse Mayer G1 Pr2 Pr4].</p> <p>[Para alguns observadores, os documentos de planejamento extraordinariamente detalhados neste esforço de prontidão são um exemplo clássico do enlouquecimento da burocracia de Washington G1 G6 Pr3].</p> <p>["A meta é resumir as coisas a uma lista administrável", disse Gary C. Scott, chefe do Corpo de Bombeiros de Campbell County, em Gillette, no Estado de Wyoming, que serviu em um dos muitos comitês consultivos que ajudaram a criar os relatórios de planejamento G1 G5 S1]. ["Este não é um documento que você será capaz de decifrar em meio a um cenário G1]. [Ele assustará as pessoas." G1 G5 Pr2]</p> <p>[Mas as autoridades federais e alguns observadores externos disseram que estão convencidos de que este é um marco</p>	<p>population, population density and an inventory of critical infrastructure in the region].</p> <p>[The communities in the first tier, the largest jurisdictions with the highest-value targets, will be expected to prepare more comprehensively than other communities, so they would be eligible for more federal money].</p> <p>["We can't spend equal amounts of money everywhere," said Mr. Mayer, of the Homeland Security Department.]</p> <p>[To some, the extraordinarily detailed planning documents in this effort - like a list of more than 1,500 distinct tasks that might need to be performed in these calamities - are an example of a Washington bureaucracy gone wild.</p> <p>["The goal has to be to get things down to a manageable checklist," said Gary C. Scott, chief of the Campbell County Fire Department in Gillette, Wyo., who has served on one of the many advisory committees helping create the reports]. ["This is not a document you can decipher when you are on a scene]. [It scared the living daylights out of people."]</p> <p>[But federal officials and some domestic security experts say they are convinced that this is a threshold event in the national process of responding to the 2001 attacks].</p> <p>["Our country is at risk of spending ourselves to death without knowing the end site of what it takes to be prepared," said David Heyman, director of the homeland security program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a Washington-based research organization]. ["We have a great sense of vulnerability, but no sense of what it takes to be prepared]. [These scenarios provide us with an opportunity to address that."]</p>
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<p>importante na resposta nacional aos ataques de 2001 G1 S1 G5].</p> <p>["Nosso país corre o risco de gastar seus recursos até a morte sem saber o que realmente é necessário para estar preparado", disse David Heyman, diretor do Programa de Segurança Interna do Centro para Estudos Estratégicos e Internacionais, em Washington G1 S1 G6 Pr2]. ["Nós temos uma grande sensação de vulnerabilidade, mas nenhum senso do que é necessário para estar preparado G1 S1]. [Estes cenários nos fornecem uma oportunidade para resolver isto." G1 S1]</p> <p>Tradução: George El Khouri Andolfato</p>	
<p>18/03/2005</p> <p>12. Diretor da CIA defende tratamento a prisioneiros</p> <p>Goss admitiu, entretanto, que a definição de tortura não está clara</p> <p>Douglas Jehl Em Washington</p> <p>[O diretor da CIA, Porter J. Gross, disse ao Congresso nesta quinta-feira (17/3) que as técnicas usadas pela Agência Central de Inteligência "neste momento" para o interrogatório de suspeitos de terrorismo são legais e não constituem tortura Pr3 Pr8 S8 S6 G6].</p> <p>[Goss, no entanto, não deu o mesmo tipo de garantia ampla sobre todas as técnicas de interrogatório usadas pela agência desde os ataques de 11 de setembro de 2001 S8].</p> <p>[Goss respondeu em audiência no Comitê de Forças Armadas do Senado a duros questionamentos de democratas e republicanos sobre a forma como a agência vem lidando com suspeitos de terrorismo G4 S8]. [O diretor da CIA, entretanto, recusou-se a responder algumas questões em testemunho público S8]. [Suas declarações geraram novas questões sobre a conduta da CIA ao deter e</p>	<p>12. Questions Are Left by C.I.A. Chief on the Use of Torture</p> <p>By DOUGLAS JEHL</p> <p>Published: March 18, 2005</p> <p>Porter J. Goss, the director of central intelligence, said Thursday that he could not assure Congress that the Central Intelligence Agency's methods of interrogating terrorism suspects since Sept. 11, 2001, had been permissible under federal laws prohibiting torture].</p> <p>[Under sharp questioning at a hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Mr. Goss sought to reassure lawmakers that all interrogations "at this time" were legal and that no methods now in use constituted torture]. [But he declined, when asked, to make the same broad assertions about practices used over the last few years].</p> <p>["At this time, there are no 'techniques,' if I could say, that are being employed that are</p>

<p>questionar suspeitos de terrorismo e ao transferi-los para outros países, uma das áreas mais secretas dos esforços do governo de combater o terrorismo Pr3 Pr8].</p> <p>Goss disse que não sabia quando o inspetor-geral da CIA terminaria os estudos em curso sobre as suspeitas de erros de conduta pelos funcionários da agência junto aos suspeitos de terrorismo, inclusive quatro que morreram sob custódia americana.</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>Diferentemente do Pentágono, que emitiu vários relatórios sobre a questão desde que vieram à tona os abusos da prisão de Abu Ghraib, a CIA ainda não falou ao Congresso sobre suas conclusões.</p> <p>Entre as atividades da CIA sob escrutínio pelo Congresso está o papel da agência na transferência, desde 11 de setembro, de 100 a 150 suspeitos de terrorismo para a custódia de outros governos, prática chamada de extradição.</p> <p>Outras três dúzias de possíveis líderes terroristas, inclusive Khalid Sheik Mohammed, acusado de ter planejado os ataques de 11 de setembro, continuam sob custódia da CIA em locais secretos em torno do mundo.</p> <p>Ex-agentes de inteligência disseram que a agência usava técnicas de interrogatório coercitivas contra esses suspeitos, inclusive uma em que fingem que vão afogar o prisioneiro.</p> <p>Goss fez forte defesa do que ele chamou de "interrogatório profissional", dizendo que resultou em "sucessos documentados" que impediram ataques e capturaram suspeitos.</p> <p>[Ele afirmou que os procedimentos atualmente usados pela CIA não são qualificados como tortura S8]. ["A tortura não é produtiva", disse Goss Pr3 Pr8].</p>	<p>in any way against the law or would meet - would be considered torture or anything like that," Mr. Goss said in response to one question].</p> <p>When he was asked several minutes later whether he could say the same about techniques employed by the agency since the campaign against Al Qaeda expanded in the aftermath of the 2001 attacks in the United States, he said, "I am not able to tell you that."</p> <p>He added that he might be able to elaborate after the committee went into closed session to take classified testimony.</p> <p>Mr. Goss's comments came closer than previous statements from the agency to an admission that at least some of its practices might have crossed the legal limits, and had the effect of raising new questions about the C.I.A.'s conduct in detaining and questioning terror suspects, and in transferring them to foreign governments, in what remains one of the most secretive areas of the government's efforts to combat terrorism.</p> <p>Asked to clarify his remarks, the agency issued two statements, but no official would agree to be named because of the highly classified subject matter.</p> <p>"The agency complies with the laws of the United States, and the director's testimony consistently stated that," said a C.I.A. spokeswoman. "None of his comments were intended to convey anything otherwise."</p> <p>[Asked about the legality of practices in the past, a government official said, "The C.I.A. has always complied with the legal guidelines it received from the Department of Justice in regard to interrogation."]</p> <p>At the hearing, Mr. Goss acknowledged that there had been "some uncertainty" in the past among C.I.A. officers about what</p>
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["Não é um interrogatório profissional; nós não fazemos tortura." Pr3 Pr8] [S12]

Mais tarde, porém, Goss admitiu que a diferença entre o que é ou não é permitido em termos de técnicas de interrogatório nem sempre foi clara para os agentes da CIA.

Em agosto de 2002, o Departamento de Justiça emitiu um memorando definindo de forma bem estreita a tortura, mas desde então foi rejeitado, em mais um sinal de mudança na opinião do governo Bush.

As respostas de Goss às questões do senador Carl Levin, democrata de Michigan, claramente deixaram aberta a possibilidade de que algumas técnicas de interrogatório coercitivas usadas pela CIA desde 11 de setembro hoje são consideradas não apropriadas e possivelmente ilegais.

"Neste momento, não são empregadas técnicas que vão contra a lei ou sejam consideradas tortura ou coisa parecida", disse Goss em resposta a uma pergunta.

Minutos depois, indagado se poderia dar garantias sobre todas as técnicas empregadas pela CIA desde 11 de setembro, ele disse: "Não sou capaz de dizer isso". Ele acrescentou que poderia "discutir algumas dessas questões em sessão privada", mais tarde no mesmo dia.

Goss também advertiu que a instabilidade na Venezuela, Colômbia e outros países da América Latina poderiam tornar essas áreas pontos de preocupação para os EUA no próximo ano. Segundo o diretor, o tráfico ilegal de armas e drogas pode beneficiar os terroristas.

Respondendo às críticas dos grupos de direitos humanos e de alguns democratas do Senado, Goss disse que a resposta da agência aos ataques de 11 de setembro tinha ressaltado o valor de esforços

interrogation techniques were specifically permitted and prohibited. A legal memorandum relaxing the limits on interrogation was issued in 2002 but repudiated by the administration in 2004.

Mr. Goss said he believed that the uncertainty had been resolved, and that C.I.A. employees recently were "erring on the side of caution" in choosing what techniques to use.

Unlike the Pentagon, which has completed several broad inquiries in the last year into alleged abuses involving detention and interrogation, the C.I.A. has not completed any of what intelligence officials say are about a half-dozen internal reviews into the conduct of its employees in a number of incidents, some involving the deaths of four prisoners in American custody in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Mr. Goss said he did not know when the C.I.A.'s inspector general would complete several reviews now under way into suspected misconduct by C.I.A. officers and contract employees. Among the activities under scrutiny by the inspector general and by Congress is the agency's role in the detention and interrogation of terrorism suspects in Iraq, as well as the transfer of 100 to 150 people suspected of being terrorists to the custody of foreign governments since the Sept. 11 attacks.

In addition, an estimated three dozen people suspected of being terrorist leaders, including Khalid Shaikh Mohammed, who is suspected of being the mastermind of the Sept. 11 attacks, remain in C.I.A. custody in secret sites around the world.

Intelligence officials have acknowledged that the C.I.A. has used coercive techniques against those suspects, drawing from a list of practices approved within the Bush administration, including some not authorized for use by the military.

In the session, Mr. Goss was challenged by

<p>agressivos e ativos contra o terrorismo, que sempre foram centrais à missão da CIA.</p> <p>"Prefiro explicar porque fizemos algo a porque não fizemos algo", disse Goss.</p> <p>A audiência revelou fortes diferenças entre republicanos e democratas na questão. Um proeminente senador republicano deplorou o excesso de críticas à conduta da CIA, mas democratas advertiram que o uso de técnicas de interrogatório excessivas não era apenas imoral, mas também pode ser contraprodutivo, provocando tratamento similar de soldados americanos capturados.</p> <p>[S11]</p> <p>Tradução: Deborah Weinberg</p>	<p>Senator John McCain, an Arizona Republican who spent years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam. When Mr. McCain asked Mr. Goss about the C.I.A.'s previously reported use of a technique known as waterboarding, in which a prisoner is made to believe that he will drown, Mr. Goss replied only that the approach fell into "an area of what I will call professional interrogation techniques."</p> <p>He vigorously defended "professional interrogation" as an important tool in efforts against terrorism, saying that it had resulted in "documented successes" in averting attacks and capturing important suspects. Mr. Goss said that Congress had been kept fully informed of the techniques used by the C.I.A., and that those currently being used did not constitute torture, which is prohibited by law.</p> <p>"As I said publicly before, and I know for a fact, that torture is not - it's not productive," Mr. Goss said. "That's not professional interrogation. We don't do torture."</p> <p>At times in his appearance, Mr. Goss described some of the approaches now used by the C.I.A., including the transfer of terrorism suspects to the custody of foreign governments, as not much more than a continuation of techniques used by the agency before the Sept. 11 attacks. But other intelligence officials have acknowledged that the C.I.A.'s use of detention, interrogation and rendition, which refers to the transfers, represents a major expansion in its authorities, and Mr. Goss seemed to acknowledge that point.</p> <p>"We have changed some of the ways we gather secrets," he said, referring to the period since the Sept. 11 attacks. Despite the sharp Congressional questioning, he added, "I'd much rather explain why we did something than why we did nothing, and I'm asking your support in that endeavor."</p>
<p>30/03/2005</p> <p>13. Comissão da ONU inocenta Annan</p>	<p>13. Panel Says Annan Didn't Intervene</p>

de nepotismo

O secretário-geral era acusado de beneficiar seu filho em licitação

Warren Hoge
Na sede da ONU, em NY

[A comissão que investiga o programa Petróleo por Alimentos no Iraque informou nesta terça-feira (29/03) que o secretário-geral Kofi Annan não influenciou a concessão de um contrato para a empresa que empregava seu filho G1 S1]. [Mas ela o acusou de não ter investigado mais agressivamente o relacionamento da empresa com a ONU assim que dúvidas foram levantadas G1 S1].

[A comissão também criticou dois dos principais assessores de Annan, Iqbal Riza e Dileep Nair, pela conduta deles G1 Pr4].

[Annan disse em uma coletiva de imprensa que considerou as conclusões a seu respeito como uma absolvição, que ele disse ter sido recebida com "grande alívio" após "tantas alegações falsas e estressantes" G1 S1 Pr4]. [Ao ser questionado se as críticas no relatório às suas falhas administrativas significavam que ele deveria renunciar pelo bem da organização, ele respondeu bruscamente: "Raios, não" G1 S1].

[Mas a comissão, liderada por Paul A. Volcker, em vez de vindicar explicitamente Annan, disse que baseou seus julgamentos na incapacidade de encontrar evidência suficiente para apoiar as acusações contra ele G1 S1 Pr4]. [Isto poderá deixar Annan aberto a críticas de Washington Pr4 G1 S1].

[Apesar de os porta-vozes da Casa Branca e do Departamento de Estado terem oferecido seu apoio a ele e às suas promessas de promover as mudanças necessárias na ONU, o senador Norm Coleman, republicano de Minnesota, que

in Iraq Contract

By [WARREN HOGE](#)

Published: March 30, 2005

UNITED NATIONS, March 29 – [The commission investigating the oil-for-food program in Iraq reported Tuesday that Secretary General Kofi Annan had not influenced the awarding of a contract to the company that employed his son]. [But it faulted him for not looking more aggressively into the company's relationship with the United Nations once questions were raised].

[The panel also criticized two of Mr. Annan's closest advisers, Iqbal Riza and Dileep Nair, for their conduct].

[Mr. Annan said at a news conference that he viewed the conclusions about him as an exoneration, which he said he welcomed with "great relief" after "so many distressing and untrue allegations."] [Asked if he thought the report's criticisms of him for management failures meant he should step down for the good of the organization, he replied bluntly, "Hell, no."]

[But the commission, led by Paul A. Volcker, rather than explicitly vindicating Mr. Annan, said that it had based its judgments on an inability to find enough evidence to support charges against him]. [That could leave Mr. Annan open to continuing criticism from Washington].

[While spokesmen at the White House and the State Department offered support to Mr. Annan and his pledges to bring change to the United Nations, Senator Norm Coleman, a Minnesota Republican who has called on Mr. Annan to quit, said he was not persuaded by the new report]. ["His

pediu a renúncia de Annan, disse que não foi persuadido pelo novo relatório Pr4 G1 G8 S6]. ["Sua falta de liderança, combinada com conflitos de interesse e a falta de responsabilidade e responsabilização só apontam para um resultado: sua renúncia", disse ele. G1]

[O relatório foi divulgado no momento em que uma investigação interna da ONU encontrou uma série de abusos administrativos, incluindo uso indevido de fundos e tolerância a abusos sexuais, na agência que promove e monitora as eleições em todo o mundo S6 G1 S7].

[Mark Malloch Brown, o novo chefe de gabinete, disse que o relatório da comissão de Volcker deve ser aceito como uma absolvição G1 S1]. ["O sr. Volcker olhou sob cada pedra", ele disse aos repórteres G1]. ["Ele investiu US\$ 3 milhões nisto e concluiu: 'Não há nenhuma história.'" G1 S1]

{No relatório, a comissão foi mais dura no julgamento do filho de Annan, Kojo Annan, 31 anos, e da empresa sediada em Genebra para a qual trabalhava, a Cotecna Inspection Services G1 Pr4}. [Ele disse que ambos conspiraram para esconder a duração de seu relacionamento profissional e comercial e que Kojo Annan escondeu o fato de seu pai G1 G8].

[Além disso, o relatório disse que ele não cooperou com os investigadores da comissão de Volcker G1 G3]. [Kofi Annan expressou pesar sobre as conclusões sobre seu filho, dizendo: "Eu amo meu filho, e sempre esperei a mais alta integridade por parte dele G1 Pr4]. [Eu estou profundamente triste pelo surgimento de evidência do contrário, e particularmente pelo fato do meu filho ter fracassado em cooperar plenamente com a investigação G1 S1]. [Eu pedi a ele que cooperasse, e pedi a ele que reconsiderasse sua posição e cooperasse" G1 G5 S8].

lack of leadership, combined with conflicts of interest and a lack of responsibility and accountability point to one, and only one, outcome: his resignation," he said.]

[The report came as an internal review at the United Nations found a string of management abuses, including misuse of funds and tolerance of sexual harassment, at the agency that promotes and monitors elections].

[Mark Malloch Brown, the new chief of staff, said the Volcker panel report should be accepted as an exoneration]. ["Mr. Volcker looked under every stone," he told reporters]. ["He put \$3 million of investment in this and he concluded, 'No story.' "]

[In the report, the committee was harshest in its judgment of Mr. Annan's son, Kojo, 31, and the Geneva-based company he worked for, Cotecna Inspection Services]. [It said they both conspired to conceal the duration of their business and professional relationship and that the younger Mr. Annan deceived his father about it].

[In addition, it said he had been uncooperative with the Volcker panel's investigators]. [Secretary General Annan expressed pain about the findings on his son, saying: "I love my son, and I have always expected the highest standards of integrity from him]. [I am deeply saddened by the evidence to the contrary that has emerged, and particularly by the fact that my son had failed to cooperate fully with the inquiry]. [I had urged him to cooperate, and I urge him to reconsider his position and cooperate."]

[The report is a second interim accounting from the commission, which will deliver its final verdict this summer]. [The panel was

[O relatório é o segundo preliminar da comissão, que entregará seu veredicto final nos próximos meses G1 S1]. [A comissão foi formada por Annan há um ano para investigar como Saddam Hussein conseguiu desviar bilhões de dólares do programa de US\$ 65 bilhões e se havia corrupção além de má administração por parte das autoridades da ONU. G1 Pr4 S1]

[O primeiro relatório, de 3 de fevereiro, acusou Benon V. Sevan, o ex-chefe do programa, de um "grave conflito de interesse" que "minou seriamente a integridade da ONU" G1]. [A conclusão foi baseada em evidência de que Sevan desviou contratos para um amigo e em sua incapacidade de explicar onde obteve US\$ 166 mil em dinheiro G1]. [Um segundo funcionário, Joseph Stephanides, foi acusado de violar regras de licitação G1 S1].

O novo relatório

[O novo relatório questionou a conduta de dois dos principais assessores de Annan: Riza, seu chefe de gabinete até sua aposentadoria em dezembro, e Nair, o chefe do grupo de fiscalização da ONU, o Escritório de Serviços de Supervisão Interna. G1 S1 Pr4]

[Riza foi criticado por ordenar a destruição de documentos pessoais do período inicial do programa Petróleo por Alimentos G1 S1 Pr4]. [Ele disse na segunda-feira que ordenou a seus assessores que fizessem isso três meses antes de Annan ter ordenado que todos os documentos sobre o programa fossem guardados. G1 Pr4 S1] [Mas o relatório notou que a destruição dos documentos ocorreu de fato após a ordem de Annan. G1 G6]

[Nair foi acusado de nomear uma pessoa para um alto cargo com responsabilidades no programa Petróleo por Alimentos, mas que praticamente não trabalhou no programa G1 S1].

commissioned by Mr. Annan a year ago to investigate how Saddam Hussein managed to skim billions of dollars from the \$65 billion program and whether there had been corruption in addition to mismanagement on the part of United Nations officials].

The first report on Feb. 3 accused Benon V. Sevan, the former head of the program, of a "grave conflict of interest" that "seriously undermined the integrity of the United Nations." [The conclusion was based on evidence that he had steered deals to a friend and on his inability to explain where he got \$166,000 in cash]. [A second official, Joseph Stephanides, was accused of violating procurement regulations].

[The new report questioned the conduct of two more of Mr. Annan's closest advisers: Mr. Riza, his chief of staff until his retirement in December, and Mr. Nair, head of the United Nations' watchdog group, the Office of Internal Oversight Services.]

[Mr. Riza was criticized for ordering the shredding of personal files from the startup period of the oil-for-food program]. [He said Monday that he had had told aides to do it three months before Mr. Annan ordered all documentation about the program to be saved]. [The report noted, however, that the actual destruction happened after Mr. Annan's order.]

[Mr. Nair was faulted for appointing a person to a high-level post with oil-for-food responsibilities who did almost no work on the program.

[But the centerpiece of the report was the awarding of the \$10 million-a-year contract for aid inspections to Cotecna, whether Kojo Annan's employment by the company

<p>[Mas a peça central do relatório foi a concessão de um contrato de US\$ 10 milhões por ano para inspeções de ajuda humanitária para a Cotecna, se o fato de Kojo Annan trabalhar para a empresa influenciou a escolha da Cotecna pela ONU, e se o secretário-geral tinha conhecimento de que um contrato crucial tinha sido concedido à empresa onde seu filho trabalhava G1 S1 S6 G8].</p> <p>[Apesar de aceitar que Annan não tinha conhecimento da concessão do contrato à Cotecna, o relatório o acusou de não ter agido para coibir as suspeitas de conflito de interesse quando o jornal "Sunday Telegraph" de Londres levantou a questão em um artigo, em 1999 G1 Pr4 S1 G6].</p> <p>[Annan requisitou uma investigação interna que terminou desmerecendo o assunto em um único dia G1 Pr4]. ["Nós achamos que ele deveria ter autorizado, em vez disso, uma investigação profissional, independente", disse Volcker G1 G6 S1 Pr2].</p> <p>[Tal investigação teria encontrado dificuldades em recentes contratos da Cotecna, disse Volcker, o que provavelmente impediria a concessão do contrato G1 S1 Pr4 G6].</p> <p>[Kojo Annan trabalhou para a Cotecna na África de 1995 até o final de 1998, quando ela obteve o contrato a ONU G1]. [Tanto ele quanto a empresa levaram a ONU e os investigadores a acreditarem que ele tinha encerrado sua associação com ela, mas revelações posteriores mostraram que ele continuou recebendo pagamentos até fevereiro de 2004 G1 S1 S6]. [Eles foram descritos como reembolsos de atendimento de saúde e pagamentos para impedi-lo de ser contratado por um firma concorrente G1].</p> <p>[A comissão acusou a Cotecna e Kojo Annan de tentarem disfarçar a duração</p>	<p>influenced the United Nations' choice of Cotecna, and whether Kofi Annan knew a crucial contract had been won by the company where his son worked].</p> <p>[While the commission accepted that Mr. Annan had no knowledge of the awarding of the contract, it faulted him for not acting to curb suspicions of a conflict of interest when a report in The Sunday Telegraph of London raised the issue in 1999].</p> <p>[Mr. Annan commissioned an in-house investigation that dismissed the matter in a single day]. ["What we think he should have authorized, insisted upon, was an independent, thorough-going professional investigation," said Mr. Volcker, a former chairman of the Federal Reserve.]</p> <p>[Such an investigation would have turned up difficulties in Cotecna's recent business dealings, Mr. Volcker said, making it unlikely that the contract would have been awarded].</p> <p>[Kojo Annan worked for Cotecna in Africa starting in 1995 and continuing until the end of 1998, when it won the United Nations contract]. [Both he and the company led the United Nations and investigators to believe that he had ended his association then, but subsequent disclosures showed that he continued to receive payments until February 2004]. [They were described as health-care reimbursements and payments to keep him from joining a competing firm].</p> <p>[The commission faulted Cotecna and Mr. Annan for attempting to disguise the duration of this association through third-party payments]. [The report concluded that while Cotecna "generally has cooperated" with the investigation, it had made "false statements" to the public, the</p>
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desta associação por meio de pagamentos terceirizados G1 S1 Pr4]. [O relatório concluiu que, apesar da Cotecna ter "cooperado em geral" com a investigação, ela fez "falas declarações" ao público, à ONU e à comissão sobre o período de serviço de Kojo Annan G1].

[Em Genebra, Robert Massey, o executivo-chefe da empresa, emitiu uma "declaração preliminar" dizendo apenas que a comissão confirmou que a Cotecna conquistou seu contrato de forma honesta G1 S1 G3].

[O relatório disse que ocorreram ocasiões em que pai e filho estiveram em contato durante o tempo em que Kojo Annan trabalhava para a Cotecna e o contrato foi concedido G1 S1]. [Ele notou que no dia da concessão do contrato, o jovem Annan era convidado da residência oficial de seu pai em Nova York G1 S1 Pr4]. [Mas Volcker disse que Annan não participou das decisões de contrato e que não há indícios de que ele sabia que a Cotecna estava participando da licitação G1 S1 Pr4].

["Nossa investigação revelou vários momentos em que ele poderia tomar consciência da participação da Cotecna no processo de licitação", disse Volcker em uma coletiva de imprensa em um hotel no centro de Manhattan G1 S1 G5 Pr2]. ["Mas não há nem testemunhas convincentes para isto nem evidência documentada." G1 S1]

["Levando tudo isto em consideração, o comitê concluiu que não há evidência suficiente para mostrar que o secretário-geral sabia da participação da Cotecna no processo de licitação em 1998", disse Volcker G1 S1 Pr4].

["A comissão concluiu que tanto os diretores da Cotecna quanto Kojo Annan buscaram esconder a continuidade de seu relacionamento financeiro e comercial,

United Nations, and the committee about Kojo Annan's period of service].

[In Geneva, Robert Massey, the company's chief executive officer, put out a "preliminary statement" saying only that the committee had confirmed that Cotecna had won its contract fairly.]

[The report said that there were occasions where the father and son were in contact during the time Kojo Annan worked for Cotecna and the contract was awarded]. [It noted that on the day of the award, young Mr. Annan was a guest in his father's official residence in New York]. [But Mr. Volcker said that Mr. Annan did not participate in contract decisions and that there were no indications that he knew Cotecna was a program bidder].

["Our investigation has disclosed several instances in which he might, or could have become aware, of Cotecna's participation in the bidding process," Mr. Volcker said at a news conference in a Midtown hotel]. ["However, there is neither convincing testimony to that effect nor any documentary evidence."]

["Taking all this into account, the committee has not found the evidence is reasonably sufficient to show that the secretary general knew that Cotecna had participated in the bidding process in 1998," Mr. Volcker said].

["The commission found that both Cotecna officials and Kojo Annan acted to disguise their continuing business and financial relationship, misleading the secretary general himself, other U.N. officials and the public in the process," Mr. Volcker said.] ["It is the failure of the U.N. officials to discover and of Cotecna and Kojo Annan not to have fully disclosed these relationships that has contributed so heartily to the questions about the integrity of the U.N.'s administration, and indeed to the need for this particular report."]

enganando o próprio secretário-geral, outras autoridades da ONU e o público no processo", disse Volcker. G1 Pr4 S1] ["Foi o fracasso das autoridades da ONU em descobrir e o da Cotecna e de Kojo Annan em não revelar plenamente tais relacionamentos que contribuíram para o questionamento da integridade da administração da ONU, e para a necessidade deste relatório em particular." G1 S1 G5 Pr2]

[Uma carta no apêndice do relatório, de autoria do advogado de Kojo Annan, William R. Taylor, admite que seu cliente não foi honesto com seu pai, mas rejeita a acusação de que ele não cooperou G1 G5 G3]. ["Ele lamenta o embaraço que a omissão causou a seu pai e à ONU, e aceita a responsabilidade por isto", diz a carta G1 S1].

[Sevan está preparando sua resposta às acusações da ONU feitas no primeiro relatório, e lhe foram concedidos dois adiamentos de três semanas para apresentá-la]. [O porta-voz de Annan, Fred Eckhard, disse na segunda-feira que o novo prazo seria por volta do próximo mês Pr3 Pr8].

A ONU anulou na segunda-feira um acordo para pagar pelas despesas legais de Sevan para seus depoimentos perante a comissão de Volcker, após uma enxurrada de críticas quando isto veio à tona na semana passada. Segundo o acordo, Sevan ainda seria reembolsado por quaisquer custos legais.

Tradução: George El Khouri Andolfato

06/04/2005
14. Iraque chega a acordo para preenchimento de altos cargos governamentais
Parlamento define a divisão de poder entre curtos, xiitas e sunitas

Edward Wong
Em Bagdá

[A letter in the report's appendix from Kojo Annan's lawyer, William R. Taylor, admitted that his client had not been truthful with his father but rejected the accusation that he had uncooperative]. ["He regrets the embarrassment that omission caused to his father and to the United Nations and accepts responsibility for it," the letter said].

14. Iraqis in Accord on Top Positions, Ending Deadlock

By [EDWARD WONG](#)

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<p>[Os principais partidos políticos do Iraque concordaram nesta terça-feira (5/4) à noite em designar um presidente e dois vices em uma reunião da assembleia nacional que ocorre nesta quarta-feira, colocando fim a um impasse de dois meses nas negociações para a formação de um novo governo G1 S1 Pr2].</p> <p>[A assembleia deverá nomear Jalal Talabani, um líder curdo, presidente; Adel Abdul Mahdi, um proeminente político árabe xiita, vice-presidente; e o xeique Ghazi al-Yawar, o presidente árabe sunita do governo interino, para o outro cargo de vice-presidente, segundo Hussain al-Shahristani, vice-diretor da assembleia G1 G5].</p> <p>[O acordo põe fim a um impasse entre os principais partidos que ameaçou destruir a confiança conquistada durante as eleições de 30 de janeiro, quando os iraquianos desafiaram as ameaças dos insurgentes e compareceram às urnas G1 S1 S7 Pr3]. [Nas últimas semanas, o povo iraquiano demonstrou impaciência crescente com o impasse, e comandantes militares dos Estados Unidos advertiram que uma contínua ausência de governo poderia levar a um aumento da violência insurgente G1 Pr3 S1].</p> <p>[Os curdos pressionaram bastante para que Talabani fosse o presidente, e os partidos xiitas disseram semanas atrás que respeitariam a nomeação G1 Pr4]. [Embora o primeiro-ministro, que provavelmente será um xiita, detenha a maior parte do poder, a nomeação de Talabani proporcionará aos curdos uma forte influência no novo governo e nas futuras negociações sobre a constituição permanente G1 S1 Pr4 G7]. [A seguir, os curdos sem dúvida exercerão pressão para contarem com poderes autônomos mais amplos G1 S1 G6 G7].</p> <p>[O presidente e os vices, que compõem o</p>	<p>BAGHDAD, Iraq, April 5 – [Iraq's major political parties agreed Tuesday evening to appoint a president and two vice presidents at a meeting of the national assembly on Wednesday, breaking a two-month deadlock in negotiations to form a new government, senior Iraqi officials said].</p> <p>[The assembly is expected to select Jalal Talabani, a Kurdish leader, as president; Adel Abdul Mahdi, a prominent Shiite Arab politician, as vice president; and Sheik Ghazi al-Yawar, the Sunni Arab president of the interim government, as the other vice president, said Hussein al-Shahristani, an assembly vice speaker].</p> <p>[The agreement ends a stark impasse between the main parties that had threatened to wreck the confidence built during the Jan. 30 elections, when Iraqis defied insurgent threats to walk in droves to polling stations]. [The Iraqi public has shown increasing impatience with the gridlock, and American military commanders have warned that a continued lack of a government could lead to a rise in insurgent violence].</p> <p>[The Kurds had been pushing hard for Mr. Talabani to be president, and the Shiite parties said weeks ago that they would respect the nomination]. [Although the prime minister, likely to be a Shiite, will wield the most power, Mr. Talabani's appointment will give the Kurds strong leverage in the new government and in negotiations over the permanent constitution, during which the Kurds will no doubt press for broad autonomy].</p> <p>[The president and vice presidents, who make up the presidency council, will have</p>
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<p>conselho da presidência, contarão com duas semanas a partir da sua nomeação para indicarem um primeiro-ministro, que a seguir selecionará um gabinete G1 S1 G5]. [O novo governo precisa ser aprovado pelo voto majoritário da assembléia, segundo a constituição interina G1 G5 Pr3].</p> <p>[Devido ao fato de serem necessários dois terços dos votos dos 275 membros da assembléia para que se instale o conselho da presidência, os principais blocos xiitas e curdos, que juntos possuem cadeiras suficientes para satisfazerem essa exigência, discutiram durante semanas a fim de tentar tirar o maior proveito possível dessa situação G1 S1 G6]. [Eles discutiram questões tão variadas quanto o controle das rendas originárias do petróleo e o papel do islamismo no novo governo G1 S1 G3]. [Mais recentemente, os dois blocos discutiram com os partidos árabes sunitas a respeito de quem deveria ficar com os principais cargos no governo G1 S1].</p> <p>[Os líderes partidários dizem que estão próximos de um acordo final quanto aos cargos no gabinete, mas precisam deixar de lado os compromissos quanto a questões mais estratégicas até a posse do novo governo. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Al-Shahristani, físico nuclear e membro proeminente do bloco xiita, disse que o conselho presidencial poderia nomear oficialmente o primeiro-ministro já na noite de quarta ou quinta-feira G1 S1]. [O principal candidato ao posto é Ibrahim al-Jaafari, líder do Partido Islâmico Dawa, um partido xiita religioso G1 S1 G6].</p> <p>[Conforme o impasse político parecia caminhar para um fim, autoridades norte-americanas e iraquianas anunciaram uma onda de violência que resultou na morte de quatro soldados norte-americanos e de pelo menos um membro do exército iraquiano G1 S1].</p>	<p>two weeks to pick a prime minister, who would then select a cabine]. [The new government would have to be approved by a majority vote of the assembly].</p> <p>[Because a two-thirds vote of the 275-member assembly is needed to install the presidency council, the main Shiite and Kurdish blocs, which together have enough seats to meet that requirement, haggled for weeks to try to use their leverage to its maximum]. [They debated issues from control of oil revenues to the role of Islam in the new government]. [More recently, the two blocs argued with Sunni Arab parties over who should get the top government posts].</p> <p>[Party leaders say they are close to a final agreement on cabinet positions, but have put off compromise on the larger strategic issues until the installation of the government.]</p> <p>[Dr. Shahristani, a nuclear physicist and prominent member of the Shiite bloc, said the presidency council could officially appoint the prime minister as soon as Wednesday evening or Thursday]. [The leading candidate for that job is Ibrahim al-Jaafari, the head of the Dawa Islamic Party, a religious Shiite party].</p> <p>[As the political stalemate appeared to be coming to an end, American and Iraqi officials reported a wave of violence that resulted in the deaths of three American soldiers and a marine and at least one Iraqi Army officer].</p> <p>Two of the Americans and the Iraqi officer were killed in a pitched battle on Monday with dozens of insurgents in eastern Iraq, the American military said]. [The battle</p>
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<p>Dois dos norte-americanos e o militar iraquiano foram mortos em uma violenta batalha na segunda-feira contra dezenas de insurgentes no leste do Iraque, segundo as forças armadas dos Estados Unidos G1 S1 G6 G3]. [A batalha teve início às 16h , quando dois batalhões do exército iraquiano se depararam com os guerrilheiros quando procuravam armamentos em uma parte remota da província de Diyala G1 S1 Pr2]. [Forças dos Estados Unidos enviaram apoio aéreo e tropas da 278ª Equipe de Combate Regimental G1 G3].</p> <p>Ação rebelde</p> <p>[A batalha foi a mais recente de uma série de confrontos nos quais tropas norte-americanas e iraquianas lutaram contra grandes grupos de insurgentes G1 S1]. [No último sábado, um grupo de 40 a 60 insurgentes lançou um ataque coordenado contra a prisão Abu Ghraib, ferindo pelo menos 24 norte-americanos e 13 prisioneiros iraquianos G1 S1 G4]. [Forças iraquianas e norte-americanas atacaram no mês passado um campo de treinamento à beira de um lago que abrigava cerca de 80 insurgentes ao norte de Bagdá G1 S1 G6]. [Isso ocorreu apenas dias após um comboio norte-americano ter repellido um ataque de dezenas de insurgentes na cidade de Salman Pak, a sudeste de Bagdá. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Oficiais militares dos Estados Unidos dizem que não está claro se os insurgentes modificaram as suas táticas e passaram a organizar operações de larga escala e a se instalar em grandes acampamentos G1 S1 S2].</p> <p>[As forças armadas disseram que um soldado da Força Tarefa Bagdá morreu na manhã de terça-feira quando o seu veículo atingiu uma bomba plantada à beira da estrada na zona sul da capital G1 S1]. [Um fuzileiro naval foi morto na segunda-feira</p>	<p>began at 4 p.m., when two battalions of the Iraqi Army stumbled across the guerrillas during a search for weapons in Diyala Province, the military said]. [American forces sent in air support and troops from the 278th Regimental Combat Team].</p> <p>[The battle was the most recent in a string of engagements in which American and Iraqi troops have fought large bands of insurgents]. [Last Saturday, 40 to 60 insurgents made a coordinated assault on Abu Ghraib prison, wounding at least two dozen Americans and 13 Iraqi prisoners]. [Iraqi and American forces last month raided a lakeside training camp that housed about 80 insurgents north of Baghdad]. [That came just days after an American convoy repelled an attack by dozens of insurgents in the town of Salman Pak, southeast of Baghdad].</p> <p>[American military officials say it is unclear whether the insurgents have changed their tactics and begun organizing large-scale operations and setting up big encampments.</p> <p>[The military said a soldier with Task Force Baghdad died Tuesday morning when his vehicle hit a roadside bomb in the southern part of the capital]. [A marine was killed Monday by an explosion in Anbar Province, the restive desert region dominated by Sunni Arabs west of Baghdad].</p> <p>[In another sign of growing sectarian</p>
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<p>por uma explosão na província de Anbar, a conflagrada região desértica dominada por árabes sunitas a oeste de Bagdá G1 S1].</p> <p>[Em um outro sinal de crescentes tensões sectárias, uma autoridade do Ministério do Interior disse que cerca de 50 árabes xiitas armados bloquearam uma estrada a sudeste de Bagdá na terça-feira e detiveram 40 árabes sunitas em retaliação ao seqüestro de sete xiitas no dia anterior G1 S1]. [A polícia enviou patrulhas para a área e descobriu 13 dos sunitas detidos em casas locais G1 Pr2].</p> <p>[Autoridades da província de Babil, ao sul de Bagdá, disseram na terça-feira que a polícia da cidade de Musayyib achou uma sepultura coletiva na área G1]. [Nela estavam os corpos de dez policiais e soldados do exército iraquianos, todos vendados e de mãos amarradas G1]. [Eles foram mortos com vários tiros na cabeça G1 Pr2].</p> <p>[O membro do Ministério do Interior informou que homens armados na zona oeste de Bagdá seqüestraram um comandante iraquiano, o general Jalal Muhammad Saleh, e vários dos seus guardas na manhã de terça-feira G1].</p> <p>[Autoridades romenas em Bucareste disseram que os três jornalistas romenos seqüestrados na semana passada foram libertados, segundo informaram agências de notícia G1 G6]. [Florence Aubenas, jornalista francesa seqüestrada em janeiro, ainda está desaparecida G1 G6].</p> <p>[Líderes dos principais blocos políticos árabes xiitas e curdos têm dito que é fundamental que os árabes sunitas sejam trazidos para o processo político a fim de conter a insurgência G1 G5 G3]. [Os árabes sunitas em grande parte boicotaram as eleições, de forma que contam com poucas cadeiras na assembléia G1]. [Nos últimos dias, xiitas e curdos negociaram com os árabes sunitas a respeito de quem</p>	<p>tensions, an Interior Ministry official said about 50 armed Shiite Arabs blocked off a road southeast of Baghdad on Tuesday and detained 40 Sunni Arabs in retaliation for the kidnapping of seven Shiites the day before]. [The police sent officers to the area and found 13 of the detained Sunnis in nearby homes, the official said].</p> <p>[Officials in Babil Province, south of Baghdad, said Tuesday that police from the town of Musayyib had found a mass grave in their area]. [In the grave were the bodies of 10 policemen and Iraqi Army officers, all blindfolded and with their hands tied]. [They were killed with several bullets each to their heads, the officials said.]</p> <p>[The Interior Ministry official said gunmen in west Baghdad kidnapped an Iraqi commander, Brig. Gen. Jalal Muhammad Saleh, and several of his guards on Tuesday morning].</p> <p>[Romanian officials in Bucharest said three Romanian journalists kidnapped last week had been released, news agencies reported]. [A French journalist abducted in January, Florence Aubenas, is still missing].</p> <p>[Leaders of the main Shiite Arab and Kurdish political blocs have said it was crucial to bring the Sunni Arabs into the political process in order to dampen the insurgency]. [The Sunni Arabs largely boycotted the elections and so have few seats in the assembly]. [In recent days, the Shiites and Kurds have been negotiating with the Sunnis Arab over who should take the vice presidential slot that the parties had agreed should go to a Sunni].</p> <p>[On Tuesday evening, three Sunni groups each presented a list of three candidates to the Shiite and Kurdish blocs, and the one name that appeared on all the lists was that of Sheik Yawar, Dr. Shahrastani said].</p>
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<p>deveria ocupar o posto de vice-presidente que os partidos concordaram que caberia a um sunita G1 S1].</p> <p>[De acordo com al-Shahristani, na noite de terça-feira três grupos sunitas apresentaram, cada um, uma lista de três candidatos aos blocos xiita e curdo, e o nome que apareceu em todas as listas foi o de al-Yawer G1 Pr4 G6].</p> <p>[Xiitas e curdos concordaram há mais de uma semana que Talabani deveria ser o presidente e que Abdul Mahdi um dos vice-presidentes G1 Pr4 Pr2]. [Após examinarem as listas sunitas na terça-feira, eles se decidiram por al-Yawer para ser o outro vice-presidente, finalizando o processo de seleção G1 S1 Pr2 Pr4]. ["Ele foi o denominador comum, por assim dizer, de todas as listas", afirmou al-Shahristani G1 Pr4].</p> <p>[Adnan Pachachi, um importante político sunita e ex-ministro das Relações Exteriores, apresentou uma versão um pouco diferente para os eventos G1]. [Ele disse que na tarde de terça-feira um grupo de mais de 80 líderes árabes sunitas se reuniu em Bagdá a fim de decidir quem deveriam nomear para o cargo de vice-presidente G1]. [Pachachi disse que a maioria deles aprovou o seu nome, mas decidiu no final apresentar uma lista de três nomes aos xiitas e curdos G1 S1].</p> <p>[Segundo Pachachi, depois disso os dois blocos escolheram al-Yawer na lista, e não o seu nome G1 G6 Pr4 Pr2]. ["O xeique não é a escolha dos árabes sunitas", afirmou G1 S1].</p> <p>[No último domingo, na sua terceira reunião, a assembléia nacional nomeou Hajim al-Hassani, um político árabe sunita educado nos Estados Unidos, para o cargo de diretor do parlamento G1 S1 Pr2].</p> <p>[A medida foi mais simbólica do que substantiva, já que o cargo de diretor da</p>	<p>[The Shiites and Kurds agreed more than a week ago that Mr. Talabani should be president and Mr. Abdul Mahdi should be a vice president]. [After reviewing the Sunni lists on Tuesday, they settled on Sheik Yawar as the other vice president, completing the selection process, Dr. Shahristani said]. ["He was the common denominator, if you like, of all the lists," Dr. Shahristani added.]</p> <p>[Adnan Pachachi, a prominent Sunni politician and former foreign minister, gave a different version of events]. [He said that on Tuesday afternoon, a group of more than 80 Sunni Arab leaders met in Baghdad to decide whom they should nominate for vice president]. [Mr. Pachachi said most endorsed him but decided to present a list of three names to the Shiites and Kurds].</p> <p>[The two blocs then selected Sheik Yawar rather than Mr. Pachachi from the list, Mr. Pachachi said]. [The sheik "is not the choice of the Sunni Arabs," he said].</p> <p>[On Sunday, the national assembly appointed Hajim al-Hassani, an American-educated Sunni Arab politician, as its speaker, a mostly symbolic post].</p> <p>Halliburton Settles Billing Dispute</p> <p>Halliburton Co. said Tuesday that it had struck a deal with the Army on a billing dispute over food service provided to troops in Iraq, Reuters reported.</p> <p>The company also said it had completed 27 outstanding orders valued at more than \$10.5 billion related to Iraq-related services that its Kellogg Brown & Root subsidiary provided the military.</p> <p>The Army will pay Kellogg \$1.176 billion and retain \$55.1 million of about \$200</p>
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<p>assembléia é em grande parte cerimonial]. [Os principais partidos se decidiram por al-Hassani após al-Yawer rejeitar o cargo, alegando que queria ser um dos vice-presidentes Pr3 Pr8].</p> <p>Tradução: Danilo Fonseca</p>	<p>million in payments that had been withheld while those issues were being resolved.</p>
<p>15/04/2005</p> <p>15. Americano é indiciado na venda de petróleo iraquiano por assessores de Saddam</p> <p>Empresário teria usado programa humanitário para obter lucro ilegal</p> <p>Julia Preston e Judith Miller Em Nova York</p> <p>[Um comerciante de petróleo americano e um lobista coreano com passado escandaloso foram acusados nesta quinta-feira (14/04) de ligação com os lucros ilegais do programa petróleo por alimentos da ONU, durante o governo de Saddam Hussein no Iraque G1 S1 Pr3 G10].</p> <p>[No indiciamento, autoridades federais em Nova York disseram que David B. Chalmers, um empresário de petróleo de Houston, e sua empresa, a Bayoil, ganharam milhões de dólares ilegalmente sobre pagamentos feitos ao governo de Saddam enquanto negociavam petróleo sob o programa de ajuda de US\$ 65 bilhões G1 S1].</p> <p>[Denúncias separadas foram feitas contra Tongsun Park, um empresário sul-coreano milionário, por agir como lobista não registrado do Iraque em negociações nos bastidores nos Estados Unidos para criação e estruturação do programa da ONU G1 S1].</p> <p>[O indiciamento criminal declara que Park recebeu pelo menos US\$ 2 milhões em pagamentos do governo de Saddam por servir como ligação entre as autoridades iraquianas e da ONU G1 S1 Pr2 Pr4 S7].</p> <p>[Park esteve no centro de um escândalo de lobby nos anos 70, quando foi acusado de</p>	<p>15. Texan Is Indicted in Iraq Oil Sales by Hussein Aides</p> <p>By JULIA PRESTON and JUDITH MILLER</p> <p>Published: April 15, 2005</p> <p>Correction Appended</p> <p>[An American oil trader and a Korean lobbyist with a scandalous past were charged yesterday in connection with illegal gains and kickbacks involving the United Nations oil-for-food program during Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq].</p> <p>[In an indictment, federal authorities in New York said David Bay Chalmers Jr., a Houston oil businessman, and his company, Bayoil U.S.A., made millions of dollars in illegal kickbacks to the Iraqi government while trading oil under the \$65 billion aid program].</p> <p>[Separate charges were brought against Tongsun Park, a millionaire South Korean businessman, for acting as an unregistered lobbyist for Iraq in behind-the-scenes negotiations in the United States to set up and shape the United Nations program]. [The criminal complaint said Mr. Park received at least \$2 million in secret payments from Mr. Hussein's government for serving as a liaison between Iraqi and United Nations officials].</p> <p>[Mr. Park was at the center of a lobbying scandal in the 1970's, when he was accused of paying bribes to lawmakers in</p>

subornar legisladores em Washington para obter o apoio deles para empréstimos para a Coreia do Sul G1 S1 Pr4].

[A empresa de Chalmers, a Bayoil USA Inc., foi a primeira empresa americana a ser indiciada na abrangente investigação criminal do programa petróleo por alimentos, que foi criado pela ONU em 1995 para vender petróleo iraquiano para receita para compra de suprimentos humanitários para os iraquianos G1 S1 Pr3].

[As autoridades americanas não apenas acusaram a Bayoil de efetuar pagamentos ilegais para garantir o petróleo iraquiano, mas também de ter conspirado para reduzir artificialmente o preço que o Iraque recebeu, privando o povo iraquiano de recursos para alimentos e medicamentos necessários G1 S1 G4]. [As acusações também revelaram novas informações sobre os supostos pagamentos feitos para altas autoridades da ONU influenciarem o programa G1 S1].

[Catherine M. Recker, uma advogada de Chalmers, disse que os associados da Bayoil e a companhia se declararão inocentes e "contestarão vigorosamente" as acusações criminais G1 S1 Pr4].

[Segundo as autoridades federais e o indiciamento de Park, ele foi parceiro no esforço de lobby de Samir Vincent, um empresário iraquiano-americano que se declarou culpado em janeiro de realizar lobby ilegal a favor do Iraque G1 S1 Pr4].

[Vincent, que está cooperando com os investigadores federais, disse que as autoridades iraquianas assinaram acordos em 1996 para pagar a ele e Park o valor de US\$ 15 milhões pelo lobby, declara o indiciamento G1 S1].

[Uma das tarefas deles era "cuidar" de uma importante autoridade da ONU, o que segundo Vincent significava suborno,

Washington to secure support for loans to South Korea].

[Bayoil U.S.A. Inc. is the first American company to be indicted in the widening criminal investigations of the oil-for-food program, which was established by the United Nations in 1995 to sell Iraqi oil and use the proceeds to buy food, medicine and other goods for the Iraqi people].

[The authorities not only charged that Bayoil made illegal payments to secure Iraqi oil, but also that it conspired to artificially lower the price Iraq received, depriving the Iraqi people of money for sorely needed items]. [The charges also disclosed new information about an alleged plan to pay senior United Nations officials to influence the course of the program].

[Catherine M. Recker, a lawyer for Mr. Chalmers, said the Bayoil defendants and the company would plead not guilty and "vigorously dispute" the criminal charges].

[According to federal authorities and the complaint against Mr. Park, he was a partner in the lobbying effort with Samir Vincent, an Iraqi-American businessman who pleaded guilty in January to illegal lobbying for Iraq].

[Mr. Vincent, who is cooperating with federal investigators, said Iraqi officials signed agreements in 1996 to pay him and Mr. Park \$15 million for their lobbying, the complaint says].

[One of their tasks was "to take care of" a high-ranking United Nations official, which Mr. Vincent understood to mean to pay bribes, the complaint says]. [The authorities did not identify or bring charges against the United Nations official.]

disse o indiciamento G1 S1 Pr4]. [As autoridades americanas não identificaram ou acusaram a autoridade da ONU G1].

[Park e Vincent se encontraram pelo menos três vezes em 1993 com autoridades de Saddam e com a autoridade da ONU --duas vezes em Manhattan e uma vez em Genebra G1 Pr4]. [Eles posteriormente receberam pelo menos US\$ 2,2 milhões em dinheiro do Iraque, que veio de Bagdá em malotes diplomáticos G1 S1]. [Vincent também recebeu autorizações para venda de pelo menos 9 milhões de barris de petróleo iraquiano, disse o indiciamento G1 S1 Pr4].

[David N. Kelley, o promotor federal em Manhattan, disse que o indiciamento alega que Park visava subornar a autoridade da ONU, mas não mostra se a autoridade recebeu o suborno G1 S1 Pr4 Pr2].

[O indiciamento também acusa Park de ter se encontrado com uma segunda importante autoridade da ONU não citada, um vez em um restaurante em Manhattan G1 S1 Pr4 S4]. [Depois disso, Park disse que investiu US\$ 1 milhão que recebeu do Iraque em uma empresa canadense pertencente ao filho da segunda autoridade da ONU, declara o indiciamento G1 S1 Pr4].

[Kelly se recusou a dizer se as autoridades ainda estão servindo na organização mundial G1 S1 Pr4]. [Mas ele disse que a investigação é "grande e abrangente" e que seu gabinete não medirá esforços para indiciar as autoridades da ONU S1 G6].

[De 1993 até 1995, enquanto transcorriam as negociações para criação do programa petróleo por alimentos, Vincent também se encontrou ou falou com frequência com uma ex-autoridade americana que tentava "obter apoio" para o programa junto às autoridades de Washington, segundo o indiciamento G1 S1 Pr4 Pr2]. [Mas ela

[Mr. Park and Mr. Vincent met at least three times in 1993 with Iraqi officials and the United Nations official - twice in Manhattan and once in Geneva]. [They later received cash payments from Iraq for at least \$2.2 million, delivered from Baghdad in diplomatic pouches]. [Mr. Vincent also received grants to sell at least nine million barrels of Iraqi oil, the complaint said].

[David N. Kelley, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, in Manhattan, said the complaint alleges that Mr. Park intended to bribe the official, but does not show that the official received any bribe.

[The complaint also charges that Mr. Park met with a second unnamed senior United Nations official, once in a restaurant in Manhattan]. [After that, Mr. Park said he invested \$1 million he had been paid by Iraq in a Canadian company belonging to the son of the second United Nations official, the complaint says].

[Mr. Kelley declined to say whether the officials were still actively serving at the world organization]. [He said, however, that the investigation was "broad and large" and that his office would "wring the towel dry" in pursuing United Nations officials].

[From 1993 through 1995, as negotiations were under way to create the program, Mr. Vincent also met or spoke frequently with a former United States official who was trying to "garner support" for the oil-for-food program from administration officials in Washington, according to the complaint]. [It does not name the official.]

Former President Jimmy Carter and Jack Kemp, a former housing secretary and congressman, have both said they met with Mr. Vincent, but their meetings came after the program was established. Both said they made no attempt to influence the

não cita o nome da autoridade G1].

[S11]

program.

Also named in the indictment against Bayoil were two associates of the company: John Irving, a British oil broker based in London, and Ludmil Dionissiev, a Bulgarian oil trader living in Houston.

Mr. Chalmers and Bayoil were accused of making deals to trade Iraqi oil between 2000 and 2003, knowing that Mr. Hussein's government had imposed an illegal secret surcharge on all oil purchases after 2000.

Mr. Chalmers is charged with devising a plan with Iraqi officials to artificially deflate the official price of Iraqi oil, which was determined by United Nations monitors, so traders could pay the illegal surcharge to the government and still reap profits on the sales.

The authorities did not charge any United Nations officials with participating in the price-fixing scheme.

Bayoil is also accused of transferring millions of dollars in illegal commissions through a foreign company, which was not named, to a company in the United Arab Emirates, Al Wasel and Babel General Trading L.L.C. The authorities charged that Al Wasel was a front set up to channel at least \$2 million to pay the hidden commissions to officials in Iraq.

"Motivated by greed, they flouted the law, made a mockery of the stated aims of the oil-for-food program and willingly conspired with a foreign government with whom our country was on the brink of war," said John Klochan, the acting assistant director of the F.B.I. in New York. He said the defendants had turned the United Nations program into a "cash cow masquerading as a humanitarian venture."

Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Dionissiev were arrested yesterday morning at their homes in Houston and will be arraigned Monday

in Federal District Court in Manhattan, Mr. Kelley said. An arrest warrant and extradition request have been filed for Mr. Irving.

If convicted, Mr. Chalmers and the other two Bayoil defendants each face a maximum of 62 years in prison and fines of up to \$1 million, and the Bayoil companies face fines of \$2 million.

A warrant has been issued for Mr. Park, who is believed to be in South Korea. He faces up to five years in prison and a fine of up to \$250,000.

An official at the South Korean Foreign Ministry said the ministry had not received any request from United States prosecutors for the extradition of Mr. Park. He said he had not known that Mr. Park was in South Korea and learned of the case from news reports.

The United Nations had no comment on the charges yesterday. But Secretary General Kofi Annan, addressing a seminar about coverage of the United Nations in the media, said more illicit profits had been made for Iraqi oil deals outside the oil-for-food program than under it, and said the United States and Britain were partly responsible for not cracking down on the corruption.

"The bulk of the money Saddam made came after smuggling outside the oil-for-food program," Mr. Annan said. "It was on the American and British watch."

A spokesman for Paul A. Volcker, who is leading an independent United Nations inquiry into the troubled program, said his committee was "well aware" of the activities in the charges. The committee will release information when it has definitive findings, the spokesman, Michael Holtzman, said.

Michel Tellings, one of the three oil

overseers who monitored Iraq's oil sales for the United Nations, played down the significance of the government's charge that Mr. Chalmers and Bayoil conspired to deflate the sales price that the United Nations' overseers set for Iraqi oil.

"Most oil companies and brokers said the price could be lower," he said in a telephone interview from London. "All the oil companies wanted that, and Bayoil was no exception. I don't think if you say to the oil overseers that oil should be cheaper, that it is a crime."

Mr. Tellings, who served as an overseer from September 2000 until the program's end, acknowledged that "some were a bit more aggressive" than others in pushing for lower prices. But he declined to say whether Mr. Chalmers or Bayoil were among those who pushed most actively for lower prices.

"I don't want to discuss individual cases," he said, noting that he had not yet read the complaint filed in New York.

Charles A. Duelfer, the special investigator for the Central Intelligence Agency looking for illegal weapons in Iraq, said in his report last October that from September 2000 through the end of the oil-for-food program, it was commonly known among oil companies and dealers that a surcharge had to be kicked back to the regime before they could take out any of the oil they were allocated. Many refused.

In addition, Mr. Hussein's government demanded other kickbacks in exchange for issuing vouchers for oil. Mr. Duelfer reported that Mr. Hussein got about \$2 billion from the surcharges and kickbacks under the program.

Mr. Duelfer also reported that Benon Sevan, who ran the program, got secret vouchers to market 7.3 million barrels of

	<p>oil.</p> <p>Senator Norm Coleman, Republican of Minnesota who heads a committee investigating the program, called the indictment "a significant step forward in exposing the abuses and criminal misconduct" in the program, which had levied "a terrible cost to the Iraqi people, our allied forces, and the integrity of the U.N."</p> <p>Representative Henry Hyde, the Illinois Republican and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which is also investigating the program, said the indictment showed "the degree to which the oil-for-food program was so pervasively corrupted."</p> <p><i>Choe Sang-Hun of The International Herald Tribune contributed reporting from Seoul, South Korea, for this article.</i></p> <p>Correction: April 16, 2005, Saturday:</p> <p>An article yesterday about federal criminal charges brought in connection with the United Nations oil-for-food program misstated the organization's response. A spokesman, Stephane Dujarric, said at a news briefing that the charges represented progress because the organization has maintained that wrongdoing in the oil-for-food program should be prosecuted. The United Nations did not decline to comment.</p>
<p>19/04/2005</p> <p>16. Israel dá sinais de que tomará decisão unilateral sobre a fronteira com a Palestina</p> <p>Construção oferece pista dos planos israelenses de futuras fronteiras</p> <p>Steven Erlanger Em Maale Adumim, Cisjordânia</p> <p>[Eles estão construindo aqui no maior assentamento de Israel, com operários palestinos trabalhando em novos apartamentos com vista para as colinas</p>	<p>16. Israel, on Its Own, Is Shaping the Borders of the West Bank</p> <p>By STEVEN ERLANGER</p> <p>Published: April 19, 2005</p> <p>MAALE ADUMIM, West Bank, April 16 – [They're building away here in Israel's largest settlement, with Palestinian workers laboring on new apartment houses overlooking the red-</p>

marrom-avermelhadas da Cisjordânia G1 G3].

[As intenções de Israel de continuar construindo neste subúrbio, a 5 km de Jerusalém, provocaram furor no governo Bush, que pressiona Israel a manter o compromisso de congelar o crescimento dos assentamentos G1 S1 G4 Pr6].

[Mas a construção e o planejamento em Maale Adumim e o plano do primeiro-ministro de Israel, Ariel Sharon, de retirar 9 mil colonos israelenses da Faixa de Gaza neste verão são apenas parte de uma transformação maior e mais complexa da paisagem israelense-palestina, e das próprias políticas de Sharon G1 Pr2 G6].

[Na prática, Israel sob Sharon está buscando definir unilateralmente suas futuras fronteiras com um Estado palestino --com a retirada prevista de Gaza e de quatro pequenos assentamentos no norte da Cisjordânia, com o "adensamento" dos assentamentos perto de Jerusalém e da fronteira israelense, e com uma nova rota para a barreira de separação israelense aprovada pelo gabinete em 20 de fevereiro G1 S1 Pr4].

Os palestinos estão furiosos por Israel estar agindo sem esperar pelas negociações G1 S1]. [Mas o provável impacto da nova fronteira provisória sobre a vida palestina será, talvez surpreendentemente, menor do que geralmente se supõe, deixando cerca de um quarto dos colonos israelenses no lado palestino G1 S1 G5].

[Pressionado pela Suprema Corte de Israel e pelos Estados Unidos, Sharon recuou a barreira de separação para mais perto daquela que era a fronteira de Israel de 1967, que eram as linhas do armistício da guerra entre árabes e israelenses de 1948-49, que se tornaram conhecidas como linha verde G1 S1 Pr4].

brown hills of the West Bank].

[Israel's intentions to keep building next to this suburb about three miles from Jerusalem have set off a small furor with the Bush administration, which is putting pressure on Israel to keep a commitment to freeze settlement growth].

[But the construction and planning at Maale Adumim and Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's plan to pull 9,000 Israeli settlers out of the Gaza Strip this summer are only parts of a far larger and more complex transformation of the Israeli-Palestinian landscape, and of Mr. Sharon's policies themselves].

[In effect, Israel under Mr. Sharon is unilaterally moving to define its future borders with a Palestinian state - with the scheduled withdrawal from Gaza and from four small settlements in the northern West Bank, with the "thickening" of settlements near Jerusalem and the Israeli border, and with a new route for the Israeli separation barrier approved by the cabinet on Feb. 20].

[Palestinians are furious that Israel is moving without waiting for negotiations]. [But the likely impact of the provisional new border on Palestinian life is, perhaps surprisingly, smaller than generally assumed, and it would leave about a quarter of Israeli settlers on the Palestinian side].

[Pressed by the Israeli Supreme Court and the United States, Mr. Sharon has pulled the separation barrier much closer than it had been to Israel's 1967 boundaries, which were the armistice lines of the 1948-49 Arab-Israeli war and became known as the green line].

[Even including the three major Israeli settlement blocs of Maale Adumim, Ariel

<p>[Mesmo incluindo os três maiores blocos de assentamentos israelenses de Maale Adumim, Ariel mais ao norte e Gush Etzion no sul, a terra entre a linha verde e a barreira corresponde a 8% da Cisjordânia --perto dos 5% da proposta que o presidente Bill Clinton estava promovendo em 2000, ao final de suas negociações com palestinos e israelenses G1].</p> <p>[E mesmo estes 8% provisórios, unilaterais, antes do início das negociações do status final, significam que 99,5% dos palestinos viverão fora da barreira, em 92% da Cisjordânia, com 74% dos colonos israelenses dentro dela G1 G6].</p> <p>["O que realmente interessa está passando despercebido na disputa em torno de Maale Adumim", disse David Makovsky, um membro sênior do Instituto para Política do Oriente Próximo de Washington S1]. ["Os contornos do debate em torno da Cisjordânia têm mudado sob nossos olhos." G1 S1]</p> <p>["As pessoas associam Sharon como sendo o sr. Assentamento e reagem com uma certa rudeza, dizendo que ele está tentando trocar Gaza pela Cisjordânia G1]. [Mas a verdadeira história é como o sr. Assentamento, que queria construir em 100% da Cisjordânia, agora fica com 8% G1]. [Se estamos falando sobre Maale Adumim, isto significa que Sharon vê este como sendo o campo de batalha principal, não Elon Moreh ou o Vale do Jordão." G1]</p> <p>[Os palestinos não vêem isto como uma vitória G1]. [Eles argumentam que todos os assentamentos israelenses além da linha verde são ilegais G1]. [Eles rejeitam a anexação de Jerusalém Oriental de 1967 e dizem que os 8% da Cisjordânia dentro da barreira estão entre as melhores terras para habitação e agricultura G1]. [O unilateralismo, eles disseram, não substitui as negociações G1 G5 G3 S2].</p>	<p>further north and Gush Etzion in the south, the land between the green line and the barrier is 8 percent of the West Bank - close to the 5 percent in the proposal that President Clinton was putting forward in 2000, at the end of his negotiations with the Palestinians and the Israelis].</p> <p>[And even that provisional, unilateral 8 percent, before final-status negotiations begin, means that 99.5 percent of Palestinians would live outside the barrier, in 92 percent of the West Bank, with 74 percent of Israeli settlers inside it].</p> <p>"The real point is being lost in the spat over Maale Adumim," said David Makovsky, a senior fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy]. ["The contours of the debate over the West Bank have shifted under our eyes].</p> <p>["People associate Sharon with being Mr. Settlement and react with a certain churlishness, saying he's trying to trade Gaza for the West Bank]. [But the real story is how Mr. Settlement, who wanted to build on 100 percent of the West Bank, is down to 8 percent]. [If we're talking about Maale Adumim, it means that Sharon sees this as the main battleground, not Elon Moreh or the Jordan Valley."]</p> <p>[Palestinians do not see that as a victory]. [They argue that all Israeli settlements beyond the green line are illegal]. [They reject the annexation of East Jerusalem in 1967 and say that the 8 percent of the West Bank inside the barrier is among the best land for housing and agriculture]. [Unilateralism, they say, is no substitute for negotiations.</p> <p>[Saeb Erekat, the veteran Palestinian negotiator, said, "If this project is carried out, it will mean shutting the door for</p>
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<p>[Saeb Erekat, um negociador palestino veterano, disse: "Se este projeto for executado, ele significará o fechamento das portas para negociações e paz e, na prática, a colocação de mais palestinos na prisão" G1 G3 Pr2].</p> <p>[Os 8% representam metade do número do verão passado, antes da Suprema Corte ter ordenado ao governo o recuo da barreira para mais próxima da linha verde G1 G3 S1]. [A nova rota reduziu acentuadamente o número de palestinos presos dentro da barreira: menos de 10 mil dos 2 milhões de palestinos na Cisjordânia. G1 G6]</p> <p>Tais números não incluem Jerusalém Oriental, que contém cerca de 175 mil israelenses e cerca de 195 mil palestinos. G1]</p> <p>[Cerca de 85 mil palestinos, disse o Ministério da Defesa, vivem com carteiras de identidade israelenses no lado israelense da barreira. G1] [A população palestina está crescendo anualmente a uma taxa de cerca de 3,3%, e a população israelense a menos de 1%. G1 G6]</p> <p>[Outros milhares de palestinos vivem em áreas como Qalqilya, que não está mais formalmente atrás da barreira, mas onde precisam cruzar por portões que podem ser fechados rapidamente G1 S1 G5].</p> <p>[Ainda assim, argumentam os israelenses, as dificuldades da barreira agora são menos severas e afetam menos palestinos do que antes G1 S1]. [Autoridades israelenses apontam que até mesmo a proposta final que estava sendo considerada no final das negociações de Clinton concediam parte das terras da Cisjordânia para Israel, com transferências de terras para os palestinos como compensação G1 S1]. [E os palestinos, em todas as negociações até o momento, pareciam dispostos a ceder Maale Adumim aos israelenses em troca de</p>	<p>negotiations and peace and putting more Palestinians effectively into prison."]</p> <p>[Eight percent is half of what the figure was last summer, before the Israeli Supreme Court told the government to move the barrier closer to the green line]. [The new route has sharply reduced the number of Palestinians caught inside the barrier: fewer than 10,000 of the two million Palestinians in the West Bank].</p> <p>[Those figures do not include East Jerusalem, which contains about 175,000 Israelis and about 195,000 Palestinians].</p> <p>[About 85,000 Palestinians, the Defense Ministry says, live with Israeli identity cards on the Israeli side of the barrier]. [The Palestinian population is growing by about 3.3 percent annually, and the Israeli population by less than 1 percent].</p> <p>[Thousands more Palestinians live in areas like Qalqilya, which are no longer formally behind the barrier, but where they must cross through gates that can be sealed quickly].</p> <p>[Still, Israelis argue, the hardships of the barrier are now less severe and affect fewer Palestinians than before]. [Israeli officials point out that even the final proposal being considered at the end of Mr. Clinton's negotiations awarded some West Bank land to Israel, with land transfers to the Palestinians to make up the difference]. [And the Palestinians, in every negotiation so far, have seemed ready to cede Maale Adumim to the Israelis for other land].</p> <p>[Ariel may be a different matter, given how</p>
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<p>outras terras G1 S1].</p> <p>[Mas Ariel pode ser um assunto diferente, considerando o quanto adentro da Cisjordânia ele se encontra G1 S8]. [Mas mesmo com Ariel, o governo israelense concordou com Washington em não fechar plenamente a área, o que prenderia milhares de palestinos em enclaves G1]. [Em vez disso o governo utiliza cercas locais ao redor dos assentamentos e mais patrulhas do exército. G1 G8]</p> <p>[Dentro da nova rota da barreira, mas fora da linha verde, se encontram cerca de 177 mil israelenses que vivem principalmente nestes grandes blocos de assentamento -- cerca de 74% dos colonos israelenses S1 G1]. [Os outros 26%, cerca de 63 mil, vivem no restante da Cisjordânia, além da barreira G1].</p> <p>[Estes 26%, alguns em assentamentos isolados, altamente protegidos, ou em pequenos postos avançados, provavelmente se verão presos em uma Palestina independente ou sendo obrigados a mudarem, pois é altamente improvável que qualquer negociação desta fronteira nacional israelense, juntamente com a rota da barreira, avançará mais adentro da Cisjordânia G1].</p> <p>[A barreira de Sharon deixou claro o futuro para estes colonos, mas a remoção deles poderá fazer a futura evacuação de Gaza parecer como um passeio no parque, especialmente quando se fala de assentamentos ferozmente ideológicos como Ofra e Beit El. G1 G3 G5]</p> <p>[Israel argumenta que a barreira não é uma fronteira, mas apenas uma medida de segurança temporária que poderá ser removida ou movida de acordo com as negociações G1]. [Mas Israel está construindo dentro da nova rota --em Maale Adumim, por exemplo-- como se ela fosse uma fronteira, ou algo próximo de uma G1 G5].</p>	<p>far it sticks out into the West Bank]. [But even with Ariel, the Israeli government has agreed with Washington not to fully enclose the area, which would trap thousands of Palestinians in enclaves]. [Instead it uses local fences around settlements and increased army patrols.]</p> <p>[Within the new route of the barrier but outside the green line are some 177,000 Israelis living mostly in these large settlement blocs - about 74 percent of Israeli settlers]. [The other 26 percent, about 63,000, live in the West Bank beyond the barrier.]</p> <p>[That 26 percent, some in isolated, heavily guarded settlements or in small outposts, are likely to find themselves stranded in an independent Palestine or having to move, for it is highly unlikely that in any negotiation this notional Israeli border, along the barrier's route, will move farther into the West Bank.]</p> <p>[Mr. Sharon's barrier has spelled out the future for those settlers, but removing them could make the coming Gaza evacuation seem like a walk in the park, especially when talking about fiercely ideological settlements like Ofra and Beit El].</p> <p>[Israel argues that the barrier is not a border but merely a temporary security measure that can be moved or removed in accordance with negotiations]. [But Israel is building inside the new route - at Maale Adumim, for example - as if it will be a border, or close to one].</p> <p>[Mr. Makovsky has analyzed the changing route of the barrier and done population estimates, village by village, with census figures and a C.I.A. projection of annual</p>
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[Makovsky analisou a mudança de rota da barreira e fez estimativas de população, aldeia por aldeia, com números de recenseamento e uma projeção da CIA dos índices de crescimento populacional anual G1 Pr4 G6]. ["Clinton reduziu a 5% da Cisjordânia, e aqui estamos com 8% antes das negociações do status final", disse Makovsky G1 Pr4]. ["Ele precisa ser modificado e acertado pelas partes, mas diante de nossos olhos nós estamos vendo um esboço da solução de dois Estados." G1 S1]

[Enquanto os políticos discutem, nada pára G1].

[S11]

population growth rates]. ["Clinton was down to 5 percent of the West Bank, and here you are down to 8 percent before final-status negotiations," Mr. Makovsky said.] ["It has to be modified and agreed upon by the parties, but before our eyes we see the rough shape of a two-state solution."]

[While the politicians argue, nothing stops].

Settlement construction is continuing on the West Bank, though more slowly than was the case two years ago, in apparent violation of Mr. Sharon's commitment in the first stage of the road map to freeze settlement growth. Mr. Sharon says the road map is not yet in force because the Palestinians have not met their own first-stage obligation to dismantle terrorist organizations. The population of West Bank settlements is increasing by about 5.6 percent a year.

Nor has Mr. Sharon yet kept his promise to Mr. Bush to dismantle illegal settlement outposts built after March 2001 - at least 24 of the 105 illegal outposts disclosed in an Israeli study.

In the meantime, Mr. Sharon and Washington continue negotiating what a freeze means, with Israel being pushed to define where existing construction stops within large settlement areas like Maale Adumim, which was established in 1975. Israeli officials say Washington will allow construction within existing built-up areas but not outside them.

Even that position, which American officials will not publicly confirm, seem to violate Israel's promises under the road map to freeze settlement growth after March 2001, including natural growth.

That is why Mr. Bush was so upset, and publicly so, about the announcement that Israel was planning 3,500 new units in a 4.6-square-mile area known as E1, adjacent

	<p>to Maale Adumim, enough to house 14,000 new settlers.</p> <p>The mayor of Maale Adumim, Benny Kashriel, says the community of 32,000, with its flowerbeds and shopping mall, is widely accepted as part of Israel and will stay that way, so that new construction is necessary to survive. "We're building in Maale Adumim territory," he said. "We're not expanding at all."</p> <p>Large municipal boundaries around smaller communities are a standard Israeli device, critics say, to make it seem that new settlement construction is merely "thickening" existing settlements. The official municipal boundaries of Maale Adumim are huge, larger than Tel Aviv's, and stretch nearly to Jericho. The settlement is built up on only about 15 percent of its official area.</p> <p>Given the proximity to Jerusalem, the passions on both sides are intense. Israelis want E1 to provide contiguity of Jewish settlement around Jerusalem, while Palestinians want it to ensure contiguity of Palestinian settlement between East Jerusalem and the West Bank.</p> <p>Mr. Sharon says the plan will go ahead, even if not immediately. "It is the Israeli position," he said, standing next to Mr. Bush last week, "that the major Israeli population centers will remain in Israel's hands under any future final-status agreement, with all related consequences."</p> <p>For Dror Etkes of Peace Now, there is no quick or painless solution. "Israeli society is going through a very hard period and has to learn to redefine itself after 40 years as a non-occupying country," he said. "This is not going to end easily."</p>
<p>30/04/2005 17. Onda de ataques no Iraque mata 40 e fere 100 Para autoridades dos EUA, objetivo é enfraquecer o novo governo</p>	<p>17. Wave of Attacks in Iraq Kill 40 and Wound 100 By RICHARD A. OPPEL Jr.</p>

Richard A. Oppel Jr. e Robert F. Worth*

Em Bagdá, Iraque

[Insurgentes determinados a desestabilizar o novo governo do Iraque executaram uma série devastadora de ataques coordenados às forças iraquianas nesta sexta-feira (29/4), detonando 12 carros-bomba na grande Bagdá e atingindo alvos militares pelo país G1 S1 Pr3 Pr8 G3 G4]. [Ao menos 40 pessoas morreram e mais de 100 ficaram feridas. G1 G5]

[Os ataques, uma afronta direta ao novo governo dominado por xiitas formado na quinta-feira, tiveram como alvo policiais e guardas nacionais iraquianos, em suas bases ou em comboios, no norte e no sul de Bagdá e em Madaen, 25 km a sudeste da capital. G1 S1 G3 G4] [Morreram pelo menos 23 policiais e soldados iraquianos G1 G6]. [Alguns relatórios estimaram o total de mortos em até 50 pessoas. S1]

[Mais para o fim do dia, carros-bomba atingiram Diyarrah, 32 km ao sul de Bagdá, matando dois soldados americanos G1 S1 G3 G4 G7]. [Perto de Taji, ao norte de Bagdá, um suicida matou um soldado americano e feriu dois outros. G1 G7] [Um soldado americano também foi morto e quatro ficaram feridos por uma bomba caseira na noite de quinta-feira em Hawija, 240 km ao norte de Bagdá. G1 G4]

[Os ataques na sexta-feira de manhã ocorreram depois de um dia importante e tumultuado para o novo governo. G1 S1] [Depois de três meses de atrasos, que deram nova força à insurgência, segundo as autoridades americanas, a aliança dominante xiita conseguiu a aprovação de um novo ministério --não sem antes irritar os líderes políticos sunitas, que disseram que foram trapaceados. G1 S1 G6]

[Os xiitas também prometeram uma limpeza de ex-baathistas do governo,

and [ROBERT F. WORTH](#)

Published: April 30, 2005

BAGHDAD, Iraq, April 29 – [Insurgents determined to destabilize Iraq's new government executed a devastating series of coordinated attacks on Iraqi forces on Friday, detonating 12 car bombs across greater Baghdad and striking military targets throughout Iraq]. [At least 40 people were killed and more than 100 others wounded.]

[The attacks, a direct challenge to the new Shiite-dominated government that was formed Thursday, were aimed at Iraqi police officers and national guardsmen at their bases and traveling in convoys in northern and southern Baghdad and in Madaen, 15 miles southeast of the capital.] [At least 23 Iraqi policemen and troops were killed]. [Some reports put the total death toll at as many as 50 people].

[Later in the day, other car bomb attacks struck Diyarrah, 20 miles south of Baghdad, killing two American soldiers, and near Taji, just north of Baghdad, where a bomber killed one American soldier and wounded two others]. [One American soldier was also killed and four were wounded by a homemade bomb Thursday night near Hawija, 150 miles north of Baghdad.]

[The strikes Friday morning came after a momentous and tumultuous day for the new government.] [After three months of delays that American officials said gave new strength to the insurgency, the dominant Shiite alliance won approval for a new cabinet - but not before angering Sunni political leaders who said they had been

<p>medida que certamente levará a um maior distanciamento entre xiitas e sunitas, que conduzem a maior parte da atividade insurgente G1 S1]. [Os árabes sunitas dominaram o governo baathista de Saddam Hussein e em grande parte boicotaram as eleições de janeiro. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Com os ataques de sexta-feira, pelo menos 480 policiais e soldados iraquianos foram mortos por insurgentes nos últimos dois meses, de acordo com os números de empresas de segurança ocidentais, autoridades iraquianas e da imprensa local G1 S1].</p> <p>[Em declarações na Internet, seguidores de Abu Musab Al-Zarqawi, o terrorista mais procurado do Iraque, assumiram a responsabilidade por uma dúzia dos ataques da sexta-feira G1 G6 S1]. [O grupo também divulgou uma gravação de 18 minutos que seria de Al-Zarqawi, estimulando os combatentes, advertindo contra a negociação de paz com os EUA e citando dados do Pentágono sobre as dificuldades em recrutamento militar americano G1 S1].</p> <p>[Nas ruas, os insurgentes voltaram a usar uma tática cada vez mais comum: explosões seguidas, para matar não só as vítimas da explosão inicial, mas também policiais e transeuntes que correm para ajudar os feridos. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Os ataques começaram pouco após as 8h de sexta-feira, dia sagrado da semana para a maior parte dos iraquianos, com quatro carros-bomba no bairro Adhamiya, distrito sunita no norte de Bagdá, lar de antigos baathistas. G1 S1] [Sete guardas nacionais iraquianos, dois policiais e quatro civis foram mortos e 50 outros ficaram feridos, disse uma autoridade do Ministério do Interior G1 G6]. [Outros relatórios disseram que até 20 pessoas tinham morrido G1].</p> <p>[A primeira bomba de Adhamiya explodiu</p>	<p>shortchanged.]</p> <p>[The Shiites also pledged a housecleaning of former Baathists from the government, a move sure to drive a deeper wedge between Shiites and Sunnis, who conduct most insurgent activity]. [Sunni Arabs, who dominated Iraq's Baathist government under Saddam Hussein, largely boycotted elections in January.]</p> <p>[With Friday's attacks, at least 480 Iraqi policemen and troops have been killed by insurgents in the last two months, according to tallies by Western security contractors, Iraqi officials and local news accounts].</p> <p>[Followers of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, Iraq's most-wanted terrorist, claimed responsibility in Internet statements for a dozen attacks on Friday]. [The group also released an 18-minute recording said to be of Mr. Zarqawi that offered reassurances to insurgent fighters, warned Iraqis against negotiating peace with the United States and cited Pentagon data on shortfalls in American military recruiting].</p> <p>[In the streets, the insurgents once again turned to an increasingly common tactic: multiple bombings intended to kill not only the victims of the initial blast but also security forces and bystanders who rush to the aid of the wounded.]</p> <p>[The strikes began just after 8 a.m. on Friday, the weekly holy day for most Iraqis, with four car bombs in the Adhamiya neighborhood, a heavily Sunni district in northern Baghdad that is home to many former Baathists]. [The attacks killed 7 Iraqi national guardsmen, 2 policemen and 4 civilians, and wounded 50 others, an Interior Ministry official said]. [Other reports said as many as 20 people had been</p>
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<p>perto de um restaurante popular, quando passava por ali um comboio iraquiano, disse a polícia G1 S1 G6]. [A explosão jogou os destroços do veículo a mais de 30 metros, onde a polícia mostrou partes do corpo do suicida dentro dos destroços carbonizados G1 S1 G4].</p> <p>[Várias poças de sangue cercavam uma minivan em frente ao restaurante destruído G1]. [Um bicho de pelúcia escurecido pela explosão e sandálias de mulher estavam espalhados G1 S1 Pr2].</p> <p>["Foi terrível", disse Muhammad Kadham, trabalhador de 27 anos que correu para a cena. G1] ["Havia partes de corpo humano espalhadas. S1] [As ambulâncias estavam carregando os feridos." G1] [Em meio aos gritos dos policiais ansiosos que tentavam afastar as pessoas, ele disse: "Foi uma loucura." G1 Pr3 Pr8]</p> <p>[Poucas horas depois, um carro-bomba foi detonado no distrito de Ghadeer, no sul de Bagdá, ao lado de um comboio que passava com tropas da guarda nacional iraquiana. G1 G7 G6] [Quinze minutos depois, um segundo-carro bomba explodiu no mesmo lugar, matando um civil e ferindo quatro soldados e quatro civis, disse uma autoridade do Ministério do Interior. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Em Madaen, uma cidade de choques entre xunitas e xiitas que viu intensa violência sectária e atividade guerrilheira, três carros-bomba explodiram em um ataque coordenado que matou três comandos de polícia, quatro soldados iraquianos e dois civis G1 G4 G7]. [Trinta e oito pessoas ficaram feridas, disse a autoridade do ministério. G1 G7]</p> <p>[Em Baquba, um clérigo proeminente, Abdul-Razzaq Hamid Rashid, explodiu a si mesmo com uma granada de mão quando forças de segurança iraquianas tentaram prendê-lo na sexta-feira, disse um policial. G1 S1] [Duas bombas</p>	<p>killed there.]</p> <p>[The first Adhamiya bomb went off next to a popular restaurant as an Iraqi convoy drove by, the police said]. [The blast propelled the crumpled remains of the bomber's vehicle more than 100 feet, where the police at the scene pointed to parts of the suicide bomber's body lodged in the charred wreckage].</p> <p>[Several pools of blood surrounded an aqua minivan in front of the destroyed restaurant]. [A child's stuffed animal, blackened from the blast, and women's sandals were strewn amid the bloody debris].</p> <p>["It was terrible," said Muhammad Kadham, a 27-year-old worker who rushed to the scene.] "Human body parts were everywhere]. [Ambulances have been busy carrying away the injured]. [It was insane."]</p> <p>[A few hours later, a car bomb aimed at a passing convoy of Iraqi National Guard troops detonated in the Ghadeer district in southern Baghdad, and 15 minutes later a second bomb struck in the same spot, killing one civilian and wounding four troops and four civilians, an Iraqi Interior Ministry official said.]</p> <p>[In Madaen, a town of Sunnis and Shiites that has seen intense sectarian violence and insurgent activity, three car bombers struck in a coordinated attack that killed 3 Iraqi police commands, 4 Iraqi troops and 2 civilians while wounding 38 others, the ministry official said.]</p> <p>[In Baquba, a prominent cleric, Abdul-Razzaq Hamid Rashid, blew himself up with a hand grenade when Iraqi security forces tried to arrest him on Friday, a police</p>
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<p>caseiras foram detonadas na sexta-feira pela manhã a poucos quilômetros ao norte de Basra, segunda maior cidade do Iraque, matando um guarda de fronteira iraquiano e ferindo outro. G1 S1 G4]</p> <p>[Segundo as forças armadas americanas a violência destinava-se claramente a desacreditar o novo governo G1 G6 G7]. [A onda mostrou que mesmo com a calma observada depois das eleições de 30 de janeiro os insurgentes continuam de posse de recursos e de estrutura organizacional para montar ataques disciplinados e desmoralizadores. G1 S1 G6 G7]</p> <p>["Os terroristas provaram que ainda podem executar ou aumentar repentinamente sua capacidade de conduzir ataques limitados", declararam os militares americanos.G1 S1]</p> <p>[O comandante americano das tropas de Bagdá, general William G. Webster Jr., da 3ª Divisão de Infantaria, descreveu os ataques em uma entrevista na CNN como "outra tentativa desesperada de tentar descarrilar o governo democrático emergente".G1 S1 Pr2]</p> <p>["Hoje tivemos mais um dos surtos que ocorrem ocasionalmente", disse Webster, acrescentando que sua "mensagem para Zarqawi é que ele não vai vencer". G1 S1]</p> <p>[O número de mortos de sexta-feira poderia ter sido maior G1 S1]. [Cinco carros-bomba destinados a delegacias de polícia e outros alvos em Salman Pak e ao leste de Bagdá foram interceptados pela polícia iraquiana, disse o coronel Clifford Kent, porta-voz militar em Bagdá G1]. [Sete iraquianos suspeitos de envolvimento nos ataques de sexta-feira foram capturados e outro foi ferido, disseram os militares. G1]</p> <p>[Autoridades americanas revelaram novos detalhes de uma cova comum previamente</p>	<p>official said]. [Two homemade bombs were detonated Friday morning a few miles north of Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, killing one Iraqi border guard and wounding another.]</p> <p>[The violence, which the American military said was clearly aimed at discrediting the new government, showed that despite a lull in attacks after the Jan. 30 elections, the insurgents still have the resources and organizational structure to carry out disciplined and demoralizing strikes.]</p> <p>["Terrorists have still proven they can execute or surge their capability to conduct limited attacks," the American military said in a statement.]</p> <p>[The American commander of the troops that oversee Baghdad, Maj. Gen. William G. Webster Jr. of the Third Infantry Division, described the Baghdad attacks in an interview on CNN as "another desperate attempt to try to derail the emerging democratic government."]</p> <p>["Today was just another spike that comes periodically," General Webster said, adding that his "message back to Zarqawi is that he's not going to win."]</p> <p>[Friday's toll could have been worse]. [Five car bombs intended for Iraqi police stations and other targets in Salman Pak and eastern Baghdad were intercepted by the Iraqi police and troops, said Lt. Col. Clifford Kent, a military spokesman in Baghdad]. [Seven Iraqis suspected of involvement in Friday's attacks were captured, and another was wounded, the military said.]</p> <p>[American officials disclosed new details of a previously discovered mass grave near Samawa in southern Iraq this week, saying they had exhumed at least 113 bodies,</p>
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<p>divulgada perto de Samawa, no sul do Iraque, nesta semana G1 G7]. [Pelo menos 113 corpos foram exumados, a maior parte crianças e mulheres curdas, de acordo com um relatório fornecido por autoridades americanas G1 G7]. [A maior parte das vítimas tinha sido morta por tiros de rifles Kalashnikov. G1]</p> <p>[Há duas semanas, as autoridades iraquianas haviam revelado que o local continha os restos de cerca de 2.000 membros curdos do clã de Massoud Barzani, mortos pelo governo de Saddam Pr2 G1 G4].</p> <p>[Foi impossível na sexta-feira verificar a autenticidade da gravação de Zarqawi, mas especialistas disseram que parecia autêntica G1 Pr2]. [O terrorista nascido na Jordânia, que tem uma recompensa de US\$ 25 milhões (cerca de R\$ 63 milhões) sobre sua cabeça, fez um amplo discurso contra os esforços de "abrir um diálogo" com as forças lideradas pelos EUA. G1 S1 Pr3 Pr8 G6] [Oficiais americanos confirmaram nesta semana que por pouco não capturaram Al-Zarqawi perto de Ramadi, em fevereiro. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Algumas pessoas que diziam representar grupos insurgentes buscaram os oficiais americanos em Bagdá para iniciar um diálogo, mas foram encaminhadas às autoridades iraquianas G1 S1]. [Não está claro como o novo governo negociará com os insurgentes ou como lidará com pedidos de anistia. G1]</p> <p>["Eles tentaram puxar o tapete de baixo dos pés dos mujahedeen", disse a gravação sobre os governantes. G1 S1] ["Eles fizeram uma oferta a alguns derrotistas que fingem ser mujahedeen de estabelecer o núcleo do exército iraquiano em áreas sunitas." G1 S1]</p> <p>[A gravação também discute as dificuldades de recrutamento americano e cita um artigo publicado no Washington</p>	<p>mostly Kurdish children and women, according to a pool report provided by American officials]. [Most victims had been shot with Kalashnikov rifles.]</p> <p>[The new details followed the disclosure by Iraqi officials two weeks ago that the Samawa site held the remains of about 2,000 Kurdish members of the clan of Massoud Barzani who were killed by the government of Saddam Hussein.]</p> <p>[It was impossible on Friday to verify the authenticity of the purported Zarqawi recording, but terrorism analysts said it appeared authentic]. [The Jordanian-born terrorist, who has a \$25 million bounty on his head, delivered a wide-ranging speech warning resistance fighters against efforts to "open a dialogue" with American-led forces]. [American military officials confirmed this week that they narrowly missed capturing Mr. Zarqawi in February near Ramadi.]</p> <p>[A number of people claiming to speak for insurgent groups have approached American officials in Baghdad to open a dialogue, but they have been referred to the Iraqi authorities]. [It is not clear how the new Iraqi government will handle negotiations with insurgent fighters or requests for amnesty.]</p> <p>["They have tried a wicked trick to pull the carpet from under the feet of the mujahedeen," the speaker on the recording says of the authorities.] ["They made an offer to some defeatists who pretend they are mujahedeen to establish the nucleus of the Iraqi Army in Sunni areas."]</p> <p>[The speaker also discusses American recruiting shortfalls and cites an article published in The Washington Post on March 19.] [Mr. Zarqawi's group opened a heightened media campaign in March and often releases several statements in a single day.]</p>
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<p>Post no dia 19 de março. G1 S1 G4] [Desde março que o grupo de Al-Zarqawi faz uma campanha de mídia e costuma divulgar várias declarações em um único dia. G1 S1 Pr4]</p> <p>[Junto com exortações à luta armada, a declaração incluía uma referência incomum a injustiças cometidas contra árabes sunitas pelo exército e policiais xiitas G1 S1]. [Apesar de Al-Zarqawi e outros insurgentes inicialmente terem voltado seus ataques e oratória contra os americanos, cada vez mais estão atacando os xiitas, que predominam no novo governo e nas forças de segurança iraquianas incipientes G1 S1].</p> <p><i>*Colaboraram Zaineb Obeid e Alan Chin, de Bagdá.</i></p>	<p>[Along with familiar exhortations to armed struggle, the statement included an unusual reference to injustices committed against Sunni Arabs by Shiite army and police officers]. [Although Mr. Zarqawi and other insurgents initially aimed their attacks and oratory at Americans, they are increasingly striking Shiites, who predominate in the new government and Iraq's fledgling security forces.]</p> <p><i>Zaineb Obeid and Alan Chin contributed reporting for this article.</i></p>
<p>01/05/2005 18. Irã ameaça retomar planos de combustível nuclear</p> <p>David E. Sanger Em Washington</p> <p>[Apenas 48 horas antes de representantes de 189 países se reunirem na ONU para analisar as falhas no Tratado de Não-Proliferação Nuclear, o Irã ameaçou no sábado retomar a produção de combustível nuclear, e a Coréia do Norte disse que o presidente Bush era um "filisteu com o qual nunca poderemos negociar". G1 S1]</p> <p>[A conferência que terá início na segunda-feira visava oferecer esperança de fechar as enormes brechas no tratado, que os Estados Unidos dizem que o Irã e a Coréia do Norte têm explorado para produzir armas nucleares G1 S1 G5 G3]. [Em vez disso, a sessão parece em um impasse antes mesmo de começar, segundo altos funcionários americanos e diplomatas que estão se preparando para ela em Nova York. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Já virtualmente morta, disseram os funcionários, está a proposta do dr.</p>	<p>18. Threats by Iran and North Korea Shadow Talks on Nuclear Arms</p> <p>By DAVID E. SANGER</p> <p>Published: May 1, 2005</p> <p>WASHINGTON, April 30 – [Just 48 hours before representatives of 189 nations meet at the United Nations to review the flaws in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Iran threatened Saturday to resume producing nuclear fuel, and North Korea dismissed President Bush as a "philistine whom we can never deal with."]</p> <p>[The conference that begins Monday was meant to offer hope of closing huge loopholes in the treaty, which the United States says Iran and North Korea have exploited to pursue nuclear weapons.] [Instead, the session appears deadlocked even before it begins, according to senior American officials and diplomats preparing for it in New York.]</p> <p>[Already virtually dead, the officials say, is</p>

Mohamed ElBaradei, o chefe da Agência Internacional de Energia Atômica, que imporá uma moratória de cinco anos a qualquer enriquecimento de urânio e reprocessamento de plutônio. G1 S1 G5] [Estas atividades são os dois principais caminhos para uma arma nuclear. G1 S1] [Mas os Estados Unidos, Japão e França eram contra a moratória, assim como o Irã. G1 S1 Pr2 G7]

[O Irã, um signatário do tratado, declarou no sábado que as negociações com a União Européia quanto ao futuro de seu programa nuclear fizeram tão pouco progresso que o país poderá encerrar sua suspensão voluntária do enriquecimento de urânio, que os Estados Unidos acreditam que será empregado para uso em armas. G1 S1 G8 Pr2 S7] [Hassan Rowhani, o principal negociador iraniano, disse que na próxima semana a liderança do país tomará "a decisão definitiva sobre se retomará ou não o enriquecimento de urânio". G1 S1 G5]

[Enquanto se preparam para uma eleição em junho, os líderes do Irã argumentam que o país nunca abrirá mão de seu direito -permitido pelo tratado- de enriquecer urânio para fins pacíficos. G1 S1] [Mas Bush tem citado o Irã como um exemplo de país que está usando o tratado para alimentar um programa encoberto de armas, e os assessores do presidente argumentarão em Nova York que, devidamente interpretado, o tratado deve proibir o Irã de qualquer atividade nuclear porque ele escondeu muitas de suas atividades dos inspetores por 18 anos. G1 S1 Pr4]

["A situação do Irã se tornou muita séria nos últimos dias", disse um alto diplomata europeu no sábado. G1 S1] ["Nós achamos que estão prestes a começar de novo", disse o diplomata, apesar de que poderão começar retomando a produção de uma

a proposal by Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, that would impose a five-year moratorium on all new enrichment of uranium and reprocessing of plutonium.] [Those activities are the two main paths to a nuclear weapon.] [But the United States, Japan and France oppose the moratorium because of its potential disruption of nuclear power projects]. [In this case, Iran is in the same camp.]

[Iran, a signatory to the treaty, declared Saturday that negotiations with the European Union over the future of its nuclear program had made so little progress by Friday evening that it might end its voluntary halt on enriching uranium next week.] [Hassan Rowhani, the top Iranian negotiator, said that next week the country's leadership would make "a definitive decision on whether or not to resume uranium enrichment."]

[As they prepare for an election in June, Iran's leaders have argued that the country will never give up the right - provided under the treaty - to enrich uranium for peaceful purposes]. [But Mr. Bush has cited Iran as an example of a country that is using the treaty to fuel a covert weapons program, and the president's aides will argue in New York that, properly interpreted, the treaty should bar Iran from any nuclear work because it hid so many of its activities from inspectors for 18 years.]

["The Iran situation has turned very serious in the past few days," a senior European diplomat said Saturday]. ["We think they are about to start up again," the diplomat said, though they may begin by resuming manufacture of a raw form of uranium that, until enriched, cannot be used for weapons.]

forma bruta de urânio que, até ser enriquecida, não pode ser usada em armas. G1 S1]

[Enquanto isso, em sua coletiva de imprensa na noite de quinta-feira, Bush chamou Kim Jong Il, o líder da Coreia do Norte, de "tirano" e disse que ele mantém "campos de concentração". Pr2 Pr3 Pr4 Pr8 G1] [E insistiu que os Estados Unidos prosseguirão nas negociações sobre o programa nuclear norte-coreano G1 S1 G5 G3]. [A declaração da Coreia do Norte no sábado de que não pode negociar com Bush foi sua primeira resposta Pr3 Pr8].

[Funcionários americanos de inteligência disseram na sexta-feira que estavam cada vez mais preocupados com a perspectiva da Coreia do Norte estar preparando um teste nuclear que encerrará o debate sobre se dominou ou não a tecnologia para construção de ogivas nucleares. G1 S1 G5] [O país se retirou do Tratado de Não-Proliferação Nuclear há dois anos e expulsou os inspetores internacionais G1 S1]. [Isto exibiu outra falha no tratado: ele permite que os países desenvolvam programas nucleares para fins pacíficos e então, com um aviso prévio de 90 dias, se retirem do tratado G1 S1]. [Isto significa que podem desenvolver instalações dentro do tratado e depois transformá-las em programas de armas G1 S1].

[Após a retirada da Coreia do Norte, Bush tem liderado as críticas internacionais ao tratado, argumentando em um discurso de fevereiro de 2004 que o Irã e a Coreia do Norte -países que obtiveram a tecnologia nuclear a partir da rede ilícita formada por Abdul Qadeer Khan, o engenheiro nuclear paquistanês- são exemplos claros de como o tratado ruiu. G1 S1 Pr4]

[North Korea's declaration on Saturday that it would not deal with Mr. Bush was its first response to Mr. Bush's statements on the Korean nuclear prices at his news conference on Thursday evening. Mr. Bush called Kim Jong Il, North Korea's leader, a "tyrant" and said he maintained "concentration camps." [But he insisted that the United States would continue negotiations over the North's nuclear program]. [While it is difficult to sort through North Korea's often overheated official rhetoric, until now its position has been that it wants to negotiate with the administration one-on-one].

[American intelligence officials said Friday that they were increasingly concerned about murky evidence that North Korea may be preparing for a test that would end debate about whether it has mastered the technology of building nuclear warheads.] [The country pulled out of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty two years ago and ejected international inspectors]. [That showcased another flaw in the treaty: it permits countries to build nuclear programs for peaceful purposes and then, with 90 days notice, pull out of the treaty]. [That means they can develop facilities under the treaty, then shift them to weapons programs].

[After North Korea's withdrawal, Mr. Bush has led the international criticism of the treaty, contending in a February 2004 speech that Iran and North Korea - both of which obtained nuclear technology from the illicit network built by Abdul Qadeer Khan, the Pakistani nuclear engineer - are vivid examples of how the treaty has all but collapsed.]

[A conference to review progress in compliance with the treaty is held every five years. In addition to the moratorium, there is another proposal to close one of the loopholes. Germany and France have

<p>[Mas no ano que se seguiu, Bush e seus assessores decidiram não pedir para que o tratado fosse reescrito G1 S1 Pr4]. [Eles temem que isto afastaria o foco do Irã e da Coreia do Norte e favoreceria os países que se queixam de que o tratado atual é tendencioso a favor dos países que já possuem grandes arsenais nucleares, que tem sido vagarosos em cumprir seus compromissos de reduzir tais arsenais a zero G1 S1]. [Como resultado, Bush está enviando apenas funcionários de escalão médio para a abertura da conferencia em Nova York G1 S1].</p> <p>["Eu estou contente com o fato de que parece haver um consenso de que temos um problema", disse Stephen G. Rademaker, o funcionário do Departamento de Estado que liderará a delegação americana. G1 S1] ["Há um problema com o ciclo do combustível nuclear e a capacidade que ele pode dar àqueles que têm armas nucleares ou que as querem." G1 S1]</p> <p>[Rademaker se encontra na posição desconfortável de ter que concordar com o Irã em um ponto: que a moratória sobre novas atividades nucleares deve ser evitada G1 Pr4]. [O Irã é contra a proposta porque mataria suas ambiciosas instalações nucleares G1 S1 S8]. [Mas importantes países industrializados - incluindo os Estados Unidos, Japão e França- também são contra G1 S1]. [O Japão e a França investiram bilhões de dólares em novos programas para reprocessamento de combustível nuclear gasto para sua reutilização em reatores de nucleares Pr3 Pr8].</p> <p>[Rademaker, em uma entrevista, afastou qualquer comparação entre as posições dos Estados Unidos e do Irã G1 S1]. ["O ponto principal nisto é que nenhum país chave</p>	<p>suggested that countries that built nuclear facilities under the protection of the treaty would have to dismantle them if they withdraw.]</p> <p>[But in the year that has followed, Mr. Bush and his aides decided not to call for the treaty to be rewritten]. [They fear doing so would take the focus away from Iran and North Korea, and play into the hands of nations that complain the existing treaty favors nations that already have large nuclear arsenals, and that have moved too slowly to fill their commitments to shrinking those arsenals to zero]. [Mr. Bush is sending only midlevel officials to the opening of the conference in New York].</p> <p>["I'm gratified by the fact that there seems to be a consensus that we have a problem," said Stephen G. Rademaker, the State Department official who will be leading the American delegation]. ["There is a problem with the nuclear fuel cycle, and the capability that it can give to those who have nuclear weapons, or who want them."]</p> <p>[Mr. Rademaker finds himself in the uncomfortable position of agreeing with Iran on one point: that a moratorium on new nuclear activity must be avoided]. [Iran has objected to the proposal because it would kill its ambitious nuclear plans]. [But major industrialized countries - including the United States, Japan and France - have also objected].</p> <p>[Mr. Rademaker, in an interview, brushed aside comparisons between the American position and Iran's.] ["The larger point in this is that nobody who is a key country in this debate has endorsed the ElBaradei proposal for a moratorium," he said.]</p>
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neste debate endossou a proposta de moratória de ElBaradei", disse ele G1 S1].

[Bush, cuja aversão a grandes fóruns da ONU é conhecida, escolheu uma forma diferente de tratar das enormes brechas no tratado: ele está buscando um acordo junto a um clube menor, chamado Grupo de Fornecedores Nucleares, para cortar a venda de equipamento nuclear para países como o Irã e a Coréia do Norte G1 S1 Pr4]. [Tal acordo ainda não foi fechado dentro do grupo, que é composto de países tecnologicamente avançados e que geralmente se reúnem em segredo. G1 S1] [Bush também organizou um grupo de países em uma parceria chamada Iniciativa de Segurança de Proliferação, para apreender cargas com vínculo nuclear enquanto passam por portos e aeroportos de alguns países G1 S1 Pr3 Pr8].

[Tal abordagem visa contornar a ONU e evitar submeter os Estados Unidos a um amplo debate sobre se estão cumprindo suas próprias obrigações segundo o tratado G1 S1 G5 G3]. [Como parte da grande barganha do tratado, países não nucleares concordam em desistir de adquirir armas, enquanto os Estados Unidos e outras potências nucleares estabelecidas concordam na eventual eliminação de seus próprios arsenais G1 S1 Pr2]. [Mas nenhum prazo é estabelecido G1]. [(Israel, Índia e Paquistão nunca assinaram o tratado e, assim como a Coréia do Norte, não estarão oficialmente representados na conferência.) G1]

["O governo quer usar o encontro para apontar para o Irã e à Coréia do Norte, e grande parte do resto do mundo quer usá-la para dizer que o governo Bush está flagrantemente zombando de suas próprias responsabilidades", disse Graham Allison, um especialista nuclear da Escola Kennedy de governo em Harvard, que já escreveu extensamente sobre a proliferação de armas nucleares G1 S1 Pr2]. ["Parte disto se deve ao fato de

[Mr. Bush, whose aversion to large United Nations forums is well known, has chosen a different way to address the loopholes in the treaty: he is seeking agreement from a smaller club, called the Nuclear Suppliers Group, to cut off the sale of all nuclear equipment to countries like Iran and North Korea]. [No such agreement has been reached within that group, which is made up of technologically advanced nations, and which meets largely in secret]. [Mr. Bush has also organized a group of nations into a partnership called the Proliferation Security Initiative to seize nuclear-related shipments].

[That approach is intended to work around the United Nations, and avoid subjecting the United States to a broad debate about whether it is in compliance with its own obligations under the treaty]. [Nonnuclear countries agree to forgo acquiring weapons under the treaty, while the United States and other nuclear powers agree to the eventual elimination of their own stockpiles]. [But no timetable is set]. [(Israel, India and Pakistan never signed the treaty and, like North Korea, will not be officially represented at the conference.)]

["The administration wants to use the meeting to point to Iran and North Korea, and much of the rest of the world wants to use it to say that the Bush administration has flagrantly flouted its own responsibilities," said Graham Allison, a nuclear expert at Harvard who has written extensively on the spread of nuclear weapons.]

sermos o Sr. Grande, e porque conferências com esta são lugares para se queixar do unilateralismo." Pr3 Pr8]

[Mas um colega de Allison em Harvard, Matthew Bunn, vê a situação de Bush um pouco diferente: "Você só obtém as restrições no resto do mundo se você aceitar mais restrições impostas a nós". G1 S1 Pr4]

[Ele notou que a última conferência de revisão do tratado, em 2000, terminou com uma declaração política de "13 passos" para o desarmamento nuclear que foi endossada pelo governo Clinton, mesmo sem entusiasmo perceptível. G1 S1 Pr2]
[Eles incluíam a manutenção do Tratado de Mísseis Antibalísticos -que foi abandonado pelo governo Bush- e uma ratificação de um abrangente tratado de proibição de testes, ao qual Bush também se opõe G1 S1 Pr4]. [Rademaker disse que os objetivos de 2000 foram "adotados em uma época diferente, em um ambiente de segurança diferente e em um governo diferente", e argumenta que muitos não mais se aplicam. Pr3 Pr8]

[S12]

"Nós agora substituímos o Tratado de Mísseis Antibalísticos pelo Tratado de Moscou", ele notou, se referindo ao tratado com a Rússia. "Isto compromete todos os lados a uma redução de dois terços de nossos arsenais nucleares. Este é um tratado de estabilização", disse ele, que será apresentado em Nova York como um passo para as metas estabelecidas no tratado de não-proliferação.

[Rademaker disse que sua meta na conferência é "apresentar formas de reforçar o regime sem reescrever o regime" G1 S1]. [Mas como a conferência opera por consenso -o que significa que países como o Irã essencialmente terão

[A colleague of Professor Allison's at Harvard, Matthew Bunn, puts Mr. Bush's situation a bit differently: "You only get constraints on the rest of the world if you accept more constraints on us."]

[He noted that the last treaty review conference, in 2000, ended with a political declaration of "13 steps" toward disarmament that the Clinton administration also endorsed]. [They included maintenance of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty - which the Bush administration jettisoned - and ratification of a comprehensive test ban treaty, which Mr. Bush has also opposed]. ["We now have replaced the ABM treaty with the Treaty of Moscow," Mr. Rademaker noted, referring to a treaty with Russia]. ["That commits all sides to a two-thirds reduction in our nuclear arsenals]. [That is a stabilizing treaty," he said].

[Mr. Rademaker said his goal for the conference was to "come up with ways of reinforcing the regime without rewriting the regime."] [But because the conference operates by consensus, the Bush administration's expectations are minimal].

[The conference lasts until May 27, meaning that the Iran and North Korea dramas will play out while the session goes on].

[The leading candidate for the presidency of Iran, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Friday during prayer sermons at

<p>poder de veto- as expectativas do governo Bush são claramente mínimas G1 S1 Pr3 Pr8].</p> <p>[A conferência durará até 27 de maio, o que significa que os dramas do Irã e da Coreia do Norte se desenrolarão enquanto prossegue a sessão G1 S1 G5].</p> <p>[O principal candidato à presidência do Irã, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, disse na sexta-feira, durante os sermões de oração na Universidade de Teerã, que o Irã buscará o enriquecimento de urânio "a todo custo". G1 S1 G5]</p> <p>[O Irã, disse ele, "se considera forte o bastante para defender seus direitos". G1] [Se referindo aos europeus, ele disse que o país não deixará outros países imporem qualquer suspensão permanente do enriquecimento de urânio G1 S1 G5].</p> <p>["Nós seremos pacientes e prosseguiremos nestas longas e infrutíferas negociações até vocês serem persuadidos que não estamos buscando armas nucleares", disse ele G1 S1].</p>	<p>Tehran University that Iran would pursue the enrichment of uranium "at all costs."]</p> <p>[Iran, he said, "considers itself strong enough to defend its rights."] [Referring to the Europeans, he said the country would not let other nations impose any permanent suspension of uranium enrichment.]</p> <p>["We will be patient and will continue these lengthy and fruitless negotiations until you are persuaded that we are not seeking nuclear weapons," he said.]</p> <p><i>Alan Cowell contributed reporting from London for this article, and Nazila Fathi from Tehran.</i></p>
<p>03/05/2005</p> <p>19. Afeganistão e Iraque afetam força militar dos EUA</p> <p>Esforço prolongado reduz capacidade norte-americana, diz general</p> <p>Thom Shanker Em Washington</p> <p>[A concentração de soldados e armas dos Estados Unidos no Iraque e no Afeganistão limita a capacidade do Pentágono de lidar com outros conflitos armados em potencial, disse ao Congresso americano nesta segunda-feira (2/5), um oficial da mais alta patente militar. Pr3 Pr6 Pr8]</p> <p>[O oficial, general Richard B. Myers, comandante do Estado-Maior, informou ao Congresso, por meio de um relatório confidencial, que operações de combate</p>	<p>19. Pentagon Says Iraq Effort Limits Ability to Fight Other Conflicts</p> <p>By THOM SHANKER</p> <p>Published: May 3, 2005</p> <p>WASHINGTON, May 2 - The concentration of American troops and weapons in Iraq and [Afghanistan limits the Pentagon's ability to deal with other potential armed conflicts, the military's highest ranking officer reported to Congress on Monday].</p>

<p>em outras partes do mundo, caso sejam necessárias, provavelmente se prolongariam e causariam mais baixas entre americanos e estrangeiros civis, devido à utilização dos recursos do Pentágono no Iraque e no Afeganistão S1].</p> <p>[Depois que meia dúzia de autoridades civis e militares do Pentágono discutiram as linhas gerais desse relatório nessa segunda-feira, com a versão entregue oficialmente ao Congresso, um funcionário do governo obteve uma cópia para The New York Times. S1 Pr2 Pr5]</p> <p>[Entre os fatores que limitariam a capacidade de triunfo rápido do Pentágono em outros conflitos em potencial, conforme imaginado pelos estrategistas de guerra, o general Myers se referiu a estoques reduzidos de armas de precisão, que foram esgotadas durante a invasão do Iraque, e ao estresse entre as divisões da reserva, que suprem a necessidade nas funções de combate no Iraque. G6 S1 Pr6]</p> <p>[Apesar das limitações, Myers foi inabalável na afirmativa de que as tropas americanas triunfariam em qualquer operação de combate de maior porte G1 S1]. [As forças armadas americanas, ele concluiu, são "totalmente capazes" de atender a todos os objetivos militares de Washington. G1]</p> <p>[O relatório do general parece apresentar um panorama levemente diferente do que o apresentado pelo presidente numa coletiva à imprensa semana passada, quando Bush disse que o número de soldados americanos no Iraque não iria limitar as opções militares de Washington em qualquer outra parte do mundo. G1 S1 G8]</p> <p>[O próprio Bush disse ter perguntado a Myers, "Você acha que limitamos a nossa capacidade de lidar com outros problemas devido ao nosso contingente de soldados no Iraque?" G1 S1]</p> <p>["E a resposta foi não, ele não se sentiu</p>	<p>[The officer, Gen. Richard B. Myers, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, informed Congress in a classified report that major combat operations elsewhere in the world, should they be necessary, would probably be more protracted and produce higher American and foreign civilian casualties because of the commitment of Pentagon resources in Iraq and Afghanistan.</p> <p>[A half dozen Pentagon civilian and military officials were discussing the outlines of the report on Monday as it was being officially delivered to Congress; one government official provided a copy to The New York Times. The officials who discussed the assessment demanded anonymity because it is a classified document.</p> <p>[General Myers cited reduced stockpiles of precision weapons, which were depleted during the invasion of Iraq, and the stress on reserve units, which fulfill the bulk of combat support duties in Iraq, as among the factors that would limit the Pentagon's ability to prevail as quickly as war planners once predicted in other potential conflicts.]</p> <p>[The report this year acknowledges that the nation's armed forces are operating under a higher level of risk than cited in the report last year, said Pentagon and military officials who have read both documents.]</p> <p>[Despite the limitations, General Myers was unwavering in his assessment that American forces would win any major combat operation]. [The armed forces, he concluded, are "fully capable" of meeting all Washington's military objectives].</p> <p>[The general's report appears to provide a</p>
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nem um pouco limitado", disse Bush. G1] ["Ficou a impressão de que temos muita capacidade, o suficiente." G1 S1]

[No final desta segunda, uma autoridade do Pentágono descartou a existência de qualquer contradição mais séria entre o presidente e o general Myers G1 S1 G8].

["Os dois comentários são consistentes, no sentido de que entre os militares ninguém se sente de forma alguma limitado na capacidade de responder a qualquer contingência", disse a fonte do Pentágono. G1 S1] ["O que está em discussão nessa avaliação de risco é a natureza da reação (a um eventual ataque)." G1 S1 Pr3 Pr8] [S11]

Tradução: Marcelo Godoy

slightly different assessment than President Bush offered at a news conference last week when he said the number of American troops in Iraq would not limit Washington military options elsewhere].

[Mr. Bush said he had asked General Myers, "Do you feel that we've limited our capacity to deal with other problems because of our troop levels in Iraq?"]

["And the answer is no, he didn't feel a bit limited," Mr. Bush said.] ["It feels like we got plenty of capacity."]

[Late Monday, a Pentagon official dismissed any serious contradiction between the president and the general.] ["The two comments are consistent in that no one in the military feels at all limited in the ability to respond to any contingency," the official said.] ["What the risk assessment discusses is the nature of the response."]

Another Pentagon official emphasized that the risk assessment should be understood as a rating of the military's ability to successfully perform its mission based on a set of standards set by the Joint Staff, which is different from the broad statement of military capability given by the president at his news conference.

In the report, General Myers wrote, the military faces "moderate" risk in its mission to protect the United States, and he assessed the risk for preventing conflict - including surprise attack - as "moderate, but trending toward significant."

Though the general wrote that the military forces "will succeed in any" major combat operation, he added that "they may be unable to meet expectations for speed or

	<p>precision as detailed in our current plans."</p> <p>The annual "Chairman's Risk Assessment," which is required by Congress, warned that additional major combat operations "may result in significantly extended campaign timelines, and achieving campaign objectives may result in higher casualties and collateral damage."</p> <p>The classified assessment is a formal acknowledgment by General Myers, who serves as the senior military adviser to both President Bush and Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, of a series of strains: those placed on military personnel by large and lengthy overseas deployments; those placed on weapons and vehicles by wear and tear; and those placed on war planners trying to counter potential adversaries even though forces previously committed to such places as South Korea are now engaged elsewhere.</p> <p>Even so, the assessment notes steps already under way to mitigate this risk, and concludes that at the broadest global and strategic levels, the risk "is significant, but trending lower."</p> <p>The half-dozen senior officials who discussed the chairman's assessment seemed motivated at least in part by concerns that its findings might be misinterpreted by adversaries as an admission of vulnerability, and be seen as an invitation to adventurism that could lead to war.</p> <p>In case of armed conflict, "There is no doubt what the outcome would be," said one senior official. "But it may not be as pretty," said another.</p> <p>The assessment acknowledges the important role played by the demonstration of American military resolve in deterring adversaries.</p> <p>"Our ability to manage the perceptions of</p>
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our adversaries is critical," General Myers wrote. "Our nation's steadfast resolve has been demonstrated by our actions in Afghanistan and Iraq, and selected operations" in the campaign against terrorism. "This in itself is a strong deterrent and should serve to restrain" the actions of adversaries, he wrote.

General Myers noted that the American military does not face "extreme risk," the highest level, in any of the categories analyzed in the report. Among the steps he listed as being in progress were substantial improvements in coordinating military efforts with civil authorities, who are "playing a critical role in disrupting potential terrorist attacks against the United States," he wrote.

Overseas, terrorist sanctuaries have been reduced and the Navy and Air Force have shown they can quickly deploy weapons and personnel to deter adversaries. One example cited by General Myers was the decision to move heavy bombers from bases in the United States to airfields in the Pacific to deter potential hostile action by North Korea when ground forces in the region - those usually assigned to a contingency on the Korean peninsula - began moving toward Iraq in advance of the war there.

At the same time, the military has learned how to better "maintain and sustain a campaign level of effort" through the mission in Iraq, and the Army in particular is reorganizing its forces to create more units that can be deployed. But even though adjustments to the organization of the active and reserve components, and the Army's overall restructuring, will eventually correct shortfalls in deployable troop strength, "this will take several more years to complete," the assessment states. At present, there are about 138,000 American troops in Iraq, and about 17,000 in Afghanistan.

	<p>In an upbeat final paragraph, General Myers told Congress that the armed forces "remain the most professional, best trained, and best equipped military in the world.</p> <p>"Our ability to project power, anywhere in the world, remains second to none," he added. "The dedication, commitment, and sacrifice of the men and women of our Armed Forces ensure success in every challenge."</p>
<p>12/05/2005 20. Pelo menos 79 morrem em atentados no Iraque Rebeldes revidam ação dos EUA com piores ataques em 25 meses John F. Burns* Em Bagdá, Iraque</p> <p>[Os insurgentes atacaram no norte e no centro do Iraque, nesta quarta-feira (11/05), numa série atentados com bombas que mataram pelo menos 79 pessoas em três cidades diferentes, e feriram pelo menos 120 outras pessoas. G1 Pr3 Pr7 Pr8]</p> <p>[Os números foram fornecidos por funcionários da polícia e da rede hospitalar. Pr3 Pr8] Estes atentados representaram uma intensificação dos ataques que vêm ocorrendo há duas semanas, perpetrados por insurgentes árabes sunitas que, ao que tudo indica, parecem estar tentando desestabilizar o recém-formado governo do Iraque, de maioria xiita. [S12] No mais letal destes atentados, pelo menos 38 pessoas morreram e mais de 80 foram feridas quando um terrorista-suicida detonou a bomba que transportava dentro do seu veículo na rua principal de Tikrit, a cidade de origem de Saddam Hussein,</p>	<p>FOREIGN DESK May 12, 2005, Thursday</p> <p>20. 79 DIE IN ATTACKS AS REBELS IN IRAQ INTENSIFY FIGHT</p> <p>By JOHN F. BURNS; RICHARD A. OPPEL JR. CONTRIBUTED REPORTING FOR THIS ARTICLE. (NYT) 1788 words Late Edition - Final , Section A , Page 1 , Column 6</p> <p>ABSTRACT – [Insurgents strike in northern and central Iraq, killing at least 79 people and wounding 120 others in series of suicide bombings and bloody attacks in Tikrit, Hawija and Baghdad; two-week onslaught by Sunni Arab insurgents is aimed at destabilizing Iraq's newly formed Shiite-majority government; eruptions of violence leave new government of Prime Min Ibrahim al-Jaafari looking vulnerable only nine days after it was sworn into office; Jaafari has been less assertive than his predecessor as prime minister Ayad Allawi, who won reputation for aggressive pursuit of war; American officials hoped he would find prominent place in new government, but he has chosen to stay on sidelines after Shiite leaders rejected what they saw as push by him for disproportionate power in new</p>

<p>onde a maioria dos habitantes é de árabes sunitas, situada a cerca de 177 quilômetros ao norte de Bagdá.</p> <p>Os sobreviventes contaram que o terrorista dirigiu o seu carro-bomba até um local muito movimentado deste que é um dos distritos mais pobres da região central xiita, no sul do Iraque, onde trabalhadores desempregados estavam reunidos, à procura de tarefas temporárias, que costumam ser remuneradas em valores da ordem de US\$ 5 (R\$ 12,5) por dia.</p> <p>O desconhecido prometeu trabalho para alguns deles, e então lhes pediu para vigiar o seu carro e foi embora. O carro explodiu logo depois.</p> <p>Na pequena cidade de Hawija, perto de Kirkuk, a cerca de 240 quilômetros ao norte de Bagdá, um homem-bomba que carregava explosivos amarrados no corpo passou sem ser notado por uma barreira onde estavam guardas dos serviços de segurança encarregados de proteger o centro de recrutamento das novas forças do exército e da polícia do Iraque, treinadas pelos americanos. Após ter penetrado no recinto, o terrorista detonou os explosivos, segundo contou um oficial da polícia.</p> <p>Neste atentado, ao menos 32 pessoas foram mortas e 34 foram feridas, segundo informaram funcionários do hospital local. Essas baixas aumentaram para cerca de 250 o número de soldados, policiais e recrutas que foram mortos em função da nova onda de ataques perpetrados pelos insurgentes, os quais concentraram as suas ações essencialmente contra alvos das forças de segurança iraquianas.</p> <p>Além disso, esse número deve ser somado aos cerca de 150 mortos em meio à população civil iraquiana. Por fim, desde sábado passado (07/05), pelo menos 14 soldados norte-americanos morreram, seja em função dos atentados dos insurgentes,</p>	<p>administration; Shiite leaders led by Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani have urged restraint, arguing that Shiite interests are best served by gaining power through elections, not by being drawn into civil war; photo; map (M)]</p>
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seja durante uma ofensiva desfechada pelos Marines ao longo da fronteira com a Síria.

Quatro outros atentados foram perpetrados em Bagdá, matando pelo menos três soldados iraquianos, dois policiais e quatro civis. Alguns funcionários do ministério iraquiano de Interior disseram que os atentados incluíram um ataque-suicida com bomba, no qual o terrorista detonou os explosivos que ele levava no seu carro perto de uma delegacia de polícia, no distrito de Darwa, de maioria sunita, matando três civis.

Um outro homem-bomba atacou uma patrulha de polícia no bairro residencial abastado de Mansour, matando dois policiais e um civil, enquanto homens armados montaram uma emboscada contra uma patrulha do exército iraquiano num subúrbio situado na região oeste de Jamiya, matando três soldados.

Um outro atentado, desta vez com morteiro, atingiu o edifício do ministério do petróleo, mas os funcionários deste ministério informaram que não houve nenhuma baixa.

No deserto da região noroeste, ao longo da fronteira do Iraque com a Síria, Marines, que conduziram uma ofensiva de grandes proporções contra os insurgentes durante o fim de semana, pareciam ter encerrado as suas operações.

O coronel Bob Chase, o chefe das operações da 2ª Divisão da Marinha, baseada em Ramadi, explicou que foram conduzidas "muito poucas ações realmente significativas" durante a quarta-feira, após dias de ataques contra várias rotas de passagem por onde os insurgentes costumavam se infiltrar, seguindo nas ribanceiras do rio Eufrates, a leste da cidade fronteira de Husayba.

Anteriormente, o comando deste grupo de

batalha integrado por 1000 homens informara que havia matado cerca de 100 insurgentes, com três baixas entre os próprios Marines, mas o coronel Chase acrescentou que havia pouquíssimos homens com idade para ações militares sobrando na região. "Nós achamos que o inimigo entendeu a situação e optou por recuar e esconder-se dentro das cidades", disse.

Os oficiais das forças americanas esperavam que o advento de um governo eleito, legitimado por um mandato atribuído por cerca de 9 milhões de iraquianos que votaram nas eleições de janeiro, teria persuadido os elementos hesitantes da insurgência liderada pelos sunitas a se juntarem às forças apoiadas pelo exército americano no esforço para estabelecer uma democracia no estilo ocidental.

Contudo, até agora, estas esperanças foram por água abaixo em função de uma erupção de violência que foi desfechada pelas forças da insurreição, em níveis raramente vistos ao longo dos 25 meses que se passaram desde que as tropas americanas tomaram Bagdá.

Além disso, estes ataques em série deixaram o novo governo do primeiro-ministro Ibrahim Al-Jaafari numa situação de aparente vulnerabilidade, nove dias apenas depois de ele ter prestado juramento ao assumir as suas funções.

O novo governo, dirigido por dois partidos religiosos xiitas que possuem fortes vínculos com o Irã, simbolizou uma guinada importante na história do Iraque, caracterizada pela transferência do poder para a maioria xiita, após o domínio ao longo de gerações da minoria árabe sunita, o qual chegou ao fim com a derrubada de Saddam Hussein.

Mas, enquanto alguns grupos sunitas que garantem ter laços com as forças da

insurreição deram início a negociações com os líderes xiitas, para pleitear cargos no novo gabinete do governo, as suas tentativas fracassaram por causa das recriminações dos eleitos xiitas a respeito dos vínculos que alguns dos indicados pelos sunitas teriam com Saddam e o seu Partido Baath.

No fim de semana passado, Ibrahim Al-Jaafari concluiu a formação do seu gabinete com a inclusão de candidatos sunitas que não tivessem relação nem com a corrupção, nem com a repressão que caracterizaram o regime de Saddam --mas também, conforme temem muitos iraquianos, que tenham uma credibilidade junto aos sunitas que poderia transformá-los em intermediários efetivos nesta guerra.

Al-Jaafari, um médico afável de 58 anos que fugiu da perseguição promovida por Saddam contra ele, permanecendo durante mais de 20 anos no exílio, teve um início de mandato como primeiro-ministro que não se revelou tão bem sucedido quanto o do seu predecessor de maneiras bem mais rudes, Ayad Allawi, um xiita secular que dirigiu durante os últimos dez meses o governo interino indicado pelas forças de ocupação americanas, e que construiu uma reputação negativa, de quem teria sido favorável ao prosseguimento agressivo da guerra.

Os altos-funcionários americanos haviam esperado que Allawi pudesse ocupar um cargo importante no novo governo, possivelmente numa função relacionada com a segurança, mas ele preferiu ficar de fora do novo gabinete depois de os líderes xiitas terem rejeitado aquilo que eles viam como uma tentativa do líder do governo em final de mandato de tentar obter poderes desproporcionados na nova administração.

Durante o período de violência que tomou conta do país nos últimos dias, o gesto

<p>mais visível de Al-Jaafari visando a tranquilizar os iraquianos ocorreu durante um encontro com três mulheres trajando a tradicional burka preta, vindas da cidade de Mosul (norte).</p> <p>Elas haviam ficado viúvas em consequência de atentados das forças da insurreição. Elas ainda estavam acompanhadas por um menino cujo pai havia sido assassinado na frente dele por rebeldes.</p> <p>Durante o encontro, que foi difundido pela televisão iraquiana na noite de terça-feira (10) e reprisado no dia seguinte, o menino, Ayman, de cerca de 10 anos, disse a Al-Jaafari, com a voz embargado pelo choro: "Se você não matar o homem que matou o meu pai, é só enviá-lo para mim, e eu juro por deus que eu o matarei".</p> <p>O primeiro-ministro, que segurava o menino com uma mão, lutando aparentemente para segurar a sua própria vontade de chorar, respondeu-lhe: "Não, eu quero que você ajude a reconstruir o Iraque, e que você deixe a justiça seguir o seu curso".</p> <p><i>*Colaborarou Richard A. Opper Jr., em Bagdá.</i></p>	
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Corpus 2: Source and Target Texts from the Site BBC News

<p>1. Atentado suicida durante funeral em Mosul mata 47</p> <p>[Pelo menos 47 pessoas morreram em um atentado a bomba suicida em um funeral xiita na cidade de Mosul, no norte do Iraque G1 G5 Pr5 Pr6 Pr3 Pr8].</p> <p>[Fontes hospitalares disseram que pelo menos 90 pessoas ficaram feridas no ataque</p>	<p>1. Dozens die in Iraq suicide attack</p> <p>[At least 47 people have been killed by a suicide bomber who blew himself up at a Shia funeral service in the restive northern Iraqi city of Mosul.]</p> <p>[Medical officials said at least 90 people were also wounded in the attack, which happened in a poor neighbourhood.]</p>
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<p>e o número de vítimas fatais pode aumentar G1 Pr2 Pr3 Pr8].</p> <p>[O militante suicida detonou seus explosivos quando as pessoas presentes ao funeral estavam em um saguão junto a uma mesquita G1 Pr2 Pr3 Pr8]. [Autoridades iraquianas acusaram os insurgentes muçulmanos sunitas de ataques a alvos xiitas para provocar uma guerra civil em um país dividido pela religião G1 G3 S1].</p> <p>[O ataque ocorreu na mesquita Shahidain, que é cercada de moradias baratas na região de Tameem, no centro de Mosul G1 S1 Pr2]. [Testemunhas disseram ter ouvido um forte estrondo dentro do pátio da mesquita, que ainda está em construção G1 Pr2 Pr3 Pr8].</p> <p>Ressurgimento da violência</p> <p>[Mosul, uma cidade de maioria árabe numa região predominantemente curda, foi palco de intensos combates entre insurgentes e forças americanas e do governo iraquiano desde novembro G1 G6 S1]. [As tensões entre os três principais grupos da área - árabes sunitas, xiitas e curdos - vem aumentando G1 G6 Pr6].</p> <p>[O ataque em Mosul ocorre depois de dois dias de violência em que várias pessoas morreram e dezenas de corpos foram encontrados G1 G5]. [Homens armados mataram a tiros um delegado em Bagdá e pelo menos dois policiais iraquianos durante emboscadas na manhã desta quinta-feira G1 S1 Pr2].</p> <p>[A Aliança Iraquiana Unida, apoiada pelo clero xiita, provavelmente vai indicar um novo gabinete na semana que vem, de acordo com representantes dos dois lados ouvidos pela agência de notícias AP G1 S1].</p>	<p>[The bomber struck as mourners crowded into a hall next to the mosque]. [Iraqi officials have accused Sunni Muslim insurgents of attacking Shia targets in order to spark a civil war in the religiously divided country].</p> <p>[The attack was at the Shahidain mosque which is surrounded by cheap housing in Mosul's central Tameem neighbourhood.] [Witnesses described seeing a ball of fire and hearing a huge explosion inside the courtyard of the mosque, which is still under construction.</p> <p>Upsurge in violence</p> <p>[Mosul, an Arab-majority city in the mainly Kurdish northern region, has been the scene of fierce clashes between insurgents and US forces and Iraqi government forces since November]. [Tensions have risen between the three main groups in the area - Sunni Arabs, Shias and Kurds].</p> <p>[The attack in Mosul comes at the end of two days of violence in which a several were killed and dozens of dead bodies found]. [Gunmen shot dead the chief of a central Baghdad police station and at least two other Iraqi policemen during ambushes earlier on Thursday].</p> <p>[The United Iraqi Alliance, backed by the Shia clergy, is likely to name a new cabinet next week, according to officials on both sides quoted by Associated Press].</p>
<p>2. Ataque mata pelo menos três policiais em Bagdá</p> <p>[Um delegado e pelo menos outros dois</p>	<p>2. Baghdad police officers shot dead</p> <p>[Gunmen have shot dead the chief of a</p>

<p>policiais foram mortos por insurgentes em uma delegacia de polícia no centro da capital iraquiana, Bagdá, segundo a polícia do país Pr2 Pr6 Pr8A].</p> <p>[De dentro de seus veículos, os insurgentes dispararam contra o carro do delegado quando ele chegava ao trabalho Pr2 Pr6 S4]. [O incidente acontece um dia após a explosão de um carro-bomba que matou três pessoas e feriu mais de 20 no centro da cidade Pr3 Pr2A Pr11].</p> <p>[Correspondentes dizem que a sensação no país é de que os insurgentes estão aumentando o volume dos ataques após uma diminuição em fevereiro, logo após as eleições S1 S8 Pr3 Pr11]. [O coronel Ahmed Abeis, responsável pela delegacia de Salhiyah, viajava pelo bairro de Al-Saidiyah quando seu carro foi atacado, às 8h (hora local, 2h em Brasília) desta quinta-feira Pr3 Pr8].</p>	<p>central Baghdad police station and at least two other Iraqi policemen during an ambush].</p> <p>[Insurgents in vehicles fired on the police chief's car as he drove to work]. [It comes after two days of violence in which a number of people have been killed and dozens of dead bodies found].</p> <p>[Correspondents say the feeling in Iraq is that the tempo of insurgent attacks is rising again after a lull that followed January's election]. [On Wednesday a suicide car bomb attack reportedly carried out by a group linked to al-Qaeda killed at least three and injured more than 20 people in the capital].</p>
<p>3. EUA admitem concessões ao Irã em impasse nuclear</p> <p>[Os Estados Unidos anunciaram nesta sexta-feira que vão rever as objeções que impedem a entrada do Irã na Organização Mundial do Comércio (OMC), como uma forma de estimular o país a abandonar suas ambições nucleares S1 G5 Pr2A Pr3].</p> <p>["Vamos retirar nossas objeções ao pedido do Irã para entrar na OMC", afirmou a secretária de Estado, Condoleezza Rice G3 G4 G6 Pr5 Pr6 Pr10]. ["A decisão tomada pelo presidente dos Estados Unidos também prevê o apoio às negociações da União Européia com os iranianos", disse Rice Pr3 Pr2A. [Segundo Condoleezza Rice, o governo americano vai considerar a permissão de vendas de peças para aviões iranianos de uso comercial Pr10 Pr2A Pr3].</p> <p>[Após negociações com a União Européia, o governo do Irã, que insiste que o seu</p>	<p>3. US backs EU's incentives to Iran</p> <p>[The US says it will join the EU in offering economic incentives to Iran to abandon its suspected pursuit of nuclear weapons.]</p> <p>[US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said it would no longer object to Iran joining the World Trade Organization.] [Iran denies seeking nuclear weapons and has suspended uranium enrichment - a halt the US and EU want made permanent].</p> <p>[At the moment, Iran has agreed to maintain</p>

<p>programa nuclear tem fins pacíficos, concordou em suspender o processo de enriquecimento de urânio – que pode ser usado tanto em usinas de energia nuclear como em armas atômicas G1 G3 G7 Pr2 Pr3 S12 Pr2A].</p>	<p>its suspension while negotiating trade and security benefits with the European trio]. [Iran says it wants nuclear power only for peaceful purposes].</p>
<p>4. Mudança em Jericó</p> <p>[O Exército de Israel entregou nesta quarta-feira o controle da cidade de Jericó à Autoridade Nacional Palestina G1 S1 Pr2 Pr8].</p> <p>[Jericó é a primeira de cinco cidades na Cisjordânia a voltar para o controle dos palestinos nas próximas semanas G1 S1 S12].</p> <p>[As outras serão Tulkarm, Ramallah, Qalqilya e Belém G1].</p>	<p>4. Israel formally gives up Jericho</p> <p>[Israel has formally handed over control of the West Bank town of Jericho to the Palestinian Authority].</p> <p>[Jericho is the first of five West Bank towns to revert to Palestinian control]. [The others are Tulkarm, Ramallah, Qalqilya and Bethlehem].</p>
<p>5. Carro-bomba em Beirute mata duas pessoas</p> <p>Uma bomba explodiu numa área de maioria cristã na capital do Líbano, Beirute, matando dois cidadãos indianos e deixando oito pessoas feridas.</p> <p>[A explosão na cidade industrial no leste da capital libanesa atingiu vários prédios e destruiu várias oficinas G1 S1 S11 Pr2].</p> <p>[Esta é a terceira explosão em pouco mais de uma semana em áreas cristãs, que se opõem à presença síria no Líbano Pr3 Pr2A S12].</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>Num dos ataques, ocorrido na última quarta-feira num shopping center na cidade de Kaslik, três pessoas foram mortas.</p> <p>[O clima político no Líbano tem estado delicado desde a bomba que matou o antigo premiê do Líbano, Rafiq Hariri, em 14 de fevereiro. G1 S1 Pr2 Pr3 Pr8]</p> <p>[Hariri queria que as tropas sírias deixassem</p>	<p>Last Updated: Sunday, 27 March, 2005, 10:26 GMT 11:26 UK</p> <p>5. Bomb hits Beirut's Christian area</p> <p>A bomb has exploded in a mainly Christian area of the Lebanese capital, Beirut, wounding at least six people.</p> <p>[The blast in the city's industrial eastern suburb tore through a number of buildings, starting a blaze that destroyed several workshops].</p> <p>[Lebanon has been in political turmoil since the assassination of ex-PM Rafik Hariri on 14 February].</p> <p>Two blasts in the past week have killed three people in areas opposed to Syria's presence in Lebanon.</p> <p>[Mr Hariri had called for Syrian troops to leave.]</p> <p>Security sources said between six and eight people were wounded in the blast, including two Indian nationals, revising earlier reports that the Indians had been killed.</p>

<p>o país. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Pr7A]</p> <p>Caos total</p> <p>[A explosão ocorreu por volta das 21h30, horário local (16h30, no horário de Brasília), e pôde ser ouvida em toda a cidade. G1 S1 Pr3 Pr8]</p> <p>[A polícia acredita que a bomba tenha sido posicionada entre um carro e uma das fábricas. G1 G5 G6 Pr8A]</p> <p>[A primeira chama foi alimentada pelo material inflamável armazenado em muitos dos edifícios industriais. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Caos total tomou conta da área até a polícia conseguir isolar a região, enquanto bombeiros se esforçavam para apagar o fogo, segundo a correspondente da BBC em Beirute Kim Ghattas. G1 S1 G6]</p> <p>[De acordo com ela, a explosão causou pânico na vizinhança e ao redor de toda a capital G1 S1 S12].</p> <p>[O prefeito Antoine Gebara disse que a polícia tinha sido alertada sobre um carro-bomba no início da noite e procurava um veículo quando a bomba explodiu. G1 S1]</p> <p>["Parece que uma carga explosiva foi colocada ali", disse Gebara à televisã</p>	<p>The US condemned the latest attack, and said there should be improved security measures.</p> <p>"We call on the Lebanese authorities to exercise their responsibility to the Lebanese people to provide for their security and to identify and bring to justice those responsible for these acts," a state department spokesman said.</p> <p>Complete chaos</p> <p>[The blast occurred at about 2130 local time (1930 GMT) and was heard across the capital].</p> <p>The bomb appeared to have been placed between a car and one of the factories, police said.</p> <p>[The ensuing blaze was fuelled by the flammable material stored in many of the industrial buildings.]</p> <p>[Complete chaos reigned for a while as police rushed to seal off the area, while firefighters struggled to put out the fire, the BBC's Kim Ghattas in Beirut says.</p> <p>[She says the blast caused panic in the neighbourhood and across the capital.] [The wounded Indian citizens were working in the area.]</p> <p>[Mayor Antoine Gebara said police had been tipped off about a car bomb earlier in the evening and were looking for a vehicle when the blast went off.]</p> <p>["It appears it is an explosive charge that was placed there," Mr Gebara told Lebanese TV station LBC.]</p> <p>[The blast came on the eve of Easter Sunday, one of the most important dates in the Christian calendar.]</p>
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<p>libanesa LBC. G1 S1]</p> <p>[A explosão de sábado antecede o Domingo de Páscoa, uma das datas mais importantes no calendário cristão. G1 S1 G5]</p>	
<p>27 de março, 2005 - 03h39 GMT (00h39 Brasília)</p> <p>6. Líder de oposição apóia Orçamento proposto por Sharon</p> <p>[Um importante líder da oposição israelense concordou em apoiar a proposta de Orçamento do primeiro-ministro Ariel Sharon, o que viabiliza a concretização do plano de retirada dos assentamentos judeus da Faixa de Gaza. Pr3 Pr7 Pr8 Pr2A Pr8A]</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>O líder do partido Shinui Yosef Lapid disse que iria apoiar o governo porque não queria frear o processo de paz.</p> <p>Se Sharon não conseguisse ver o Orçamento aprovado até o dia 31 de março, haveria a necessidade de se marcar eleições, o que poderia atrasar ou prejudicar a retirada de Gaza.</p> <p>O apoio do partido Shinui deve garantir a Sharon a maioria necessária para a aprovação do Orçamento.</p> <p>Concessões</p> <p>[Muitos integrantes do Likud, partido do primeiro-ministro, recusaram-se a apoiá-lo por se oporem ao plano de desistir de terras que atualmente estão ocupadas por assentados judeus em Gaza. Pr3 Pr8 Pr10]</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>Outros oponentes vêm rejeitando o Orçamento por questões financeiras.</p> <p>A decisão de Lapid de apoiar o projeto veio depois de um encontro com o primeiro-ministro em seu rancho no deserto Negev, no</p>	<p>Last Updated: Wednesday, 23 March, 2005, 13:00 GMT</p> <p>6. Sharon survives key budget vote</p> <p>[Israeli PM Ariel Sharon seems set for success in his struggle to force the Gaza pullout plan through parliament after winning a crucial budget vote.]</p> <p>The Knesset finance committee passed the budget in one of four votes which the government needs to win to survive.</p> <p>[Rebels from the ruling Likud party backed the government in return for support over a referendum on Gaza withdrawal in another committee.]</p> <p>But a key ultra-orthodox party insists it will vote against any referendum.</p> <p>Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, the spiritual leader of the Shas Party, resisted pressure from Gaza settlers and Likud rebels and has told Shas MPs - who hold a balance of power - to oppose a referendum.</p> <p>The political manoeuvring came as Israel sealed off the West Bank and Gaza in preparation for the Jewish Purim holiday.</p> <p>Closure orders are routine for such holidays, because of fears that Palestinian bombers might attack large gatherings at parades or festivals.</p> <p>Delay fears</p> <p>Mr Sharon's compromise with Likud rebels, which resulted in the parliamentary law committee backing the referendum bill on Wednesday, was originally seen as a setback for the prime minister.</p> <p>But the decision by the Shas party means that the bill has almost no chance of passing</p>

<p>sul de Israel.</p> <p>Ele disse que Sharon concordou em destinar mais verbas no Orçamento a assuntos favorecidos pelo partido centrista Shinui, como, por exemplo, nas áreas militar e de educação.</p> <p>"Nós o fizemos principalmente por não querermos frear o processo de paz e de retirada", Lapid disse à agência de notícias Associated Press.</p> <p>O partido de Lapid é o terceiro maior no parlamento israelense, o Knesset, com 15 assentos.</p> <p>O Shinui - que apóia a retirada de Gaza - retirou-se do governo de Sharon no ano passado, depois de ele ter convidado um partido ultra-ortodoxo para fazer parte da coalizão.</p> <p>Analistas acreditam que Sharon vai aprovar o Orçamento proposto, mas ressaltam que ele pode ser obrigado a fazer acordos de última hora para manter os aliados a seu lado.</p> <p>Pesquisas de opinião revelam que a maioria dos israelenses é favorável à retirada de Gaza, que Israel ocupa desde 1967.</p> <p>[Sharon propõe retirar todos os assentados e soldados que os protegem até julho. G1 Pr4 Pr3 Pr10] [Israel vai manter o controle das fronteiras externas de Gaza, além do espaço aéreo e da linha costeira. G1 S1]</p>	<p>the full Knesset, analysts say.</p> <p>Correspondents say Shas leaders are reluctant to introduce plebiscites for fear that would expose Israel's ultra-Orthodox minority to referendums on other issues.</p> <p>Mr Sharon has opposed the bill on the grounds that it could seriously delay the pull-out.</p> <p>Opinion polls consistently show a majority of Israelis favour leaving Gaza, which Israel has occupied since 1967.</p> <p>[Mr Sharon proposes to pull out all settlers and soldiers who protect them]. [Israel will maintain control of Gaza's external borders, airspace and coastline.]</p> <p>The budget has to be passed by the end of March for the government to survive, but correspondents say Mr Sharon's manoeuvring has almost certainly assured him of success in three further votes next week.</p>
<p>7. General iraquiano é seqüestrado em Bagdá</p> <p>[Um general iraquiano que comanda uma unidade especial blindada do Exército do país foi seqüestrado por homens armados em Bagdá, de acordo com a polícia local. G1 S1] [O general-brigadeiro Mohammad Jalal Saleh foi retirado de seu carro junto com dois guarda-costas na região oeste da capital iraquiana. G1 G8 S1 Pr2]</p>	<p>7. Iraq general kidnapped in Baghdad</p> <p>[An Iraqi general who commands a special armoured unit has been kidnapped by gunmen in Baghdad, Iraqi police say.] [Brig Gen Mohammad Jalal Saleh was pulled from his car along with his bodyguards in the west of the city.]</p> <p>[The kidnapping came after two powerful</p>

<p>[O seqüestro ocorreu depois que uma bomba explodiu perto do aeroporto de Bagdá, matando um civil. G1 S1 Pr2A S11]</p> <p>[Saleh comanda uma unidade formada por 1,6 mil soldados. G1 G7 Pr4 S12]</p> <p>Resgate</p> <p>[Ela foi formada pelo Ministério do Interior para lidar com insurgentes e grupos de criminosos, de acordo com a agência de notícias France Presse. G1 G7]</p> <p>[Trata-se de uma das primeiras unidades blindadas que reinstalada após a invasão liderada pelos Estados Unidos e a dissolução do Exército iraquiano. S1 G1 Pr2 Pr2A]</p> <p>[Nenhum grupo assumiu a autoria do seqüestro de Saleh até o momento. Pr3 Pr10]</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>Seqüestros de iraquianos são freqüentes no país, mas não recebem a mesma atenção da mídia do que quando os alvos são jornalistas ou civis estrangeiros.</p> <p>Em geral, os seqüestros visam obter dinheiro por meio de resgate.</p> <p>Mesmo a unidade anti-seqüestro de Bagdá não sabe ao certo quantos ocorrem na cidade, segundo o repórter da BBC Matthew Price.</p> <p>Um oficial da polícia da capital que falou com o repórter se recusou a se identificar porque um colega seu foi assassinado após aparecer na mídia.</p> <p>[Tanto insurgentes quanto criminosos realizam seqüestros no Iraque. G1]</p> <p>[Pr7A S11]</p>	<p>car bombs exploded in Baghdad, killing at least one civilian and a US soldier.]</p> <p>[Gen Saleh commands a 1,600-strong interior ministry unit formed to deal with insurgents and criminal gangs, the French news agency AFP reports.]</p> <p>[It was one of the first armoured units to be reassembled after the war and the dissolution of the army.]</p> <p>Targets</p> <p>Different areas of Baghdad were rocked by two car bombs shortly after 0900 (0500 GMT).</p> <p>The first in the southern Doura district targeted a US military convoy. A bomb hidden in a taxi exploded killing a US soldier and wounding four others.</p> <p>At least one injured Iraqi civilian was taken to Yarmouk hospital.</p> <p>The second blast in the western Amariyah district killed a civilian and wounded two others. Reports say it was aimed at an Iraqi army convoy carrying a high-ranking officer who escaped unhurt.</p> <p>The US military meanwhile confirmed that 12 Iraqis and four US prison guards were wounded in a riot at Camp Bucca near the southern town of Umm Qasr on Friday. It initially denied knowledge of the incident.</p> <p>The military also said two US soldiers and an Iraqi soldier were killed on Monday in an intense gun battle in Diyala province north-east of Baghdad.</p> <p>A US marine was killed by an explosion in</p>
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	<p>the western Anbar province on the same day, the military said.</p> <p>Kidnap scourge</p> <p>No group has yet said it abducted Gen Saleh, who commands the interior ministry's Eighth Mechanised Police Brigade.</p> <p>He was seized from the upmarket Mansour district at about 1130, an interior ministry official said.</p> <p>The kidnapping of foreign aid workers and journalists gets the most international attention, but Iraqis are very frequent targets, usually abducted for ransom.</p> <p>Even the city's anti-kidnap unit is unsure how many take place, says the BBC's Matthew Price in Baghdad.</p> <p>An officer who spoke to our correspondent refused to be identified because a colleague of his was killed after appearing in the media.</p> <p>[Both insurgents and criminals engage in kidnapping in Iraq.]</p>
<p>8. Queda de helicóptero mata 16 no Afeganistão</p> <p>[Um helicóptero militar dos Estados Unidos caiu no sudeste do Afeganistão, matando 16 pessoas, de acordo com militares americanos. G1 G7 S1 Pr2 Pr3 S11 Pr8A]</p> <p>[O CH-47 Chinook voava com tempo ruim na Província de Ghazni, conforme a portavoz militar tenente Cindy Moore disse à agência de notícias Associated Press. S1 S4 Pr2 Pr3 Pr2A S12 S7]</p> <p>[Duas pessoas que estavam a bordo estão desaparecidas. G1 S1 Pr2]</p> <p>[Esse é um dos piores acidentes com helicópteros no Afeganistão desde que os Estados Unidos enviaram forças ao país, em</p>	<p>8. No survivors in US Afghan crash</p> <p>[A US Chinook helicopter has crashed in south-eastern Afghanistan in what appears to have been an accident.] [Sixteen people on board were killed, US military officials said. G1 G7] [A further two are missing but are not believed to have survived.]</p> <p>[The CH-47 helicopter went down in bad weather in the province of Ghazni, the statement reported.]</p> <p>[It was the eighth and worst air crash suffered by US forces in Afghanistan since they toppled the Taleban in 2001.]</p>

2001. G1 S1 Pr2A Pr2]

Corpos

[O helicóptero voltava junto com um outro de uma missão no sul do Afeganistão, quando controladores perderam contato com a aeronave. S1 S7 Pr2] [A identidade dos passageiros ainda não foi revelada. S1 S12]

[S12]

O governador de Ghazni, Assadullah Khalid, disse à agência de notícias Reuters que equipes de resgate recuperaram dois corpos no local do acidente.

[Helicópteros da base de Bagram têm sido usados como parte de uma ofensiva dos Estados Unidos contra suspeitos de pertencerem à rede Al-Qaeda e ao Talibã em áreas remotas do Afeganistão. G1 S1]

[S11]

[The helicopter was one of two Chinooks flying to the main US base at Bagram, north of Kabul, from a routine mission in southern Afghanistan.] [The second helicopter arrived safely at Bagram airfield.]

Bodies

"Indications are it was bad weather and that there were no survivors," Lt Cindy Moore told the Associated Press.

The recovery operation had been halted for the night because of darkness and bad weather, she added.

The seven previous accidents claimed a total of 21 lives.

[The identity of the passengers killed on Wednesday is still unclear.]

"Eighteen people, including crew members and passengers, were listed on the flight manifest; two remain unaccounted for," the US military statement said.

Four US crew were confirmed dead, and Afghan police sources told the Associated Press news agency that the remaining 14 on board were also American.

Ghazni governor Assadullah Khalid told Reuters news agency that local officials had recovered two bodies from the crash site, about 100km (62 miles) from Kabul.

"We recovered two American soldiers' bodies and now American forces are in control of the situation. The chopper was burning when we were there," he said.

A spokesman for Afghanistan's Taleban fighters said they had shot down the Chinook, but that claim could not be verified.

[Helicopters from the Bagram base have

	<p>been used as part of a US offensive against suspected al-Qaeda and Taleban members in remote areas of the country.]</p>
<p>9. Ataque ameaça viagem histórica de ônibus na Caxemira</p> <p>[Os passageiros que se preparavam para participar da primeira viagem de ônibus ligando a Caxemira indiana à parte controlada pelo Paquistão foram atacados nesta quarta-feira. S6 S7 Pr11 Pr2A]</p> <p>[Dois militantes islâmicos teriam detonado explosivos em Srinagar, na Índia, em um edifício do centro turístico onde 24 pessoas aguardavam para viajar. Pr2A Pr8A] [O prédio ficou destruído. Pr3 S11]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A]</p> <p>Uma autoridade indiana disse que os dois militantes foram mortos pelas forças de segurança.</p> <p>A linha de ônibus deveria começar a funcionar na quinta-feira, estabelecendo pela primeira vez em 60 anos uma conexão rodoviária entre a Caxemira indiana e a paquistanesa.</p> <p>[O ministro paquistanês para a Caxemira declarou que, "por enquanto, a viagem do ônibus está confirmada. Pr2A G7] [O processo de paz entre o Paquistão e a Índia não vai parar". S1 G7 Pr2A]</p> <p>Viagem continua</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>"Expressamos grave pesar com este incidente infeliz", disse o ministro das Relações Exteriores do Paquistão, Khurshid Mohammad Kasuri.</p> <p>["Tudo que eles (os passageiros) queriam fazer é encontrar aqueles que amam, de quem foram separados", acrescentou. S1 Pr2 Pr2A]</p>	<p>9. Kashmir bus 'will not be stopped'</p> <p>[India and Pakistan have said a landmark bus service across the disputed Kashmir region will go ahead despite a militant attack on passengers waiting to travel.]</p> <p>[Two militants were shot dead as they attacked a building holding the passengers, who were unharmed, in Srinagar, Indian-controlled Kashmir.]</p> <p>Militants, who oppose Indian rule, have vowed to disrupt Thursday's first buses across divided Kashmir in 60 years.</p> <p>The bus service is being seen as a symbol of improving relations.</p> <p>[Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said the buses - and the peace process - would go on.]</p> <p>Mr Singh, who is scheduled to flag off the bus leaving Srinagar, told Indian television: "These are desperate responses by those who don't want the [peace] dialogue to go ahead."</p> <p>Mehbooba Mufti, president of Indian-controlled Kashmir's ruling People's Democratic Party, said: "We cannot, at any cost give in. This bus, Allah willing, is going to roll."</p> <p>Pakistan's Foreign Minister Khurshid Mohammad Kasuri said: "Pakistan strongly condemns anyone attacking innocent people.</p> <p>[What is their crime?] [Their only wish is to meet with relatives.] [They are not</p>

<p>[S12]</p> <p>Por sua vez, uma autoridade no escritório do primeiro-ministro indiano, Manmohan Singh, que deve estar presente na partida do ônibus, disse à BBC que a viagem será mantida.</p> <p>[O serviço de ônibus tem horário de partida previsto de Muzaffarabad, no lado paquistanês, à 9h (1h em Brasília), e às 11h de Srinagar (2h30 em Brasília) nesta quinta-feira. G1 S1 Pr2 Pr3 Pr8]</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>Cada um dos ônibus levará cerca de 30 pessoas no trajeto de 170 km entre as duas cidades.</p> <p>Eles vão se dirigir ao posto de controle de Kaman, na fronteira entre os dois países, onde os passageiros devem desembarcar, atravessar a pé, e subir no outro ônibus do outro lado da fronteira.</p> <p>As autoridades da parte controlada pela Índia da Caxemira planejam festividades para marcar a viagem.</p> <p>[S11]</p>	<p>politicians."]</p> <p>Passengers, too, stood by their decision to travel.</p> <p>One Pakistani passenger, Abida Masudi, said she had waited 20 years for the opportunity to travel and was undeterred.</p> <p>"No one lives forever. If I am destined to die like this, so be it."</p> <p>[The bus services are scheduled to leave Muzaffarabad, in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, and Srinagar at 1100 local time (0600GMT and 0530GMT respectively) on Thursday.]</p> <p>They will each carry about 30 passengers on the 170km (105 mile) route between the cities.</p> <p>The buses will drive to Kaman Point on the Line of Control that divides Kashmir, where the passengers will disembark from their bus, cross the line and board the vehicle on the other side.</p> <p>Patrols along the route are checking all vehicles for weapons.</p> <p>Intense heat</p> <p>Four militant groups, Al-Nasirin, the Save Kashmir Movement, Al-Arifin and Farzandan-e-Millat, have said they carried out the Srinagar attack.</p> <p>The building was quickly set on fire and police evacuated the passengers safely.</p> <p>People trapped in the buildings hurled themselves through windows to escape the blaze.</p> <p>Firefighters were unable to enter the building so intense was the heat. Three people were hurt.</p> <p>Although militants insist they are not</p>
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	<p>opposed to the reunion of divided families, they have accused Pakistan of a climb-down in allowing the bus service which they say undermines their campaign against Indian rule.</p> <p>India and Pakistan both claim Kashmir in its entirety and have fought two wars over the region since independence in 1947.</p>
<p>10. Americano é seqüestrado no Iraque Um civil americano foi seqüestrado no Iraque, de acordo com a embaixada dos Estados Unidos em Bagdá.</p> <p>[O americano, que trabalhava num projeto de reconstrução, numa área próxima a Bagdá, foi levado por volta das 12h (4h em Brasília). G1 S1 Pr2 Pr3 Pr8]</p> <p>[Um correspondente da BBC em Bagdá disse que os seqüestradores ainda não fizeram contato com a equipe da embaixada encarregada de reféns. Pr8A Pr2A]</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>A família do americano já foi informada do seqüestro, de acordo com a agência de notícias Associated Press.</p> <p>Segundo relatos da imprensa local, o americano teria origem libanesa.</p>	<p>Updated: Monday, 11 April, 2005, 19:21 GMT 20:21 UK</p> <p>10. US contractor kidnapped in Iraq A US civilian contractor has been kidnapped in Iraq, the United States embassy in Baghdad has said.</p> <p>[The contractor, who was reportedly working on an reconstruction project, in the Baghdad area, was seized at around 1200 (0800 GMT) on Monday.]</p> <p>The abductors have so far not made contact with the embassy.</p> <p>More than 150 foreigners have been kidnapped in Iraq in the past year, either by insurgents fighting foreign troops or by criminals seeking ransom.</p> <p>The contractor's relatives have been informed of the kidnapping, the Associated Press reports.</p> <p>"No group has claimed responsibility. We have contacted the Iraqi authorities to try and find him," a US embassy spokesman told Reuters news agency.</p>
<p>11. Bush pede a Sharon que congele expansão das colônias</p> <p>[O presidente americano, George W. Bush, pediu a Israel nesta segunda-feira que pare de expandir seus assentamentos em territórios palestinos ocupados na Cisjordânia e respeite o "roadmap", o mapa da paz para o Oriente Médio. G7 S6 S7 Pr3 Pr2A]</p> <p>[Ele exigiu também que as autoridades israelenses desmontem os pequenos acampamentos ilegais estabelecidos por</p>	<p>Updated: Monday, 11 April, 2005, 18:31 GMT 19:31 UK</p> <p>11. Bush warns Israel over West Bank</p> <p>[US President George W Bush has told Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon not to expand Jewish settlements in the West Bank.] [He warned Israel against "any activity that contravenes the roadmap or prejudices final status obligations".]</p> <p>[Mr Sharon said Israel would meet its commitments under the international peace plan, known as the roadmap.]</p> <p>The issue overshadowed talks in Texas that</p>

<p>colonos em terras palestinas Pr10 S12.]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A]</p> <p>As declarações foram feitas em entrevista no seu rancho no Texas, onde recebeu a visita do primeiro-ministro de Israel, Ariel Sharon.</p> <p>"Eu disse ao primeiro-ministro (Sharon) que não adote nenhuma atividade que se oponha ao 'road map' ou prejudique as obrigações para o status final (das negociações de paz)", declarou Bush.</p> <p>"Tanto os israelenses quanto os palestinos devem cumprir suas obrigações assumidas no 'roadmap'", acrescentou.</p> <p>Abbas</p> <p>Indagado se estava decepcionado com a posição do presidente americano, Sharon respondeu: "Não estou decepcionado, nós dois estamos comprometidos com o 'road map'".</p> <p>Ao mesmo tempo, Bush pediu ao líder palestino, Mahmoud Abbas, que apóie a retirada israelense da Faixa de Gaza e coordene suas atividades com o governo de Israel para que a saída dos colonos seja bem-sucedida.</p> <p>O presidente americano classificou a iniciativa de Sharon, que vai dismantelar 21 assentamentos judaicos da Faixa de Gaza e quatro da Cisjordânia a partir de julho, como uma "oportunidade", e pediu à comunidade internacional que ajude a população de Gaza.</p> <p>"O premiê disse que está se retirando e que quer coordenação com os palestinos. Eu acredito que o mundo deve se erguer e ajudar os palestinos neste momento", afirmou.</p> <p>Sharon, por sua vez, voltou a colocar pressão sobre a Autoridade Palestina para que tome medidas mais duras para desarmar os</p>	<p>were designed to show US support for Mr Sharon's Gaza pull-out plan.</p> <p>Mr Bush praised Mr Sharon's "courageous initiative" to pull all Jewish settlers from the Gaza Strip and parts of the West Bank, but he also raised concerns about Israel's recent decision to expand settlements around Jerusalem.</p> <p>Expansion</p> <p>Israel has unveiled plans for 3,500 extra homes on occupied land near Maale Adumim - the largest Israeli settlement in the West Bank - forming a corridor to Jerusalem.</p> <p>Mr Bush said the move was a clear breach of the terms of the roadmap.</p> <p>Speaking to reporters after their meeting, Mr Bush said he would continue to work with Israel to remind the Israelis of their obligations.</p> <p>However, he did not specify what action, if any, might be taken against Israel if it continued to build.</p> <p>Mr Sharon said Israel would "meet all its obligations under the roadmap", but he said Israel could not move ahead with talks until the Palestinians ensure "a full cessation of terror".</p> <p>Mr Sharon said Maale Adumim "would be part of Israel" and that there ought to be "contiguity between Maale Adumim and Jerusalem."</p> <p>The international community considers all settlements in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, as illegal under international law, though Israel disputes this.</p> <p>Deadly violence</p> <p>The meeting in Crawford, Texas, followed the first deadly incident in Gaza since Mr</p>
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<p>militantes islâmicos e conter a violência.</p> <p>"Até agora, o terror continua. Para avançarmos, os palestinos precisam adotar mais medidas. Precisamos da suspensão total do terror e das hostilidades", declarou o premiê israelense.</p> <p>"Espero que Abu Mazen (o presidente palestino, Mahmoud Abbas) queira a paz e tome os passos certos para permitir que avancemos."</p> <p>Este foi o 11º encontro entre Bush e Sharon, líderes cujas afinidades políticas ficaram mais evidentes a partir do 11 de setembro e o início da "guerra ao terror" lançada pelos Estados Unidos.</p>	<p>Sharon and Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas called for an end to violence at a summit in Egypt in February.</p> <p>Palestinian militants fired dozens of rockets and mortars at settlements, after three youths were killed in disputed circumstances in the southern Gaza town of Rafah on Saturday.</p> <p>Witnesses say they were killed trying to retrieve a football near a military position on the Egypt border; Israel says they were involved in smuggling weapons.</p> <p>Correspondents say Mr Sharon's trip to Texas was intended as a reward for Mr Sharon's Gaza plan.</p> <p>Mr Sharon is planning to pull all 8,000 Jewish settlers, and the Israeli troops who protect them, from Gaza this summer. Israel will keep control of the borders, coast and airspace of the occupied territory, which is home to 1.5 million Palestinians.</p> <p>Four isolated settlements in the Israeli-occupied West Bank will also be evacuated.</p>
<p>12. Israel homenageia oficial nazista que salvou judeus</p> <p>[Um oficial do Exército da Alemanha que salvou centenas de judeus do Holocausto nazista na Lituânia foi homenageado nesta segunda-feira numa cerimônia em Israel. G1 S1 S6 Pr3 Pr8]</p> <p>[A história do major Karl Plagge é parecida com aquela retratada no filme <i>A Lista de Schindler</i>, de Steven Spielberg. G7 Pr3 Pr7A] [Ela foi descoberta por um médico americano, Michael Good, que em 1999 começou a investigar quem havia sido o nazista que salvou a sua mãe. G7 G8 G1 S1]</p> <p>[Plagge abrigou cerca de 1,2 mil judeus numa oficina mecânica, salvando-os da morte. G1 S1 G7] [O restante da população do gueto de Vilnius foi exterminada na Segunda Guerra. G7 S6 Pr3 Pr4 Pr8A Pr10]</p>	<p>Last Updated: Monday, 11 April, 2005, 13:52 GMT 14:52 UK</p> <p>12. Israel recognises 'new Schindler'</p> <p>[A German army officer who saved hundreds of Jews from the Nazi Holocaust in Lithuania has been honoured at a ceremony in Israel.]</p> <p>[The story of Maj Karl Plagge was unearthed by a US doctor, Michael Good, who began searching in 1999 for the Nazi who had saved his mother.]</p> <p>[Maj Plagge sheltered about 1,200 Jews at a vehicle workshop while the SS annihilated the Vilnius ghetto.]</p>

<p>[O major alemão, que morreu em 1957, foi homenageado no Memorial Yad Vashem, o museu do Holocausto de Jerusalém. G1 S1 Pr3 Pr10]</p> <p>Fato raro</p> <p>[O diretor do Yad Vashem, Avner Shalev, disse à BBC que é um fato incomum o museu conceder a um alemão que participou da máquina de guerra nazista o título de "Righteous Among the Nations" (Justo entre as Nações). G1 G6 S6 Pr3 Pr10]</p> <p>["Ele pedia cada vez mais trabalhadores (para a oficina) e fez tudo o que podia para manter as condições relativamente mais humanas", afirmou Shalev. G1 S1 Pr3 Pr4 Pr8]</p> <p>[Plagge, serviu em Vilnius entre junho de 1941 e junho de 1944, onde administrava uma oficina onde eram consertados os veículos militares alemães. G1 S1 S6 Pr2A]</p> <p>[O diploma e a medalha do museu do Holocausto foram entregues ao professor Johann-Dietrich Woerner, presidente da Universidade Técnica de Darmstadt, onde Plagge estudou. G6 S1]</p> <p>[Michael Good e seus pais estavam presentes na cerimônia, assim como cerca de 30 outros sobreviventes ajudados pelo oficial nazista. G1 S1 Pr3 Pr4 S11]</p> <p>["Passei muito tempo obcecado na minha busca, aprendendo mais sobre ele e procurando que ele fosse reconhecido pelo que fez", disse Good. G1 S1 Pr4]</p> <p>[A investigação foi difícil, já que o médico americano teve de juntar testemunhos de sobreviventes espalhados por todo o mundo.</p>	<p>[Plagge, who died in 1957, was honoured by the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial.]</p> <p>[It is unusual for Yad Vashem to bestow the "Righteous Among the Nations" title on a German who was part of the Nazi war machine, the memorial's chairman Avner Shalev told the BBC News website.]</p> <p>["He asked for more and more workers and tried his best to keep the conditions relatively more humane," Mr Shalev said.]</p> <p>[Plagge, who served in Vilnius from June 1941 to June 1944, ran a repair facility for German army (Wehrmacht) vehicles, where hundreds of Jews worked.]</p> <p>Ceremony</p> <p>[Yad Vashem's Certificate of Honour and medal were presented to Professor Johann-Dietrich Woerner, President of Darmstadt Technical University, where Plagge was once a student.]</p> <p>[Plagge had no surviving relatives.]</p> <p>[Mr Good and his parents attended the ceremony along with about 30 survivors.]</p> <p>["I spent a lot of time thinking and obsessing about my quest, learning about him and getting him recognised," Mr Good said.]</p> <p>[The search for evidence was difficult, as Mr Good had to collect testimonies from survivors scattered across the globe.]</p> <p>[Mr Shalev said some of Plagge's key letters</p>
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<p>G1 G8 S1]</p> <p>[Avner Shalev contou que uma das principais cartas de Plagge ao alto comando militar da Alemanha foi descoberta em arquivos recentemente. Pr4 G1 S1 Pr8A]</p> <p>["Queríamos ter certeza de que ele não havia cometido crimes contra a humanidade, por isso que levou tanto tempo (para a homenagem). G1 S1 Pr3 Pr8] [Todos os sobreviventes disseram que ele salvou suas vidas", disse Shalev. G1]</p> <p>Famílias unidas</p> <p>[O diretor do museu afirmou que, dos 1,2 mil trabalhadores judeus protegidos pelo major alemão, 500 eram homens e o restante, mulheres e crianças. S12]</p> <p>[Plagge disse aos seus superiores que manter as famílias judias unidas motivava os trabalhadores a render mais – uma posição que contrariava a política das tropas nazistas. G1 S1 Pr2 Pr3]</p> <p>[Quando os soldados da Rússia se aproximavam da capital lituana e o extermínio dos judeus foi acelerado pelos nazistas, Plagge contou aos trabalhadores o que estava acontecendo, permitindo que centenas de judeus fugissem antes que fosse tarde demais. G1 S1 Pr3 Pr2A S12]</p> <p>[Plagge entrou para uma lista de 20.757 homens e mulheres homenageados pelo Yad Vashem por terem salvado judeus durante a Segunda Guerra. G1 S1 G5 Pr2]</p> <p>[Há apenas 410 alemães na lista, dos quais muito poucos eram militares. G1 S1 G6]</p> <p>[Uma das figuras ilustres da lista é Oskar Schindler, que também salvou cerca de 1,2 mil judeus que trabalhavam na fábrica de munições que ele controlava – a história, parecida com a do major Plagge, foi retratada em <i>A Lista de Schindler</i>, de Steven Spielberg. Pr7A Pr10]</p>	<p>to the German high command were discovered in archives only recently.]</p> <p>["We wanted to be sure he hadn't committed any crimes against humanity - that's why it took so long...] [All the survivors said he had saved their lives."]</p> <p>Plagge hired about 1,200 Jewish workers from the ghetto - 500 men, and the rest women and children, Mr Shalev said.</p> <p>[Plagge told the high command that keeping families together would boost the workers' motivation - thereby defying the SS troops, who were killing Jews en masse.]</p> <p>Record scrutinised</p> <p>[As the Red Army approached and the extermination of Jews intensified, Plagge hinted at the fate awaiting his workers - enabling about 250 of them to flee.]</p> <p>[Despite his efforts, the SS took away the Jewish children.]</p> <p>[Plagge joins 20,757 men and women recognised by Yad Vashem for rescuing Jews from annihilation by the SS.]</p> <p>[Of them, only 410 are German and few of them were German soldiers.]</p> <p>Yad Vashem approved the honour for Plagge last July.</p> <p>It had twice rejected Mr Good's petitions because it required evidence that the officer had taken a "considerable and conscious risk" to save Jews.</p> <p>He joined Raoul Wallenberg and Oskar Schindler in the roll of honour at Yad Vashem.</p>
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<p>[S11]</p>	<p>[Schindler, hero of a 1993 movie called Schindler's List, saved up to 1,200 Jews by employing them in his munitions factory during the war.]</p> <p>Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, saved many Hungarian Jews.</p> <p>Mr Good recently published a book called The Search For Major Plagge: The Nazi Who Saved Jews.</p>
<p>13. Mais de 70 corpos são encontrados no Iraque</p> <p>[Os corpos de mais de 70 pessoas foram encontrados nesta quarta-feira no Iraque. G1 G7 Pr11 Pr2] [Quase 60 foram recolhidos do rio Tigre, ao sul de Bagdá.G7 Pr8A]</p> <p>[As autoridades acreditam que as vítimas sejam reféns xiitas seqüestrados na cidade de Madain. S8]</p> <p>[Outros 19 cadáveres foram encontrados em um estádio de futebol em Haditha, ao noroeste da capital iraquiana. S12]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A]</p> <p>O governo afirma que se tratam de soldados que haviam sido seqüestrados por insurgentes.</p> <p>Nomes</p> <p>De acordo com a polícia de Suwayra, vários dos cadáveres encontrados no rio Tigre já estavam em avançado estágio de decomposição.</p> <p>"Temos os nomes completos daqueles que foram mortos e dos responsáveis por esses crimes", declarou o presidente do Iraque, Jalal Talabani.</p> <p>Fontes policiais disseram que há corpos de homens, mulheres e crianças. Alguns foram decapitados, e outros, degolados.</p> <p>Militantes sunitas teriam supostamente</p>	<p>13. Iraq 'hostages dumped in river'</p> <p>[The bodies of more than 50 men, women and children have been recovered from the River Tigris in the town of Suwayra, south of Baghdad.]</p> <p>[Many had been badly mutilated, Iraqi authorities said.]</p> <p>[President Jalal Talabani said the bodies were those of people who had been taken hostage and then killed in the nearby town of Mandain.]</p> <p>Meanwhile, there were at least three blasts in Baghdad, including one inside the heavily fortified Green Zone.</p> <p>A police officer was killed when a suicide bomber struck at an outer checkpoint on the way to the party headquarters of interim Prime Minsister Iyad Allawi.</p> <p>Earlier, a child and another civilian were killed in separate bomb attacks aimed at US troops or Iraqi police.</p> <p>And in the town of Haditha, north-west of Baghdad, at least 19 men were found dead at a football stadium.</p> <p>They had apparently been lined up against a wall and shot.</p> <p>The interior ministry said they were Iraqi soldiers who had been abducted by insurgents while travelling to Haditha.</p>

seqüestrado mais de cem xiitas em Madain, a cerca de 30 km ao sul de Bagdá.

Cerca de 1,5 mil soldados iraquianos, com o apoio do Exército americano, entraram na cidade nesta semana, mas não encontraram evidências de que o seqüestro havia realmente acontecido. A área é conhecida como um abrigo de criminosos e insurgentes.

"Nós daremos os detalhes nos próximos dias", disse Talabani. "Não é verdade que não havia reféns. Havia sim, mas eles foram mortos e seus corpos foram jogados no Tigre. "

Execução no estádio

Em Haditha, um repórter da agência de notícias Associated Press disse que o corpos dos soldados mortos no estádio de futebol estavam enfileirados junto a uma parede, todos aparentemente baleados.

Eles teriam sido capturados por rebeldes quando estavam a caminho da cidade.

Em Bagdá, pelo menos dois civis iraquianos, entre eles uma criança, morreram nesta quarta-feira em ataque com carro-bomba que visavam as tropas americanas e a polícia iraquiana.

Outras cinco pessoas ficaram feridas na explosão. Os americanos, alvo do ataque, não foram atingidos.

Na noite de terça-feira, dois soldados americanos morreram e quatro ficaram feridos na explosão de um bomba ao lado da estrada que liga o aeroporto de Bagdá ao centro da cidade.

'Criminals'

Suwayra is downstream from the town of Madain, where there was tension over the weekend after reports that Sunni Muslim militants had taken a large number of Shia Muslim residents hostage.

It is not clear when the killings took place, though police in the area told the BBC the bodies had been pulled from the river over a period since the end of February.

Some victims were said to have had their heads cut off and others were badly decomposed.

Mr Talabani confirmed the discovery.

"More than 50 bodies have been brought out from the Tigris, and we have the full names of those who were killed and those criminals who committed these crimes," he said.

"We will give you details in the coming days... terrorists committed crimes there [in Madain].

The town of Madain had been reported to be in the hands of militant Sunni insurgents earlier this month.

When government forces moved in and took control on Monday, they encountered no resistance, nor could they find any trace of hostages.

But Mr Talabani insisted there had been trouble in the town.

"It is not true that there were no hostages," he said.

"There were, but they were killed and they threw the bodies into the Tigris."

Mass graves

The Arabic TV channel al-Arabiya said its cameras had filmed the bodies lying on the

	<p>river bank.</p> <p>"We discovered bags with the slaughtered children inside them," local policeman Riyadh Sakhi told al-Arabiya.</p> <p>"There were two girls. One was a student and the other was very young. We discovered bags with slaughtered and beheaded young people. We discovered a large number of unidentified bodies."</p> <p>Police said they had then been buried in mass graves.</p>
<p>14. Israel dá 'primeiro passo' de retirada da Faixa de Gaza</p> <p>[O Exército israelense começou a retirar material militar da Faixa de Gaza, o que seria um “primeiro passo” do desmantelamento de assentamentos judeus dos territórios palestinos ocupados, previsto para o meio do ano. G1 S1 Pr2 Pr3 Pr10]</p> <p>[Um porta-voz militar disse que 30 contêineres cheios de móveis de escritório, computadores e uniformes foram transferidos de uma base na região para outra em Israel. G1 G2 Pr2 Pr3 S12]</p> <p>[O primeiro-ministro israelense Ariel Sharon pretende acabar com os 21 assentamentos judeus na Faixa de Gaza e quatro dos 120 localizados na Cijordânia. S12 Pr2A]</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>Ambos os territórios palestinos foram ocupados por Israel durante a guerra de 1967.</p> <p>Preparações</p> <p>Na terça-feira, Sharon se reuniu com ministros de seu governo para estudar um adiamento de três semanas da retirada de Gaza para respeitar datas religiosas judias.</p> <p>Ainda não foi tomada uma decisão, mas se</p>	<p>14. Israel army prepares to quit Gaza</p> <p>[The Israeli army has begun moving equipment out of its bases in the Gaza Strip in preparation for the pull-out from the Palestinian territory.]</p> <p>[A spokesman said about 30 containers of non-military equipment were leaving a base in southern Gaza.]</p> <p>The move comes as Israel's government considers delaying the start of the withdrawal by three weeks.</p> <p>About 8,000 Jewish settlers and the soldiers who guard them are to leave this summer.</p> <p>Israel will continue to control Gaza's external borders, coastline and airspace after the pull-out.</p> <p>The BBC's Nick Childs, in Jerusalem, describes the movement of equipment as a symbolic step.</p> <p>He says it sends the message that whatever the current political uncertainties over the precise timing of the disengagement, the security establishment at least is moving ahead with its preparations.</p> <p>'Non-essential'</p>

espera que isso ocorra em breve.

A retirada, que deve começar em julho coincide com um período de recolhimento para marcar a destruição de dois templos bíblicos.

Existe especulação em Israel de que as preparações do governo e do Exército não seriam satisfatórias para conduzir a retirada de Gaza, segundo o correspondente da BBC em Jerusalém, Nick Childs.

Fazendeiros judeus de extrema direita em Gaza prometeram resistir aos planos de Sharon.

Cerca de 8 mil fazendeiros e soldados que patrulham a área devem se retirar.

Israel continuaria controlando as fronteiras externas de Gaza, a costa marítima e o espaço aéreo.

[S11]

"In order to complete disengagement as quickly as possible, the IDF [Israel Defence Forces] has begun to remove logistical equipment and infrastructure from their bases in the Gaza Strip," the military spokesman told French news agency AFP.

"Around 30 containers are due to leave a base in the southern Gaza Strip today to just outside the territory."

The spokesman said the equipment being transferred on Wednesday involved non-essential items such as computers, clothing and furniture.

"It does not involve security or defence infrastructure," he said. "It is not diluting our ability to defend Israeli citizens."

Prime Minister Ariel Sharon intends to dismantle all 21 Jewish settlements in Gaza and four of 120 in the West Bank.

Israel captured both territories in the 1967 Middle East war.

Wednesday also saw Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres announce that he would meet Palestinian Prime Minister Ahmed Qurei on Thursday for talks on the pull-out from Gaza.

Delay?

On Tuesday, Mr Sharon met cabinet ministers to discuss a three-week delay to the planned 20 July withdrawal from Gaza because of Jewish religious considerations.

The proposed pull-out coincides with a period of mourning marking the destruction of two biblical temples.

The meeting ended without a decision being made, though one is expected soon.

Our correspondent says critics suggest the delay is designed to buy time because the

	<p>authorities are not ready.</p> <p>Right-wing settlers have vowed to resist the government's efforts to uproot them from Gaza, depicting the plan as a betrayal by Mr Sharon.</p>
<p>15. Governo do Iraque toma posse com gabinete incompleto</p> <p>[O primeiro governo do Iraque desde as eleições de janeiro foi empossado nesta terça-feira no Parlamento em Bagdá. Pr8A Pr10 Pr11]</p> <p>[O primeiro-ministro Ibrahim Jaafari assume em meio a um impasse para a formação do governo – ainda não foram nomeados os ministros para sete pastas, entre elas duas das mais importantes, Defesa e Petróleo. Pr8A Pr10 Pr11]</p> <p>[A divisão do gabinete entre representantes das principais etnias – xiitas, sunitas e curdos – é um fator considerado essencial para que o governo seja visto como legítimo pela população. S12]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr11]</p> <p>A violência aumentou no país desde a aprovação parcial do gabinete ministerial na semana passada, com vários atentados por dia deixando dezenas de mortos, principalmente entre as forças de segurança iraquianas e civis.</p> <p>Sunitas</p> <p>Há expectativas de que a maior parte dos sete postos remanescentes no gabinete comandado por Jaafari fique com políticos sunitas.</p> <p>O primeiro-ministro tenta atraí-los para o governo apesar do boicote de grande parte da população sunita ao pleito, numa tentativa de aplacar os ânimos desta comunidade.</p> <p>Segundo o correspondente da BBC em Bagdá Jim Muir, a esperança é que, com a</p>	<p>15. New Iraq PM fails to fill cabinet</p> <p>[Iraq's new prime minister has failed to put together a complete cabinet in time for ministers' swearing-in on Tuesday.]</p> <p>[Seven posts in Prime Minister Ibrahim Jaafari's government - including the defence and oil ministries - remain empty amid partisan haggling.]</p> <p>The power broker for the minority Sunni community, outgoing President Ghazi al-Yawer, stayed away from the event.</p> <p>Mr Jaafari must bring credible Sunnis into his government to undercut the insurgency, the BBC's Jim Muir says.</p> <p>Without them, the new government's chances of reaching out to disaffected Sunnis - long-time rulers of Iraq who now find themselves out of power - would be greatly reduced, our correspondent in Baghdad says.</p> <p>Not until the swearing-in ceremony was it clear that critical positions remained to be filled.</p> <p>The failure to fill the seven posts is a considerable embarrassment for the prime minister, our correspondent says.</p> <p>Violence has surged since the partial cabinet was agreed last week.</p> <p>Battles</p> <p>US-led forces were in action in several places around Iraq:</p> <p>At least 15 people are killed in a battle between coalition forces and insurgents in Ramadi, including 12 militants,</p>

<p>participação de sunitas de credibilidade, o governo poderia ganhar o apoio daqueles que apóiam os insurgentes.</p> <p>Embora isso seja um processo gradual, ele acrescenta que a posse do novo gabinete pode ao menos permitir que o governo se concentre na tarefa de desenvolver um amplo plano de segurança.</p> <p>Os sete postos ainda vagos no governo são os ministérios da Defesa, Petróleo, Eletricidade, Indústria, Direitos Humanos e dois vice-premiês.</p> <p>Jaafaria vai acumular a pasta de ministro a Defesa interino, enquanto o Ministério do Petróleo ficará a cargo do ex-líder iraquiano no exílio e novo vice-premiê Ahmed Chalabi.</p>	<p>an Iraqi soldier and two Iraqi civilians, the US military says</p> <p>The US military says its troops killed 12 insurgents at Qaim, near the Syrian border</p> <p>A US marine pilot is killed and another is missing after a suspected mid-air collision between two US F/A-18 Hornet jets.</p> <p>Mr Jaafari highlighted the difficulties Iraq faces as he was sworn in, citing "corruption, lack of services, unemployment and mass graves", the Associated Press news agency said.</p> <p>But he struck a positive note even as he outlined the challenges.</p> <p>"I would like to tell the widows and orphans ... your sacrifices have not gone in vain."</p> <p>Mr Jaafari is a Shia, the majority group in Iraq which was long denied power.</p> <p>Last Thursday, Mr Jaafari announced a partial list, which was endorsed by the parliament by a large majority.</p> <p>His government has 15 Shias, seven Kurds, four Sunnis and a Christian. One deputy prime minister is a Shia and another is a Kurd.</p> <p>The seven posts left vacant are: oil minister, defence minister, electricity minister, industry minister, human rights minister and two deputy prime ministers.</p> <p>Mr Jaafari himself is acting defence minister, while Deputy Prime Minister Ahmed Chalabi is acting oil minister.</p>
<p>16. Irã continuará com atividade nuclear, diz ministro</p> <p>[O Irã insistiu que tem o direito de desenvolver programas nucleares pacíficos, incluindo o enriquecimento de urânio, durante o segundo dia de reunião em Nova York para revisar o Tratado de Não-Proliferação (TNP) Nuclear. Pr8A Pr10]</p>	<p>16. Iran slams US over nuclear stance</p> <p>[Iran has escalated its war of words with the US over Tehran's nuclear programme, calling Washington's arsenal a major threat to global peace.]</p> <p>[Iranian Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi demanded assurances that the US would not</p>

<p>[O ministro das Relações Exteriores do Irã, Kamal Kharrazi, disse ser inaceitável limitar o acesso a tecnologias nucleares a um "grupo exclusivo" de países tecnologicamente avançados. Pr8A Pr10]</p> <p>[Os Estados Unidos acusam o Irã de desenvolver armas nucleares em segredo usando o pretexto de que o programa nuclear do país tem fins civis. S12]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A]</p> <p>Reza Asefi, um porta-voz de Kharrazi, disse que o Irã vai manter a suspensão no enriquecimento de urânio - adotada em novembro - enquanto negociações com Alemanha, França e Grã-Bretanha continuarem.</p> <p>O grupo de nações européias quer convencer o Irã a abandonar seu programa de enriquecimento e reprocessamento de urânio. Em contrapartida, eles oferecem incentivos econômicos, políticos e tecnológicos ao Irã.</p> <p>Pacífico</p> <p>O ministro das Relações Exteriores da Alemanha, Joschka Fischer, alertou pouco antes que a retomada de atividades nucleares seria o fim das negociações. Ele disse que o fato poderia ser levado para o Conselho de Segurança da ONU - algo que os Estados Unidos estão querendo há tempos.</p> <p>Apesar do alerta, Kharrazi disse que o país está determinado a retomar o enriquecimento de urânio em algum momento.</p> <p>"O Irã está determinado a perseguir todos os campos legais da tecnologia nuclear, incluindo o enriquecimento de urânio voltado exclusivamente para fins pacíficos", disse ele.</p> <p>Ele afirmou que a tecnologia nuclear tem aplicações mais amplas, em áreas como</p>	<p>launch a nuclear strike on Iran.]</p> <p>And he rejected a call from President George Bush for non-nuclear nations to be denied access to nuclear technology.</p> <p>The US fears Iran is trying to build nuclear arms. Iran says its nuclear programme is for civilian use only.</p> <p>Mr Kharrazi told a UN conference it was unacceptable for an "exclusive club" of nations to deny nuclear technology to others "under the pretext of non-proliferation".</p> <p><u>Estimates on global arsenals</u></p> <p>Iran has indicated it will soon resume some nuclear activities, but will stop short of full-blown uranium enrichment.</p> <p>European talks</p> <p>Foreign ministry spokesman Reza Asefi said Iran would maintain its freeze on enrichment - suspended since November - as long as talks on its nuclear programme continued with Germany, France and the UK.</p> <p>German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer earlier warned that any resumption of nuclear activities would spell the end of negotiations, in which the Europeans hope to persuade Iran to give up its nuclear research.</p> <p>He said restarting the programme could lead to referral to the UN Security Council - something for which the US has long lobbied.</p> <p>But Mr Kharrazi told the conference in New York that Iran was determined to resume uranium enrichment at some stage.</p> <p>"Iran for its part is determined to pursue all legal areas of nuclear technology including enrichment exclusively for peaceful purposes," he said.</p> <p>Iran has long insisted that its suspension of</p>
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<p>energia, agricultura e saúde humana.</p> <p>O Irã já havia insistido que a suspensão do enriquecimento de urânio é voluntária e temporária.</p> <p>Representantes de mais de 180 países estão reunidos em Nova York para revisar o Tratado de Não-Proliferação (TNP) Nuclear – um pacto firmado há 35 anos.</p>	<p>uranium enrichment is voluntary and temporary.</p> <p>The UN is holding a month-long conference reviewing the 1970 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which is aimed at reducing the threat from nuclear arms.</p> <p>Three senior Iranian officials have now said that some enrichment activities will begin soon at the uranium conversion plant outside the city of Isfahan.</p> <p>They have said it is unlikely they will resume actual enrichment - injecting uranium gas into centrifuges - but the BBC's Frances Harrison in Tehran says this distinction will be lost on the rest of the world.</p> <p>Our correspondent says it is not clear whether this is just brinkmanship from Iran to try to secure more concessions from Europe, or a serious threat aimed at ending the nuclear negotiations.</p> <p>The NPT is reviewed every five years, with delegates from all 187 signatory states participating in the conference.</p>
<p>17. Ataques rebeldes matam pelo menos 59 no Iraque</p> <p>[Pelo menos 59 pessoas morreram em dois atentados no Iraque nesta quarta-feira – um na região autônoma curda, ao norte do país, outro em Bagdá. Pr3 S11 Pr8A]</p> <p>[No primeiro e mais violento deles, ao menos 50 pessoas morreram e até 150 ficaram feridas em um ataque ao escritório de um partido político na cidade curda de Arbil. S12]</p> <p>[O ataque teve como alvo um grupo de recrutas da polícia reunidos no Partido Democrático do Curdistão, que serve como centro de recrutamento e também abriga o Ministério do Interior do governo regional do norte do Iraque. S12]</p>	<p>17. Suicide bomber hits Iraqi Kurds</p> <p>[Around 60 people have been killed and up to 150 wounded in a suicide bombing at a police recruitment centre in the Kurdish city of Irbil in northern Iraq.]</p> <p>[The bomber posed as a volunteer to get into the compound and mingled with young men seeking jobs before setting off explosives, Kurdish officials said.]</p> <p>It was the bloodiest single attack in the region since the war, and follows an escalation in violence across Iraq.</p> <p>It came less than 24 hours after a new but incomplete government was sworn in.</p> <p>[Later in the day, a car bomb in Baghdad was reported to have killed nine Iraqi</p>

[Horas mais tarde, uma ação com carro-bomba na capital, Bagdá, matou nove soldados da Guarda Nacional iraquiana e feriu 17 pessoas (entre elas seis militares). S12]

[A explosão em Bagdá ocorreu no bairro de Dura, sul da capital, região onde os insurgentes buscaram refúgio após ofensivas dos Estados Unidos contra os seus redutos. S12]

Ansar al-Sunna

[S12 Pr7A]

A autoria do ataque em Arbil foi reivindicada pelo grupo militante Exército Ansar al-Sunna.

A organização, que teria participação no seqüestro do engenheiro brasileiro João José Vasconcelos Jr., é responsável por uma dupla explosão contra partidos políticos curdos em Arbil em 2004 que matou 117 pessoas.

O comunicado do grupo, citado pela agência de notícias Reuters e pela rede de TV árabe Al-Jazeera, critica o líder político curdo Massoud Barzani e promete novas ações contra os curdos por sua atuação ao lado das forças de ocupação lideradas pelos Estados Unidos.

As explosões em Arbil e em Bagdá ocorrem em um momento em que aumentam os ataques de insurgentes em todo o país, e um dia depois que o novo governo iraquiano tomou posse, embora cargos em alguns ministérios importantes ainda tenham que ser preenchidos.

Membros da força policial do Iraque e de centros de recrutamento da polícia têm sofrido ataques freqüentes de militantes suicidas que os vêem como colaboradores das forças lideradas pelos Estados Unidos no país.

National Guardsmen and wounded at least 16 other people.]

Members of Iraq's police force and police volunteers are frequently targeted by insurgents, who view them as collaborators with US-led forces.

Last year, at least 101 people were killed in twin suicide bombings in Irbil, about 350km (217 miles) north of Baghdad.

Chaotic scenes

A message on an Islamist website purportedly from the militant group Ansar al-Sunna, which is believed to have links to al-Qaeda, said that the group had carried out the Irbil attack.

The blast happened at a local office of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) which also housed an interior ministry compound for northern Iraq's regional government.

Farid Makhdid, a 28-year-old policeman, told Reuters news agency: "I was standing outside. All I remember is seeing a huge explosion and seeing many people that were injured and killed."

Television pictures showed pools of blood on the street as police tried to keep bystanders at bay.

There were scenes of chaos as ambulances and taxis ferried victims to local hospitals.

One witness said piles of bodies were taken away in pick-up trucks.

"A suicide bomber entered the recruiting centre and blew himself up," Irbil governor Nawzad Hadi told AFP news agency.

But he vowed: "We will continue fighting terrorists until we root them out. They will not scare us."

The attack in Irbil, a stronghold of KDP

<p>No mês passado, pelo menos 101 pessoas morreram em dois ataques suicidas em Arbil, cerca de 350 quilômetros ao norte da capital do país, Bagdá.</p> <p>A agência de notícias Associated Press disse que as cenas na cidade eram de caos e ambulâncias e táxis transportaram as vítimas para hospitais locais.</p> <p>Uma testemunha contou ter visto pilhas de corpos sendo levadas do local do ataque por caminhonetes.</p> <p>Autoridades curdas dizem que o suicida entrou no edifício fingindo ser um voluntário e se misturou com jovens que buscavam emprego na polícia antes de detonar os explosivos que levada escondido.</p> <p>Novo governo</p> <p>Enquanto isso, prosseguem as negociações para preencher os cargos vagos no governo destinados aos sunitas.</p> <p>O correspondente da BBC em Bagdá Jim Muir disse que o primeiro-ministro iraquiano, Ibrahim Jaafari, precisa incluir sunitas com credibilidade em seu governo para tentar esvaziar a insurreição no Iraque.</p> <p>A minoria sunita, que boicotou de maneira geral as históricas eleições de janeiro no país, perdeu poder depois da queda do regime de Saddam Hussein.</p>	<p>chief Massoud Barzani, came three days after 25 people were killed when a suicide bomber attacked a KDP official's funeral in the northern town of Talafar.</p> <p>The latest blast comes as negotiations continue to fill several vacant posts set aside for Sunni Arabs in the new Iraqi cabinet.</p> <p>The BBC's Jim Muir in Baghdad says Prime Minister Ibrahim Jaafari - a Shia Muslim - must bring credible Sunnis into his government to undercut the insurgency.</p> <p>The Sunni Muslim minority, which largely boycotted Iraq's historic elections in January, lost power after the fall of Saddam Hussein.</p> <p>A Kurdish bloc led by the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and its rival Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) came second in the elections. PUK leader Jalal Talabani was appointed Iraqi president last month.</p>
<p>18. Prisão do número 3 da Al-Qaeda foi 'vitória', diz Bush</p> <p>[O presidente dos Estados Unidos, George W. Bush, disse que a prisão do líbio Abu Faraj al-Libbi, o número três da Al-Qaeda, representa uma "vitória importante na guerra contra o terrorismo". S1 Pr8A]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>"A sua prisão remove um perigoso inimigo que é uma ameaça direta aos Estados Unidos e àqueles que amam a liberdade", declarou</p>	<p>18. Pakistan 'catches al-Qaeda chief'</p> <p>Pakistan has arrested senior Libyan al-Qaeda suspect Abu Faraj al-Libbi, the government says.</p> <p>Libbi is said to have been third in al-Qaeda and is wanted over attempts on the life of Pakistan's president.</p> <p>[US President George W Bush described the reported capture as "a critical victory in the war on terror".]</p>

Bush.

O governo do Paquistão afirma ter prendido Al-Libbi, descrito como um líder da organização Al-Qaeda.

Ele seria o número três da hierarquia da organização desde a prisão de Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, em 2003.

O ministro da Informação do Paquistão, Sheikh Rashid Ahmed, disse que Al-Libbi foi capturado há alguns dias.

[Ele foi preso com outros cinco estrangeiros suspeitos de fazer parte da Al-Qaeda durante um confronto na região de Waziristão, de acordo com as forças de segurança. G1 S1]

[S12 Pr10 Pr7A]

Segundo Ahmed, os agentes de segurança já obtiveram "muitas pistas" desses presos, e isso significa que estão "no caminho certo" para, em algum momento, capturar o chefe da Al-Qaeda, Osama Bin Laden.

Recompensa

Al-Libbi vinha sendo procurado sob a acusação de envolvimento em duas tentativas de assassinato contra o presidente do Paquistão, Pervez Musharraf.

Musharraf, um importante aliado dos Estados Unidos, escapou ileso de ambos os atentados, mas outras 17 pessoas acabaram morrendo.

Al-Libbi também era considerado o principal suspeito em diversos atentados a bomba no Paquistão, incluindo uma tentativa de assassinato do primeiro-ministro paquistanês, Shaukat Aziz.

Em agosto do ano passado, o Paquistão tinha oferecido uma recompensa de 20 milhões de rúpias (mais de R\$ 880 mil) pela cabeça de Al-Libbi. Os Estados Unidos ofereceram uma recompensa de US\$ 5 milhões (cerca de

The BBC security correspondent says it is the most significant arrest since Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the alleged mastermind of 9/11, in 2003.

'Direct threat'

Libbi was captured in the past few days after a clash in north-western Pakistan, officials said.

Pakistan has stepped up military operations against al-Qaeda suspects in the region, near where Osama Bin Laden is widely believed to have been hiding.

Pakistani Information Minister Sheikh Rashid Ahmed said security agents had already gathered "a lot of tips" from the arrest, which meant they were "on the right track" to eventually capturing the al-Qaeda leader.

["This is a very important day for us," Mr Ahmed said.]

Libbi is wanted in connection with two attempts on the life of Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf in December 2003, in which 17 people died.

He was regarded as the prime suspect in a number of bombings in Pakistan, including an attempt last year to kill Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz.

Libbi was also alleged to have taken over Khalid Sheikh Mohammed's role in al-Qaeda after the latter's capture.

In Washington, the US president said Libbi was a "top general for Bin Laden".

He was a "major facilitator and chief planner for the al-Qaeda network", Mr Bush added.

"His arrest removes a dangerous enemy who was a direct threat to America and for those who love freedom."

<p>R\$ 13 milhões).</p> <p>["Este é um dia muito importante para nós", disse Ahmed.G1]</p> <p>Custódia americana</p> <p>Al-Libbi teria assumido o lugar de Khalid Sheikh Mohammed depois que este foi tranferido para custódia dos Estados Unidos.</p> <p>Mohammed seria o número três da Al-Qaeda, depois de Osama Bin Laden e do egípcio Ayman Al-Zawahri.</p> <p>Mohammed dizia ter tido a idéia dos ataques com aviões que foram feitos em Nova York e Washington, no dia 11 de setembro de 2001.</p> <p>Al-Libbi estava em uma lista dos mais procurados divulgada no ano passado, junto com Amjad Hussain Farooqi, morto em uma batalha com as forças de segurança no sul do Paquistão, em setembro.</p> <p>Farooqi também era acusado de envolvimento em tentativas de assassinato.</p> <p>O Paquistão tem sido um aliado chave dos Estados Unidos no que eles chamam de guerra ao terrorismo.</p> <p>Islamabad já transferiu para os Estados Unidos a custódia de mais de 700 suspeitos de ser integrantes da Al-Qaeda.</p> <p>Entre eles, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, da Tanzânia, um dos principais suspeitos das explosões de duas embaixadas americanas no leste da África, em 1998.</p> <p>Ghailani foi transferido para custódia dos EUA em janeiro deste ano.</p>	<p>'Terrorist puppets'</p> <p>[Libbi was held with at least five other foreign al-Qaeda suspects in a clash in Waziristan in North-West Frontier Province, security sources said.]</p> <p>A senior security official told the AFP news agency: "It is a very big success because he was the hand who was moving all the terrorist puppets in the country."</p> <p>Libbi appeared on a Pakistan most-wanted list last year.</p> <p>Pakistan had put a reward of 20m rupees (\$340,000) on the head of Libbi in August last year.</p> <p>Pakistan has been a key ally in what the US calls its war on terrorism.</p> <p>Islamabad has handed over more than 700 suspected al-Qaeda operatives to the US.</p> <p>But Pakistan's Interior Minister Aftab Khan Sherpao said it was too early to say if Libbi would be taken in to US custody.</p>
<p>19. Após vitória, Blair diz que 'entendeu' mensagem das urnas</p> <p>[O primeiro-ministro britânico, Tony Blair, disse ter entendido a mensagem das urnas após os resultados indicarem que seu</p>	<p>Friday, 6 May, 2005, 18:07 GMT 19:07 UK</p> <p>19. Blair: I've listened and learned</p> <p>Tony Blair says he will "focus relentlessly" on the public's priorities after securing a historic third term in government.</p>

partido, o Trabalhista, terá sua maioria no parlamento diminuída de 167 para 66. Pr2A Pr8A Pr10]

[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

"Eu escutei e entendi", disse Blair, após assegurar um histórico terceiro mandato.

Ele disse que vai se "concentrar incansavelmente" em assuntos internos como imigração e o reestabelecimento da ordem pública.

O Partido Conservador conquistou 31 assentos a mais e os Liberais Democratas, 10, do que nas últimas eleições.

Iraque

Após o resultado, o líder dos Conservadores, Michael Howard, anunciou que está deixando seu posto à frente do partido, assim que um novo nome for escolhido.

No sistema parlamentarista do país, o líder do partido que conquista o maior número de cadeiras no Parlamento (nesta caso, Blair) é nomeado pela rainha Elizabeth 2ª o chefe do governo.

Na noite desta sexta-feira, (tarde no Brasil), das 645 cadeiras disputadas (na verdade, existem 646 distritos, mas por causa da morte de um candidato em um deles, a eleição foi adiada nesse local), os trabalhistas já haviam conquistado 357 – mais do que as 324 necessárias para assegurar a maioria no Parlamento.

Os números indicam, no entanto, que, apesar da vitória, o partido de Tony Blair deve ser eleito com uma maioria bem menos confortável do que nas vitórias anteriores.

O primeiro-ministro, que será o primeiro líder trabalhista eleito para três mandatos consecutivos, reconheceu que a guerra do Iraque dividiu o país.

Mr Blair acknowledged that the Iraq war had been "deeply divisive" but said he believed people wanted to move on.

He pledged to tackle immigration issues and re-establish respect in classrooms, town centres and on Britain's streets.

Labour is expected to see its majority cut from 167 in 2001 to 66. The Tories have 197 seats and the Lib Dems 62.

The Tories gained 31 seats from 2001, while the Lib Dems won 10 more seats.

As the last results arrived in Northern Ireland, Ulster Unionist Leader David Trimble has lost his Upper Bann seat.

The Nobel peace prize winner's seat was among two gains for Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionists Party.

'Too old'

Conservative leader Michael Howard has announced he will be standing down from the job before the next election.

He will stay as leader until the party's rules on selecting a successor have been changed.

Mr Howard said he would be too old, at 67 or 68, to lead the party at the next election, and would step aside "sooner rather than later".

However, he said the Tories' result had "begun the process of rebuilding our party, of building a broad and outward-looking party that reflects Britain in the 21st Century".

Mr Blair is the only Labour leader to have won three elections in a row, but his margin of victory is less than half what it was in the Labour landslides of 1997 and 2001, and he has the lowest share of the vote for a ruling

"Eu sei que o Iraque foi uma questão polêmica neste país mas eu espero que nós possamos nos unir de novo e olhar para o futuro", afirmou.

Conservadores

As apurações preliminares também indicam que os Conservadores mantiveram uma porcentagem de votos similar à das eleições de 2001.

Os maiores ganhos parecem ter ocorrido no campo dos Liberais Democratas. O terceiro maior partido da Grã-Bretanha deverá aumentar o seu número de cadeiras no Parlamento para cerca de 60.

O líder do Partido Conservador, Michael Howard, parabenizou o adversário pela vitória, mas disse que estava na hora de ele cumprir as suas promessas.

"Eu estou orgulhoso da campanha que nós disputamos. Nós assumimos posições em assuntos que realmente importam para as pessoas deste país", disse Howard.

O índice de comparecimento é estimado em 60% dos eleitores, próximo do que foi em 2001.

Previa-se que pelo menos 6 milhões de pessoas votassem pelo correio.

Antes da dissolução do Parlamento, os trabalhistas ocupavam 410 cadeiras, os conservadores, 164, e os liberais-democratas, 54. Partidos menores detinham as 31 restantes.

Por causa de reestruturações regionais, o número total de cadeiras foi reduzido de 659 para 646 neste ano.

Reação

Tony Blair foi parabenizado por sua vitória por líderes mundiais.

party in modern times.

On Friday he was thought to be adding the finishing touches to a Cabinet reshuffle, having been given formal consent by the Queen to form a new government.

'Decent' people

Mr Blair, who celebrates his 52nd birthday on Friday, said it was "a tremendous honour and privilege" to be elected for a third term.

Watched by his wife Cherie and four children, he said: "The great thing about an election is that you get out and talk to people for week upon week and I have listened and I have learned.

"I think I have a very clear idea of what the British people now expect from this government for a third term."

In a swipe at the Tory campaign, Mr Blair said he had learned that Britons were "tolerant and decent" people who had not wanted immigration turned into a "divisive issue".

"But they do believe there are real problems in our immigration and asylum system and they expect us to sort them out and we will do so," he said.

People had also signalled their dislike of the lack of respect in the classroom, on streets and in town centres on Friday and Saturday nights, he said.

"I want to make this a particular priority for this government - how we bring back a proper sense of respect in our schools, in our communities, in our towns, in our villages."

Mr Blair said there would be a "radical programme" of legislation to deal with the priorities of education, health and law and order.

The government had a "very, very big

O presidente da França, Jacques Chirac, deu os "parabéns calorosos em nome do povo da França" a Blair, e disse que a Grã-Bretanha vai desempenhar um papel fundamental nos próximos meses como presidente da União Européia e do G-8 (grupo das nações mais industrializadas do mundo).

Chirac não mencionou a campanha britânica no Iraque, motivo de desavença entre França e Grã-Bretanha.

Outro opositor da guerra no Iraque, o líder alemão Gerhard Schroeder, disse que Blair "ganhou o melhor presente de aniversário possível" - já que nesta sexta-feira o primeiro-ministro britânico comemora 52 anos.

O primeiro-ministro da Austrália, John Howard, elogiou a capacidade de liderança de Blair, que lhe deu um histórico terceiro mandato.

[S11]

agenda for a third term", with the "experience as well as the commitment to see it through".

Decapitation strategy

Provisional figures suggest 22% of those eligible to vote backed Labour - the lowest figure they have received at any post-war election apart from 1983 when the figure was 20.6%.

Turnout is up about 2% thanks to big increases in marginal seats.

The Conservatives did best in the South East, where they had a 2.3% increase in the share of the vote, and London, where they regained Putney and Wimbledon and unseated schools minister Stephen Twigg, who famously snatched Enfield Southgate from Michael Portillo in 1997.

The Tories also gained Shipley from Labour - unseating junior minister Christopher Leslie - Welwyn Hatfield from health minister Melanie Johnson, and Newbury from the Lib Dems.

The Lib Dems, who look set to end up with an estimated 60 seats, held on to Cheadle, which had been the Conservatives' top target, and unseated Labour ex-minister Barbara Roche on a 14% swing.

But they failed in their "decapitation" strategy to unseat ex-Tory chairman Theresa May and shadow home secretary David Davis and Oliver Letwin, who all retained their seats with increased majorities.

Only one member of the Tories' top team - education spokesman Tim Collins - was ousted.

Galloway

Lib Dem leader Charles Kennedy said voters had ushered in a new era of three-party politics as he was returned as an MP by an

	<p>overwhelming majority.</p> <p>"I think it is going to be a very different House of Commons from the one we have had over the past eight years, and I think that is going to be very healthy, whatever people's political views," he added.</p> <p>In one of the biggest upsets of the night, George Galloway, of the anti-war Respect party, narrowly beat Labour's Oona King, who voted for the Iraq war, in Bethnal Green, one of the most bitter contests in the 2005 election.</p> <p>Mr Galloway, who based his campaign on opposition to the Iraq war, said: "This is for Iraq."</p> <p>In a further sign of the impact of the Iraq war, there was a significant swing from Labour to Lib Dem in most of the 40 seats with a large Muslim population.</p> <p>Mr Galloway's success means that there are more small party and Independent MPs than in any parliament since 1945, with wins for Richard Taylor in Wyre Forest and for Peter Law, who quit Labour in protest at all-women short-lists.</p> <p>BNP leader Nick Griffin took 9% of the vote in Keighley, where Labour's Anne Cryer was returned as the town's MP.</p> <p>The Greens gained 22% of the vote in Brighton Pavilion, beating the Lib Dems into fourth place, but their vote was up just 0.4% nationally. UKIP's national share was up 0.8%.</p> <p>In Northern Ireland, where results in 18 Westminster constituencies are still coming through, Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams held his West Belfast seat increasing his share of the vote by 4%.</p>
<p>20. Carro-bomba mata ao menos 14 em mercado no Iraque</p> <p>[Pelo menos 14 pessoas morreram na</p>	<p>Friday, 6 May, 2005, 15:53 GMT 16:53 UK</p> <p>20. Car bomb blows apart Iraq market</p> <p>[At least 16 people have been killed in a car</p>

<p>explosão de um carro-bomba num mercado lotado em Suwayrah, ao sul da capital iraquiana, Bagdá. S1 Pr11 Pr3]</p> <p>[Segundo as autoridades, 43 pessoas ficaram feridas e o número de vítimas fatais deve subir. Pr3 Pr11]</p> <p>[A cidade é um conhecido reduto de insurgentes numa região apelidada de Triângulo da Morte do Iraque. S12]</p> <p>[Autoridades iraquianas anunciaram nesta sexta-feira que os corpos de 14 homens foram encontrados em uma vala comum em Bagdá. Pr3 Pr2A Pr10]</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>Alguns estavam com os olhos vendados, braços amarrados e ferimentos de bala na cabeça, o que indicaria que eles teriam sido executados.</p> <p>Ataque à polícia</p> <p>[Horas antes do atentado em Suwayrah, pelo menos sete policiais iraquianos morreram na explosão de uma bomba na cidade de Tikrit, ao norte de Bagdá. S1 S8 Pr3 Pr8]</p> <p>[Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Outras oito pessoas ficaram feridas no ataque, incluindo dois civis.</p> <p>Eles estavam viajando em um microônibus que havia parado em um posto de controle da polícia e do Exército na cidade.</p> <p>Pelo menos um relato originado em Tikrit afirma que a bomba estava escondida no próprio veículo.</p> <p>A descoberta dos corpos na vala comum foi possível porque a polícia recebeu informações de moradores.</p> <p>Quase 90 pessoas foram mortas no Iraque nos últimos dias, quando insurgentes</p>	<p>bomb attack in a market south of Baghdad, Iraqi police say.]</p> <p>[As many as 40 people were injured in the blast at Suwayra, about 60km (38 miles) south of the capital.]</p> <p>In Baghdad, police found a shallow grave with the bodies of 14 men, apparently the victims of execution-style killings.</p> <p>[Meanwhile at least eight police officers died in a bombing near the northern city of Tikrit.]</p> <p>There has been intense violence since a new Iraqi government was announced in late April. More than 250 people have died.</p> <p>In the Suwayra attack, a car exploded near a crowded vegetable market at about 1500 (1100 GMT) on the Friday holiday.</p> <p>Mixed town</p> <p>Police said the blast blew away stalls and destroyed cars.</p> <p>Doctors at the local hospital said the most severely wounded had been transferred to hospitals in Baghdad.</p> <p>Suwayra is a mixed Shia and Sunni Muslim town, but is near the so-called Sunni triangle, where there have been many attacks on Iraqi and coalition forces.</p> <p>[Earlier in Baghdad, police investigated a hole in the ground and found 14 bodies, dressed in the long white robes favoured by Sunni Islamists.]</p> <p>The BBC's Jim Muir says the incident does not fit into the pattern of normal insurgent activity, where killings are publicised as warnings to potential collaborators.</p> <p>These bodies were found on the edge of an area heavily populated by Shia Muslims, who are frequently the victims of Sunni</p>
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<p>escalaram seus ataques no país.</p> <p>Na quinta-feira, 23 pessoas morreram em vários ataques contra forças de segurança em Bagdá.</p> <p>No dia anterior, um militante suicida matou cerca de 50 pessoas na cidade curda de Arbil, e uma ação com um carro-bomba na capital, Bagdá, matou nove soldados da Guarda Nacional iraquiana.</p> <p>Novo governo</p> <p>O correspondente da BBC em Bagdá Jim Muir afirma que muitos iraquianos estão culpando os atrasos na finalização do novo governo iraquiano pela onda de ataques dos últimos dias.</p> <p>O gabinete do primeiro-ministro Ibrahim Jaafari, um muçulmano xiita que tomou posse na terça-feira, ainda não foi completado.</p> <p>Ainda estão em andamento negociações para tentar agregar líderes da minoria sunita no primeiro escalão do governo.</p> <p>A minoria sunita, que boicotou de maneira geral as históricas eleições de janeiro no país, perdeu poder depois da queda do regime de Saddam Hussein.</p>	<p>insurgents.</p> <p>There is consequently speculation that these were revenge killings carried out against people suspected of being involved or having sympathy with the insurgents.</p> <p>Bloody week</p> <p>In the Tikrit blast, at least eight police were killed and several people were injured, including civilians.</p> <p>Most of the casualties were believed to be on board a minibus, which had stopped at a checkpoint when it was caught in the blast at about 0800 (0400GMT).</p> <p>The bloody day came at the end of a bloody week.</p> <p>At least 23 people were killed in suicide bombings and gun attacks on police and army targets in Baghdad on Thursday.</p> <p>On Wednesday, at least 50 were killed in an attack on police recruits in Irbil.</p> <p>The violence comes as political wrangling goes on, with new Iraqi Prime Minister Ibrahim Jaafari struggling to bring Sunnis into his government and take the sting out of the insurgency.</p>
<p>21. Explosão mata um e fere seis em cidade cristã do Líbano</p> <p>[Uma bomba explodiu em uma cidade portuária de população cristã no Líbano, matando pelo menos uma mulher, ferindo seis pessoas e danificando lojas e casas. Pr8A Pr3]</p> <p>[O ataque, em Jounieh, ao norte da capital Beirute, é o quinto a atingir a comunidade cristã do país em dois meses. Pr8A Pr3]</p> <p>[Uma fonte disse à agência de notícias Reuters que a bomba foi colocada dentro de uma casa abandonada, provocando um pequeno incêndio e estilhaçando janelas. S12</p>	<p>Friday, 6 May, 2005, 20:53 GMT 21:53 UK</p> <p>21. Bomb in Christian area of Lebanon</p> <p>[At least one person has been killed in an explosion in Lebanon's Christian heartland, security sources said.]</p> <p>[About six people were reported injured in the blast, near the centre of the port town of Jounieh, north of Beirut.]</p> <p>[It was the latest in a string of bombs in Christian areas. Three people were killed in a bomb in Jounieh in March.]</p> <p>[Lebanon has been in turmoil since the death in February of former Prime Minister Rafik</p>

<p>Pr10]</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>A explosão acontece na véspera do retorno ao Líbano de Michel Aoun, um dos líderes da oposição contra a Síria. Ele volta ao país após 15 anos de exílio em Paris.</p> <p>[Os ataques contra regiões de população cristã começaram após os protestos que se seguiram à morte - em um atentado - do ex-primeiro-ministro Rafik Hariri, em fevereiro. Pr8A]</p> <p>[O assassinato causou uma crise política que acabou levando à retirada das tropas sírias do Líbano, após 29 anos. Pr10]</p> <p>[S12 Pr10]</p> <p>O país tem eleições parlamentares marcadas para 29 de maio e chega ao pleito dividido entre as diversas comunidades religiosas e entre aqueles que são contra a influência Síria e os que são leais a ela, como o partido e milícia Hezbollah.</p>	<p>Hariri in a bomb attack that led to mass anti-Syrian protests.]</p> <p>Many people in Lebanon blamed Damascus for the assassination.</p> <p>Following intense international pressure, Syria agreed to pull out its troops from Lebanon.</p> <p>[Damascus says the withdrawal was completed on 26 April, ending its 29-year military presence in the country.]</p> <p>Lebanese parliamentary elections have been set for 29 May.</p>
<p>22. Fatah vence Hamas em pleito palestino, dizem autoridades</p> <p>[O Fatah, grupo fundado pelo líder palestino Yasser Arafat, derrotou o movimento islâmico Hamas nas eleições locais palestinas, segundo as autoridades eleitorais. S1 S7]</p> <p>[Segundo a comissão eleitoral, resultados preliminares mostram que o Fatah venceu a votação em 50 dos 84 conselhos municipais em disputa, contra 28 para o Hamas e quatro para partidos menores. S7 Pr3]</p> <p>[Partidários do Fatah já começaram a comemorar a vitória nas ruas de Rafah e da Cidade de Gaza. S12]</p> <p>[O Hamas afirmou porém que ainda é muito cedo para admitir sua derrota. G1 S1 S11]</p> <p>[O grupo venceu a votação em algumas</p>	<p>Friday, 6 May, 2005, 09:39 GMT 10:39 UK</p> <p>22. Fatah 'ahead' in Palestinian poll</p> <p>[The Fatah movement founded by Yasser Arafat is in the lead over Islamist movement Hamas in Palestinian local elections, preliminary results suggest.]</p> <p>[The Election Commission said Fatah won control of 50 of 84 municipalities in the West Bank and Gaza to 28 for Hamas in the latest round of local voting.]</p> <p>Smaller factions took four councils, with two municipalities undecided.</p> <p>[Hamas, which trounced Fatah in the first round of voting in Gaza, said it was too early to concede defeat.]</p> <p>[Among Hamas's victories were the large</p>

<p>grandes cidades, como Beit Lahya, no norte da Faixa de Gaza, Rafah, no sul da região, e Qalqiliya, na Cisjordânia. Pr2]</p> <p>Observadores</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>O movimento islâmico trucidou o Fatah na primeira rodada das votações, que aconteceram principalmente na Faixa de Gaza, onde o Hamas é mais forte.</p> <p>Nesta rodada a maior parte das votações aconteceu na Cisjordânia, tradicional bastião do Fatah.</p> <p>“Resultados preliminares asseguram o povo palestino que o Fatah continua a ser a facção mais forte e influente”, disse Jibril Rajoub, um assessor do presidente da Autoridade Nacional Palestina, Mahmoud Abbas.</p> <p>Mas o líder do Hamas na Cisjordânia, Hassan Youssef, disse que os dados divulgados não correspondem à realidade.</p> <p>“Nossos observadores nos conselhos municipais onde o Hamas está concorrendo dizem que estamos tendo um progresso muito bom”, disse ele.</p> <p>Um total de 906 conselheiros municipais estão sendo escolhidos na atual rodada de votações.</p> <p>O nível de comparecimento às urnas foi estimado em 80% na Faixa de Gaza e 70% na Cisjordânia.</p> <p>A segurança foi reforçada para as eleições, com 2 mil policiais palestinos em ação na Faixa de Gaza durante a votação.</p>	<p>towns of Beit Lahya in northern Gaza, Qalqiliya in the West Bank and Rafah in the southern Gaza Strip.]</p> <p>Final and complete results were due on Sunday.</p> <p>High turnout</p> <p>Over all turnout in this third round of municipal elections was high, estimated at approximately 82%.</p> <p>About 2,519 candidates stood for election, including 399 women.</p> <p>Voting passed off relatively smoothly, but in an incident near Ramallah in the West Bank, masked gunmen burst into a polling station during the vote count and seized three ballot boxes which they set on fire, election officials said.</p> <p>International election observers are due to deliver their verdict on the election on Friday. The bulk of the seats being contested in this round are in the West Bank, where Fatah has traditionally been stronger than Hamas.</p> <p>The results will give the competing parties a last chance to gauge their electoral strength ahead of crucial parliamentary polls scheduled for July.</p>
<p>23. Caos coloca Iraque na rota do tráfico de drogas, diz agência</p> <p>[Os traficantes de drogas estão se aproveitando do caos no Iraque e incluíram o país na rota da heroína do Afeganistão, segundo o Conselho Internacional de Drogas</p>	<p>Last Updated: Thursday, 12 May, 2005, 14:59 GMT 15:59 UK</p> <p>23. Lawless Iraq is 'key drug route'</p> <p>[Drug smugglers exploiting internal chaos in Iraq have turned the country into a transit route for Afghan heroin, an influential drug agency says.]</p>

<p>Narcóticas (INCB, na sigla em inglês). G1 S1 S7]</p> <p>[Os altos níveis de violência de insurgentes e as fronteiras pouco vigiadas atraíram os traficantes ao Iraque, de acordo com o INCB. G1 S1]</p> <p>[O Conselho diz que a Jordânia apreendeu grandes quantidades de drogas na fronteira com o Iraque. G1 S1 G8]</p> <p>[Autoridades do Afeganistão dizem que o problema de drogas é tão grave que a existência do país pode estar ameaçada. G1 S1]</p> <p>[As drogas são transportadas através do Iraque e depois para a Jordânia, onde são transferidas para rotas tradicionais do tráfico para a Europa. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Além de heroína e outras drogas baseadas em ópio, a Jordânia também apreendeu volumes significativos de maconha prensada e pílulas do tipo anfetamina nas suas fronteiras. G1 S1]</p> <p>Alarme</p> <p>[O presidente do INCB, Hamid Ghodse, disse que o padrão de tráfico de drogas no Iraque é semelhante ao observado em outras situações posteriores a um conflito. G1 S1]</p> <p>["Não se pode ter paz, segurança e desenvolvimento sem cuidar do controle das drogas", disse Ghodse. G1 S1]</p> <p>["O enfraquecimento dos controles de fronteira e da infra-estrutura de segurança, devido a guerra ou desastres, faz dos países pontos de conveniência logística e de trânsito não apenas para terroristas e militantes internacionais, mas também para traficantes." G1 S1 Pr8A S7]</p> <p>[O INCB é um organismo independente criado para monitorar a implementação de iniciativas da ONU no controle de drogas.</p>	<p>[High levels of insurgent violence and porous borders have drawn traffickers to Iraq, according to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).]</p> <p>[The board says Jordan has seized large quantities of drugs on the Iraq border.]</p> <p>[Authorities in Afghanistan say their drug problem is so severe the country's existence could be threatened.]</p> <p>[Drugs are transported through Iraq and into Jordan, where they are moved onto traditional trafficking routes into Europe.]</p> <p>[Apart from heroin and other opium-based drugs, Jordan has seized significant amount of cannabis resin and amphetamine-type pills on its borders.]</p> <p>Growing alarm</p> <p>[The president of the INCB, Hamid Ghodse, said the pattern of drug-trafficking in Iraq was similar to that observed in other post-conflict situations.]</p> <p>["You cannot have peace, security and development without attending to drug control," Mr Ghodse said.]</p> <p>["Whether it is due to war or disaster, weakening of border controls and security infrastructure make countries into convenient logistic and transit points, not only for international terrorists and militants, but also for traffickers."]</p> <p>[The INCB is an independent body set up to monitor implementation of United Nations drug control initiatives.]</p> <p>[Mr Ghodse conceded that no concrete figures existed for the amounts of drugs</p>
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<p>G1 S1]</p> <p>[Ghodse reconhece que não há números concretos sobre a quantidade de drogas contrabandeadas através do Iraque, mas ele disse que o INCB está "alarmado" com as evidências de que o problema está crescendo. G1 S1 G7]</p> <p>[As novas autoridades no Iraque estão cooperando com os organismos de controle de drogas, mas faltam recursos, segundo ele. G1 S1]</p>	<p>smuggled through Iraq.] [But he said the INCB was "alarmed" at evidence of a growing problem.]</p> <p>[Newly established authorities in Iraq were co-operating with drug control bodies, but lacked resources, he added.]</p>
<p>24. Bomba mata 12 e pistoleiros assassinam militares em Bagdá</p> <p>[Pelo menos 12 pessoas foram mortas pela explosão de um carro-bomba nesta quinta-feira perto de um mercado no leste de Bagdá, segundo a polícia iraquiana. S1 Pr8A G6 Pr2 Pr11]</p> <p>[Em outro incidente, o general do Exército do Iraque Iyad Imad Mehdi foi assassinado por militantes armados enquanto estava dirigindo para seu trabalho também em Bagdá. Pr2A Pr8A]</p> <p>[Uma hora depois, o coronel da polícia Fadil Muhammad Mubarak foi morto a tiros quando saía de sua casa no distrito de al-Amin, no sudeste da cidade. S12]</p> <p>[Em Tikrit, na região natal do ex-presidente Saddam Hussein, dois carros-bombas foram explodidos em um ataque contra uma delegacia de polícia, matando pelo menos uma pessoa. S12]</p> <p>[A violência acontece um dia depois que uma série de ataques na região central do Iraque matou pelo menos 71. Pr11 G6 S12 Pr8]</p> <p>[A onda de violência das últimas duas semanas já deixou quase 400 mortos no país. S12]</p> <p>Fuzileiros mortos</p>	<p>Last Updated: Thursday, 12 May, 2005, 11:22 GMT 12:22 UK</p> <p>24. Baghdad shaken by fresh attacks</p> <p>[A car bomb exploded in a market in eastern Baghdad, killing at least 12 people, as a relentless anti-US insurgency swept through the country.]</p> <p>[An Iraqi army general and a police colonel were also killed by gunmen as they drove to work in the capital.]</p> <p>[Two car bombs exploded in the northern city of Kirkuk, one targeting a police station, leaving at least one dead.]</p> <p>[The attacks follow one of the bloodiest days in Iraq since its government was unveiled two weeks ago.]</p> <p>[At least 71 people were killed in Wednesday's suicide bombings in Tikrit, Hawija and Baghdad.]</p> <p>[The blast in the Jadida district market on Thursday damaged several houses and destroyed cars, stalls and a bus carrying</p>

<p>[A explosão no mercado de Bagdá, no distrito de Jadida, destruiu vários estandes, danificou casas e automóveis e enviou aos ares espessas colunas de fumaça. G1 S1 S6 Pr11 Pr2A G7 Pr2]</p> <p>[A polícia sugeriu que o ataque pode ter visado civis, pois não havia policiais por perto. G1 S1]</p> <p>["Não havia sinal de policiais ou patrulhas americanas no momento da explosão", disse uma testemunha. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Enquanto isso, as forças americanas anunciaram que dois fuzileiros navais morreram e 14 ficaram feridos quando veículos blindados foram atingidos pela explosão de uma mina no noroeste do país. G1 G5 S1 G7] [Os soldados participavam da operação que está sendo desenvolvida pelos americanos contra insurgentes na região. G1 S1 G7]</p> <p>[Em outro desdobramento, insurgentes que seqüestraram um australiano estenderam o prazo para que o governo da Austrália cumpra suas exigências. G5 S6]</p> <p>[Eles querem que sejam retiradas as tropas do país presentes no Iraque, o que o governo da Austrália disse que não vai acontecer. S12 Pr2A Pr8A Pr10]</p> <p>[S11]</p>	<p>passengers.] [It sent a thick black plume of smoke over the city.]</p> <p>[Police suggested it had been a deliberate attack on civilians because there was no police station nearby.]</p> <p>["There was no sign of police or US patrols at the time of the explosion," said one witness.]</p> <p>Gunmen shot dead Brig Gen Iyad Imad Mahdi and Col Fadil Muhammad Mubarak in separate attacks as they were on their way to work at the defence and interior ministries.</p> <p>[The US military says two marines were killed and 14 wounded when their armoured vehicle drove over a mine during an offensive against insurgents in north-west Iraq on Wednesday.]</p> <p>Hostage deadline</p> <p>[The attacks come amid reports that insurgents holding an Australian hostage have extended a deadline.]</p> <p>[Kidnappers holding Douglas Wood, 63, had demanded the withdrawal of Australian troops from Iraq by Tuesday.]</p> <p>They did not say what would happen if their demand was not met. Australia refused to pull its troops out.</p> <p>Australia's top Muslim leader, Sheikh Taj al-Din al-Hilali, has flown to Baghdad to try to secure his release, and said on Thursday that the hostage-takers had extended their deadline until Thursday.</p> <p>His spokesman said he had not met the kidnappers nor seen Mr Wood, who was working as an engineer in Iraq for about a year before he was seized.</p> <p>The Australian government has also sent a</p>
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	<p>team to try to secure his release.</p> <p>Mr Wood's family has offered to pay the hostage-takers to release him.</p> <p>They have not demanded a ransom, but the mufti's spokesman says Sheikh Taj "seems to think that money will sway these people".</p> <p>A number of other foreigners are being held hostage, including a Japanese security contractor and several European journalists.</p> <p>The governor of Iraq's Anbar province was seized on Tuesday by rebels demanding that the US stop its military offensive against insurgents there.</p>
<p>25. Europa avisa Irã para não retomar programa nuclear</p> <p>[França, Grã-Bretanha e Alemanha - os três países da União Européia envolvidos em negociações com o Irã sobre seu programa nuclear - fizeram um alerta para que o país não retome o processo de enriquecimento de urânio, alegando que as "conseqüências só poderiam ser negativas". S12 Pr8A Pr10]</p> <p>[Os países enviaram uma carta com o alerta ao principal negociador iraniano, Hassan Rohani, e também sugeriram novas negociações para as próximas duas semanas para prevenir a crise. S12]</p> <p>["Nós esperamos que o Irã não tome essa decisão, cujas conseqüências eles sabem muito bem quais poderão ser", disse o ministro das Relações Exteriores da França, Michel Barnier. S12 Pr2A Pr4]</p> <p>[Em linguagem diplomática, as "conseqüências" a que os europeus se referem costuma significar intervenção do Conselho de Segurança da Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU). S12]</p> <p>'Repensando'</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p>	<p>Last Updated: Thursday, 12 May, 2005, 15:43 GMT 16:43 UK</p> <p>25. Tough European warning to Tehran</p> <p>[French Foreign Minister Michel Barnier has urged Iran not to resume suspended nuclear operations, warning that to do so would lead to "consequences."]</p> <p>[Officials at the UN atomic agency say Iran is backing away from a plan to resume uranium enrichment, which could be used to develop nuclear arms.]</p> <p>A diplomat quoted by the AP news agency said Tehran had been dissuaded from the plan by the European warning.</p> <p>The consequences are assumed to be action by the UN Security Council.</p> <p>["We continue to hope that Iran will not take this step, the consequences of which it is well aware," Mr Barnier said.]</p> <p>[He said such a move would "be counter to the Paris agreement and resolutions adopted by the IAEA. We want to get this position across to the authorities in Tehran".]</p> <p>Negotiations have been taking place between Iran and three European countries, Britain, France and Germany, to try to agree a way</p>

<p>O aviso teria levado o governo iraniano a repensar os seus planos de reabertura de uma usina de enriquecimento de urânio.</p> <p>Um diplomata citado pela agência de notícias Associated Press afirmou que os representantes do Irã teriam sido convencidos pelo alerta.</p> <p>O grupo de nações européias quer convencer o Irã a abandonar seu programa de enriquecimento e reprocessamento de urânio. Em contrapartida, eles oferecem incentivos econômicos, políticos e tecnológicos ao Irã.</p> <p>[Na capital iraniana, Teerã, Hassan Rohani afirmou que o seu país deixará de respeitar o Tratado de Não-Proliferação Nuclear (TNP) se isso impedir o Irã de utilizar a tecnologia para fins pacíficos. S12]</p> <p>["Se o Irã não puder exercer seus direitos dentro das propostas do TNP, então não respeitaremos mais esse tratado", disse Rohani. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Rohani afirmou que o Irã vai "retomar parte das atividades nucleares em um futuro próximo", mas que "as condições e a hora" da iniciativa ainda estavam sendo discutidas com os negociadores da França, da Alemanha e da Grã-Bretanha. G1 S6 Pr3 Pr5]</p> <p>AIEA</p> <p>[Nas últimas semanas, o governo iraniano vinha dizendo que retomaria a produção de urânio enriquecido na usina de Isfahan. G1 S6 Pr3 Pr8]</p> <p>[Um negociador iraniano chegou a ser enviado para a Agência Internacional de Energia Atômica (AIEA), sediada em Viena, para entregar uma carta aos representantes da ONU. G1 S1 Pr2]</p> <p>[Especula-se que a carta dizia que o Irã estava prestes a romper o laço da ONU que</p>	<p>of ensuring that Iran's nuclear programme is entirely peaceful.</p> <p>'Peaceful purposes'</p> <p>[An Iranian news agency says the country's top nuclear negotiator, Hassan Rohani, has warned that Iran will no longer respect the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty if it is prevented from using nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.]</p> <p>["If Iran cannot exercise its rights within the framework of the NPT, it will no longer have any respect for this treaty," Mr Rohani said.]</p> <p>Mr Rohani told state television that Iran had received messages from the Europeans, but said the decision to resume work at its Isfahan nuclear plant was definite.</p> <p>["Iran will definitely resume a part of its enrichment activities in the near future... but we are still discussing its conditions and time of restarting the activities."]</p> <p>'Engineered crisis'</p> <p>[Iran has been saying for the last two weeks that it intends to resume conversion of raw uranium into gas at its Isfahan plant, a move that would give it the capability to produce enriched uranium for a nuclear bomb.]</p> <p>[A senior Iranian nuclear negotiator has been sent to the UN agency, the IAEA, in Vienna with a letter.]</p> <p>[Some reports say the letter, which has not been delivered, contains formal notification that Iran is about to break United Nations</p>
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<p>mantém a usina fechada. S11]</p> <p>[A reabertura de Isfahan sinalizaria o colapso das negociações da AIEA com o Irã. G1 S1]</p> <p>[A premissa das conversas era a suspensão total das atividades nucleares, inclusive o enriquecimento de urânio. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Se o processo for interrompido, só vai restar à ONU acionar o Conselho de Segurança. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Alguns analistas chegam a dizer que a crise potencial pode estar sendo armada pelo governo do Irã para conseguir mais concessões durante as negociações. G1 G7 S1 Pr2 S11] [No entanto, dizem os analistas, isso seria uma leitura equivocada da atual disposição na Europa, que não toleraria a violação de acordos. G1 S1 G7]</p>	<p>seals on the Isfahan plant.]</p> <p>[The breaking of the seals would, correspondents say, signal the collapse of the negotiating process on Iran's nuclear programmes.]</p> <p>[The basis of the talks was a promise by Iran to suspend all its nuclear activities, including uranium enrichment.]</p> <p>[If that fails there is the prospect of referral to the United Nations Security Council.]</p> <p>[Correspondents say that Iran may be engineering a controlled crisis to obtain more concessions in the talks, but Western officials warn that this is misreading the mood in Europe, which is not willing to tolerate Iran violating its agreements.]</p> <p>Iran, however, says it agreed to suspend its nuclear activities only on a short-term basis and on the assumption that negotiations were progressing well.</p>
<p>26. União Européia anuncia ajuda direta aos palestinos</p> <p>[A União Européia anunciou a criação de um projeto de auxílio à população palestina que não passará pelo governo comandado pela organização militante Hamas. Pr2A]</p> <p>[O projeto consiste na criação de uma fundação que coletaria verbas para aliviar a crise financeira nos territórios palestinos. S12] [Ele foi elaborado pela União Européia e contou com a aprovação dos demais integrantes do chamado Quarteto - formado pela União Européia, ONU, Estados Unidos e Rússia. S12]</p> <p>[O programa assistencial foi anunciado durante uma entrevista coletiva na terça-feira, na qual os integrantes do Quarteto explicaram que o chamado "mecanismo temporário internacional" deve durar três meses. Pr2A] [Não foi especificado, no entanto, o valor exato que será destinado aos</p>	<p>26. Palestinians to get interim aid</p> <p>[Middle East mediators have agreed a plan to channel aid directly to the Palestinians, bypassing the Hamas-led Palestinian Authority (PA).]</p> <p>[The EU, UN, Russia and the US said they would set up a "temporary international mechanism" to channel the money for a three-month trial period.]</p> <p>[The PA has faced a financial crisis since aid was frozen after Hamas won elections in January.]</p> <p>[The US and EU have demanded that Hamas recognise Israel and reject violence.]</p> <p>[Israeli Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni told Israel Army Radio the plan was acceptable to Israel.]</p> <p>"As far as we are concerned, the Quartet's</p>

palestinos. Pr2A]

[De acordo com o secretário-geral da ONU, Kofi Annan, o programa de auxílio será "limitado em duração e em alcance" e fornecerá "a entrega direta de auxílio à população palestina". S1 S12]

Crise

[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

O governo palestino, comandado pelo Hamas, enfrenta uma grave crise financeira desde que, em abril deste ano, os Estados Unidos e a União Européia decidiram suspender o envio de verbas à região.

Os Estados Unidos e o bloco europeu vêm exigindo que o Hamas reconheça Israel e abdique de atos de violência contra alvos israelenses.

O governo palestino emprega cerca de 165 mil pessoas e gasta aproximadamente US\$ 166 milhões (cerca de R\$ 344 milhões) com o pagamento de seus salários. Na Faixa de Gaza e na Cisjordânia, cerca de 25% dependem de salários que recebem do governo.

[A secretária de Estado americana, Condoleezza Rice, afirmou que os Estados Unidos estão dispostos a investir cerca de US\$ 10 milhões (cerca de R\$ 20,7 milhões) em entidades de assistência a crianças e em medicamentos. G5 G6 Pr10]

[Os Estados Unidos inicialmente se opunham ao projeto, defendido pela União Européia, mas Rice comentou que o acordo mostrou que a comunidade internacional "ainda está tentando responder às necessidades do povo palestino". S12]

A secretária de Estado pediu que Israel forneça também assistência aos palestinos, mas acrescentou que a resolução da crise compete à administração palestina.

decision to give further humanitarian support to the Palestinian Authority, bypassing the Hamas government, is definitely okay," she said.

But Hamas reacted angrily at continuing moves to isolate the PA.

"All of them, they now want to keep the government aside, they don't want to cooperate with the government," Hamas spokesman Ghazi Hamad told the BBC.

"I think this will create [a] more dangerous situation."

'Direct delivery'

At a news conference on Tuesday, the members of the Middle East Quartet did not specify how much or what kind of aid the Palestinians would receive under the temporary arrangement.

[UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said the mediators had agreed to help the Palestinians through "a temporary international mechanism - limited in duration and scope - and fully accountable".]

It would, he said, ensure "direct delivery of any assistance to the Palestinian people".

[US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said the EU would manage the funds.] [She added the US was ready to give \$10m (£5.4m) in aid to the Palestinians through medical and children's charities, in a separate arrangement.]

[The US had initially opposed a plan, brokered by the EU, for aid to the Palestinians to be paid through a sort of trust fund that bypassed the Hamas government.]

Ms Rice said the agreement showed that the international community "is still trying to respond to the needs of the Palestinian people" - and she called on Israel to respond

[S11]

as well.

She added, however, that the ultimate resolution to the crisis must come from a Palestinian administration that accepted its "responsibility for governing".

'Great hardship'

The BBC's Laura Trevelyan in New York says the interim aid mechanism was agreed as it had become apparent that the suspension in foreign aid had not changed Hamas's policy.

But foreign donors do not want to completely remove the responsibility for paying the Palestinians from their government, our correspondent adds.

The EU's External Affairs Commissioner, Benita Ferrero-Waldner, said experts would meet in Brussels to work on the interim aid plan.

But, she said, it was "not an easy mechanism", which would take weeks rather than days to devise.

She told the BBC that responsibility for securing aid for the Palestinians rested with a range of parties.

These included Israel - which is withholding taxes from the Palestinians - the international community, the Arab nations and the Palestinians themselves.

Unpaid salaries

Many Palestinian government employees have not been paid for the past two months.

The Palestinian Authority employs some 165,000 people, and the UN estimates a quarter of the Palestinian population relies on government salaries.

The World Bank and UN have warned that the failure to pay the workers could trigger a

	<p>humanitarian and security crisis.</p> <p>Representatives from Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan also met the main mediators in the Middle East conflict on Tuesday.</p> <p>They warned the Quartet that failure to resume aid could eventually lead to civil war between the different Palestinian factions, Reuters news agency reported.</p>
<p>27. Diplomacia é 1ª opção para lidar com Irã, diz Bush</p> <p>[O presidente americano, George W. Bush, disse nesta terça-feira que seu governo vê a diplomacia como a primeira e mais importante opção para lidar com o impasse em torno do programa nuclear iraniano. G5, Pr11 Pr10]</p> <p>[No domingo, Bush recebeu uma carta de 18 páginas do presidente iraniano Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, que foi vista pela Casa Branca como uma forma de tentar distrair as atenções da questão nuclear. A carta foi a primeira comunicação pessoal de um presidente iraniano a um presidente americano desde a revolução islâmica no Irã, em 1979. Pr11 Pr10]</p> <p>[S12 Pr10]</p> <p>Bush não mencionou a carta ao responder a pergunta sobre o que ele faria se o Irã conseguisse fabricar uma bomba nuclear. Mas discutiu a preocupação do ocidente com o programa nuclear iraniano, ao dizer que sua primeira opção é a diplomacia. E afirmou estar confiante que outros países da comunidade internacional iriam reconhecer a ameaça do programa nuclear iraniano.</p> <p>Diplomacia em primeiro lugar</p> <p>"Os países entendem o perigo inerente aos iranianos terem uma bomba. Compreendem as consequências de um Irã nuclear, particularmente quando você tem um presidente que está ameaçando gente. Estamos em um estágio inicial da diplomacia</p>	<p>27. US urges diplomacy in Iran crisis</p> <p>[US President George W Bush has said that diplomacy is the "number one option" to resolve the dispute with Iran over its nuclear activities.]</p> <p>[He was speaking hours after foreign ministers of major powers meeting in New York failed to agree on how to tackle the problem.]</p> <p>[Meanwhile the White House said it would not reply in writing to a letter sent by Iran's president to Mr Bush. The surprise letter by Mahmoud Ahmadinejad criticises US policy. He attacks the US invasion of Iraq and urges Mr Bush to return to religious principles.]</p> <p>US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice dismissed the letter as "offering nothing new".</p> <p>"This letter is not the place that one would find an opening to engage on the nuclear issue or anything of the sort," Ms Rice told the Associated Press news agency.</p> <p>Divisions exposed</p> <p>Mr Bush said the common goal of the international community was to make sure Iran did not acquire a nuclear weapon.</p> <p>"The first choice and a choice that I think will work with the Iranians is diplomacy, and I believe we can accomplish this through diplomacy," he said.</p> <p>Earlier Ms Rice held an inconclusive three-</p>

e uma das opções é ir ao Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas", disse Bush.

O porta-voz da Casa Branca disse à agência de notícias AFP que o presidente não vai responder formalmente a Ahmadinejad.

"Nós já demos nossa resposta", disse o porta-voz do Conselho de Segurança Nacional, Frederick Jones, referindo-se aos comentários da Secretária de Estado, Condoleezza Rice, e outros assessores de Bush, na segunda-feira.

Conteúdo

A carta escrita em farsi e traduzida para o inglês está tendo seu conteúdo circulado em Washington e teria sido vazada pela Casa Branca.

Nela, o presidente iraniano fala da invasão do Iraque e faz críticas aos Estados Unidos.

"Mentiras foram contadas na questão do Iraque. Qual foi o resultado? Não tenho dúvidas que contar mentiras é repreensível em qualquer cultura", diz o texto vazado para a agência Reuters.

Em uma possível referência ao programa nuclear iraniano, o presidente do Irã teria escrito: "Pesquisa e desenvolvimento científico não são direitos básicos das nações?".

Ahmadinejad também teria feito críticas à atuação do governo americano depois dos ataques de 11 de setembro de 2001 nos Estados Unidos e termina propondo que os dois países retornem aos princípios religiosos como forma de restaurar a confiança entre eles.

hour meeting with her UN Security Council counterparts and the German foreign minister on what action to take over Iran.

BBC diplomatic correspondent James Robbins says that far from drawing the key powers at the UN towards agreement on the issue, the meeting seems to have exposed the scale of division.

The UK, France and Germany will now spend three days discussing a package which will give Iran benefits if it co-operates as well as sanctions if it does not.

Correspondents say Russia and China have been calling for carrots as well as sticks for Iran - so diplomats hope if this package can be agreed then a resolution on Iran could be tied up.

Washington has pushed for any resolution to be adopted under the terms of Chapter Seven of the UN Charter.

These are binding on all UN members, but do not automatically lead to sanctions or military action. Further decisions would be needed for such measures.

But China and Russia have resisted such a move, fearing it could lead to a new war.

Iraq 'lies'

The letter - thought to be the first from an Iranian president to a US leader since Iran's 1979 revolution - sparked intense interest, coming at a time of tension between Washington and Tehran.

In the 18-page document, Mr Ahmadinejad spoke of the invasion of Iraq, and a range of other issues.

"Lies were told in the Iraqi matter," it said. "What was the result? I have no doubt that telling lies is reprehensible in any culture."

The president also questioned the creation of

	<p>Israel, asking "how can this phenomenon be rationalised or explained?".</p> <p>In an apparent allusion to Iran's nuclear programme, Mr Ahmadinejad asks: "Is not scientific R&D [research and development] one of the basic rights of nations?"</p> <p>White House officials said there would not be a written response to President Ahmadinejad.</p> <p>"We've already given our response," National Security Council spokesman Frederick Jones told the AFP news agency, referring to the swift dismissal by US officials of the letter as a ploy which contributed nothing towards helping resolve the stand-off over Iran's nuclear programme.</p>
<p>28. Dezenas morrem em confrontos no Sri Lanka [Pelo menos 45 pessoas morreram em uma batalha naval entre o grupo rebelde Tigres de Libertação do Tamil Eelam e forças do governo do Sri Lanka, informou a Marinha. Pr11, Pr8A, Pr10]</p> <p>[Pelo menos 15 marinheiros desapareceram depois que os rebeldes afundaram um barco da Marinha na costa norte, e pelo menos 30 rebeldes foram mortos, disse um porta-voz militar. S12, Pr6]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Os rebeldes confirmaram os ataques, mas não as mortes.</p> <p>Segundo monitores europeus, a ação rebelde foi uma "grave violação" do cessar-fogo estabelecido em 2002. Cerca de 200 pessoas já morreram na nova onda de violência iniciada no mês passado.</p> <p>'Ataque suicida'</p> <p>"Cerca de 15 barcos do grupo rebelde, incluindo barcos suicidas, atacaram um de nossos navios que transportava 710 soldados", disse o porta-voz da Marinha,</p>	<p>28. Crisis talks after Sri Lanka raid</p> <p>[International truce monitors in Sri Lanka have begun emergency talks with Tamil Tiger rebels after a sea battle the government says left dozens dead.]</p> <p>The European peace monitors blamed the rebels for a "gross violation" of the 2002 ceasefire in Thursday's violence.</p> <p>[The government says 17 troops and more than 40 rebels died in a Tiger suicide sea attack near Jaffna.]</p> <p>The Tigers say the navy attacked them and have now warned peace monitors not to board navy vessels.</p> <p>They also said only four of their cadre members were killed.</p> <p>The Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) said at least one of its team was in the navy convoy.</p> <p>The team said in a statement: "This sort of reckless behaviour can only lead to a dangerous escalation resulting in growing hostilities and jeopardising any possibility</p>

DKP Dassanayake.

"Barcos de ataque rápido que escoltavam o navio entraram em combate com os rebeldes, e um deles foi destruído por um barco suicida."

"Havia entre 15 e 20 marinheiros a bordo."

O porta-voz disse que pelo menos cinco barcos rebeldes foram destruídos nos confrontos, que ainda incluíram ataques aéreos e terrestres contra posições rebeldes.

Mais de 60 mil pessoas foram mortas no Sri Lanka desde que os Tigres do Tamil começaram sua campanha por um Eestado separado no norte e leste do país, em 1983.

[S11]

for future peace talks."

The Sri Lankan government says it is still committed to restoring peace.

"On the part of our government it is our duty and we feel it is the right thing to do to pursue peace as civilised citizens," senior government minister Keheliya Rambukwella told the BBC.

SLMM spokeswoman Helen Olafsdottir blamed the Tigers for provoking the navy.

"It's very clear that the Sea Tigers have no rights at sea - we have ruled it here in this mission that this is a government-controlled area, because non-state actors cannot control sea and open waters so this is a very, very serious ceasefire violation."

Artillery fire

But the political head of the Tamil Tigers, SP Thamilselvan, strongly rejected the claim the Tigers had no rights at sea.

In a letter to the SLMM, he said the Tigers had a right to naval movements as part of the balance of power.

He said the Tigers were "exercising in the seas adjacent to our land areas... when [navy] vessels attempted to interfere with our movements and attacked us".

The Tigers said truce monitors were being used as human shields by the Sri Lankan navy.

They warned observers not to board navy vessels and that if they did, the Tigers would not be responsible for the consequences.

"We have repeatedly informed the SLMM that we will retaliate if SLN [Sri Lankan Navy] vessels intercept us," the rebels said.

"For this reason we have warned and requested the SLMM Naval Monitors to

	<p>refrain from boarding SLN vessels. "The government said 15 small Tigers boats attacked a navy convoy escorting a troop carrier.</p> <p>'Government bombing'</p> <p>The rebels said the Sri Lankan air force had bombed Tiger territory near Kilinochchi soon after the sea battle.</p> <p>"They fired more than a hundred artillery rounds from multibarrelled rockets onto civilian areas," a spokesman for the rebels, Sivaratnam Puleedevan, told the BBC.</p> <p>Local journalists said Sri Lankan armed forces had also fired artillery shells and some rockets from the direction of the Trincomalee harbour towards Tamil Tiger-controlled areas in the north-eastern province.</p> <p>About 200 people have died in soaring violence in the past month alone.</p> <p>More than 60,000 people have been killed in Sri Lanka since the Tigers launched their campaign for a separate state in the north and east of the country in 1983.</p>
<p>29. Premiê palestino pede esforço entre árabes [O primeiro-ministro palestino, Ismail Haniya, pediu por um esforço regional para assegurar que as verbas cheguem ao povo palestino. G1, S1]</p> <p>[Em uma entrevista à BBC, Haniya disse que a Liga Árabe recebeu os nomes de 160 mil funcionários públicos que não receberam salário. G1, S1]</p> <p>[O primeiro-ministro palestino disse que a liga não conseguiu usar as doações para pagar os salários devido à ocupação israelense. G1, S1] [Mas, segundo Haniya, estão ocorrendo esforços para encontrar uma forma de pagar os salários. G1, S1]</p> <p>[Haniya afirmou que não é apenas o governo</p>	<p>29. Palestinian PM makes plea for aid [Palestinian Prime Minister Ismail Haniya has appealed for a concerted regional effort to ensure that funds get through to the Palestinian people.]</p> <p>[In an interview with the BBC Arabic Service, he said the Arab League had been given the names of 160,000 unpaid government employees.]</p> <p>[He said the league had been unable to use donated monies to pay their wages because of the Israeli occupation.] [Mr Haniya said efforts were being made to find a way to pay the salaries.]</p> <p>[Mr Haniya said it was not just the government that had the duty of getting the salaries paid: the Palestinian president,</p>

<p>que tem o dever de pagar os salários. G1, S1, G6, Pr4] [O presidente palestino, instituições financeiras e países árabes também dividem esta responsabilidade. G1, S1, G6]</p> <p>["É preciso um relacionamento unificado entre todas estas partes para assegurar que as verbas cheguem ao povo palestino", disse Haniya. G1, S1, Pr4]</p> <p>[Haniya confirmou que a maioria dos países árabes ofereceu ajuda financeira seguindo as recomendações da cúpula árabe ocorrida em março. G1, S1, Pr4]</p> <p>Volta do combustível</p> <p>[Mais cedo, na sexta-feira, o suprimento de combustível começou a chegar a postos na Cisjordânia, diminuindo a crise crescente gerada pela falta de combustível. G1, S1]</p> <p>[Segundo o chefe da Agência Palestina de Petróleo, Mujahed Salameh, autoridades palestinas chegaram a um acordo com a companhia israelense Dor Energy, a única empresa que fornece gasolina e gás de cozinha para a Faixa de Gaza e a Cisjordânia, na quinta-feira. S12]</p> <p>[Na quarta-feira, a Dor suspendeu o fornecimento por conta da crescente dívida da Autoridade Palestina que chega a US\$ 26 milhões (cerca de R\$ 53 milhões). S12]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Ainda não está claro como os dois lados chegaram a um acordo, mas Salameh disse na quinta-feira que o presidente palestino, Mahmoud Abbas, entraria em contato com a Dor para acertar o pagamento da dívida através do Fundo de Investimento Palestino.</p> <p>[A Autoridade Palestina enfrenta uma grave crise financeira desde que a ajuda internacional foi suspensa depois da vitória do Hamas nas eleições parlamentares de janeiro. G1, S1, S12]</p>	<p>financial institutions and Arab countries also shared the responsibility.]</p> <p>["There must be a unified relationship between all these parties to ensure the funds reach the Palestinian people," Mr Haniya said.]</p> <p>[Mr Haniya confirmed that most Arab states had offered financial aid in line with the recommendations of the Arab summit in Khartoum last March.]</p> <p>Fuel supplies resumed</p> <p>[Earlier on Friday, fuel supplies begun arriving at petrol stations in the West Bank, diffusing a mounting crisis over petrol shortages.]</p> <p>[Israeli company Dor Energy, which is the sole supplier of petrol and cooking gas to the Palestinian territories, agreed on Thursday resume deliveries.]</p> <p>[Supplies had been cut off because of unpaid Palestinian Authority bills totalling about \$26m (£14m), and petrol stations across the West Bank had been closing as they ran out of fuel.]</p> <p>[The Palestinian Authority has been in deep financial crisis since Hamas took it over, following its election victory in January.]</p> <p>[Western donors have cut off direct financial aid, and Israel has been withholding \$55m a month in tax and customs revenues that it collects on the Palestinians' behalf.]</p> <p>Protest clash</p> <p>Reports from the West Bank say Israeli forces have fired tear gas and rubber bullets to break up a demonstration against the barrier Israel is building there.</p> <p>A number of people are said to have been</p>
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<p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>O grupo é considerado uma organização terrorista pelos Estados Unidos e pela União Européia.</p> <p>O dinheiro ajuda a pagar os salários de funcionários da Autoridade Palestina, e segundo o vice-ministro das Relações Exteriores, Ahmed Soboh, "são o oxigênio da economia palestina".</p> <p>"Um milhão de palestinos vivem diretamente desses salários e mais um milhão indiretamente."</p>	<p>injured, including two foreign pro-Palestinian activists and a photographer for an international news agency.</p> <p>The protest took place near the village of Bilin, where Palestinian, Israeli and international activists hold a regular weekly demonstration against the barrier.</p> <p>Israel says the West Bank barrier is designed to stop suicide bombers from entering, but Palestinians see it as an attempt to grab West bank territory.</p> <p>The International Court of Justice issued an advisory ruling in 2004 that the barrier breached international law where it is built on occupied territory and should be dismantled.</p>
<p>30. Onda de violência faz pelo menos 28 mortos no Iraque</p> <p>[Uma série de ataques a bomba no Iraque deixou pelo menos 28 mortos, neste domingo. G6, Pr11] [O pior incidente foi um duplo ataque realizado com carros-bombas por militantes suicidas perto de uma base dos Estados Unidos, nas imediações do aeroporto de Bagdá. G6, Pr10] [Pelo menos 14 iraquianos morreram nas explosões que, segundo o Exército americano, foram detonadas em um estacionamento. G6, Pr11 Pr2A]</p> <p>[No norte da capital iraquiana, militantes atacaram um comboio do ministro do Exterior, Hoshyar Zebari, matando dois de seus guarda-costas e ferindo outras três pessoas. G5, S12] [Depois, soube-se que o ministro não estava no comboio. S12 Pr10 Pr11]</p> <p>[Além disso, pelo menos seis bombas colocadas à beira de ruas para atingir patrulhas policiais deixaram mais 12 civis mortos. G1, G7, S7, Pr3]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Em Mosul, no norte do país, policiais e</p>	<p>30. Blasts kill 14 at Baghdad airport</p> <p>[Fourteen Iraqis have died in a double suicide attack near Baghdad's airport on a day of bloodshed which has claimed 26 lives in the Iraqi capital.] [The blasts took place in a car park close to the airport compound, the US military said.]</p> <p>[Militants north of the capital also attacked the Iraqi foreign minister's convoy, killing two of his bodyguards.]</p> <p>The violence came a day after two British soldiers died in a bombing near Basra, the British army said.</p> <p>The US military said another six Iraqis were injured in the attacks outside the airport, which saw two vehicles packed with explosives being detonated in a busy car park.</p> <p>The nearby US army base was not believed to be a target.</p>

insurgentes estão em confronto.

No sábado, uma bomba explodiu perto de Basra, matando dois soldados britânicos.

A nova onda de violência ocorre no momento em que o Parlamento iraquiano se reúne, sob o comando do primeiro-ministro indicado Nouri Maliki, para tentar aprovar um novo governo de união nacional.

[Elsewhere in the capital, another 12 people died when at least six bombs detonated across Baghdad in a series of apparent attacks on police patrols, officials said.] [Most of the victims were said to be civilians.]

Market attack

The airport attacks came as militants launched an assault on the convoy of Foreign Minister Hoshiyar Zebari as it was travelling north of the capital.

Two bodyguards were killed and another three injured, but Mr Zebari was not travelling in the motorcade at the time, police said.

Sunday's bloodshed occurred as the parliament met to try and form a government of national unity.

Insurgents and police also clashed in the northern Iraqi city of Mosul, leaving one policeman dead.

Sunday's violence centred mainly in Baghdad, where at least five civilians were killed when a bomb aimed at a police patrol exploded on Palestine Street in the east of the city, officials said.

Another three people, all of them policemen, were killed by a roadside bomb planted in the Sunni-dominated district of Adhamiya in northern Baghdad.

That explosion also injured another 13 people.

And three more civilians were killed when a bomb detonated at a vegetable market in the southern Zafaraniya district of the Iraqi capital, police said.

The blasts came after a spate of overnight bombings destroyed several Shia Muslim shrines near the city of Baquba, some 40

	<p>miles (65 km) north-east of Baghdad.</p> <p>"Much of the violence now is playing into a scenario of rising sectarian tensions between Shia and Sunni Muslims," the BBC's Jim Muir in Baghdad said.</p> <p>The shrine attacks were clearly yet another provocation aimed at adding fuel to the flames, our correspondent added.</p> <p>The unrest spiralled as the Iraqi parliament met under Prime Minister-designate Nouri Maliki, to try and form a government of national unity.</p>
<p>31. Irã rejeita negociação 'sob ameaça' [O presidente do Irã, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, disse que está preparado para conversar com qualquer país - com exceção de Israel - sobre o seu programa nuclear, mas não sob a ameaça de ação militar. S12]</p> <p>[Ahmadinejad disse que não há necessidade de haver tensão sobre o programa, já que o projeto é "totalmente pacífico". Pr4]</p> <p>[A União Européia está estudando novas maneiras de convencer o Irã a interromper o programa. G4, G8]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Mas o ministro do Exterior iraniano, Manouchehr Mottaki, disse que qualquer proposta que não inclua o direito do Irã de desenvolver energia nuclear não será aceitável.</p> <p>A proposta européia, que inclui, acredita-se, livre comércio e incentivos políticos, será discutida pelos membros permanentes do Conselho de Segurança e pela Alemanha na próxima semana.</p> <p>O chefe da Agência Internacional de Energia Atômica (AEIA), Mohamed El Baradei, disse ter esperanças de que a proposta seja "completo" e "corajoso".</p> <p>"Eu espero que essa proposta faça com que o</p>	<p>31. Iran to spurn nuclear compromise</p> <p>[Iran says it will reject any offer to resolve the dispute over its nuclear programme that forces it to halt its "peaceful activities".]</p> <p>[President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad said such an initiative by European countries would be "without any value".]</p> <p>[Britain, France and Germany are drawing up proposals aimed at persuading Iran to give up uranium enrichment by offering it a series of incentives.]</p> <p>Iran has dismissed Western fears that it is trying to build nuclear weapons.</p> <p>It says its nuclear programme is aimed at meeting its energy needs only, and insists on its right to enrich uranium.</p> <p>The EU has not given details of the new offer to Iran being considered, but diplomats describe it as a mixture of "the carrot and the stick".</p> <p>BBC world affairs correspondent Jonathan Charles says Iran will be encouraged to import the fuel it needs for its civil nuclear power stations, rather than producing its own.</p> <p>In return, the EU would offer freer trade as well as political guarantees and</p>

<p>Irã volte à mesa de negociação", afirmou.</p> <p>"E eu também espero que o Irã entenda que eles têm de fazer um trabalho para ganhar a confiança (dos países ocidentais).</p> <p>Alguns países temem que o programa iraniano tenha como objetivo a fabricação de armas nucleares.</p> <p>Proposta</p> <p>O correspondente da BBC Jonathan Charles diz que pela proposta europeia o Irã será encorajado a importar o combustível de que precisa para geração de energia, em vez de produzir o próprio urânio.</p> <p>Em retorno, a União Europeia irá oferecer livre comércio, garantias políticas e incentivos tecnológicos.</p> <p>"A União Europeia estaria preparada para apoiar o desenvolvimento, pelo Irã, de um programa seguro, sustentável e que não conduza à proliferação, caso as preocupações internacionais sejam esclarecidas", diz a cópia do documento obtida pela agência de notícias Reuters.</p> <p>Charles diz que o fato de que os europeus tenham tido que apelar para uma proposta desse tipo mostra que o "desespero" da situação.</p> <p>As chances de que o Conselho de Segurança passe uma resolução mais dura para ameaçar o Irã parecem pequenas, segundo o correspondente.</p> <p>Os Estados Unidos, Rússia, China, Grã-Bretanha, França e Alemanha vão se reunir em Londres na próxima sexta-feira.</p> <p>O secretário-geral da ONU, Kofi Annan, fez um apelo para que os Estados Unidos negocie diretamente com o Irã para acabar com o atual impasse, mas o governo americano descartou essa possibilidade.</p>	<p>technological incentives.</p> <p>The proposals are to be considered by permanent UN Security Council members and Germany next week.</p> <p>The head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mohamed ElBaradei, said on Saturday that he hoped the package would "enable Iran to come back to the negotiating table".</p> <p>Desperation</p> <p>But on Sunday Mr Ahmadinejad said the Europeans "know that any proposal that requires a halt to our peaceful activities will be without any value".</p> <p>He said Western powers "behave like masters who still believe they are in the colonial era".</p> <p>Earlier Mr Ahmadinejad said the West should not be nervous about Iran's activities.</p> <p>"They are nervous because of their arrogant, selfish and exclusivist tendencies."</p> <p>"All of them know 100% that the nuclear programme in Iran is totally peaceful," he added, while attending a meeting in Indonesia of Muslim-majority developing nations.</p> <p>Our correspondent says it is a measure of the West's desperation that it has had to resort to a new offer of incentives.</p> <p>The chances of getting tougher wording on a UN resolution to threaten Iran appear slim, he adds.</p> <p>Both China and Russia, which are veto-holding members of the Security Council, do not want to support any move which might open the door to military action.</p> <p>The United States, Russia, China, Britain and France plus Germany are to meet in</p>
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	London next Friday.
<p>32. Israel reafirma lei que nega residência a cônjuges palestinos [A Suprema Corte de Israel rejeitou, por uma estreita margem de votos, a retirada de uma lei que impede palestinos da Cisjordânia de morar em Israel com seus cônjuges árabes israelenses e seus filhos. G1, S1]</p> <p>[Por seis votos a cinco, a corte recusou petições trazidas por grupos de defesa dos direitos civis, membros do Parlamento israelense e várias famílias, que alegam que a lei é racista e discriminatória, além de violar o direito a uma vida familiar. G1, S1, S12]</p> <p>[Mas o governo israelense diz que a vitória do grupo militante Hamas nas eleições de janeiro apenas reforça seu argumento de que os palestinos "representam um risco para a segurança de Israel" e não podem ser autorizados a entrar no país. G6 S12] [A legislação foi aprovada em 2002, como uma medida temporária para tentar conter uma onda de violência. G6, S12] [Mas desde então, foi renovada várias vezes. S12]</p> <p>Riscos</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Segundo um dos grupos de defesa dos direitos civis, a lei atingiu milhares de famílias, que se viram forçadas a viverem separadas ou a sair do país.</p> <p>Os que se a desafiam e insistem em morar juntos se arriscam a serem presos ou deportados.</p> <p>Orna Kohn, advogado de um grupo de árabes israelenses que pediam a revogação da lei, disse que a decisão da corte "provocou um</p>	<p>32. Court upholds Israeli spouse ban</p> <p>[Israel's Supreme Court has upheld a controversial law barring West Bank Palestinians from living with their spouses and children in Israel itself.]</p> <p>[By a six-to-five majority, the court rejected petitions brought by civil rights groups, members of the Israeli parliament and Arab Israeli families.]</p> <p>[The government says the law, passed at a time of rising violence in 2002, is based on security concerns.]</p> <p>But critics say it is discriminatory and violates rights to a family life.</p> <p>The case has been described as one of the most important questions the Supreme Court has dealt with in recent years.</p> <p>One of the groups that challenged the law said thousands of families were affected, that they have been forced to move abroad or live apart.</p> <p>Orna Kohn, a lawyer for a group defending Israeli Arabs, said Sunday's ruling caused "grave damage to the basic rights of thousands of people".</p> <p>But the Israeli state says the recent election victory of the militant group Hamas strengthened its case that Palestinians were a security risk and should not be allowed into the country.</p> <p>[There are some 1.3 million Arab citizens in Israel - just under 20% of the population.]</p>

<p>enorme dano aos direitos básicos de milhares de pessoas".</p> <p>Segundo a correspondente da BBC em Jerusalém, Caroline Hawley, a questão foi considerada uma dos mais importantes com as quais a Justiça israelense teve de lidar nos últimos anos.</p> <p>[Israel tem hoje cerca de 1,3 milhões de cidadãos de origem árabe - pouco menos de 20% da população do país. G1, G5, S1]</p>	
<p>33. Ataque perto de aeroporto mata 14 em Bagdá</p> <p>[Um ataque suicida duplo perto do aeroporto de Bagdá deixou pelo 14 mortos neste domingo. G1, S6, S7, Pr2, Pr3]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Uma série de outros atentados ocorreram na capital e em outras cidades iraquianas e, no total, o número de vítimas chega a quase 40.</p> <p>O ataque que atingiu o aeroporto foi realizado com carros-bomba perto de uma base dos Estados Unidos.</p> <p>Segundo o Exército americano, as explosões ocorreram em um estacionamento.</p> <p>[No norte da capital iraquiana, militantes atacaram um comboio do ministro do Exterior, Hoshyar Zebari, matando dois de seus guarda-costas e ferindo outras três pessoas. Depois, soube-se que o ministro não estava no comboio. G1, S6, Pr2, Pr3]</p> <p>Bombas</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Pelo menos cinco civis morreram quando uma bomba que tinha como alvo uma patrulha policial explodiu na rua Palestina no leste de Bagdá.</p> <p>No norte da cidade, no distrito de Adhamiya, uma bomba deixada na rua matou pelo</p>	<p>33. Blasts kill 14 at Baghdad airport</p> <p>[Fourteen people have died and six were hurt in a double suicide attack near Baghdad airport, on a day of violence that claimed at least 30 lives in Iraq.]</p> <p>The blasts took place in a car park close to the airport compound, the US military said.</p> <p>[Militants north of the capital also attacked the Iraqi foreign minister's convoy, killing two of his bodyguards.]</p> <p>The violence came a day after two British soldiers died in a bombing near Basra, the British army said.</p> <p>The province's governor has suspended the local police chief and asked for the military commander in the area to be removed, accusing both men of having terrorist links.</p> <p>But Iraqi Foreign Minister Hoshyar Zebari told the BBC he did not think the Defence Ministry would follow the governor's instructions.</p> <p>Police targeted</p> <p>The airport attacks saw two vehicles packed with explosives detonated in a busy car park.</p> <p>The nearby US army base was not believed to be a target.</p> <p>Elsewhere in the capital, at least another 11 people died in a series of attacks on police</p>

menos três feriu outros 13.

Ainda na capital, no distrito de Zafaraniya, no sul, três civis morreram quando uma bomba foi detonada em um mercado de verduras.

Em Mosul, no norte do país, policiais e insurgentes entraram em confronto, deixando um policial morto.

Também em Mosul, dois civis morreram e nove ficaram feridos num ataque a bomba que tinha como alvo um comboio militar americano.

Em Karbala, a polícia encontrou os corpos de cinco pessoas que, aparentemente, tinham sido seqüestradas.

No sábado, uma bomba explodiu perto de Basra, matando dois soldados britânicos.

A nova onda de violência ocorre no momento em que o Parlamento iraquiano se reúne, sob o comando do primeiro-ministro indicado Nouri Maliki, para tentar aprovar um novo governo de união nacional.

[S11]

patrols and a market, officials said.

In these and other incidents around the country:

At least five civilians are killed when a bomb aimed at a police patrol explodes on Palestine Street in the east of Baghdad

At least three people are killed and another 13 injured by a roadside bomb planted in the Sunni-dominated district of Adhamiya in the north of the city

Three civilians are killed when a bomb detonates at a vegetable market in the southern Zafaraniya district of the Iraqi capital

Insurgents and police clash in the northern Iraqi city of Mosul, leaving one policeman dead

Two civilians die and nine are injured in a bomb attack targeting a US military convoy in Mosul

Police in Karbala find the bodies of five people who had apparently been kidnapped.

Shrines destroyed

The airport attacks came as militants launched an assault on the foreign minister's convoy as it was travelling north of the capital.

Two bodyguards were killed and another three injured, but Mr Zebari was not travelling in the motorcade at the time, police said.

Sunday's bloodshed occurred as the parliament met under Prime Minister-designate Nouri Maliki to try to form a government of national unity.

Mr Maliki says he has almost completed the line-up. He is expected to present it to MPs in the next few days.

Mr Zebari said the process had taken so long because of the need to put genuinely neutral

	<p>figures in key posts.</p> <p>"There is a unified view ... that both the defence and interior ministries should fall to competent people and dependable people who would be above sectarian affiliations or armed militia, and this is one of the reasons why the designate prime minister has taken time to look for his candidate," he told the BBC World Service's Newshour programme.</p> <p>The BBC's Jim Muir in Baghdad says much of the violence now is playing into a scenario of rising sectarian tensions between Shia and Sunni Muslims.</p> <p>Sunday's blasts came after a spate of overnight bombings destroyed several Shia Muslim shrines near the city of Baquba, some 40 miles (65 km) north-east of Baghdad.</p> <p>The shrine attacks were clearly yet another provocation aimed at adding fuel to the flames, our correspondent adds.</p>
<p>34. EUA normalizam relações com a Líbia</p> <p>[O governo americano vai normalizar as relações com a Líbia e retirar o país da lista daqueles que apóiam o terrorismo, anunciou nesta segunda-feira a secretária de Estado americana, Condoleezza Rice. Pr2]</p> <p>[Os Estados Unidos vão transformar sua representação em Trípoli em uma embaixada, continuando o processo iniciado em 2003, quando a Líbia concordou em abrir mão de seu programa de armas nucleares. G1, Pr2, S12]</p> <p>["Estamos adotando essas ações em reconhecimento ao contínuo compromisso da Líbia em renunciar ao terrorismo e à excelente cooperação que a Líbia tem oferecido aos Estados Unidos e a outros membros da comunidade internacional em resposta às ameaças globais comuns, enfrentadas pelo mundo civilizado desde 11 de setembro de 2001", disse Rice. Pr2]</p>	<p>34. US to renew full ties with Libya</p> <p>[The US is to renew full diplomatic relations with Libya after deciding to remove it from its list of countries that support terrorism.]</p> <p>The US has not had normal relations with Libya since 1980, and blamed it for the 1988 Lockerbie bombing.</p> <p>[It lifted many economic sanctions and restored some ties in 2004 after Libya renounced weapons of mass destruction. The US secretary of state said Libya had since shown a "continued commitment to its renunciation of terrorism". Announcing the move to renew diplomatic ties, Condoleezza Rice praised Libya for its "excellent co-operation" in the US-led war on terror.]</p> <p>[Washington will upgrade its liaison office in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, to a full embassy.]</p> <p>Monday's decision was the result of</p>

[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

Com o anúncio, os Americanos esperam ampliar a pressão sobre o Irã e a Coréia do Norte, demonstrando que os EUA "recompensam" os países que colaboram. "Os anúncios de hoje são resultados tangíveis que partem das históricas decisões tomadas pela liderança da Líbia em 2003 de renunciar ao terrorismo e abandonar seus programas de armas de destruição em massa", esclareceu Rice.

Relações cortadas

"A Líbia é um importante modelo no momento em que países do mundo todo pressionam por mudanças de comportamento dos regimes iraniano e norte-coreano, mudanças que poderiam ser vitais para a paz internacional e a segurança."

Os Estados Unidos cortaram relações diplomáticas com a Líbia em 1980 e, em 1988, responsabilizaram o governo do país, dirigido por Muammar Khadafi, pelo atentado contra um vôo da Pan Am, no qual 270 pessoas – na maioria americanos – morreram.

Em 2004, os EUA suspenderam várias das sanções econômicas que impunham ao país africano e restabeleceram ligações com a Líbia. No entanto, a exportação de armas e o investimento no setor de petróleo permaneceram limitados.

Segundo a agência de notícias Reuters, o Ministério do Exterior da Líbia disse que a decisão é um "passo significativo" para melhorar a cooperação bilateral em todas as áreas.

35. Saddam se nega a dizer se é culpado ou inocente

[O ex-presidente do Iraque Saddam Hussein se recusou a se declarar culpado ou inocente nesta segunda-feira, quando compareceu a um tribunal para ouvir, pela primeira vez, acusações detalhadas contra ele. G1, S1, Pr2,

successful diplomacy and came after a careful review of Libya's behaviour since 1993, a senior state department official said.

David Welch, US Assistant Secretary of State said it showed that when a state "adhered to international norms [it] will reap concrete benefits".

Tripoli hailed the move as "a significant step on the way to strengthening links" between the two countries.

Accepting Lockerbie

Correspondents say the move was a highly anticipated decision that Libya felt was long overdue.

Tripoli's removal from the US list of state sponsors of terrorism will lift restrictions on foreign aid and arms exports, and is expected to boost economic activities between the two countries.

The announcement comes more than 25 years after diplomatic relations were severed following the 1979 sacking of the US embassy in Tripoli by protesters.

The US carried out air attacks on Libya in 1981 and 1986 and Tripoli was held responsible for the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am flight over Lockerbie, Scotland, which killed 270 people.

In 2003 Libya accepted legal responsibility for the attack and has since paid compensation to relatives of the victims.

35. Defiant Saddam refuses to plead

Iraq's deposed leader Saddam Hussein has refused to enter a plea after detailed charges were formally presented at his trial in Baghdad.

The chief judge read out specific charges

Pr3]

["Não é assim que deve ser tratado o presidente do Iraque", disse o ex-líder deposto quando perguntado como se declarava. G1, S1]

[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

As acusações formalizadas contra Saddam incluem a prisão ilegal de 400 pessoas da cidade de Dujail, predominantemente xiita, a tortura de mulheres e crianças e dar ordens para a destruição de áreas de plantação.

O ex-líder iraquiano não foi acusado, porém, pelas mortes de 148 pessoas em um massacre, em 1982, na cidade de Dujail, predominantemente xiita, ordenado em resposta a uma tentativa de assassinato contra o então presidente iraquiano.

Ele só foi acusado de responsabilidade nas mortes de nove pessoas, assassinadas logo após a ofensiva.

"Depois que as alegações de ter sido alvo de uma tentativa de assassinato, você expediu ordens para as forças de segurança e o Exército prenderem moradores e usar todas as armas contra eles", disse o juiz Raouf Abdul Rahman.

["Só posso dizer sim ou não a isso. Você lê tudo isso para o consumo público e eu não posso responder a isso com brevidade", disse o ex-líder iraquiano. G1, Pr2A]

["Você está diante de Saddam Hussein, presidente do Iraque. G1] Eu sou o presidente do Iraque de acordo com a vontade dos iraquianos e ainda sou o presidente até este momento." G1]

Meio-irmão

[O juiz instruiu o tribunal na capital iraquiana, Bagdá, a registrar que Saddam Hussein negou as acusações. S1, Pr2]

against him relating to the killings of Shia Muslims in 1982.

["This is no way to treat the president of Iraq," Saddam Hussein said when asked to plead guilty or not.]

After Saddam and seven co-defendants heard the charges against them, the defence starting presenting its case.

Under the Iraqi legal system, the court first hears the prosecution evidence and then the judges decided on the specific charges to be brought.

The charges read out by Chief Judge Raouf Abdel Rahman relate to the defendants' alleged roles in the crackdown on the town of Dujail in 1982 after a failed assassination attempt on Saddam Hussein.

Saddam Hussein was accused of ordering:

The illegal arrest of 399 people
The torture of women and children
The destruction of farmland
The murder of nine people in the early days of the crackdown
The murder of 148 people in the later phase of the crackdown

Saddam Hussein, who if found guilty could face the death penalty, refused to enter a plea.

["I can't just say yes or no to this. You read all this for the sake of public consumption, and I can't answer it in brief," he said.]

["You are before Saddam Hussein, president of Iraq.] [I am the president of Iraq according to the will of the Iraqis and I am still the president up to this moment."]

[The judge ordered the court to record that Saddam Hussein had denied the charges and then read out charges against the other defendants.]

<p>[Se considerado culpado, Saddam Hussein pode enfrentar pena de morte S12.]</p> <p>[As acusações mais graves em relação ao massacre recaíram sobre o meio-irmão de Saddam, Barzan al-Tikriti, que era chefe do serviço secreto iraquiano na época e também está em julgamento.G6, G7, Pr2]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Além de Saddam, setes réus enfrentam acusações semelhantes no julgamento. O tribunal foi reconvocado depois de um intervalo de três semanas para ouvir a tese apresentada pela defesa.</p> <p>Ataque duplo</p> <p>Um ataque suicida duplo perto do aeroporto de Bagdá deixou pelo 14 mortos no domingo.</p> <p>Uma série de outros atentados ocorreram na capital e em outras cidades iraquianas e, no total, o número de vítimas chega a quase 40.</p> <p>O ataque que atingiu o aeroporto foi realizado com carros-bomba perto de uma base dos Estados Unidos.</p> <p>Segundo o Exército americano, as explosões ocorreram em um estacionamento.</p> <p>No norte da capital iraquiana, militantes atacaram um comboio do ministro do Exterior, Hoshyar Zebari, matando dois de seus guarda-costas e ferindo outras três pessoas. Depois, soube-se que o ministro não estava no comboio.</p> <p>[S11]</p>	<p>[The first of these was Barzan al-Tikriti, the former head of the intelligence service, who was charged with the same crimes as his half-brother, Saddam Hussein.]</p> <p>"All you said are lies, everything you mentioned is a lie," Barzan al-Tikriti said when asked how he pleaded.</p> <p>All eight defendants either refused to enter a plea or pleaded not guilty.</p> <p>With the charges read out, the defence began its case, starting with Ali Daih Ali, a former Baath party official and one of the lesser known defendants.</p> <p>Five witnesses were called to the stand before proceedings were adjourned until Tuesday. Three days of hearings are expected this week.</p> <p>Protection</p> <p>Since the trial began in October, the frequently interrupted court sessions have focussed on marshalling evidence against Saddam Hussein and his co-defendants.</p> <p>Now it is the defence's chance to build its case for each of the accused, starting with the minor figures and building up to Saddam Hussein.</p> <p>The defence phase is expected to last at least a month.</p> <p>Defence witnesses will be under tight protection and some may testify from behind screens to protect their identity.</p> <p>The trial has been marred by the killing of two defence lawyers, and in January the first chief judge resigned, amid accusations from government officials that he was too lenient towards the defendants.</p> <p>Once the defence concludes its case, there will be a long recess while the court</p>
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	<p>considers its verdict.</p> <p>Recordings</p> <p>Khamis al-Obeidi, a defence lawyer, told Reuters news agency that dozens of witnesses, including some from Dujail, would testify to the ex-leader's innocence.</p> <p>The prosecution, which finished its case last month, presented evidence including audio recordings and signatures on execution orders linking the defendants to the killings.</p> <p>The court also heard a report by handwriting experts confirming Saddam Hussein signed documents ordering the killing of the 148 Shia villagers in 1982.</p> <p>Defence lawyers have insisted the signatures are forged. They have also contested the impartiality of the handwriting experts, who they say are linked to Iraq's interior ministry.</p>
<p>[O governo de Israel anunciou que irá liberar o equivalente a US\$ 11 milhões (R\$ 24 milhões) em auxílio à população palestina. G4, G8, G10, S1, S6, S7, Pr2]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>A quantia visa amenizar os efeitos da crise gerada pelo boicote imposto pelo governo israelense ao governo palestino, comandado pela organização islâmica Hamas.</p> <p>O valor de US\$ 11 milhões se refere a impostos cobrados sobre palestinos, que haviam sido retidos por Israel.</p> <p>De acordo com Israel, o dinheiro será investido na compra de medicamentos.</p> <p>Primeiro encontro</p> <p>[O ministro das Relações Exteriores de Israel, Tzipi Livni, falou sobre a medida israelense após haver se encontrado com o presidente palestino, Mahmoud Abbas, neste</p>	<p>36. Israel frees Palestinian funds [Israel is to release up \$11m (£6m) of frozen tax revenue due to the Palestinians, but says it will not be paid to the Hamas-led government.]</p> <p>The money is a small part of the total collected by Israel but withheld from the Palestinians since Hamas took over.</p> <p>[The announcement came as Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas met Israeli Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni in Egypt.]</p> <p>Separately, Israel announced an inquiry after three civilians were killed in Gaza as a result of an air strike.</p> <p>Israel's assassination on Saturday of Mohammed al-Dahdouh, in which two missiles were fired at his car in the Gaza Strip, also killed two women and a four-year-old boy travelling in the car behind.</p> <p>"The minister has ordered an inquiry in order to determine the circumstances behind the death of the civilians in this incident," an</p>

<p>domingo, em Sharm el-Sheikh, no Egito. Pr11, Pr2]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Foi o primeiro encontro realizado neste ano entre uma alta autoridade israelense e uma liderança palestina.</p> <p>Livni disse que "há uma necessidade de deslegitimar o governo do Hamas, que é uma organização terrorista".</p> <p>Israel decidiu suspender ajuda ao governo palestino após o Hamas ter chegado ao poder e ter mantido sua recusa em reconhecer Israel e abdicar de ataques contra alvos israelenses.</p> <p>[Mas o ministro acrescentou que, "por outro lado, nós queremos ajudar à população palestina. G1, G6] [A política do governo israelense é a de não punir o povo palestino por seu voto". G1, G5, G8, S6, S7, Pr2]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>De acordo com Livni, a discussão sobre melhores formas de auxiliar a população palestina foi um dos temas que norteou a discussão com Abbas.</p> <p>Contexto</p> <p>Os territórios palestinos enfrentam escassez de recursos e vivem choques cada vez mais violentos e freqüentes entre representantes do Hamas e da organização Fatah, à qual pertence Abbas.</p> <p>No sábado, houve uma tentativa de assassinato contra o chefe do serviço de Inteligência palestino em Gaza.</p> <p>Abbas quer tentar persuadir os israelenses a restabelecer a contribuição financeira e de mantimentos aos palestinos para melhorar a situação dos moradores da região.</p> <p>Ao mesmo tempo, ele quer convencer Israel</p>	<p>Israeli defence ministry spokeswoman said.</p> <p>Medical shortages</p> <p>Ms Livni said the released tax funds would be paid directly to Palestinian health services, rather than the "terrorist government" run by militant group Hamas.</p> <p>Palestinian hospitals have been struggling to maintain services since Western countries cut off aid to the Palestinian government following the election victory of Hamas, considered a terrorist group by Israel and the West.</p> <p>["We want to help the Palestinian people.] [It is the Israeli government policy not to punish the Palestinian people for their vote - and to help the Palestinian people in any economic and humanitarian way that we could," Ms Livni said after meeting Mr Abbas in Sharm el-Sheikh.]</p> <p>Meanwhile Malaysia pledged about \$16m to the Palestinian Authority.</p> <p>Talks</p> <p>The meeting in Egypt was the first high-level contact between the Israelis and Palestinians since elections on both sides.</p> <p>It came amid a mounting crisis in Gaza and the West Bank, with infighting amongst the Palestinians getting ever more violent, says the BBC's Jon Leyne in Sharm el-Sheikh.</p> <p>Mr Abbas has also said he plans to meet Hamas leaders to defuse the tension in the Gaza Strip.</p> <p>"There is a crisis. We have to look for a solution," he said. "A dialogue will be opened within the next four or five days."</p> <p>Mr Abbas is trying to persuade the Israelis to bypass Hamas and re-open peace negotiations directly with him.</p>
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a passar ao largo do governo comandado pelo Hamas e reabrir negociações de paz diretamente com ele.

Preparations are also under way for a summit between the Palestinian leader and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert following the latter's current trip to Washington.

Israel anuncia auxílio de US\$ 11 mi a palestinos

Atualizado às: 09 de junho, 2006 - 01h10 GMT (22h10 Brasília)

37. Irã continua enriquecendo urânio, diz ONU

[O Irã desacelerou o enriquecimento de urânio em maio mas retomou o ritmo no dia em que recebeu uma oferta para abandonar o programa afirmou um relatório da agência nuclear da ONU. G1, S1]

[O relatório da Agência Internacional de Energia Atômica (AIEA) afirma que o Irã estava instalando mais centrífugas de enriquecimento e também afirma que novos traços de urânio altamente enriquecido foram encontrados. G1, S1, G6, G7]

[No relatório confidencial, cuja cópia foi obtida pela BBC, a AIEA afirma que o Irã continuou seus trabalhos de enriquecimento de urânio nas últimas semanas. G1, S1]

[Durante o mês de maio o trabalho desacelerou. G1, S1, G6, G7] [Mas na terça-feira cientistas iranianos na usina de enriquecimento de Natanz retomaram o ritmo de trabalho. G1, S1, G6, G7]

[E o relatório também afirma que um pequeno número de partículas de urânio altamente enriquecido foram encontradas em uma universidade técnica no Irã. G1, S1, G5, G7]

[Segundo o relatório o governo iraniano disse à AIEA que o equipamento não tinha sido usado para atividades nucleares e uma investigação está sendo feita. G1, S1, G7, G8]

[Urânio de baixo enriquecimento pode ser usado para usinas de energia atômica. G1, G6] [Mas o urânio altamente enriquecido por ser usado na fabricação de bombas. G1, S1, G6, G8]

[O relatório deve ser discutido pelos diretores da AIEA em uma reunião em Viena

Last Updated: Thursday, 8 June 2006, 18:09 GMT 19:09 UK

37. Iran 'continuing enrichment work'

[Iran slowed uranium enrichment in May but picked up the pace on the day it got an offer to abandon the work, a report by the UN nuclear agency shows.]

[The report by the International Atomic Energy Agency says Iran was installing more centrifuge enrichment machines.] [It also says new traces of highly enriched uranium have been found.]

EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana said, meanwhile, he was "more optimistic than pessimistic" about reaching a deal with Iran.

[In the confidential report, a copy of which was obtained by the BBC, the IAEA says Iran has continued its sensitive uranium enrichment work over the past few weeks.]

[During May the work was at a slower pace but on Tuesday Iranian scientists at the enrichment plant in Natanz picked up speed, it says.]

[In a separate development, the report says a small number of particles of highly enriched uranium had been found on equipment at a technical university in Iran.]

[It says Tehran told the IAEA the equipment had not been used for nuclear activities and that an investigation is under way.]

[Low enriched uranium can be used for atomic power plants.] [At a higher level of enrichment, it can be used for nuclear bombs.]

[The report is due to be discussed by the IAEA's 35-nation board of governors next week in Vienna.]

na próxima semana. G1, S1, Pr2]

'Otimista'

[A comunidade internacional espera a resposta do governo do Irã ao pacote de incentivos para país interromper o enriquecimento de urânio em seu programa nuclear. G1, S1, S6, Pr2]

[O chefe de Política Externa da União Européia, Javier Solana, disse nesta quinta-feira que "estava mais otimista do que pessimista" em relação à possibilidade de um acordo com o Irã S12.]

[O Irã está pronto para discutir "preocupações comuns" sobre seu programa nuclear, disse nesta quinta-feira o presidente Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. G1, S1, G5, G7] [Mas ele afirmou que não vai negociar que tecnologia o país usará em seu programa nuclear. G1, S1, G5, G7, G8]

[Ahmadinejad não disse se vai aceitar a oferta feita por países ocidentais. G1, G5, S1, Pr2]

["A nação iraniana não vai nunca entrar em negociações sobre seus direitos definitivos", disse o presidente em um discurso em Qazvin. Este foi o seu primeiro comentário desde que o plano foi apresentado ao Irã na terça-feira S12.]

Orgulho nacional

[Nações ocidentais, entre elas os Estados Unidos, temem que o Irã esteja enriquecendo urânio com o objetivo de fazer armas nucleares, enquanto que o governo iraniano afirma que seu programa é pacífico. G1, S1, Pr2]

[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

O negociador-chefe do Irã, Ali Larijani, disse que o pacote de ofertas contém "passos positivos" depois que ele foi anunciado.

Ahmadinejad stands firm

[The international community is awaiting Tehran's response to the package of incentives offered by the world's six major power submitted by Mr Solana to Iranian officials on Tuesday.]

The deal from the five permanent UN Security Council members and Germany offers incentives if Tehran suspends uranium enrichment.

[Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad said on Thursday Tehran was ready to discuss "common concerns" about its nuclear programme but pledged not to negotiate what technology to use.]

"The Iranian nation will never hold negotiations about its definite rights," he said.

[Mr Ahmadinejad did not say if Iran accepted the proposal handed over by Mr Solana.]

[Western nations fear Iran is enriching uranium to make nuclear weapons, while Tehran says its nuclear programme is for peaceful energy purposes.]

O Irã até agora tem se recusado a aceitar qualquer negociação que envolva sua renúncia ao direito de enriquecer urânio – o que considera um direito inalienável.

O correspondente da BBC em Teerã Frances Harrison afirma que o Irã transformou o tema nuclear em questão de orgulho nacional, o que torna difícil voltar atrás sem parecer comprometer o forte senso de independência do país.

O pacote de incentivos foi criado pela França, Grã-Bretanha e Alemanha e conta com o apoio da Rússia, dos Estados Unidos e da China.

Punições

O pacote incluiria, segundo diplomatas ocidentais, a cessão de reatores de água leve e a permissão de comprar peças sobressalentes de aviões civis produzidos nos Estados Unidos.

O urânio usado em reatores de água leve precisa ser enriquecido, mas isto pode ser feito fora do país.

Este tipo de reator torna mais difícil o seu uso como fonte de plutônio para construir armas nucleares.

Outros incentivos devem incluir o fim das restrições do uso de tecnologia americana em agricultura e o apoio à entrada do Irã na Organização Mundial do Comércio.

Os Estados Unidos alertaram que uma recusa por parte do Irã em aceitar a proposta pode levar a punições da ONU.

Isto dependeria da aprovação de uma resolução do Conselho de Segurança impondo sanções, que não fosse vetada pela China ou pela Rússia.

Atualizado às: 10 de junho, 2006 - 14h48 GMT (11h48 Brasília)

38. Abbas marca referendo para 26 de julho

[O presidente da Autoridade Palestina, Mahmoud Abbas, anunciou neste sábado que marcou para 26 de julho um polêmico referendo para que a população se manifeste sobre um plano que reconhece implicitamente o direito de Israel existir. G1, S1, S6, G6, Pr2]

[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

Abbas tomou a decisão apesar dos pedidos do Hamas, grupo que lidera o governo palestino, para não realizar a consulta popular.

O presidente da AP havia dado até o final da semana para Hamas aceitar o plano - elaborado por prisioneiros palestinos - ou então marcaria uma data para o plebiscito. Abbas já adiou o prazo, mas desta vez ele já assinou um decreto determinando a data.

Um porta-voz do Hamas disse que a decisão de realizar o referendo é uma tentativa de "golpe de Estado", de acordo com informações da agência France Presse.

O anúncio ocorre horas depois de o Hamas romper uma trégua informal com Israel, disparando ataques ao sul do país, em resposta a uma onda de ataques israelenses em Gaza - sete pessoas morreram numa praia do território palestino na sexta-feira.

Disputa de poder

Abbas e os membros do Hamas estão em uma disputa de poder desde o início do ano, quando o grupo militante derrotou a facção de Abbas, o Fatah, em eleições parlamentares.

Ele quer que o Hamas ceda às pressões internacionais, reconhecendo o direito de

Last Updated: Saturday, 10 June 2006, 14:51 GMT 15:51 UK

38. Abbas announces July referendum

[The Palestinian Authority president has set 26 July as the date for a controversial referendum on a statehood plan that implicitly recognises Israel.]

Mahmoud Abbas made the announcement in an official decree.

The Hamas movement, which leads the government, has rejected the proposal saying such a vote would be illegal.

The plan sets out formal Palestinian claims to an independent state on land occupied by Israel in 1967, and implicitly adopts a two-state solution.

The referendum will be non-binding.

'Dangerous consequences'

The announcement was immediately denounced by Hamas.

Leading Hamas official Mushir al-Masri denounced the proposal as nothing short of a "a declaration of a coup against the government".

"Whoever announced the referendum should shoulder the responsibility for the dangerous consequences that may result," he said, adding that Palestinians should boycott the vote.

Hamas would "try to prevent this referendum from taking place by all legal means" he was quoted as saying by the news agency AFP.

Rising tension

There has been increasing tension between Mr Abbas and his formerly dominant Fatah party since Hamas won a landslide victory in January's general elections and took over the

Israel de existir e renunciando à violência.

O Hamas rejeita o plano dos prisioneiros, não aceita o direito de Israel em existir e afirma que o referendo é inconstitucional.

Tecnicamente, como presidente da Autoridade Palestina, Abbas pode destituir o governo do Hamas, mas, do ponto de vista político, ele sairia mais fortalecido com um resultado favorável no referendo.

Plano

O plano de 18 pontos foi elaborado por vários membros de facções palestinas presos por Israel.

Pelo plano um Estado palestino seria criado compreendendo toda a Cisjordânia e a Faixa de Gaza e a parte oriental de Jerusalém, nos limites anteriores a ocupação de 1967.

O documento também pede pela continuidade à resistência dentro de territórios ocupados por Israel em 1967, sugerindo que ataques dentro da área internacionalmente conhecida como Israel poderiam acabar.

Segundo uma autoridade palestina, a questão colocada aos palestinos será "Você concorda com o documento dos prisioneiros ou não?".

A facção Fatah, de Mahmoud Abbas, reconhece Israel, mas o Hamas quer oficialmente um estado islâmico em Israel, na Cisjordânia e na Faixa de Gaza.

Quebra da trégua

O anúncio do referendo também ocorre num momento em que aumentam as tensões entre palestinos e israelenses.

Membros do Hamas afirmaram ter rompido uma trégua informal de 16 meses neste sábado ao disparar foguetes contra a parte sul do território de Israel.

Os ataques, segundo o Hamas, foram feitos a

government.

Hamas, which does not recognise Israel and actively works for its destruction, has warned that putting the issue to a referendum could cause divisions within the nation.

"The idea of a referendum carries serious dangers for the unity of the Palestinian people, and I fear that it may provoke an historic division that will take decades to overcome," Prime Minister Ismail Haniya wrote in a letter sent to the Palestinian president earlier this week.

By contrast, Mr Abbas and his Fatah movement does recognise Israel and backs the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr Abbas had given Hamas until the end of the week to agree to the plan or said he would put it to a public referendum.

On Thursday, he met with Hamas cabinet ministers but the talks ended without any progress.

The 18-point plan was drawn up by Palestinians from various factions who are serving time in Israeli prisons.

It calls for continued resistance on lands occupied by Israel in 1967, but proposes an end to attacks inside the area internationally-recognised as Israel.

<p>partir de Gaza.</p> <p>Um porta-voz disse que os ataques foram uma resposta à série de mortes ocorridas nos últimos dias, quando civis palestinos e membros do grupo foram mortos em ataques israelenses.</p> <p>O Hamas havia dito na sexta-feira que iria romper o cessar-fogo unilateral determinado pelo grupo – embora Israel acuse o Hamas de ter dado apoio a outras organizações palestinas que mantiveram os ataques a alvos israelenses durante o período de trégua.</p> <p>A decisão do grupo foi anunciada após dois dias de violência nos territórios palestinos. Na sexta-feira, pelo menos 11 pessoas, incluindo crianças e mulheres, morreram em dois ataques realizados por Israel.</p>	
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Corpus 2: Source and Target Texts from the Site Reuters

<p>1. Israel adia entrega de terceira cidade da Cisjordânia</p> <p>[Israel vai adiar a entrega da terceira cidade da Cisjordânia para os palestinos, que era esperada para esta semana, disseram neste domingo fontes políticas G1 S1 S12.]</p> <p>[O ministro da Defesa israelense, Shaul Mofaz, ordenou o Exército para cancelar a transferência do controle de segurança de Qalqilya, dizendo que os palestinos não cumpriram a promessa de confiscar armas de militantes nas duas cidades entregues até agora, disseram as fontes G1 S1.]</p> <p>[Disputas sobre segurança também adiaram as entregas anteriores. S12] [Comandantes militares dos dois lados</p>	<p>1. Israel Delays Handover of Third West Bank Town</p> <p>By Jonathan Saul</p> <p>[Israel will delay a promised handover of a third West Bank town to Palestinians expected this week, political sources said Sunday, in a setback for security cooperation agreed at a cease-fire summit last month.]</p> <p>[Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz ordered the Israeli army to put off a transfer of security control over Qalqilya, saying Palestinians had failed to fulfil a pledge to confiscate weapons from militants in two towns relinquished earlier, the sources said.]</p> <p>Senior commanders of both sides had agreed that Israel would pull back forces from Qalqilya, near Tulkarm on the West Bank's boundary with central Israel, this</p>
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<p>concordaram com a retirada das tropas de Qalqilya, perto de Tulkarm e da fronteira da Cisjordânia com a região central de Israel, nesta semana G1 S1 S8 Pr10.]</p> <p>Mas Mofaz disse ao gabinete neste domingo que Israel vai adiar a medida porque os palestinos não confiscaram as armas de 52 militantes em Jericó e Tulkarm. G1 S1 Pr2] [Os militantes são procurados por suspeita de envolvimento em ataques contra israelenses S12.]</p> <p>["Por isso não queremos dar Qalqilya G1.] [Estamos debatendo o tema com eles G1.] [Por enquanto não vamos fazer isso", disse Mofaz, segundo uma fonte política G1 S1.]</p> <p>[Mofaz disse que o planejamento da entrega de Qalqilya vai continuar G1 S1.] ["Demos uma ordem para planejar a transferência de Qalqilya, mas não para transferi-la", disse G1 S1 G5 S6.]</p> <p>[Saeb Erekat, principal negociador palestino, disse à Reuters que Israel não informou o governo palestino sobre o atraso e pediu para Israel a cumprir seus compromissos G1 S1.]</p> <p>[Autoridades palestinas questionam a posição de Israel de que os militantes procurados em Jericó e Tulkarm devem ser desarmados, dizendo que os acordos para a entrega destas cidades pedem apenas o registro das armas e para os militantes não andarem com elas G1 S1.]</p>	<p>week].</p> <p>[But a defense ministry source said the transfer had been postponed beyond this week.] [Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz ordered the Israeli army to put off a transfer of security control over Qalqilya, saying Palestinians had failed to fulfil a pledge to confiscate weapons from militants in two towns relinquished earlier, the sources said.]</p> <p>["Because of that we are not willing to give them Qalqilya.] [We are discussing the issue with them.] [For now we are not going to do that yet," a political source quoted Mofaz as saying.]</p> <p>[He said that planning for the Qalqilya handover would continue.] ["We gave an order to plan the way Qalqilya will be transferred, but not to transfer it yet," he said.]</p> <p>[Saeb Erekat, the chief Palestinian negotiator, told Reuters that Israel had not informed the Palestinian Authority of a delay and urged Israel to carry out its commitments.]</p> <p>[Palestinian officials disputed Israel's position that wanted militants in Jericho and Tulkarm should be disarmed, saying agreements for the handover of these cities called only for gunmen to register weapons and not carry them around.]</p>
<p>2. Explosão retoma medo da violência durante Páscoa em Beirute Sun March 27, 2005 Por Lin Noueihed</p> <p>[Uma explosão em um subúrbio cristão no leste de Beirute ofuscou as celebrações da Páscoa neste domingo e provocou temores da volta do passado violento do Líbano G1 S1.]</p>	<p>2. Bombing Overshadows Easter in Beirut By Lin Noueihed</p> <p>[A bombing in a Christian suburb of east Beirut overshadowed Easter celebrations Sunday and raised fresh fears of a slide back into Lebanon's violent past.]</p>

[Forças de segurança libanesas retiraram destroços e metal retorcido deixados pela explosão de sábado, a terceira em oito dias no centro cristão do país, onde o ressentimento contra a Síria ainda é alto G1 S1.]

[O patriarca Nasrallah Butrous Sfeir, líder espiritual dos cristãos maronitas do Líbano e crítico do domínio da Síria sobre o país, disse aos fiéis na missa de Páscoa que os libaneses devem escolher agora entre a liberdade e a violência G1.]

["O feriado neste ano não é animador", disse G3 G4 S1.] ["Os incidentes...colocam (as pessoas) em encruzilhadas: ou a independência, soberania e liberdade -- e é isso o que a maioria dos libaneses queira isso -- ou tumultos e dificuldades G1 Pr2A."]

[A explosão feriu oito pessoas, disseram fontes de agências de segurança, a maioria trabalhadores do sul da Ásia G1 S1.]

[As fontes disseram que 25 quilos de material altamente explosivo foram detonados entre um carro e uma mecânica de automóveis na zona industrial de Sad al-Boushrieh S1 G5 G8 Pr8A.]

[Figuras da oposição contra a Síria culpam as agências de segurança libanesas apoiadas por Damasco G7 Pr3 S6.] [Isso recuperou memórias da guerra civil libanesa (1975-1990) G1.] [Eles disseram que os ataques não vão impedir sua campanha contra a Síria G1 G5.]

[O presidente do Líbano pró-Síria, Emile Lahoud, disse no domingo, ao deixar uma missa de Páscoa, para os libaneses permanecerem unidos G7 S1 Pr11.]

[Um relatório da ONU afirma que a investigação libanesa tem muitas falhas e

[Lebanese security forces picked through rubble and twisted metal left by Saturday's blast, the third in eight days in the Christian heartland, where resentment against Syria runs high.]

[Patriarch Nasrallah Butrous Sfeir, spiritual leader of Lebanon's Maronite Christians and a long-time critic of Syria's grip on Lebanon, told worshippers at Easter mass the Lebanese must now choose between freedom and violence.]

["The holiday this year does not give the faithful worldly cheer," he said.] ["The incidents ... put (people) at a crossroads: either independence, sovereignty and freedom - - and that is what most Lebanese want - - or turmoil and difficulties."]

[The blast wounded eight people, security sources said, most of them migrant workers from South Asia.]

[They said 25 kg (55 pounds) of high explosives had been planted between a Buick car and a car repair shop and exploded in the Sad al-Boushrieh industrial zone.]

[Anti-Syrian opposition figures blamed the Lebanese security agencies backed by Damascus for the blast, which revived memories of Lebanon's 1975-1990 civil war.] [They said the attacks would not deter their campaign against Syria.]

[Lebanon's pro-Syrian President Emile Lahoud urged unity.] ["We must be united. This is what will save the nation," he told LBC Television, after meeting Sfeir.]

[A U.N. fact-finding report said Lebanon's

<p>pede um inquérito internacional G1 S1.]</p> <p>[Na manhã de domingo ainda havia fumaça preta saindo das janelas e água escorrendo pelas paredes do prédio atingido pela explosão G1 S1 Pr2.] [Bombeiros trabalharam durante toda a noite para combater o fogo em quatro edifícios G1 G5 S1.]</p> <p>[Na terça-feira, uma explosão matou três pessoas em uma cidade cristã ao norte de Beirute, dias depois que outro ataque feriu 11 em um bairro cristão a leste da capital G1 Pr10.]</p>	<p>own inquiry was seriously flawed and called for an international investigation.]</p> <p>[By Sunday morning, wisps of black smoke were still escaping from windows and water was trickling down walls.] [Firefighters had worked all night to extinguish blazes in four buildings.]</p> <p>[Tuesday, a blast killed three in a Christian town north of Beirut, days after another injured 11 in Christian east Beirut.]</p>
<p>3. Parlamento israelense veta plebiscito sobre Gaza e ajuda Sharon Por Mark Heinrich March 28, 2005Israeli</p> <p>[O Parlamento israelense rejeitou por 79 votos a 39 a realização de um plebiscito sobre a retirada de Gaza, plano do primeiro-ministro Ariel Sharon G1 S1 G7 Pr3 Pr7A.] [Os colonos judeus que não querem deixar suas casas nos territórios ocupados advertiram para a possibilidade de uma "guerra civil" S1 G7 Pr3.]</p> <p>[Mas, num sinal de tensões à frente, forças israelenses fizeram buscas na cidade de Jenin, na Cisjordânia, na segunda-feira e prenderam oito militantes palestinos, acusados de preparar ataques G1 S6 Pr2 Pr3 Pr8.]</p> <p>(Reportagem adicional de Allyn Fisher-Ilan em Jerusalém e Wael al-Ahmad em Jenin)</p>	<p>3. Parliament Bars Gaza Referendum, Aiding Sharon By Mark Heinrich</p> <p>[The Israeli parliament on Monday overwhelmingly rejected a bill for a referendum on Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's Gaza withdrawal plan, prompting warnings of "civil war" by Jewish settlers who refuse to be uprooted.]</p> <p>[But in a sign of further tension, Israeli forces raided the West Bank city of Jenin Monday and arrested eight Palestinian militants they said were making rockets for future attacks.]</p>
<p>4. Líder curdo será nomeado presidente do Iraque Tue April 5, 2005 3:43 PM GMT-03:00</p>	<p>4. Iraqi Parliament Set to Name Kurd as New President Tue Apr 5, 2005 03:13 PM ET By Mariam Karouny</p> <p>Iraq's squabbling factions reached agreement on Tuesday on the country's next president and vice presidents, leading politicians said, in a key step toward</p>

<p>[O líder curdo Jalal Talabani será nomeado o novo presidente do Iraque em uma reunião do Parlamento na quarta-feira, afirmaram fontes do governo. G6 G7 Pr3 Pr8]</p> <p>[Elas disseram que os dois vice-presidentes serão Adel Abdul Mahdi, político xiita que atualmente é o ministro das Finanças, e o presidente Ghazi Yawar, árabe sunita que está deixando a presidência. G8 G4 G5 G1 S1]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Após a nomeação do presidente e dos vice-presidentes, o próximo passo do conselho presidencial será definir um primeiro-ministro, que vai escolher o gabinete.</p> <p>Disputas políticas atrasaram a formação de um novo governo, irritando muitos iraquianos que enfrentaram insurgentes suicidas e ameaças de rebeldes para votar na eleição de 30 de janeiro.</p> <p>(Por Mariam Karouny) [S11]</p>	<p>overcoming a political stalemate and forming a new government.</p> <p>[Leaders of the main political blocs said veteran Kurdish politician Jalal Talabani would be named president at a parliament meeting on Wednesday, more than nine weeks after millions of Iraqis braved insurgent bombs to vote.]</p> <p>[Politicians said the two vice presidents will be Adel Abdul Mahdi, a Shi'ite who was finance minister in the outgoing government, and Sunni Arab tribal leader Ghazi Yawar, the previous president.]</p> <p>The Islamist-led Shi'ite alliance that won a slim majority in parliament and the Kurdish coalition that came second in the polls have been arguing over the shape of the new government for weeks.</p> <p>They have also been trying to include representatives of the Sunni Arab minority that dominated Iraq under Saddam Hussein but was left sidelined after most Sunni Arabs stayed away from the Jan. 30 polls. There are only 17 Sunni Arab lawmakers in the 275-member parliament.</p> <p>Disagreement over which Sunni Arab would be vice president held up a deal, but political leaders said late on Tuesday that Yawar had been chosen over elder statesman Adnan Pachachi.</p> <p>Once the presidential council is appointed it must name a prime minister, who will choose a cabinet. Shi'ites and Kurds have agreed that Islamist Shi'ite leader Ibrahim Jaafari will be prime minister, taking over from secular Shi'ite Iyad Allawi.</p> <p>Jaafari is expected to be officially appointed on Thursday, political leaders said.</p> <p>Many Iraqis have complained that politicians have let them down by taking so long to form a government. Several</p>
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Iraqi officials say the delay has benefited Iraq's insurgents.

INSURGENT ATTACKS

Dozens of insurgents fought U.S. and Iraqi troops in a remote area east of Baghdad on Monday, the U.S. army said, adding two Americans and an Iraqi soldier were killed.

U.S. officers said the battle erupted as two Iraqi army battalions were carrying out a "cordon and search operation" in the easterly Diyala province.

"The mission to search for weapons cache sites in the area uncovered dozens of terrorists and a firefight ensued," a military statement said.

Around 100 U.S. troops with Bradley fighting vehicles moved in to back up the Iraqi forces, and called in air support. The area was still being searched on Tuesday, the U.S. army said.

"There were two to three dozen insurgents there, with evidence of prepared fighting positions," said Major Richard Goldenberg, spokesman for the 42nd Infantry Division.

Recent weeks have seen a number of large-scale engagements between U.S. troops and guerrillas -- an unusual development as insurgents generally favor hit-and-run attacks.

On Saturday, more than 40 U.S. soldiers and 12 prisoners were wounded when insurgents attacked Abu Ghraib jail west of Baghdad with suicide bombs, mortars and small-arms fire. The battle raged for around an hour.

Last month scores of guerrillas attacked a U.S. convoy near Salman Pak southeast of Baghdad. The U.S. military said it killed at least two dozen insurgents.

	<p>More than 1,160 U.S. troops have died in action since the March 2003 invasion, most of them at the hands of insurgents. Over the same period, around 6,000 Iraqi civilians have been killed in the insurgency, Iraq's human rights minister said.</p> <p>In Baghdad on Tuesday, a U.S. soldier was killed and four were wounded by a roadside bomb.</p> <p>Roadside bombs also killed four civilians in Salman Pak and two policemen in the southern city of Basra, police said. A car bomb in southwest Baghdad killed an Iraqi civilian.</p> <p>In Hilla, south of Baghdad, a local government official was assassinated, police said.</p> <p>(Additional reporting by Abdel Razzak Hameed in Basra and Luke Baker in Baghdad)</p>
<p>5. Bush participa de velório de João Paulo 2o. Wed April 6, 2005 7:04 PM GMT-03:00</p> <p>[O presidente dos Estados Unidos, George W. Bush, homenageou o papa João Paulo 2o. na quarta-feira, visitando o corpo do pontífice na Basílica de São Pedro. G1 S1 S12]</p> <p>[Bush foi à maior catedral do mundo assim que chegou à Itália. G1 S1 G7] [Na sexta-feira, ele se tornará o primeiro presidente norte-americano a acompanhar o funeral de um papa. S12] [Na delegação norte-americana estavam sua mulher, Laura, seu pai, o ex-presidente George Bush, o também ex-presidente Bill Clinton e a secretária de Estado Condoleezza Rice, com a cabeça coberta por um xale negro. S12 G7]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Eles se ajoelharam e rezaram junto aos</p>	<p>5. Bush Visits Pope's Body as Pilgrims Crush In Wed Apr 6, 2005 07:23 PM ET By Philip Pulella and Crispian Balmer</p> <p>[President Bush visited Pope John Paul's body on Wednesday, the first world leader to arrive to pay homage to the Pontiff, as a flood of pilgrims ran to make the queue to see him one last time.]</p> <p>[Bush, who shared many of the Pope's views on social issues but clashed with him over the war in Iraq, went to St. Peter's as soon as he landed in Italy with a U.S. delegation including two former presidents.]</p> <p>"The conviction he had about humankind, about life and about peace -- it just shone through," former president George Bush Snr told reporters on their way to Rome on Air Force One.</p> <p>While the U.S. party was whisked in to the</p>

bancos da basílica, ao lado do corpo do papa, durante três minutos. A passagem deles pelo velório não interrompeu o fluxo de fiéis que ficaram horas na fila nem o coral gregoriano.

O grupo em seguida se deslocou para frente do papa, ficou em silêncio durante alguns segundos, se curvou e deixou a basílica.

Bush compartilhava muitos pontos de vista morais com João Paulo 2o., mas teve de enfrentar a oposição dele para invadir o Iraque.

Muitos italianos também eram contra a guerra, e vários deles vaiaram a comitiva norte-americana quando ela se aproximava do Vaticano.

[S11]

basílica through the side door, pilgrims from as far away as John Paul's native Poland and California rushed to join the queue to see the Pope.

At about 11:00 p.m. (5 p.m. EST), police formed a human chain around the back and side of the queue to stop people joining the line to see a Pope who helped bring down the Iron Curtain but drew criticism for his unbending doctrinal views.

"Please, please, please, let me in," sobbed Alexandra Kramarczyk, a 21-year-old Polish girl who arrived just after the queue was closed. "We're Polish, he's our Pope."

Those who made the line will have to wait more than 15 hours before quickly filing past the Pope for a final glimpse. The doors will then be shut to prepare for Friday's funeral.

Rome police chief Achille Serra said around 4 million people had flowed into the city since the Pope died on Sunday, more than Rome's normal population of 3 million.

More were flooding in by the minute on charter planes and buses, which authorities diverted to huge campsites outside town to ease the strain.

"The number of people is staggering and is growing constantly," Serra told Reuters. "This is unprecedented."

CONCLAVE SET

As the mass of humanity swirled in the streets, Roman Catholic cardinals met in the calm of the Vatican and called a conclave to start on April 18 to choose the next pope.

Eligible electors -- there are 117 in all -- will vote twice a day in the Sistine Chapel until they decide who will lead them into

an era of tension between religions, between science and ethics, between orthodox doctrine and social pressure to change.

There is no favorite candidate to succeed John Paul and the former Archbishop Karol Wojtyla of Krakow was himself thought an outsider when he was elevated to the papacy on Oct. 16, 1978.

However, cardinals have started sketching their preferred identikits. Some believe the next pope should come from the Southern Hemisphere, where two thirds of the 1.1 billion Catholics live.

"Is it time for a pope from Latin America or Africa," Jozef Glemp from Poland said. "Yes, it's possible.

Cardinals said they were likely to stop talking about the qualities they were looking for in a pope to avoid anybody's ideas being swayed by anything more than the Holy Spirit.

PEOPLE'S POPE

One of the big challenges for the new pope will be to match John Paul's personal appeal to both the powerful and the poor.

Friday's funeral will draw the biggest gathering of both in modern times. Four kings, five queens, at least 70 presidents or prime ministers and over 14 other religious leaders will attend.

Some of the dignitaries meet rarely if ever, a fitting tribute to a Pope who spoke out for world peace.

The chairs laid out in St. Peter's Square will seat the U.S. President near President Mohammad Khatami of Iran, one of the countries Bush included in his "axis of evil."

Thousands of pilgrims will watch the

funeral on giant screens being erected across Rome.

Asked if he was worried about a security threat, Rome police chief Serra said: "We have received no worrying indications."

To protect the funeral guests, Rome is drafting in thousands of extra police, a surveillance plane, anti-aircraft missiles and a warship off the Mediterranean coast. From Thursday, no aircraft will be allowed to fly over the Italian capital.

Rome tipped into chaos as roads around the Vatican shut, snarling traffic around the city. No cars will be allowed on the streets from midnight on Thursday and all public offices and schools will stay closed on Friday to limit the flow of people.

"Only half the roads in Rome are open now and the other half are gridlocked. And this is only Wednesday," said one angry taxi driver, Nicola d'Enrico.

LAST WILL

Vatican spokesman Joaquin Navarro-Valls told reporters that John Paul's last will and testament was read to the cardinals on Wednesday and would be released on Thursday.

A Vatican source said the document, roughly 15 pages long, was mostly of a spiritual nature and makes only a passing reference to the Pope's few material possessions.

The Vatican spokesman said the cardinals had considered briefly moving John Paul's closed coffin to St. John's Basilica in Rome after the funeral to let more people see it, but had decided not to because of huge logistical problems involved.

He will instead be buried immediately in the Vatican.

	<p>Just one week ago, Pope John Paul made his last public appearance, failing dramatically to utter words of blessing to a crowd outside his Vatican window. Three days later, he died in his apartment of septic shock and heart failure.</p> <p>(Additional reporting by Phil Stewart, Massimiliano Di Giorgio, Sophie Hardach, Rachel Sanderson, Jane Barrett, Antonella Cinelli, Robin Pomeroy and Estelle Shirbon)</p>
<p>6. Parlamento elege primeiro presidente curdo do Iraque Wed April 6, 2005 6:20 PM GMT-03:00</p> <p>Por Mariam Karouny</p> <p>[O Parlamento elegeu o veterano líder curdo Jalal Talabani como presidente do Iraque na quarta-feira, encerrando dois meses de impasse político e abrindo caminho para um novo governo, mais de nove semanas depois das eleições. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Talabani é o primeiro curdo a ser presidente do Iraque -- e o primeiro presidente não-árabe de qualquer país árabe. G1 G7 S1] [Sua escolha é um sinal da influência que os curdos, que apoiaram a invasão norte-americana de 2003, têm agora no país. G1 G7 S1 G6]</p> <p>[O ministro dos Direitos Humanos, Bakhtiar Amin, disse que Saddam assistiu à votação, em sua cela nos arredores de Bagdá, e ficou transtornado. G1 S1 G6] ["Ele estava claramente chateado. G1] [Ele percebeu que acabou, que um processo democrático teve lugar e que há um novo presidente eleito", afirmou o ministro. G1 S1 Pr4 Pr2 S11]</p> <p>[Também foram eleitos dois vice-</p>	<p>6. Parliament Elects Iraq's First Kurdish President Wed Apr 6, 2005 02:04 PM ET</p> <p>By Mariam Karouny</p> <p>[Parliament elected veteran Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani as Iraq's president on Wednesday, breaking a two-month political impasse and paving the way for a new government more than nine weeks after elections.]</p> <p>[Talabani is the first Kurd to be Iraq's president -- and the first non-Arab president of any Arab state -- a sign of the new clout of the Kurdish minority that backed the U.S.-led invasion in 2003.]</p> <p>[Saddam Hussein watched Talabani's election on video from his jail cell outside Baghdad later in the day and was shaken by the experience, Iraq's human rights minister said.] ["He was clearly upset.] [He realized that it was over, that a democratic process had taken place and that there was a new, elected president," Bakhtiar Amin told Reuters, saying Saddam's senior lieutenants had also been shown the footage.]</p> <p>[Two vice presidents were elected: Adel Abdul Mahdi, a Shi'ite who was finance minister in the outgoing government, and Sunni Arab tribal leader Ghazi Yawar, the former president.]</p> <p>[The Sunni minority dominated Iraq under</p>

<p>presidentes: Abdel Abdul Mahdi, xiita e atual ministro das Finanças, e Ghazi Yawar, líder tribal dos árabes sunitas e ex-presidente. G1 S1 G6]</p> <p>[O minoria sunita dominou o Iraque sob o regime de Saddam Hussein, que oprimia xiitas e curdos. G1 S1 Pr2]</p> <p>["Este é um novo Iraque, um Iraque que elege um curdo presidente e um ex-presidente árabe como seu vice", disse o presidente do Parlamento, Hajem Al Hassani, após a votação. G1 S1]</p> <p>["O que mais o mundo pode querer de nós?" G1]</p> <p>[Nas cidades curdas do norte do país, os moradores dançaram nas ruas, agitaram bandeiras curdas e fotos de Talabani e buzinaaram em seus carros. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Também houve festa em Kirkuk, cidade que produz petróleo e é disputada por curdos, árabes e turcomanos. G1 S1 Pr2]</p> <p>[A Turquia cumprimentou Talabani pela eleição, apesar de seus temores de que isso alimente o separatismo curdo na Turquia. G1 S1 Pr2 Pr2A]</p> <p>[Aplaudido de pé no Parlamento, Talabani prometeu trabalhar com todos os grupos étnicos e religiosos para reconstruir o Iraque após décadas de conflito e ditadura. G1 S1]</p> <p>[O presidente dos Estados Unidos, George W. Bush, telefonou para Talabani para cumprimentá-lo e divulgou nota dizendo que "o povo iraquiano demonstrou seu compromisso com a democracia, e nós,</p>	<p>Saddam Hussein, whose ousted regime oppressed Shi'ites and massacred Kurds.]</p> <p>"This is the new Iraq -- an Iraq that elects a Kurd to be president and an Arab former president as his deputy," parliament speaker Hajem al-Hassani said after the vote.]</p> <p>["What more could the world want from us?"]</p> <p>[In Kurdish towns across northern Iraq, residents danced in the streets, waved Kurdish flags and posters of Talabani, and honked their car horns.] [Kurds also celebrated in Kirkuk, where ethnic tensions have been mounting due to competing Kurdish, Arab and Turkmen claims on the strategic oil city.]</p> <p>LENGTHY NEGOTIATIONS</p> <p>[Turkey welcomed Talabani's appointment, despite its fears that growing Kurdish influence in Iraq could fuel demands by the 12 million Kurds in Turkey for greater autonomy.]</p> <p>[Hailed by a standing ovation in parliament, Talabani pledged to work together with all ethnic and religious factions to rebuild Iraq after decades of conflict and dictatorship.]</p> <p>[President Bush, who has told Americans their troops will come home as Iraq establishes a new government, said in a statement: "The Iraqi people have shown their commitment to democracy and we, in turn, are committed to Iraq."]</p> <p>A White House spokesman told reporters that Bush had called Talabani to congratulate him and extend U.S. support to the new Iraqi president.</p> <p>[U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan also offered Talabani his congratulations in a statement from a spokeswoman and</p>
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por nossa vez, estamos comprometidos com o Iraque". G1 S1 G6 Pr5]

[O secretário-geral da ONU, Kofi Annan, também ofereceu apoio ao novo presidente iraquiano. G1 S1 Pr2 S12 S6]

[A coalizão xiita que ganhou as eleições parlamentares de 30 de janeiro e o grupo curdo, que ficou em segundo, discutiam a divisão de poder há várias semanas. G1 S1 G6] [Os sunitas, apesar de serem apenas 17 deputados entre todos os 275, também devem estar representados no futuro governo. S12]

[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

Entre os sunitas, Yawar conseguiu impor seu nome, na noite de terça-feira, sobre o do veterano político Adnan Pachachi, que foi chanceler antes que Saddam chegasse ao poder.

Agora, o presidente e os vices devem indicar um primeiro-ministro em duas semanas. Mas o nome já foi acertado: o líder religioso xiita Ibrahim Jaafari deve ser nomeado na sexta-feira, em substituição ao xiita laico Iyad Allawi, que ocupa o governo interinamente.

Ainda há discordâncias sobre alguns cargos do governo, especialmente o Ministério do Petróleo, cobiçado por xiitas e curdos.

(Reportagem adicional de Michael Georgy em Bagdá)

[S11]

offered U.N. support to the government in its efforts to write a constitution and rebuild Iraq.]

[The Islamist-led Shi'ite alliance that won a slim majority in the Jan. 30 parliamentary election and the Kurdish coalition that came second have been arguing for weeks over sharing power.]

They have also been trying to include representatives of the Sunni Arab minority that dominated Iraq for decades but was left sidelined after most Sunni Arabs stayed away from the January polls due to intimidation and calls for a boycott. There are only 17 Sunni Arab lawmakers in the 275-member parliament.

Disagreement over which Sunni Arab would be vice president held up a deal, but political leaders decided late on Tuesday to favor Yawar over elder statesman Adnan Pachachi, who was once foreign minister before Saddam came to power.

HAGGLING AND VIOLENCE

Now the president and his two deputies have been appointed they must name a prime minister within two weeks.

Kurds, who are mostly Sunni Muslims, and Shi'ites have agreed Islamist Shi'ite leader Ibrahim Jaafari should be prime minister, taking over from secular Shi'ite Iyad Allawi. Jaafari is expected to be appointed by Friday. He will name a cabinet.

Disagreement remains on some government posts, particularly the oil ministry, which is coveted by both Shi'ites and Kurds.

Many Iraqis have complained that politicians have let them down by taking so long to form a government. Several Iraqi officials say the delay has benefited

	<p>Iraq's insurgents.</p> <p>A U.S. soldier was killed in Baghdad when guerrillas ambushed a patrol with a roadside bomb and then opened fire, the American military said. On Tuesday, the military said four U.S. soldiers had been killed in attacks in Iraq.</p> <p>Since the invasion in March 2003, at least 1,540 U.S. military and Pentagon personnel have died in Iraq.</p> <p>U.S. officers say the frequency of insurgent attacks is falling. In recent weeks guerrillas have fought several large-scale battles with U.S. forces -- an unusual development for insurgents who generally favor hit-and-run attacks.</p> <p>On Monday, dozens of insurgents fought U.S. and Iraqi forces in a remote area east of Baghdad. Two Americans and one Iraqi soldier were killed, the U.S. military said. Iraq's government said on Wednesday that 17 insurgents were killed in the battle.</p> <p>The U.S. military confirmed on Wednesday it had detained two Iraqi women near Baghdad and said it was investigating accusations that they were being held as hostages to pressure fugitive male relatives to hand themselves in.</p> <p>The detention of women -- like the abuse of Iraqi prisoners by U.S. troops -- has fueled widespread anger in Iraq.</p> <p>(Additional reporting by Michael Georgy in Baghdad)</p>
<p>7. Explosão de bomba no Cairo deixa pelo menos 4 mortos Thu April 7, 2005 4:48 PM GMT-03:00</p> <p>Por Jonathan Wright</p> <p>[Um homem atirou uma bomba no centro histórico do Cairo, na quinta-feira, e matou pelo menos quatro pessoas, disseram fontes da polícia egípcia e autoridades do</p>	<p>7. Bomb in Cairo Tourist Bazaar Kills Two Thu Apr 7, 2005 06:59 PM ET</p> <p>By Jonathan Wright</p> <p>[A probable suicide bomb attack on Thursday in a Cairo bazaar popular with tourists killed a French woman and the</p>

<p>governo. Pr2A Pr8A]</p> <p>[Ahmed Adel, do Ministério da Saúde egípcio, disse que a explosão na área popular entre turistas deixou outros 18 feridos. Pr3 Pr2A] [Entre os mortos estão um norte-americano e uma francesa, segundo o Ministério do Interior. Pr11 Pr10]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Os feridos -- quatro franceses, três americanos, um italiano, um turco e nove egípcios -- foram levados ao hospital, onde a mulher francesa morreu, disse o ministério em comunicado.</p> <p>Em Washington, autoridades do país confirmaram que três americanos ficaram feridos, mas não conseguiram confirmar que um outro morreu.</p> <p>"Houve uma grande explosão e todos começaram a correr", disse Rabab Rifaat, uma testemunha.</p> <p>A polícia havia dito antes que um homem em uma moto jogou a bomba, mas o diretor de segurança da Grande Cairo, Nabil el-Azabi, afirmou que foi um pedestre. Ele explicou que uma moto estava estacionada no local, mas não está ligada à explosão.</p> <p>A bomba explodiu em uma rua do Cairo cheia de lojas para turistas. A polícia cercou o local, que estava cheio de vidro estilhaçado e as lojas foram fechadas.</p> <p>Não há indicação imediata de qual foi o motivo do ataque.</p> <p>Esse foi o mais recente de uma série de ataques a turistas no Egito, que é visitado por centenas de estrangeiros a cada ano.</p> <p>(Reportagem adicional de Tom Perry)</p> <p>[S11]</p>	<p>bomber, Egypt's cabinet spokesman said.]</p> <p>[Magdi Radi said 16 others were wounded in the attack, which early investigations showed was probably carried out by an Egyptian man whose remains had yet to be identified.]</p> <p>"It resulted from the explosion of a charge prepared in a basic way containing gunpowder and nails," Radi said. "It is probable that the one who has yet to be identified was the source of the explosion," he said.</p> <p>The bomb went off in the el-Hussein area of medieval Cairo at about 5:45 p.m. (1545 GMT). Police sealed off the road which was covered with shattered glass and shops were closed.</p> <p>"There was a big explosion and everybody started running away," witness Rabab Rifaat said.</p> <p>Radi said the wounded were nine Egyptians, four Americans and three French. Investigations were ongoing.</p> <p>The U.S. Embassy in Cairo issued a statement warning U.S. citizens to stay away from the area of the attack.</p> <p>It said there was no independent information to suggest it was part of a wider campaign, but cautioned Americans to "avoid areas of Cairo where large numbers of tourists congregate."</p> <p>There was no immediate indication of the motive for the attack, the latest in a series against tourists in Egypt, a close ally of the United States.</p> <p>TARGETING FOREIGNERS</p> <p>A political analyst said a recent string of attacks in Egypt appeared to be against foreigners rather than the tourism industry, which Islamist militant targeted in Egypt</p>
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	<p>in the 1990s.</p> <p>What happened today was against foreigners and not against tourism. It's very close to what happened in Saudi Arabia, in Kuwait and in Qatar," said Dia Rashwan, referring to attacks in recent months attributed to Islamist militants in Arab Gulf states.</p> <p>"The central event is the Iraqi occupation ... the side effects are what happened now in Cairo," he said.</p> <p>Million of tourists who visit Egypt every year to see Pharaonic sites and holiday at Red Sea resorts provide the country with a main source of hard currency. Officials often point out that Egypt is safer than many of its neighbors.</p> <p>An Egyptian man stabbed and wounded two Hungarian tourists in central Cairo last month in what police said was revenge for Western policies toward Iraqis and Palestinians.</p> <p>Bombings in and around the Egyptian Red Sea resort of Taba killed 34 people last October.</p> <p>An attack in 1997 at a Pharaonic temple near the southern town of Luxor killed 58 tourists and badly hit the industry for a long time. Tourists returned slowly and last year witnessed a record number of visitors to the country.</p> <p>Senior Health Ministry official Ahmed Adel had said earlier the explosion had killed four, including the French woman and a U.S. citizen, and wounded 18 others.</p> <p>(Additional reporting by Amil Khan, Tom Perry and Amena Bakr)</p>
<p>8. Bush diz a Sharon que plano de assentamentos deve ser cumprido Mon April 11, 2005 2:29 PM GMT-03:00</p>	<p>8. Bush Cautions Sharon Against Settlement Growth Mon Apr 11, 2005 03:01 PM ET Mon April 11, 2005 2:29 PM GMT-03:00</p>

Por Adam Entous

[O presidente dos Estados Unidos, George W. Bush, recebeu o premiê israelense Ariel Sharon em seu rancho no Texas na segunda-feira, onde reafirmou seu apoio à retirada dos colonos judeus de Gaza. Pr2A Pr11]

[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

No mesmo encontro, o líder norte-americano voltou a falar sobre sua preocupação com o crescimento de assentamentos israelenses na Cisjordânia e instou Sharon a cumprir o estabelecido no "mapa do caminho".

"Eu falei ao premiê sobre minha preocupação de que Israel não assuma nenhuma atividade que viole as obrigações do mapa do caminho ou que prejudique o status final das negociações", disse Bush em uma coletiva de imprensa conjunta com Sharon.

"Portanto, Israel deveria retirar os postos não autorizados e cumprir suas obrigações estabelecidas no mapa do caminho com relação aos assentamentos na Cisjordânia", disse.

Em resposta, Sharon disse que Israel iria cumprir os compromissos do plano referentes aos assentamentos, mas ressaltou que as negociações de paz só serão possíveis se os palestinos se concentrarem no combate ao terrorismo.

A intenção declarada de Bush de discutir o projeto, que pretende expandir o maior assentamento judaico na Cisjordânia, pode adicionar uma rara nota de discórdia às conversas entre os dois aliados.

Tanto autoridades norte-americanas quanto israelenses, porém, minimizaram a possibilidade de Bush azedar o tom de sua hospitalidade em Crawford, numa visita

By Adam Entous

[President Bush cautioned Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon on Monday against West Bank settlement growth but Sharon gave no commitments and pressured Palestinians to act on terrorism.]

Sharon pledged his commitment to a U.S.-backed peace "road map" but sent conflicting signals about abiding by its call for a halt to Israeli "settlement activity."

Looking ahead to prospects for peace after the July pullout, Sharon also said at a news conference with Bush that negotiations on a Palestinian state could begin only after President Mahmoud Abbas mounted a "real war" against militants.

As Bush and Sharon were meeting, Palestinian militants renewed mortar barrages against Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip after a weekend of violence triggered by Israel's killing of three unarmed Palestinian youths in disputed circumstances.

"I told the prime minister of my concern that Israel not undertake any activity that contravenes road map obligations or prejudices final status negotiations," Bush said.

"Therefore, Israel should remove unauthorized outposts and meet its road map obligations regarding settlements in the West Bank," the U.S. president said.

"That's no expansion of settlements," Bush added.

It appeared, however, that the two leaders failed to reach a consensus on the issue that is at the heart of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

"I look forward to continuing to work and dialogue with Israel on this subject," Bush

que ocorre ao final de um ano de manobras políticas para garantir a sobrevivência da retirada de Gaza.

O prazo para a retirada de Gaza está marcado para julho. Sharon conseguiu marcar a execução do plano, que prevê a desocupação dos 21 assentamentos de Gaza e de quatro dos 120 da Cisjordânia, com a ajuda de Bush, que garantiu que Israel não teria de abrir mão de determinados blocos de assentamentos na Cisjordânia em acordos de paz futuros.

Mas Sharon foi um passo além para tentar obter a aprovação interna, prometendo construir 3.200 casas para israelenses no estreito corredor entre o assentamento de Maale Adumim, na Cisjordânia, e Jerusalém.

Numa entrevista à NBC na segunda-feira, Sharon falou de um clima de "guerra civil" em Israel, e da preocupação com sua violência pessoal e com a resistência violenta dos judeus radicais.

Os palestinos temem que o projeto de Maale Adumim separe a Cisjordânia da parte oriental árabe de Jerusalém, que querem como capital de seu futuro Estado -- demanda rejeitada por Israel. Israel capturou Gaza, a Cisjordânia e Jerusalém Oriental na Guerra dos Seis Dias, em 1967.

Enquanto Sharon se preparava para o encontro com Bush, uma aeronave não tripulada enviada pela guerrilha Hizbollah foi vista atravessando a fronteira Israel-Líbano. Fontes israelenses disseram que o aparelho sobrevoou o território de Israel por vários minutos e depois voltou ao Líbano.

Na Cisjordânia, o premiê palestino Ahmed Qurie disse esperar que Bush criticasse duramente os assentamentos. "Esperamos que o presidente Bush diga ao senhor Sharon que há violações que ele precisa

said.

Referring to large Jewish settlements in the West Bank, Sharon said: "It is the Israeli position that the major Israeli population centers will remain in Israel's hands under any future final status agreement," adding pointedly, "with all related consequences."

Bush applauded Sharon's "courageous initiative to disengage from Gaza and part of the West Bank" and urged the Palestinian leadership to accept the prime minister's offer to coordinate the withdrawal.

<p>conter, sendo as principais as atividades de assentamento, o roubo de Jerusalém e a tentativa de anexar e isolá-la", disse ele a repórteres.</p> <p>(Reportagem adicional de Jeffrey Heller em Waco, Matt Spetalnick em Jerusalém e Wafa Amr em Ramallah)</p>	
<p>9. Empreiteiro americano é sequestrado no Iraque—EUA Mon April 11, 2005 4:09 PM GMT-03:00</p> <p>[Um empreiteiro norte-americano foi sequestrado nos arredores de Bagdá, disse um porta-voz da embaixada dos Estados Unidos. G1 S1 Pr11]</p> <p>[O porta-voz Bob Callaghan informou que o empreiteiro trabalhava em um projeto de reconstrução e foi sequestrado na região da grande Bagdá. Segundo a emissora CNN, os parentes do empreiteiro, que não foi identificado, já foram informados S12 Pr7A.]</p> <p>(Reportagem de Lori Santos)</p> <p>[S11]</p>	<p>9. American Contractor Kidnapped in Iraq Mon Apr 11, 2005 04:16 PM ET By Michael Georgy</p> <p>[An American contractor was kidnapped near Baghdad on Monday, a U.S. embassy spokesman said, the latest foreigner abducted in the lawless Iraqi capital.]</p> <p>"No group has claimed responsibility. We have contacted the Iraqi authorities to try and find him," he said.</p> <p>The kidnapping, one day after an official at the Pakistani embassy was abducted by an insurgent group, is likely to raise new concerns about security.</p> <p>Violence had eased after Jan. 30 elections and Iraqi politicians have been promising to stabilize the country.</p> <p>Two Americans -- businessman Nick Berg and contractor Eugene Armstrong -- were abducted and beheaded last year by a group led by Jordanian militant Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, al Qaeda's leader in Iraq.</p> <p>Putting a stop to kidnappings is one of the major security challenges facing Iraq's post-election government.</p> <p>More than 150 foreigners have been kidnapped in Iraq over the past year. Some have been released -- often following a payment of ransom -- but about a third have been killed, some by beheading.</p> <p>Thousands of Iraqis have also been</p>

abducted.

Three journalists from staunch U.S. ally Romania and their translator, who has triple American, Romanian and Iraqi nationality, were kidnapped in Baghdad last month.

French journalist Florence Aubenas and her driver were taken hostage after leaving their Baghdad hotel in January.

Little is known about their fate since then, but Iraqi insurgents released video footage of Aubenas in March. Looking distraught and fragile, she made a desperate appeal for help.

Video footage of the Romanian captives has also surfaced.

An Egyptian diplomat was seized by insurgents on his way home from prayers last year but was freed a few days later.

RELENTLESS VIOLENCE, POLITICAL BICKERING

The new government is slowly taking shape -- Shi'ite leader Ibrahim Jaafari was named as the new prime minister last week, with Kurdish former guerrilla Jalal Talabani named president. The cabinet line-up has yet to be formalized.

Political wrangling has delayed the formation of a government, raising fears that insurgents will perceive Iraq's new leaders as weak and indecisive and step up suicide bombings, shootings and kidnappings.

Violence has eased since the polls but there are no signs that it will end soon.

Two suicide car bombs exploded at the entrance to a U.S. military camp on Monday in the western Iraqi town of Qaim, close to the border with Syria,

	<p>witnesses said.</p> <p>The first car rammed into a checkpoint outside the camp and detonated before breaching the gate, witnesses said.</p> <p>U.S. and Iraqi troops rushed to help the wounded when a second car bomber raced up and blew up his vehicle, they said.</p> <p>The witnesses, speaking to Reuters staff in Ramadi, about 300 km (180 miles) east of Qaim, said three U.S. helicopters arrived at the scene to evacuate casualties.</p> <p>U.S. forces in the area were not immediately available to comment.</p> <p>An official at the hospital in Qaim said two civilians were killed and three wounded.</p> <p>Many Iraqis want U.S. forces to leave Iraq but they fear Iraqi security forces are not capable of ending the bloodshed.</p> <p>The Pentagon is limiting deployments of U.S. troops to Iraq and other combat zones to 12 months, with a new memo requiring Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld to approve any major extensions.</p> <p>The memo, signed on March 30 by David Chu, the Pentagon's undersecretary for personnel, clarifies the U.S. military's "boots on the ground" rules, Air Force Lt. Col. Ellen Krenke, a Pentagon spokeswoman, said on Monday in Washington.</p> <p>Thousand of U.S. soldiers were required to serve beyond the 12-month limit to provide additional security in the run-up to elections.</p>
<p>10. Avião de espionagem do Hizbollah sobrevoa norte de Israel Mon April 11, 2005 12:43 PM GMT-03:00</p> <p>[Um avião de espionagem sem tripulação</p>	<p>10. Hizbollah Flies Drone Over Northern Israel Mon Apr 11, 2005 4:47 PM ET By Hussein Saad</p>

do Hizbollah sobrevoou o norte de Israel nesta segunda-feira, disse uma fonte do Hizbollah no Líbano. S1 Pr2 Pr2A G7] [Fontes de segurança israelenses confirmaram a invasão do espaço aéreo de Israel. S1 G7 Pr2 S12]

[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

"Um avião de vigilância Mersad 1 da Resistência Islâmica sobrevoou vários assentamentos israelenses hoje e voltou em segurança à base", disse uma fonte do Hizbollah. A emissora de televisão do grupo também noticiou o vôo.

Testemunhas disseram que pouco depois de o Hizbollah ter anunciado o vôo, aviões israelenses quebraram a barreira do som sobre a cidade de Tiro e um campo de refugiados palestino próximo.

Fontes de segurança israelenses disseram que a pequena aeronave voou durante vários minutos o território israelense.

O Hizbollah disse em novembro que um pequeno avião teleguiado de reconhecimento sobrevoou Israel pela primeira vez em resposta às repetidas violações israelenses do espaço aéreo libanês. Ele disse que o avião retornou em segurança à base, mas testemunhas afirmaram terem visto um avião cair no mar.

(Por Hussein Saad)

[Lebanon's Hizbollah guerrillas flew an unmanned surveillance drone over northern Israel on Monday, the group and the Israeli army said.]

"In response to repeated and continuous enemy violations of Lebanese airspace, the surveillance plane Mersad 1 carried out a reconnaissance mission in the skies of occupied northern Palestine, flying over several Zionist colonies," a Hizbollah statement said.

The flight at 5.15 p.m. (1015 EDT) flew as far south as Acre on the Israeli coast, the statement said.

Israeli security sources said the small aircraft flew for several minutes over Israeli territory and then returned to Lebanon before Israeli aircraft could intercept it.

"A short while ago, a UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) flown by the Hizbollah terrorist organization flew over western Galilee in Israeli territory," an Israeli military spokeswoman said in Jerusalem.

Witnesses said Israeli warplanes broke the sound barrier over the southern Lebanese port city of Tyre and a nearby Palestinian refugee camp just after Hizbollah announced the flight.

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which monitors the border between Israel and Lebanon, said it was checking the report. "There have been a few violations by drones and jets today," a UNIFIL spokesman said.

TENSIONS

A senior Israeli airforce official voiced concern that Hizbollah had sent the aircraft to escalate tensions along Israel's border with Lebanon while Syria was withdrawing its forces from Lebanon after

	<p>U.S.-led pressure.</p> <p>"It is an attempt to harass us and send a message that Hizbollah is still there," the official told Reuters.</p> <p>"Hizbollah is aiming for massive disruptions ... Hizbollah understands that Syria's move away (from Lebanon) is a chance to shore up its agenda to fight (Israel)," he said.</p> <p>The U.N. Security Council in September called on Hizbollah, backed by Syria and Iran, to disarm.</p> <p>Hizbollah said in November it had flown a small reconnaissance drone into Israel for the first time in response to repeated Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace.</p> <p>Hizbollah said the November flight had taken photos of Israeli towns and returned safely to base. But witnesses said they saw a drone crash into the sea.</p> <p>The United Nations said in January it was gravely concerned about a flare-up of violence between the Jewish state and Hizbollah, which wants to drive Israeli forces from the disputed Shebaa Farms border area.</p> <p>Syria, Lebanon and Hizbollah say the area is Lebanese. The United Nations says it is Syrian land.</p> <p>Hizbollah was one of the main forces behind Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon in 2000.</p> <p>(Additional reporting by Lin Noueihed in Beirut, Allyn Fisher-Ilan and Jonathan Saul in Jerusalem)</p>
<p>11. Premiê iraquiano escapa de tentativa de assassinato Wed April 20, 2005 5:39 PM GMT-03:00</p> <p>BAGDÁ (Reuters) – [O primeiro-ministro interino do Iraque, Iyad Allawi, escapou</p>	<p>11. Iraq Prime Minister Escapes Assassination Attempt Wed Apr 20, 2005 04:27 PM ET</p> <p>BAGHDAD (Reuters) – [Iraq's caretaker prime minister Iyad Allawi escaped an</p>

<p>de uma tentativa de assassinato nesta quarta-feira, quando sua escolta foi alvo de um ataque suicida perto da casa dele, informou um porta-voz do governo. G1 S1 Pr2]</p> <p>[No atentado, um policial morreu e outros quatro ficaram feridos. G1 G6] [Allawi não ficou feriu.G1 S1]</p> <p>[O premiê participou de uma reunião importante sobre a formação do novo governo do Iraque e depois seguiu para casa, perto da sede de seu partido, quando aconteceu o ataque, segundo o porta-voz Thaier al-Naqib. G1 S1 G8]</p> <p>[O atentado contra sua vida ocorreu horas depois de o presidente Jalal Talabani ter dito que o novo governo deve ser anunciado na quinta-feira, mais de 11 semanas depois das históricas eleições no país. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Allawi, que conta com o apoio dos Estados Unidos e já foi alvo de um atentado de agentes de Saddam Hussein quando estava exilado em Londres, é visto como um premiê rígido, que impôs regras emergenciais para tentar deter os insurgentes no país. G1 S1 G5]</p>	<p>assassination attempt on Wednesday night when a suicide bomber in a car attacked his convoy near his home, a government spokesman said.]</p> <p>[The attack killed one policeman and wounded four, the spokesman said.]</p> <p>[Allawi was in a meeting on forming Iraq's government and then headed to his house near his party headquarters when the suicide bomber struck, said the spokesman Thaier al-Naqib.] [Allawi was unhurt.]</p> <p>[The attempt on his life came hours after Iraqi President Jalal Talabani said a new government was likely to be announced on Thursday more than 11 weeks after Iraq's historic elections.]</p> <p>[The U.S.-backed Allawi, a former Baathist who escaped assassination by Saddam Hussein's agents when he lived in exile in London, was seen as a tough prime minister, imposing emergency laws in a bid to crush Iraq's insurgency.]</p>
<p>12. Irã afirma estar determinado a possuir tecnologia nuclear legal Tue May 3, 2005 2:53 PM GMT-03:00</p> <p>Por Louis Charbonneau</p> <p>[O Irã está determinado a desenvolver todos os tipos de tecnologia nuclear legal, inclusive processos que poderiam ser utilizados para fazer combustível para armas, disse na terça-feira o ministro das Relações Exteriores do país, Kamal Kharrazi. Pr2 Pr2A]</p> <p>["O Irã está determinado a buscar todas as áreas legais de tecnologia nuclear, exclusivamente para fins pacíficos", disse Kharrazi numa conferência sobre desarmamento nuclear patrocinada pela</p>	<p>12. Iran vows to pursue nuke plans, slams U.S., Israel Tue May 3, 2005 06:11 PM ET</p> <p>By Louis Charbonneau</p> <p>[Iran vowed on Tuesday to press ahead with nuclear activities that could be used to make weapons and accused the United States and Israel of threatening international peace with their own atomic arsenals.]</p> <p>["Iran is determined to pursue all legal areas of nuclear technology including (uranium) enrichment, exclusively for peaceful purposes," Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi told a conference to review the 1970 Nuclear Nonproliferation</p>

<p>ONU. G1 S1 S6 Pr2]</p> <p>[O Irã também criticou os Estados Unidos, que o acusam de querer usar o programa de energia para desenvolver armas atômicas, por não ter eliminado seu próprio arsenal nuclear, seguindo o Tratado de Não-Proliferação, de 1970. Pr2 Pr2A]</p> <p>["Medidas unilaterais de desarmamento devem ser buscadas vigorosamente", disse Kharrazi. Pr2 Pr3 Pr4 S12]</p> <p>[A crescente tensão em relação ao Irã e à Coreia do Norte ameaçam ofuscar a conferência de um mês sobre o Tratado de Não-Proliferação, o marco dos pactos de desarmamento. S12]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Na segunda-feira, os EUA pressionaram os 188 países da conferência a garantir que Teerã e Pyongyang não recebam benefícios da energia nuclear pacífica, por terem violado o tratado.</p> <p>"Por quase duas décadas, o Irã conduziu um programa de armas nucleares clandestino", disse Stephen Rademaker, secretário-assistente de Estado dos EUA.</p> <p>Numa declaração claramente endereçada aos três grandes da União Européia -- França, Grã-Bretanha e Alemanha --, Kharrazi disse que "ninguém deve ficar com a ilusão" de que abolir o programa de enriquecimento de urânio fornecerá o que chamou de uma garantia objetiva de que Teerã não vá tentar desenvolver a bomba.</p> <p>As garantias de que o programa iraniano é inteiramente pacífico viriam de inspeções e do monitoramento cuidadoso da Agência Internacional de Energia Atômica, ligada à ONU, afirmou.</p> <p>O trio europeu quer que o Irã abra mão definitivamente do enriquecimento de</p>	<p>Treaty.]</p> <p>[He said it was wrong to limit "access to peaceful nuclear technology to an exclusive club of technologically advanced states under the pretext of nonproliferation."]</p> <p>[Iran also attacked the United States, which accuses Tehran of using its nuclear program as a front for developing arms, for not scrapping its own arsenal as required by the NPT.]</p> <p>"Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures should be pursued vigorously," Kharrazi said. It was also "abhorrent that ... the dangerous doctrine of the use of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states and threats was officially proclaimed by the United States and NATO."</p> <p>Without naming it, nuclear power China's chief delegate, Zhang Yan, also criticized the United States for adding "destabilizing factors" to the global security situation.</p> <p>He said those included "sticking to the Cold War mentality, pursuing unilateralism, advocating pre-emptive strategy, listing other countries as targets of nuclear strike and lowering the threshold of using nuclear weapons, research and developing new types of nuclear weapons for specific purposes."</p> <p>Rising tensions about Iran as well as North Korea, which has said it has nuclear arms, dominated the opening of a monthlong U.N.-sponsored conference on the NPT, the cornerstone of atomic disarmament pacts.</p> <p>The United States on Monday pressed the 188 attending nations to ensure Tehran and Pyongyang were denied peaceful nuclear energy benefits because they had violated the treaty.</p>
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urânio em troca de incentivos políticos e econômicos. Depois de quatro meses de negociações, o Irã não aceitou a oferta.

Em novembro, Teerã havia concordado em paralisar temporariamente todas as atividades ligadas a combustível nuclear enquanto o assunto estava na mesa de negociação. Mas o porta-voz de Kharrazi disse em Teerã na terça-feira que o Irã vai retomar algumas atividades de enriquecimento.

Os europeus já advertiram o Irã de que vão adotar a posição dos EUA e submeter o caso ao Conselho de Segurança da ONU, para possíveis sanções, se as atividades forem retomadas.

Mohamed ElBaradei, chefe da AIEA, pediu ao Irã na segunda-feira que não "tome uma decisão unilateral para dar início a atividades que estão suspensas".

[S11]

IRAN AND EGYPT CRITICIZE ISRAEL

Kharrazi also had a few words to say about Iran's other enemy, Israel, whose assumed nuclear arsenal he said "has endangered regional and global peace and security."

"Israel has continuously rejected the calls by the international community ... to accede to the NPT," he said.

Egypt's ambassador, Ahmed Fathalla, told the conference there could be no credible assessment of the pact's impact in the Middle East "without real progress toward the accession of Israel as a nonnuclear weapon state to the NPT."

Israel, which neither admits nor denies having the bomb, is estimated to have about 200 warheads.

In a comment clearly aimed at the European Union's three biggest powers -- France, Britain and Germany -- Kharrazi said "no one should be under the illusion" that abolishing its nuclear fuel enrichment program would provide what he called an objective guarantee Tehran would not pursue the bomb.

Instead, intrusive inspections and careful monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the U.N. nuclear watchdog, could provide the international community with assurances Iran's program is entirely peaceful, he said.

The EU trio wants Iran to permanently abandon enrichment, a process of purifying uranium for use in power plants or weapons, in exchange for economic and political incentives. Four months of talks have not persuaded Iran to yield.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said Iran did not need an enrichment program and

	<p>called on Tehran to eliminate the program.</p> <p>Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Kislyak said Moscow, which has agreed to supply Iran with enriched uranium fuel for its Bushehr nuclear power plant, also sees no reason for Iran or any other country to develop new enrichment facilities.</p> <p>In a November deal with the EU trio, Iran agreed to freeze all atomic fuel activities while both sides tried to negotiate a long-term solution on Iran's atomic ambitions.</p> <p>(Additional reporting by Sue Pleming in Washington)</p>
<p>13. Atentado suicida mata 60 em região curda do Iraque Wed May 4, 2005 8:14 PM GMT-03:00</p> <p>Por Shamal Aqrabi e Seb Walker</p> <p>[Um agressor suicida detonou uma bomba no escritório de um partido curdo do norte do Iraque, na quarta-feira, matando, segundo as Forças Armadas dos EUA, cerca de 60 pessoas, uma semana depois de um novo governo iraquiano ter sido formado prometendo acabar com a instabilidade no país. G1 S1 S6 Pr2]</p> <p>[Em Bagdá, insurgentes continuaram com a campanha de detonar carros-bomba iniciada depois da formação do novo gabinete de governo, realizando um ataque no qual foram mortos nove membros da Guarda Nacional e que deixou 20 pessoas feridas, afirmou a polícia. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Agentes de segurança e testemunhas contaram que um grande número de pessoas estava reunida do lado de fora do escritório do Partido Democrático do Curdistão (KDP, na sigla em inglês), em Arbil, quando o homem-bomba atacou. G1 S1 G4 Pr2] [Os militares norte-americanos disseram que 150 pessoas ficaram feridas. G1 S1] [O local servia também como um centro de recrutamento de policiais. S12]</p>	<p>13. Suicide bomber kills 60 in Iraqi Kurd city Wed May 4, 2005 05:08 PM ET</p> <p>By Shamal Aqrabi and Seb Walker</p> <p>[A suicide bomber struck the offices of a Kurdish party in northern Iraq on Wednesday and the U.S. military said the blast killed about 60 people only a week after a new government promising stability was formed.]</p> <p>[In Baghdad, insurgents kept up a relentless campaign of car bombings that have rattled the country since a cabinet was named, mounting an attack that killed nine National Guardsmen and wounded 20 people, police said.]</p> <p>[Security guards and witnesses said a crowd had gathered outside the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) office in Arbil, which served as a police recruiting center, when the bomber struck.] [The American military said 150 people were also injured.]</p> <p>[It was the deadliest single attack since February 28, when a suicide car bomber killed 125 people in a town south of Baghdad.]</p> <p>["I was waiting in the queue to register my</p>

[Esse foi o ataque mais violento já realizado no país desde 28 de fevereiro, quando um carro-bomba com um motorista suicida matou 125 pessoas em uma cidade localizada ao sul de Bagdá. G1 S1]

["Estava esperando na fila para me registrar como candidato a integrante das forças policiais. G1 S1] [Tudo que consigo lembrar é que uma grande explosão aconteceu atrás de mim e me levantou no ar", afirmou Abdul-Razaq Sarmab, 17, no leito hospitalar em que recebia tratamento. G1 S1 S6 Pr2]

["O lugar ficou parecendo um matadouro. G1 S1 G7] [Havia partes de corpos em todos os lugares -- cabeças, mãos, olhos. G1 S1 G7] [Foi terrível. G1] [Os que estão fazendo isso são animais porque isso é contrário ao Islã." G1]

[Jamal Abdel Hamid, ministro da Saúde para o governo da região curda do Iraque, disse antes da divulgação do comunicado norte-americano que 46 pessoas tinham sido mortas e 70 tinham ficado feridas na explosão. G1 S1 Pr2]

[O grupo militante Exército de Ansar Al Sunna afirmou ser o responsável pelo atentado, segundo uma declaração divulgada em um site da Internet. G1 S1 G6] [O Departamento de Estado dos EUA acusa esse grupo de possuir ligações com a Al Qaeda. G1 S1]

[O ataque aconteceu um dia depois de um novo gabinete de governo ter tomado posse no país e três meses após as eleições gerais realizadas em janeiro. S12]

[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

Os políticos iraquianos, que discutiram por meses antes de chegar a um acordo sobre a composição do governo, acusam os

name in the police force.] [All I can remember is a huge explosion from behind which lifted me off my feet," said Abdul-Razaq Sarmab, 17, from his hospital bed, suffering from shrapnel wounds.]

["The scene was like a slaughterhouse with body parts everywhere, heads, hands, eyes.] [It was terrible.]]Those who are doing this are animals because it is all against Islam."]

The U.S. military statement putting the death toll at 60 said: "The blatant attack took place as citizens were lined up outside a police station applying for jobs."

[Earlier, Jamal Abdel Hamid, health minister of the Kurdish regional government, said 46 people were killed and 70 were wounded.]

[Iraqi militant group Army of Ansar al-Sunna said it was behind the bombing, according to an Internet statement posted on its Web site.] [The State Department has described the group as having links to al Qaeda.]

Addressing leading Kurdish politician Massoud Barzani, the group vowed more attacks on Kurds. "This attack which shook your throne is in response to our brothers who are being tortured in your prisons and to the infidel peshmerga (Kurdish militia) which surrendered themselves to the Crusaders," it said.

The militant group said a suicide car bomber carried out the attack. But that could not be confirmed and Kurdish security guards said the suicide bomber strapped with explosives attacked on foot.

SECTARIAN DIVISIONS

The bloodshed came a day after a new cabinet was sworn in and three months after historic elections that Iraqis hoped would help end the violence plaguing their

insurgentes de tentar detonar uma guerra civil. Os atentados, dizem, teriam por objetivo provocar conflitos entre os diferentes grupos religiosos e étnicos do país.

O norte do Iraque, predominantemente curdo, vivia relativamente livre dos atentados suicidas e tiroteios que se espalham por todo o país. O KDP é um dos partidos da coalizão curda que ficou com a segunda colocação nas eleições de 30 de janeiro.

Os insurgentes têm intensificado os ataques desde o anúncio do primeiro governo iraquiano democraticamente na semana passada. Desde então, carros-bomba e outros tipos de atentado já mataram cerca de 200 pessoas.

"Um grande número de pacientes estão sofrendo com queimaduras e ferimentos causados por estilhaços. Pedestres que passavam no local também foram feridos. Estamos cuidando de uma criança de 10 anos de idade", disse um médico no hospital Al Jumhuri, um dos três centros médicos que eram inundados por vítimas do ataque.

[S11]

country.

Iraqi politicians, who squabbled for months before forming an incomplete cabinet, accuse insurgents of trying to spark a civil war with bombings designed to deepen sectarian tensions.

Iraq's Kurdish north has been relatively free of the suicide bombings and shootings gripping other parts of the country.

The KDP is one of two main parties in a Kurdish coalition that came second in the Jan. 30 polls, which sidelined Sunni Muslims dominant under Saddam Hussein and handed power to the Shi'ites and Kurds after decades of oppression.

Insurgents have stepped up attacks since Iraq's first democratically elected government was announced last week, with car bombs and other attacks killing about 200 people.

"A large number of the patients are suffering from burns and shrapnel wounds. Passers by were also wounded. We are treating a 10-year-old child," said a doctor at Al Jumhuri hospital, one of three medical centers overwhelmed with casualties.

Police and firemen inspected the damage at the KDP office as blood mixed with sewage water flowed along the street.

The blast left Salim Rahman, 30, deaf in one ear.

"I didn't see the bomber but it was a huge explosion which burned all my clothes. Everybody around me was killed, it was a horrible scene of carnage and dismembered bodies," he said.

Arbil, home to the Kurdish regional government, also suffered heavy losses last year when twin suicide bombings hit the offices of the two main Kurdish

	<p>parties, killing 117 people.</p> <p>Ansar al-Sunna claimed responsibility for that attack too.</p> <p>"This is a terrorist act aimed at disturbing security in Arbil," said Nawzaat Haadi, governor of Arbil.</p> <p>Iraqi leaders fear such large-scale attacks will lure Kurds and Shi'ites into violent revenge against mainly Sunni Arab insurgents and spark major sectarian and ethnic conflict.</p> <p>They often blame the al Qaeda leader in Iraq, elusive Jordanian militant Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, for trying to trigger civil war with a series of suicide bombings.</p> <p>Shi'ite and Kurdish politicians hope to ease the violence by drawing Sunni Arabs into the political process.</p> <p>Sunnis have been given six ministries and one deputy prime minister post in a bid to unify the country's leadership, even though they have only 17 seats in the 275-member parliament. But Shi'ites and Kurds dominate most of the top posts.</p> <p>Prime Minister Ibrahim al-Jaafari, an Islamist Shi'ite, has yet to fill five portfolios, including the key defense and oil ministries, underscoring the indecision that has emboldened guerrillas.</p>
<p>14. Justiça militar dos EUA invalida julgamento sobre Abu Ghraib Wed May 4, 2005 6:10 PM GMT-03:00</p> <p>Por Adam Tanner</p> <p>[A Justiça militar dos EUA invalidou na quarta-feira o julgamento da soldado Lynndie England, uma figura central do escândalo dos abusos cometidos contra prisioneiros no Iraque, depois de terem surgido provas que minaram o acordo selado por ela com a promotoria pelo qual</p>	<p>14. US judge declares mistrial in Abu Ghraib abuse case Wed May 4, 2005 03:14 PM ET</p> <p>By Adam Tanner</p> <p>[A military judge on Wednesday declared a mistrial in the case of Lynndie England, a key figure in the Iraq prisoner abuse scandal, after evidence at her trial undermined her deal with prosecutors to plead guilty.]</p>

<p>a ré se declarou culpada. G1 S1 Pr2]</p> <p>["Esse julgamento vai ser interrompido hoje e continuará em algum momento, no futuro", disse o juiz do caso, coronel James Pohl, na corte militar. G1 S1 Pr2]</p> <p>["Nenhuma declaração de culpa pode ser feita neste momento." S1]</p> <p>[Pohl interrompeu os procedimentos várias vezes para advertir que os testemunhos de England, 22, e de outras testemunhas que depuseram em seu favor, buscando um alívio na tentativa de ela ser sentenciada a uma pena menor, estavam se aproximando de uma declaração de inocência. G1 S1]</p> <p>["Os dois lados indicaram para mim que não há como resolver essa inconsistência", afirmou o juiz depois de um recesso para discutir a questão, na tarde de quarta-feira. G1 S1 G8]</p> <p>[O caso será enviado de volta para as autoridades competentes das Forças Armadas, que devem reiniciá-lo. G1 S1 G7] [O processo todo pode levar meses até ser concluído. G1 G7 S1]</p> <p>[Fotos de England sorrindo ao lado de prisioneiros iraquianos nus, entre os quais um que estava preso por uma coleira, são as imagens mais conhecidas do escândalo de tortura ocorrido na prisão iraquiana de Abu Ghraib. G1 S1 S6 Pr2]</p> <p>[Outros sete guardas envolvidos no caso já se declararam culpados. G1 S1]</p> <p>[O juiz tomou a decisão de anular o julgamento de England depois de ouvir o depoimento de Charles Graner, então namorado da militar e o principal nome envolvido no caso. G1 S1 S7 Pr2]</p> <p>[Segundo Pohl, as declarações dele minavam a admissão de culpa apresentada por England. S1 G7]</p>	<p>["This trial is going to stop today and pick up at some time in the future," the judge, Col. James Pohl, told the military court.]</p> <p>["There can be no findings of guilty that can be declared at this point."]</p> <p>[Pohl had repeatedly interrupted proceedings to warn that testimony by England, 22, and other witnesses speaking on her behalf, which was meant as mitigation to secure a shorter prison term, was verging on a statement of her innocence.]</p> <p>["Both sides have indicated to me there is no way to resolve this inconsistency," Pohl told the court after a recess to discuss the issue on Wednesday afternoon.]</p> <p>[The case will be sent back to the military's convening authority which will restart the process, which could take months.]</p> <p>[Pictures of England smiling as she stood with naked and humiliated Iraqis, including one in which she held a detainee on a leash, are the most prominent images of the abuse scandal at Abu Ghraib prison outside Baghdad which dates from 2003.]</p> <p>[Seven other guards involved have already pleaded guilty.]</p> <p>[The judge acted after hearing evidence from convicted abuser Charles Graner which he said undermined her acceptance of guilt.]</p> <p>["There is evidence being presented that you are not guilty," Pohl told Pfc. England.]</p> <p>[Graner, England's former lover, said one of the central acts of the case -- in which England appeared holding a naked prisoner on a leash -- was a legitimate prison procedure.]</p> <p>["If you don't believe you are guilty, if you</p>
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["Há indícios surgidos hoje de que você não é culpada", disse o juiz a England. G1 S1]

[Graner afirmou que uma das fotos -- aquela em que England aparece segurando um prisioneiro por uma coleira -- apresentava apenas um procedimento legal realizado na prisão. G1 S1 S7]

["Se você não acredita que é culpada, se você honestamente acredita que estava cumprindo as ordens de Graner, então você não pode se declarar culpada", disse Pohl. G1 S1]

[Segundo Graner, que comentou o caso pela primeira vez, o prisioneiro que aparece na foto havia por diversas vezes ameaçado e atacado os norte-americanos. S11]

[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

"Coloquei o que chamo de uma corda especial no ombro dele e, naquele momento, ela escorregou para o pescoço dele. Pedi que ela (England) segurasse a corda para mim e tirei três fotos rapidamente," contou.

[Em entrevista a uma emissora de televisão no ano passado, England disse que estava somente cumprindo ordens e adotou postura parecida no tribunal quando o juiz lhe perguntou pela primeira vez sobre sua declaração de culpa. G1 S1 Pr2]

["Eu presumi que estava tudo bem porque ele (Graner) era um policial militar. G1 S1] [Ele tinha o conhecimento como oficial de correções que era e como ele é mais velho que eu, eu pensei que ele sabia o que estava fazendo", disse England. G1 S1] [A patente de Graner era superior a de England no Iraque, mas ele foi rebaixado a soldado raso como parte de sua sentença. G1 S1]

honestly believe you were doing what Graner told you to do, then you can't plead guilty," the judge said.]

Under her deal, England had pleaded guilty to seven counts of abuse in return for a shorter sentence and the dropping of two charges.

[In a televised interview last year, England said she was just following orders, and took a similar line when the judge first asked her about her guilty plea on Monday.]

["I assumed it was OK because he (Graner) was an MP (military policeman).] [He had the background as a corrections officer and with him being older than me I thought he knew what he was doing," she said.] [Graner outranked England in Iraq, but his rank was reduced to private as part of his sentence.]

Graner, addressing the leash incident in court for the first time, said the prisoner involved had repeatedly threatened and assaulted Americans.

"I had wrapped what I call the tether around his shoulder and at that point it slid round his neck. I asked (England) to hold the tether and I took three quick pictures," he said.

Referring to his time as a prison officer in Pennsylvania, Graner said: "I tried to bring what we would have done at Pennsylvania." Explaining the photographs, he said: "Since we had a planned use of force, I documented it."

[As part of her plea deal, England had accepted a sentence, still undisclosed but substantially below the 11-year maximum allowed by the charges.] The military panel would have been able to reduce that

<p>[Pelo acordo firmado com a promotoria, a ré admitia ser culpada em sete acusações feitas contra ela em troca de uma pena mais leve e do arquivamento de outras duas acusações. G1 S1 Pr2] [Até o momento nenhum militar norte-americano de alta patente foi acusado por abusos contra prisioneiros apesar do surgimento de detalhes de práticas cruéis no Iraque, Afeganistão e na baía de Guantánamo, em Cuba. G1 S1 Pr2]</p> <p>[S11]</p>	<p>sentence but may not increase it.</p> <p>England's mother attended the hearing and brought England's seven-month-old baby by Graner to the courthouse. At one point, England turned to the courtroom sketch artist preparing to portray Graner on the witness stand and said: "Don't forget the horns and the goatee."</p> <p>Publication of the photographs in early 2004 hurt the credibility of the U.S. military at a time the United States was being criticized around the world for the Iraq invasion.</p> <p>[To date, high-ranking officials have not been charged in the abuse scandal even though details of harsh practices across Iraq, Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba have emerged.]</p>
<p>15. Número de mortos em ataque ao sul de Bagdá chega a 58 Fri May 6, 2005 12:47 PM GMT-03:00</p> <p>[O número de mortos após um ataque suicida em uma cidade ao sul de Bagdá subiu para pelo menos 58, informou uma autoridade hospitalar. S6 Pr8A Pr2 Pr11]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Um militante suicida explodiu seu carro-bomba perto de uma feira na cidade predominantemente xiita de Suwayra.</p> <p>O ataque em Suwayra, 165 km ao sul de Bagdá, acontece em um momento de escalada de violência após o anúncio de um novo governo no país, oito dias atrás.</p> <p>Desde que o gabinete foi divulgado, ataques mataram mais de 200 pessoas. Autoridades iraquianas disseram que esses ataques são parte de uma campanha dos insurgentes para provocar uma guerra civil.</p> <p>[S11]</p>	<p>15. Bombers kill 67 Iraqis, pressuring new cabinet Fri May 6, 2005 01:27 PM ET By Michael Georgy</p> <p>[Suicide bombers killed at least 67 Iraqis on Friday in escalating violence that has cast doubts over the new government's ability to defeat insurgents.]</p> <p>In the deadliest blast, a suicide car bomber struck a vegetable market in a southern Iraqi town, killing at least 58 people and wounding 44, police and hospital officials said.</p> <p>The attack hit the mostly Shi'ite town of Suwayra, reinforcing fears that guerrilla violence will fuel growing sectarian tensions and ignite a civil war.</p> <p>Guerrillas also exerted pressure on U.S. allies in Iraq. In a new video aired on Al Jazeera, kidnappers of an Australian man demanded Australia begin withdrawing troops from Iraq within 72 hours. The shaven-headed hostage was shown held at</p>

gunpoint.

In Saddam Hussein's hometown of Tikrit, a suicide car bomber blew up his vehicle beside a minibus carrying policemen, killing at least nine and wounding several, local police said.

Guerrilla bombings and other attacks have killed more than 250 people since the cabinet was announced eight days ago, putting pressure on politicians who have promised stability.

Millions of Iraqis braved suicide bombs to vote in the Jan. 30 elections, expecting a new era of democracy that would end two years of suicide bombings, kidnappings and rampant crime.

But insurgents have stepped up bombings of security forces since the government was announced, defying leaders who face the daunting task of tackling violence so that Iraq can start rebuilding its shattered economy and infrastructure.

Guerrilla attacks gained momentum as politicians bickered for three months before announcing an incomplete cabinet, and the latest wave of violence has challenged the government to make good on its promise to tackle insurgents.

A series of bomb blasts and ambushes in Baghdad killed at least 24 people on Thursday. The previous day, a suicide bomb in the northern town of Arbil killed as many as 60 people, and a car bomb in Baghdad killed nine Iraqi soldiers.

Iraqi officials often blame such attacks on the elusive al Qaeda leader in Iraq, Jordanian militant Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, whose group claimed the Tikrit bombing near a checkpoint set up by Iraqi security forces.

A lion from the martyrs' brigade attacked a group of the apostate police, who are

agents of America, in the city of Tikrit ... killing many, " said a statement from Al Qaeda Organization for Holy War in Iraq on an Islamist Web site. Its authenticity could not be verified.

In Baghdad, a resident alerted police after he saw bodies being buried. Police found the corpses of 14 men. Some of the victims, blindfolded and wearing civilian clothes and left in a garbage dump, had been shot in the head, police said on Friday.

HOSTAGES

As it tries to prevent insurgent attacks and ambushes, Iraq's new government must also try to tackle a series of kidnappings of foreigners, many of whom have been killed.

The Australian hostage, Douglas Wood, 63, was shown on Jazeera apparently pleading for his life as two masked insurgents pointed their guns at him. His head had been shaved.

Australia insists it does not negotiate with hostage takers. Last year, Canberra criticized the Philippines for withdrawing troops from Iraq to save the life of a Filipino truck driver held by Zarqawi's group.

Jazeera also said a group had kidnapped six Jordanians working in Iraq to press Jordanian companies not to work with U.S. forces. It aired a video tape showing six men holding up their passports as they sat beneath a sign carrying the name of the group, Al-Bara bin Malek Brigades.

As Iraq's new leaders try to contain the insurgency, they are struggling to resolve their own political disputes.

After the Jan. 30 elections, Sunni Arabs who dominated under Saddam were sidelined and the Shi'ites and Kurds

	<p>became the new powers in Iraq.</p> <p>Their leaders have promised to give Sunni Arabs a prominent role in politics, but sectarian tensions and haggling have dragged on since the partial cabinet was announced. Prime Minister Ibrahim al-Jaafari, an Islamist Shi'ite, has yet to name ministers for key portfolios such as defense and oil.</p> <p>New tensions also erupted on Friday between Iraqi security forces and supporters of radical Shi'ite cleric Moqtada al-Sadr.</p> <p>Followers of Sadr clashed with Iraqi soldiers after Friday prayers in Kufa, near the holy city of Najaf, and hours later gunmen killed two Sadr supporters in Baghdad, police said.</p> <p>Sadr, who has led two major uprisings against U.S. troops in Iraq, has been keeping a low profile since an American military offensive against his Medhi Army fighters in Najaf last August.</p> <p>If he decides to stir up his militiamen again, the new government could face trouble on a new front. (Additional reporting by Sami al-Jumail in Kerbala and Faris al-Mehdawi)</p>
<p>16. Colonos de Gaza protestam no Dia da Independência de Israel Thu May 12, 2005 4:08 PM GMT-03:00</p> <p>Por Ronen Zvulun</p> <p>[Milhares de israelenses ultranacionalistas invadiram os assentamentos judaicos da Faixa de Gaza na quinta-feira para marcar o Dia da Independência de Israel com um protesto contra a desocupação da Faixa de Gaza, prevista para agosto. G1 S1 G4]</p>	<p>16. Gaza settlers protest on Israel's Independence Day Thu May 12, 2005 06:00 PM ET</p> <p>By Ronen Zvulun</p> <p>[Thousands of right-wing Israelis poured into Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip on Thursday marking Israel's Independence Day with a protest against a planned pullout from Gaza in August.]</p> <p>[Their protests were followed by two blasts near Israeli positions in a disputed area near the Lebanese border that the army said were presumed rocket attacks.]</p>

[Os colonos de Gaza prometeram não deixar suas casas, na estreita faixa costeira arenosa ocupada por Israel desde a Guerra dos Seis Dias, em 1967, e, numa demonstração de desafio, inauguraram uma nova sinagoga no assentamento de Kfar Darom. G1 S1 G6 G7]

["Estamos seguindo com nossas vidas", disse o colono Haim Bloch. G1 S1]
["Acreditamos que ficaremos aqui para sempre, e esperamos que as pessoas que têm essas idéias estranhas e complicadas caiam em si e compreendam que Gush Katif é nosso lar para sempre." G1 S1]

[Vestidos de azul e branco, as cores da bandeira israelense, os colonos fizeram piqueniques nas áreas onde 8.500 judeus vivem, isolados do 1,3 milhão de palestinos que habitam a Faixa de Gaza. G1 S1 G6] [Alguns também estavam de laranja, a cor símbolo dos protestos contra o plano de desocupação do premiê Ariel Sharon. S6 Pr2 G1 S1]

[A polícia estimou que 35 mil pessoas tenham participado do protesto, embora os colonos tenham falado em 80 mil. G1 S1]
[Cerca de 1.500 colonos fizeram uma passeata na Cisjordânia, onde quatro dos 120 assentamentos serão desocupados. G1 S1]

[A manifestação de Gaza pareceu menor que uma semelhante realizada no mês passado, que reuniu 40 mil pessoas. G1 S1 S6 Pr2] [A maioria dos israelenses é favorável ao plano de Sharon, que pretende "desengajar" Israel do conflito com os palestinos. G1 S1 G4] [Os EUA encaram o plano como uma possibilidade de retomar o processo de paz no Oriente

[No casualties were reported.]

[In Gaza, protesting settlers and their allies vowed to stay in homes in the sandy coastal strip that Israel has occupied since the 1967 Middle East war.] [They defiantly inaugurated a new synagogue in the southern Kfar Darom settlement.]

["We are continuing our lives," settler Haim Bloch said.] ["We believe we will be here forever and we hope the people with these strange and difficult ideas will come to their senses and understand that Gush Katif is our home forever."]

[Settlers dressed in blue and white, the colors of the Israeli flag, held picnics in the areas where 8,500 Jews live isolated from 1.3 million Palestinians.] [Some chanted psalms, while others waved flags and danced to Israeli music.] [Many also wore orange, symbolic of the protest movement against Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's plan to remove all 21 Gaza settlements.]

[Police estimated the turnout for the Gaza protest at 35,000, although settlers said the number was higher at 80,000.] [Around 1,500 settlers also marched in the West Bank where four of 120 settlements are set to be dismantled.]

[The Gaza protest appeared smaller than a similar march last month when at least 40,000 demonstrated against Sharon's plan to quit Gaza as part of "disengagement" from conflict with the Palestinians.] [Most Israelis favor giving up the costly-to-defend enclaves.] [Washington sees it as a possible step toward reviving Middle East peace talks.]

SHARON HECKLED

In a sign of tension as the Gaza pullout draws closer, a handful of protesters heckled Sharon as he tried to speak at an international Bible quiz contest in

<p>Médio. G1 G3 S1]</p> <p>RESPOSTA AO LÍBANO</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Israel também estava analisando como ia responder aos ataques lançados do Líbano contra uma cidade israelenses próxima à fronteira, durante a noite. Um prédio foi danificado, mas não houve vítimas.</p> <p>Um porta-voz das guerrilhas libanesas Hizbollah não quis comentar o ataque.</p> <p>Militantes palestinos costumavam lançar ataques através da fronteira nos últimos anos. O último ataque aconteceu em novembro, e provocou ameaças israelenses de retaliação.</p> <p>O comandante do Exército de Israel, Moshe Yaalon, disse à Rádio do Exército: "O acontecimento da noite passada foi grave. Do nosso ponto de vista, o Líbano é responsável por isso."</p> <p>O website israelense Ynet disse que, segundo o ministro da Segurança, Gideon Ezra, nenhuma decisão seria tomada antes do feriado.</p> <p>(Reportagem adicional de Jonathan Saul em Jerusalém)</p> <p>[S11]</p>	<p>Jerusalem with shouts of "Jews don't expel other Jews."</p> <p>The chanting was followed by applause from sections of the audience. At least one protester who raised a banner to protest against the withdrawal was swiftly removed from the room.</p> <p>Once the champion of the settler movement, Sharon fought for over a year to get his Gaza pullout plan past his cabinet and parliament, splitting his right-wing Likud party in the process.</p> <p>Palestinians welcome any pullout from occupied land, but see Sharon's plan as a ruse to cement Israel's hold on much of the West Bank, which they want with Gaza for a future state.</p> <p>The explosions near Israeli positions in the disputed Shebaa Farms border area with Lebanon came as the protests waned.</p> <p>There were no reports of injuries, but the blasts notched up tensions at the Lebanese frontier a day after a rocket fired from south Lebanon landed in a northern Israeli town.</p> <p>Israel had been considering how to respond to Wednesday's rocket fire from Lebanon, which caused no casualties, when the fresh blasts struck. There was no immediate claim of responsibility.</p> <p>An army spokeswoman said Israel had dispatched helicopters to pinpoint the exact cause and location of the blasts, but soldiers could not conduct a thorough probe until morning.</p> <p>A spokeswoman for United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan said he was "gravely concerned" about Wednesday's rocket fire and had urged Lebanon to prevent attacks.</p> <p>Lebanese Hizbollah guerrillas whose</p>
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	<p>attacks helped end Israel's 22-year occupation of south Lebanon in 2000 had not commented on Wednesday's attack.</p> <p>Palestinian militants have launched rocket attacks from across the border in recent years. A previous attack in November prompted Israeli threats of retaliation.</p> <p>(Additional reporting by Jonathan Saul in Jerusalem)</p>
<p>17. Israel adia entrega de terceira cidade da Cisjordânia Sun March 27, 2005 1:29 PM GMT-03:00</p> <p>JERUSALÉM (Reuters) – [Israel vai adiar a entrega da terceira cidade da Cisjordânia para os palestinos, que era esperada para esta semana, disseram neste domingo fontes políticas. G1 S1 S6 Pr2]</p> <p>[O ministro da Defesa israelense, Shaul Mofaz, ordenou o Exército para cancelar a transferência do controle de segurança de Qalqilya, dizendo que os palestinos não cumpriram a promessa de confiscar armas de militantes nas duas cidades entregues até agora, disseram as fontes. G1 S1 G6]</p> <p>[Israel retirou forças de Jericó e Tulkarm nas últimas duas semanas, depois de prometer, no encontro de 8 de fevereiro, transferir a responsabilidade da segurança de cinco cidades da Cisjordânia. G5 S7 Pr3 Pr7A Pr8]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Disputas sobre segurança também adiaram as entregas anteriores. Comandantes militares dos dois lados concordaram com a retirada das tropas de Qalqilya, perto de Tulkarm e da fronteira da Cisjordânia com</p>	<p>17. Israel Delays Handover of Third West Bank Town Sun Mar 27, 2005 12:39 PM ET</p> <p>By Jonathan Saul</p> <p>JERUSALEM (Reuters) – [Israel will delay a promised handover of a third West Bank town to Palestinians expected this week, political sources said Sunday, in a setback for security cooperation agreed at a cease-fire summit last month.]</p> <p>[Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz ordered the Israeli army to put off a transfer of security control over Qalqilya, saying Palestinians had failed to fulfil a pledge to confiscate weapons from militants in two towns relinquished earlier, the sources said.]</p> <p>[Palestinian officials disputed Israel's position that wanted militants in Jericho and Tulkarm should be disarmed, saying agreements for the handover of these cities called only for gunmen to register weapons and not carry them around.]</p> <p>Senior commanders of both sides had agreed that Israel would pull back forces from Qalqilya, near Tulkarm on the West Bank's boundary with central Israel, this week. But a defense ministry source said the transfer had been postponed beyond this week.</p> <p>A senior Israeli official added: "The handover (of Qalqilya) will be suspended until such time as they (the Palestinian Authority) perform. If they will perform,</p>

<p>a região central de Israel, nesta semana.</p> <p>Mas Mofaz disse ao gabinete neste domingo que Israel vai adiar a medida porque os palestinos não confiscaram as armas de 52 militantes em Jericó e Tulkarm. Os militantes são procurados por suspeita de envolvimento em ataques contra israelenses.</p> <p>"Por isso não queremos dar Qalqilya. Estamos debatendo o tema com eles. Por enquanto não vamos fazer isso", disse Mofaz, segundo uma fonte política.</p> <p>Mofaz disse que o planejamento da entrega de Qalqilya vai continuar. "Demos uma ordem para planejar a transferência de Qalqilya, mas não para transferi-la", disse.</p> <p>Saeb Erekat, principal negociador palestino, disse à Reuters que Israel não informou o governo palestino sobre o atraso e pediu para Israel a cumprir seus compromissos.</p> <p>"O governo israelense não tem desculpa para adiar a entrega das cidades", disse Erekat.</p> <p>Autoridades palestinas questionam a posição de Israel de que os militantes procurados em Jericó e Tulkarm devem ser desarmados, dizendo que os acordos para a entrega destas cidades pedem apenas o registro das armas e para os militantes não andarem com elas.</p> <p>A transferência das cidades da Cisjordânia para o controle de segurança palestino é vista como um importante passo para a retomada das negociações de paz no Oriente Médio, congeladas por mais de quatro anos de conflito.</p> <p>[S11]</p>	<p>we will hand over."</p> <p>Israel had pulled back forces from Jericho and Tulkarm in the past two weeks after promising at the Feb. 8 summit to transfer security responsibility for five West Bank cities. The two earlier handovers were delayed by rows over their scope.</p> <p>The transfer process is seen an important step toward reviving Middle East peace talks frozen by fighting since 2000.</p> <p>Mofaz told the cabinet on Sunday that Israel would delay the move to pull back forces from Qalqilya because Palestinians had failed to seize guns from 52 militants wanted for suspected involvement in attacks on Israelis.</p> <p>"Because of that we are not willing to give them Qalqilya. We are discussing the issue with them. For now we are not going to do that yet," a political source quoted Mofaz as saying.</p> <p>He said that planning for the Qalqilya handover would continue. "We gave an order to plan the way Qalqilya will be transferred, but not to transfer it yet," he said.</p> <p>Saeb Erekat, the chief Palestinian negotiator, told Reuters that Israel had not informed the Palestinian Authority of a delay and urged Israel to carry out its commitments.</p> <p>"The Israeli government has no excuse to delay the handover of the cities," Erekat told Reuters.</p> <p>The senior Israeli official said the Palestinian Authority was required to disarm the gunmen.</p> <p>"Despite the fact there has been a decrease in the number of terror attacks, no real steps have been taken in this period to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure," he said. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas wants to co-opt militants into the</p>
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	<p>mainstream rather than try to crush them, citing a fear of civil strife. He won a commitment from militants this month to extend a tacit cease-fire until the end of the year.</p>
<p>18. Explosão retoma medo da violência durante Páscoa em Beirute Sun March 27, 2005 10:31 AM GMT-03:00</p> <p>Por Lin Noueihed</p> <p>BEIRUTE (Reuters) – [Uma explosão em um subúrbio cristão no leste de Beirute ofuscou as celebrações da Páscoa neste domingo e provocou temores da volta do passado violento do Líbano. G1 S1]</p> <p>[Forças de segurança libanesas retiraram destroços e metal retorcido deixados pela explosão de sábado, a terceira em oito dias no centro cristão do país, onde o ressentimento contra a Síria ainda é alto. G1 S1]</p> <p>[O patriarca Nasrallah Butrous Sfeir, líder espiritual dos cristãos maronitas do Líbano e crítico do domínio da Síria sobre o país, disse aos fiéis na missa de Páscoa que os libaneses devem escolher agora entre a liberdade e a violência. G1 S1 G4]</p> <p>["O feriado neste ano não é animador", disse. G1 S1] ["Os incidentes...colocam (as pessoas) em encruzilhadas: ou a independência, soberania e liberdade -- e é isso o que a maioria dos libaneses queira isso -- ou tumultos e dificuldades." G1 S1 Pr2A]</p>	<p>18. Bombing Overshadows Easter in Beirut Sun Mar 27, 2005 08:19 AM ET By Lin Noueihed</p> <p>BEIRUT (Reuters) – [A bombing in a Christian suburb of east Beirut overshadowed Easter celebrations Sunday and raised fresh fears of a slide back into Lebanon's violent past.]</p> <p>[Lebanese security forces picked through rubble and twisted metal left by Saturday's blast, the third in eight days in the Christian heartland, where resentment against Syria runs high.]</p> <p>[Patriarch Nasrallah Butrous Sfeir, spiritual leader of Lebanon's Maronite Christians and a long-time critic of Syria's grip on Lebanon, told worshippers at Easter mass the Lebanese must now choose between freedom and violence.]</p> <p>["The holiday this year does not give the faithful worldly cheer," he said.] ["The incidents ... put (people) at a crossroads: either independence, sovereignty and freedom - - and that is what most Lebanese want - - or turmoil and difficulties."]</p> <p>Lebanon's pro-Syrian President Emile Lahoud urged unity.</p> <p>"We must be united. This is what will save the nation," he told LBC Television, after meeting Sfeir.</p> <p>[The blast wounded eight people, security sources said, most of them migrant workers from South Asia.]</p> <p>[They said 25 kg (55 pounds) of high explosives had been planted between a</p>

<p>[A explosão feriu oito pessoas, disseram fontes de agências de segurança, a maioria trabalhadores do sul da Ásia. G1 S1]</p> <p>[As fontes disseram que 25 quilos de material altamente explosivo foram detonados entre um carro e uma mecânica de automóveis na zona industrial de Sad al-Boushrieh. G1 S1 G6]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Figuras da oposição contra a Síria culpam as agências de segurança libanesas apoiadas por Damasco. Isso recuperou memórias da guerra civil libanesa (1975-1990). Eles disseram que os ataques não vão impedir sua campanha contra a Síria.</p> <p>A oposição libanesa exortou no sábado os chefes da segurança do país a renunciarem para permitir uma investigação internacional sobre a morte do ex-primeiro-ministro Rafik al-Hariri em uma explosão em 14 de fevereiro. A oposição acusa a Síria de envolvimento no episódio.</p> <p>Um relatório da ONU afirma que a investigação libanesa tem muitas falhas e pede um inquérito internacional. Na manhã de domingo ainda havia fumaça preta saindo das janelas e água escorrendo pelas paredes do prédio atingido pela explosão. Bombeiros trabalharam durante toda a noite para combater o fogo em quatro edifícios.</p> <p>Moradores culpam a Síria, dizendo o país quer mostrar que o Líbano está entrando no caos depois da retirada de suas tropas.</p> <p>"Os inimigos do Líbano fizeram isso, os que não querem a independência do Líbano", disse Ohaness Melketessian, nos escombros de sua carpintaria destruída.</p>	<p>Buick car and a car repair shop and exploded in the Sad al-Boushrieh industrial zone.]</p> <p>The United States condemned the blasts and urged Lebanon to push ahead with elections due in May but threatened with delay if a crisis over the formation of a new government continues.</p> <p>"The people of Lebanon are confident in their ability to proceed in manner that tells those responsible they will not be frightened," U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State David Satterfield said after meeting opposition leader Walid Jumblatt.</p>
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<p>"Vamos ver mais disso", disse.</p> <p>Na terça-feira, uma explosão matou três pessoas em uma cidade cristã ao norte de Beirute, dias depois que outro ataque feriu 11 em um bairro cristão a leste da capital.</p> <p>O presidente do Líbano pró-Síria, Emile Lahoud, disse no domingo, ao deixar uma missa de Páscoa, para os libaneses permanecerem unidos.</p>	
<p>19. Preocupação ocidental com programa nuclear é falsa, diz Irã Quarta-feira 10 de Maio, 2006 8:26 GMT Por Tomi Soetjipto e Muklis Ali</p> <p>[O presidente iraniano, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, acusou nesta quarta-feira países ocidentais de hipocrisia e disse que as manifestações de preocupação em relação a programas nucleares são uma "grande mentira". G1, S1, G6]</p> <p>["Eu digo a vocês, eles não estão preocupados com programas nucleares... G1] [Eles mesmos estão envolvidos com atividades nucleares e estão expandindo (essa atividade) a cada dia. G1] [Eles testam novas marcas de armas de destruição em massa todos os dias", disse Ahmadinejad em entrevista coletiva durante visita à Indonésia, país também muçulmano. G1, S6, Pr8A]</p> <p>["As grandes potências fingem que estão preocupadas, mas isso é uma grande mentira", acrescentou. G1]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Ahmadinejad disse que o povo iraniano sente-se indignado com as "decisões incorretas" adotadas pela comunidade internacional. "O povo iraniano é suficientemente capaz de defender seus próprios direitos", disse.</p> <p>[O Irã está sob pressão para acabar com um programa nuclear que afirma ter fins pacíficos, mas alguns países temem que o</p>	<p>19. Iran accuses Western nations of hypocrisy Wed May 10, 2006 6:43am ET By Tomi Soetjipto and Muklis Ali</p> <p>[Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad accused Western nations on Wednesday of hypocrisy and said their expressions of concern over nuclear programmes were a "big lie".]</p> <p>The Iranian leader was speaking on a visit to fellow Muslim nation Indonesia, which said Tehran had been receptive to its offer to help mediate the Islamic republic's dispute with critics of its nuclear project.</p> <p>["I'll tell you, they are not concerned with nuclear programs ...] [They are themselves engaged in nuclear activities and they are expanding day by day.] [They test new brands of weapons of mass destruction every day," Ahmadinejad told a news conference after meeting Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.]</p> <p>["Big powers pretend (they) are concerned, but it's a big lie," the Iranian leader said.]</p> <p>[Iran is under pressure to rein in a nuclear program it says is for peaceful purposes but some countries fear is really aimed at developing weapons.]</p> <p>[Indonesia, the world's most populous Muslim country, has offered to help</p>

<p>objetivo do país islâmico seja o de construir armas nucleares. G1, S1]</p> <p>[A Indonésia, país muçulmano mais populoso do mundo, ofereceu ajuda para mediar o tema, disse o presidente Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono e seu porta-voz, depois de encontro com Ahmadinejad. G1, S1, S6, Pr10]</p> <p>["Podemos cooperar bem para reduzir a tensão e avançar com as negociações", disse Yudhoyono a repórteres. G1, S1]</p> <p>[O porta-voz Dino Patti Djalal disse que o Irã foi "muito receptivo" à oferta da Indonésia de ajuda na mediação. G1]</p> <p>["Esperamos que aconteça. G1]</p> <p>[Precisamos dar uma nova vida às negociações", disse. G1, S1]</p> <p>INCENTIVOS</p> <p>[Sobre a carta enviada para o presidente norte-americano, George W. Bush, que Washington classificou como tentativa de desviar a atenção do tema nuclear, Ahmadinejad disse que foi a decisão certa e que não tinha comentários a fazer sobre a reação norte-americana. G1, S1]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>O vice-presidente da Indonésia, Jusuf Kalla, reuniu-se com Ahmadinejad na tarde de quarta-feira no hotel de luxo em Jacarta onde o líder iraniano está hospedado. Kalla disse a repórteres depois do encontro de quase uma hora que "a Indonésia vai assumir um papel nos bastidores em busca de propostas pacíficas sobre temas do Irã".</p> <p>Ele também disse, sem elaborar, que a Indonésia apóia programas nucleares para uso pacífico.</p> <p>Apesar da atenção no tema nuclear, o assunto primordial da visita de Ahmadinejad é o desenvolvimento de relações econômicas. O Irã está no processo</p>	<p>mediate on the issue, Yudhoyono and his spokesman said.][</p> <p>["We can cooperate well in reducing the tension and move toward continuing talks and negotiations," Yudhoyono told reporters.]</p> <p>[Spokesman Dino Patti Djalal said "Iran was very receptive" to Indonesia's offer to help mediate.] ["We hope it will happen.] [We need to breathe new life into negotiations," he said.]</p> <p>CARROTS AND STICKS</p> <p>[Speaking of a letter sent to President Bush, which Washington shrugged off as an attempt to divert attention from the nuclear issue, Ahmadinejad said sending it was the right decision and that he had no comment on the U.S. reaction.]</p> <p>The United States has pushed for international action on the issue, and with a group of nations including China and Russia has authorized Britain, France and Germany to work on a package of carrots and sticks to entice Iran to change its program.</p> <p>President Bush received the 18-page letter from Ahmadinejad on Monday, the first publicly announced personal communication from an Iranian president to his U.S. counterpart since the 1979 Islamic revolution.</p> <p>Despite Washington's initial cool reaction, analysts say the letter might buy Tehran more time to pursue its program and improve its standing as a regional leader.</p> <p>Indonesian Vice President Jusuf Kalla met Ahmadinejad on Wednesday and told reporters that "Indonesia will take a role behind the scenes for peaceful purposes on</p>
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<p>de investimento de bilhões de dólares nos setores de gás e petróleo na Indonésia, que também é membro da OPEP (Organização de Países Exportadores de Petróleo).</p> <p>[S11]</p>	<p>Iran issues".</p> <p>He also said without elaborating that Indonesia supported nuclear programs for peaceful use.</p> <p>Kalla plays an influential role in Yudhoyono's administration and helped broker a successful peace deal last year in Aceh province, where a separatist rebellion had simmered for decades.</p> <p>Despite the attention to the nuclear issue, the prime stated purpose of Ahmadinejad's visit to Jakarta is not the nuclear issue but development of economic ties.</p> <p>Iran is in the process of investing several billion dollars in the oil and gas sector of fellow Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) member Indonesia and both countries are eager to boost trade.</p> <p>On Friday, Ahmadinejad is due to fly to Bali for a meeting of the Developing Eight group that also includes Indonesia, Nigeria, Malaysia, Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan and Bangladesh.</p> <p>Economic development, including peaceful uses of nuclear energy, figure high on the agenda for the meeting, which will end on Saturday.</p>
<p>20. Secretário-geral da ONU pressiona EUA a dialogar com Irã 12 May 2006 08:25</p> <p>[O secretário-geral da Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU), Kofi Annan, solicitou aos Estados Unidos novamente, nesta sexta-feira, que estabeleçam conversas diretas com o Irã para atenuar a crise do programa nuclear iraniano, depois que Washington prometeu não ser arrastado para um diálogo "interminável". G1, S1, G6]</p> <p>[Uma autoridade norte-americana descartou na quinta-feira um contato entre EUA e Irã</p>	<p>20. Annan presses US to start direct talks with Iran Fri May 12, 2006 7:37am ET</p> <p>[U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan urged the United States again on Friday to enter direct talks with Iran to ease a crisis over Iranian nuclear work after Washington vowed not to be drawn into "endless" dialogue.]</p> <p>[A senior U.S. official on Thursday ruled out U.S.-Iranian contact to help solve an</p>

para solucionar o impasse internacional referente ao enriquecimento de urânio de Teerã e disse que sanções devem compor o pacote para tentar conter as atividades atômicas iranianas. G1, S1, G6]

["Afirmei muito claramente, tanto em encontros particulares com a administração americana, quanto publicamente, que acho importante que os EUA venham à mesa de negociações e se juntem aos países europeus e ao Irã para encontrar uma solução", disse Annan na cúpula de países da União Européia, do Caribe e da América Latina, em Viena. G1, S1]

[Annan fez uma sugestão similar na televisão pública norte-americana na semana passada. G1] [Há tempos ele vem pressionando por uma solução diplomática para evitar sanções da ONU ou mesmo ações militares -- último recurso levantado por EUA e Israel. G1, S1]

["Pedi que todos os lados baixassem o tom da retórica e intensificassem os esforços diplomáticos para encontrar uma solução", disse Annan aos repórteres. G1]

["Estou satisfeito que as discussões (do Conselho de Segurança) pareçam levar a uma situação em que todos concordam que se deve voltar às negociações e que deve haver um pacote abrangente para ser discutido por todos". G1, S1]

[No último esforço para resolver a crise, Grã-Bretanha, França e Alemanha, com apoio de EUA, Rússia e China, apresentarão nos próximos 10 dias um pacote de penalidades e medidas

international standoff over Tehran's nuclear work and said sanctions must be part of a new carrots and sticks offer to try to curb Iranian atomic activity.]

["I have ... stated very clearly both in private contacts with the American administration and publicly that I think it is important that the United States come to the table and join the European countries and Iran to find a solution," Annan said at a Vienna summit of European Union and Latin American countries.]

"(This is) because I really believe that as long as the Iranians have the sense they are negotiating with the Europeans ... and what they discuss with them will have to be discussed with the Americans and then (brought) back again to them..., they will not put everything on the table," Annan said.

[Annan made a similar suggestion on U.S. public television last week.] [He has long been pushing for a diplomatic solution to avoid a resort to U.N. sanctions or even military action, a last-resort option mooted by the United States and Israel.]

["I've asked all sides to lower their rhetoric and intensify diplomatic efforts to find a solution," Annan told reporters.]

["I'm happy that the (Security Council) discussions seem to have led to a situation where everyone agrees that not only should one come back to the table and negotiate but there should be a comprehensive package proposed for discussions by all."]

[In the latest effort to resolve the crisis, Britain, France and Germany, with backing from the United States, Russia and China, are to unveil in the next 10 days a package of inducements and penalties for Iran.]

[While Iran insists it wants only to enrich

<p>persuasivas para o Irã. G1, S1]</p> <p>[Enquanto o Irã insiste que quer enriquecer urânio apenas para produzir energia nuclear, o Ocidente suspeita de que o programa poderia ser o início de um projeto de bomba nuclear. G1, S1, S6]</p>	<p>uranium as nuclear energy for its economy, the West suspects that program could be a front for an atomic bomb project.]</p>
<p>21. Bombas matam 30 em Bagdá e destróem templos no Iraque 14 May 2006 09:46 Por Aseel Kami e Mussab Al-Khairalla</p> <p>[Bombas mataram 30 pessoas em Bagdá neste domingo, em um dos dias mais sangrentos das últimas semanas. G1, G7] [Ataques de facções destruíram seis pequenos templos xiitas, no momento em que líderes rivais no Iraque lutam para formar um governo de união nacional. G1, G7]</p> <p>[A uma semana para o final do prazo constitucional para o primeiro-ministro designado, Nuri al-Maliki, apresentar uma coalizão ampla que Washington espera que evite uma guerra civil, seis explosões atingiram Bagdá, incluindo dois carros-bomba que mataram 14 iraquianos perto da entrada do complexo do aeroporto da capital. G1, G7, S1]</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>A região do ataque, que tem a área de uma pequena cidade, contém o aeroporto civil internacional e palácios que eram usados por Saddam Hussein e que agora abrigam bases militares, entre elas o quartel-general dos EUA, chamado Camp Victory.</p> <p>[Surgiram mais sinais de disputas por cargos importantes, o que está adiando a formação do governo. G1, S1] [Maliki, islâmico xiita, vem manifestando confiança</p>	<p>21. Blasts kill 30 in Baghdad Sun May 14, 2006 10:13am ET By Aseel Kami and Mussab Al-Khairalla</p> <p>[Bombs killed 30 people in Baghdad on Sunday and sectarian attacks wrecked six Shi'ite shrines in a rural area, adding to pressure on Iraq's rival leaders to agree on the formation of a unity government.]</p> <p>[With a week left for Prime Minister-designate Nuri al-Maliki to meet a constitutional deadline to present a broad-based coalition Washington hopes will avert a slide toward civil war, a series of blasts hit Baghdad.] [Two suicide bombers in cars killed 14 Iraqis at the entrance to Baghdad airport.]</p> <p>Violence also flared in southern Iraq where two British soldiers were killed in a roadside bomb attack in Basra, Iraq's second city. Last week, a British military helicopter came down there, possibly hit by a rocket, killing five troops and sparking clashes between British forces and militias.</p> <p>U.S. and Iraqi officials have said the leader of al Qaeda in Iraq, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, is stepping up a campaign to target majority Shi'ites in and around Baghdad in an attempt to provoke retaliatory attacks against minority Sunnis, dominant under Saddam Hussein, and ignite all-out sectarian warfare.</p> <p>[There were more signs of factional wrangling over key posts delaying the formation of the government.] [Maliki, a Shi'ite Islamist, has repeatedly expressed confidence he would put together a cabinet of Shi'ites, Sunni Arabs and Kurds well within his 30-day deadline.] He is now</p>

<p>de que formará um gabinete com xiitas, árabes sunitas e curdos dentro do prazo de 30 dias. G1, S1, G7, S7]</p> <p>[Testemunhas perto do aeroporto de Bagdá viram pelo menos três caminhões e um carro queimados no estacionamento. G1, G6, S11]</p> <p>["Não foi um ataque contra o complexo", disse o Exército dos EUA. G1] ["Os alvos eram iraquianos reunidos em um estacionamento." G1, S1]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Na segunda maior cidade do Iraque, dois soldados britânicos foram mortos por uma bomba. Na semana passada, um helicóptero militar britânico foi derrubado, possivelmente por um foguete, matando cinco soldados e provocando conflitos entre forças britânicas e milícias.</p> <p>No sábado, explosões destruíram templos em uma área rural ao norte de Bagdá, mas ninguém ficou ferido. Foi o mais recente de uma série de ataques entre seitas, no conflito que aprofundou-se desde fevereiro, quando uma explosão destruiu um importante templo xiita.</p> <p>Autoridades dos EUA e iraquianas dizem que o líder da Al Qaeda no Iraque, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, está intensificando uma campanha para atingir a maioria xiita dentro e ao redor de Bagdá, numa tentativa de provocar retaliação contra a minoria sunita, que já dominou o país, sob o comando de Saddam Hussein, e provocar assim uma guerra aberta entre as facções.</p> <p>Em Wajihya, aldeia com população de diversos grupos religiosos a 30 quilômetros a leste de Baquba, a capital regional, ataques destruíram um prédio ao lado de</p>	<p>running it close.</p> <p>[Witnesses near Baghdad's airport saw three burned out trucks and a car in a car park used by Iraqi civilians.]</p> <p>The sprawling zone contains the civilian airport and a number of palaces once used by Saddam Hussein and now housing military bases, among them the U.S. military headquarters.</p> <p>[This was not an attack on the compound," the U.S. military said]. ["It targeted Iraqis congregated in a parking lot."]</p>
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um templo xiita. No total, cinco templos foram destruídos no local. Um sexto templo também foi atacado, disseram moradores.

Em Bagdá, seis pessoas, incluindo três policiais, morreram na explosão de uma bomba direcionada contra uma patrulha.

Quatro pessoas morreram e cinco ficaram feridos na explosão de um bomba em um comboio da polícia iraquiana na zona noroeste de Bagdá.

Na Praça Tayara, no centro da capital, um ataque contra um posto de controle de forças do Ministério do Interior deixou dois mortos e cinco feridos. As identidades das vítimas não foram determinadas.

INTERIOR E DEFESA

As disputas pelos ministérios do Interior, da Defesa e do Petróleo estão complicando os esforços de Maliki de formar um gabinete.

Bahaa al-Araji, legislador de um grupo xiita rival dentro do bloco Aliança, de Maliki, disse que o próprio premiê designado vai assumir os ministérios do Interior e da Defesa se não houver acordo até o final do prazo.

Líderes sunitas acusaram o ministério do Interior, dominado por xiitas, de manter esquadrões da morte. Maliki disse que vai apontar um nome independente, sem ligação com milícias armadas.

Um pequeno, mas influente, partido xiita da Aliança está complicando a tarefa de Maliki, rejeitando suas ofertas. O partido Fadhila luta para manter o controle do Ministério do Petróleo.

Negociadores disseram neste domingo que Hussain al-Shahristani, islamista e físico nuclear que já foi preso e torturado por Saddam, pode assumir o cargo.

22. UE oferecerá ao Irã sua tecnologia nuclear mais sofisticada

22. EU to offer civil atomic technology to Iran Mon May 15, 2006 3:50pm ET By

Segunda-feira 15 de Maio, 2006 4:14 GMT
Por Mark John

[A União Européia está disposta a ceder ao Irã sua tecnologia nuclear mais sofisticada, se o país concordar em parar de enriquecer urânio, disse na segunda-feira o chefe de política externa do bloco, Javier Solana. G1, S1, G6]

[Mas é provável que o Irã rejeite a proposta. G1, S1] ["Podemos ajudá-los com a melhor e mais sofisticada tecnologia", disse Solana em entrevista coletiva, depois da reunião dos ministros europeus sobre o pacote de incentivos ao Irã, que deve se somar a uma resolução da ONU ameaçando o país com sanções. G1, S1, S6, Pr8A Pr10]

[Sem dar detalhes, ele disse que a proposta européia, que deve ser apresentada ao Irã no fim do mês, seria mais abrangente do que o pacote de incentivos tecnológicos, econômicos e políticos rejeitado por Teerã em agosto do ano passado. G1, S1]

[Na época, fontes diplomáticas afirmaram que o pacote permitiria que empresas ocidentais construíssem usinas nucleares no Irã e lhes fornecessem combustível. G1, S1, G6]

[Em um comunicado conjunto, o bloco insistiu que, como pré-requisito para qualquer incentivo, o Irã teria de concordar em "suspender todas as atividades relacionadas ao enriquecimento e ao reprocessamento, incluindo pesquisa e desenvolvimento." G1, S1, G6]

[O presidente do Irã, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, descartou de antemão, no domingo, um acordo nesses termos. G1, S1, G7] [Na segunda-feira, o recado foi repetido por seu ministro das Relações Exteriores. G1, S1, G7]

["Qualquer exigência de suspensão ou pausa (no enriquecimento de urânio) é ilógica e inaceitável, e sem dúvida será

Mark John

[The European Union is ready to share the most sophisticated civilian nuclear technology with Iran if it agrees to halt uranium enrichment on its soil, EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana said on Monday.]

[But the initiative seemed likely to be rejected by Iran.] The EU plans to offer Tehran enhanced incentives to halt sensitive nuclear activities which the West suspects are aimed at producing a bomb, coupled with a U.N. resolution threatening possible sanctions if it refuses.

["We could help you (Iran) with the best and most sophisticated technology," Solana told a news conference after EU foreign ministers met to discuss the package.]

[Without giving details, he said the European offer -- which it hopes to present to Iran at the end of the month -- would go beyond the comprehensive package of technological, economic and political sweeteners rejected by Tehran last August.]

[Diplomats said at the time that the original package included allowing Western companies to build nuclear power stations in Iran and supply fuel to them.]

[The 25-member bloc insisted in a joint statement that as a prerequisite for any incentive, Iran would have to agree to "suspend all enrichment related and reprocessing activity, including research and development".]

<p>rejeitada", disse Manouchehr Mottaki, em Teerã, aos embaixadores de Grã-Bretanha, França e Alemanha. G1, G6]</p> <p>[Os Estados Unidos concordaram com a apresentação, pela União Européia, de um novo pacote de ofertas ao Irã, desde que ele seja acompanhado de uma resolução da ONU abrindo o caminho para possíveis sanções, se os iranianos não interromperem as atividades nucleares. G1, G3, G6]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>"Estou otimista de que ainda haja pessoas sensatas o suficiente para responder de modo positivo à proposta, e não do modo como Ahmadinejad o fez", disse o ministro das Relações Exteriores da Alemanha, Frank-Walter Steinmeier.</p> <p>O secretário-geral da ONU, Kofi Annan, pediu na segunda-feira medidas urgentes quanto ao impasse com o Irã, mas disse estar animado com os esforços diplomáticos na questão.</p> <p>Os EUA deixaram claro no domingo que não pretendem manter negociações diretas com o Irã, apesar da carta enviada na semana passada pelo presidente George W. Bush para Ahmadinejad -- a primeira comunicação direta entre os dois países em mais de duas décadas.</p> <p>(Reportagem adicional de Carsten Lietz em Bruxelas e James Mackenzie em Paris)</p>	<p>[Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad pre-emptively ruled out any such trade-off on Sunday, while on Monday his foreign minister repeated the message.]</p> <p>["Any demand for a suspension or pause (of uranium enrichment) is an illogical and unacceptable demand and undoubtedly will be rejected," Manouchehr Mottaki told the ambassadors of Britain, France and Germany in Tehran.]</p> <p>[The United States has agreed in principle to the EU presenting a new package offer to Iran, provided it accompanies a U.N. resolution paving the way for possible sanctions if Tehran does not suspend uranium enrichment activities.]</p> <p>Efforts to agree a U.N. resolution last week stalled in the U.N. Security Council amid opposition from Russia and China.</p> <p>Germany, which has in past weeks called on Washington to engage Iran directly, acknowledged there was little chance of Washington doing that.</p> <p>"The United States have said it is out of the question," Steinmeier told reporters. British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett said any such approach was up to Washington itself.</p> <p>"What is important is that there is a clear, strong and consistent message from the international community," she said.</p> <p>(Additional reporting by Carsten Lietz in Brussels and James Mackenzie in Paris)</p>
<p>23. Bush promete ficar ao lado de novo governo do Iraque 20 May 2006 18:11</p> <p>[O presidente norte-americano, George W. Bush, prometeu neste sábado que os</p>	<p>23. Bush says "new day" for Iraq with new government Sun May 21, 2006 9:08am ET</p> <p>[President George W. Bush on Sunday said the formation of a new government marked</p>

Estados Unidos vão estar ao lado do novo governo de unidade nacional do Iraque.G1 S1 Pr10]

[S12 Pr7A Pr10]

"Os iraquianos agora têm um governo constitucional pleno, o que marca o fim do processo de transição democrática no Iraque, que foi, ao mesmo tempo, difícil e inspiradora", disse Bush em uma nota oficial.

O partido de Bush está lutando para manter o controle do Congresso dos EUA nas eleições de novembro, e o líder da maioria na Câmara de Representantes disse ter esperança que o novo governo do Iraque possibilite a retirada dos soldados norte-americanos do país.

"É o nosso desejo que, à medida que o Iraque fortaleça sua governabilidade, os iraquianos possam proteger a si mesmos e os soldados norte-americanos possam voltar para casa", disse o líder da maioria na Câmara, Dennis Hastert, em outra nota.

Nuri al-Maliki, empossado neste sábado como o primeiro premiê iraquiano de mandato pleno, prometeu que as prioridades do seu governo serão garantir a segurança e melhorar a economia.

O índice de aprovação de Bush caiu ao nível mais baixo de sua presidência, em grande parte devido à ansiedade dos norte-americanos com a guerra do Iraque, iniciada há mais de três anos. Bush disse que o novo governo de Bagdá enfrenta desafios assustadores, mas acrescentou que não vai encará-los sozinho.

"Os Estados Unidos e as nações que amam a liberdade em todo o mundo estarão com o Iraque, que se posiciona entre as democracias do mundo, e como um aliado na guerra contra o terror", afirmou Bush.

O novo governo de Maliki, formado por

a "new day" for Iraqis and pledged that the United States would help in Iraq's development as a free country.]

Bush said he had called Iraq's president, prime minister and speaker to congratulate them on bringing together a unity government. Iraq's Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki has put together a cabinet of Shi'ites, minority Sunni Arabs and Kurds. It was sworn in on Saturday, more than three years after the U.S.-led invasion that toppled Saddam Hussein.

Bush said the formation of a new government "is a new day for the millions of Iraqis who want to live in freedom."

Bush's approval ratings have fallen to near lows for his presidency partly on growing public discontent over the Iraq war.

Bombs killed at least 19 people in Baghdad on Sunday as the new government met for the first time since it was sworn in.

<p>grupos religiosos e étnicos rivais, islâmicos e secularistas, ex-exilados e guerrilheiros, "reflete a diversidade iraquiana e abre um novo capítulo na história daquele país", disse o presidente dos EUA.</p>	
<p>24. Marines dos EUA podem ser processados por mortes de iraquianos 26 May 2006 23:24 Por Will Dunham</p> <p>[Marines norte-americanos podem sofrer processos criminais por seu envolvimento na morte de mais de 20 civis iraquianos na cidade de Haditha, em novembro de 2005, segundo um funcionário do Departamento de Defesa. G1, Pr3]</p> <p>[S12 Pr7A Pr10]</p> <p>Um inquérito do Serviço Naval de Investigações Criminais, responsável por crimes cometidos por marines, não está pronto e não há decisão final sobre as acusações a serem feitas, disse esse funcionário, sob anonimato.</p> <p>Mas, segundo o jornal Los Angeles Times, os investigadores devem apresentar acusações de homicídio doloso, homicídio por negligência, prevaricação e falsidade ideológica.</p> <p>O incidente de Haditha (140 quilômetros a noroeste de Bagdá) aconteceu em 19 de novembro. Segundo os militares, 15 civis morreram, mas na semana passada um influente parlamentar republicano disse que foram 24.</p> <p>O jornal disse que o inquérito apontou responsabilidades de 12 marines. Os militares teriam matado civis desarmados, inclusive mulheres e crianças, e teriam tentado ocultar o incidente, depois de um colega seu ser morto por uma bomba. Inicialmente, os marines disseram que essa mesma bomba havia matado 15 civis.</p> <p>Eric Ruff, assessor de imprensa do Pentágono, não quis comentar as conclusões ou as possíveis acusações.</p>	<p>24. Marines may be charged in Iraq civilian deaths Fri May 26, 2006 9:54pm ET By Will Dunham</p> <p>[U.S. Marines could face criminal charges, including murder, over the deaths of up to two dozen Iraqi civilians last year, a defense official said on Friday.]</p> <p>The case could prove a further setback for President Bush who described the Abu Ghraib prison abuse scandal as America's "biggest mistake" and admitted saying "bring 'em on" to insurgents in 2003 may have "sent the wrong message".</p> <p>Military and political progress to quell the insurgency has been hard to come by. Iran, blamed by the United States for backing insurgents in Iraq, on Friday ruled out talks with U.S. officials over Iraq because of Washington's "negative" attitude.</p> <p>The U.S. Naval Criminal Investigative Service, which handles criminal inquiries involving Marines, is investigating a November 19 incident in Haditha, about 140 miles northwest of Baghdad. The military has said 15 civilians were killed, while a senior Republican lawmaker last week put the number at about 24.</p> <p>The probe has not been completed and no final decisions on charges have been made, said the defense official, speaking on condition of anonymity because of the sensitivity of the matter.</p> <p>The Los Angeles Times reported investigators were expected to call for charges including murder, negligent homicide, dereliction of duty and filing a false report.</p>

Segundo ele, os investigadores estão "rumando para o final" do inquérito, mas que por enquanto não há nada de relevante.

Um vídeo feito após as mortes, entregue em março à Reuters pela Organização Hammurabi para o Monitoramento dos Direitos Humanos e da Democracia, do Iraque, mostra cadáveres alinhados no necrotério local, todos com ferimentos a bala no peito e na cabeça.

Aparecem também casas crivadas de balas, pedaços de carne humana, poças de sangue, roupas e panelas espalhadas pelo chão. Os moradores dizem que os marines cometeram uma chacina.

Os militares disseram em abril que os comandantes de um batalhão e de duas companhias envolvidas no incidente foram afastados.

Comandantes dos marines prestaram nos últimos dias depoimentos no Congresso sobre a investigação de Haditha e sobre o papel de vários soldados dos EUA na morte de um civil no mês passado no Iraque.

Na semana passada, o deputado democrata John Murtha, marine reformado, disse a respeito do incidente de Haditha: "Nossas tropas exageraram por causa da pressão sobre eles e mataram civis inocentes a sangue frio, e é isso que o relatório dirá".

Há 21 mil marines no Iraque, numa das regiões mais violentas do país. Mais de 700 deles já morreram desde o começo da guerra, em 2003.

O general Michael Hagee, comandante dos marines, viajou na quinta-feira ao Iraque para uma série de reuniões com seus subordinados para enfatizar a necessidade de respeitar as leis da guerra, as Convenções de Genebra e as regras militares.

The newspaper said military investigators concluded a dozen Marines wantonly killed unarmed civilians, including women and children after a comrade was killed by a roadside bomb.

"Our troops overreacted because of the pressure on them, and they killed innocent civilians in cold blood," Rep. John Murtha, a Pennsylvania Democrat and retired Marine, said last week.

Marine Corps commander Gen. Michael Hagee flew to Iraq on Thursday to tell his troops to kill "only when justified".

Violence raged across the country again on Friday. One bomb killed nine in Baghdad, and another near a crowded market in the capital killed at least 10 and wounded 18, police said.

NO TALKS WITH IRAN

Bush has authorized his ambassador to Iraq, Zalmay Khalilzad, to hold talks with Iran on what Washington says is meddling there by Tehran, but none have so far taken place amid reports of divisions in the U.S. administration.

U.S. and British officials accuse Iran of providing bomb-making expertise and equipment to Iraqis. Leaders of Iraq's once-dominant Sunni Arab minority say Shi'ite and non-Arab Iran is fomenting unrest in Iraq to shackle U.S. military power.

Iran denies the charges and says it does not want talks.

"We had decided to have direct talks on the issue of Iraq with Americans," said Iranian Foreign Minister Manouchehr Mottaki during a visit to Baghdad on Friday.

"Unfortunately, the American side tried to use this decision as propaganda and they raised some other issues. They tried to create a negative atmosphere and that's why

<p>[S11]</p>	<p>the decision which was taken for the time being is suspended," he said.</p> <p>Mottaki's visit came less than a week after Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki, a Shi'ite Islamist, formed a national unity government pledging to curb persistent bloodshed. Iraq's Shi'ite leadership is close to the Islamic Republic.</p> <p>Washington accuses Iran of seeking nuclear arms, and while seeking sanctions, has not ruled military force against Tehran.</p> <p>Iran says it only wants civilian nuclear technology and Mottaki warned the United States not to attack Iran.</p> <p>"In the event that Americans attack Iran anywhere, Iran will respond with an attack in that place," he said.</p> <p>Mottaki said Tehran would invite Iraq's neighbors and Egypt for a meeting on Iraq at "the first opportunity".</p> <p>"The regional countries at this meeting will emphasize the continuation of a joint determination to help restore peace and security in Iraq," he said.</p> <p>(Additional reporting by Mariam Karouny, Omar al-Ibadi, Alastair Macdonald, Aseel Kami, Ahmed Rasheed, Michael Georgy and Fredrik Dahl in Baghdad)</p>
<p>25. Zarqawi estava vivo após bombardeio, diz general dos EUA 09 Jun 2006 08:56</p> <p>[Abu Musab al-Zarqawi estava vivo e tentou fugir quando foi encontrado por soldados norte-americanos, disse um general dos Estados Unidos na sexta-feira. G1, S1, G7, Pr2, Pr3] [O líder da Al Qaeda no Iraque estava gravemente ferido após um bombardeio realizado pelos EUA na quarta-feira. G1, S1, G7, Pr2]</p> <p>["Não estávamos cientes ontem de que, na verdade, Zarqawi estava vivo quando as</p>	<p>25. Zarqawi was alive after bombing: US general Fri Jun 9, 2006 8:43am ET</p> <p>[Abu Musab al-Zarqawi was alive and made a move to escape when U.S. troops reached the leader of al Qaeda in Iraq, mortally wounded in an American bombing raid, a U.S. general said on Friday.]</p> <p>["We were not aware yesterday that in fact, Zarqawi was alive when U.S. forces arrived on the site," Maj. Gen. William Caldwell, the spokesman for the U.S. military in</p>

<p>forças norte-americanas chegaram ao local", disse o major-general William Caldwell, porta-voz das Forças Armadas dos EUA em Bagdá, à rede de televisão Fox News. G1, S1]</p> <p>[A polícia iraquiana chegou primeiro ao local do ataque a bomba e colocou Zarqawi em uma maca, disse Caldwell. G1, S1, Pr2] [As forças norte-americanas chegaram mais tarde e identificaram Zarqawi, que morreu logo depois. G1, S1]</p> <p>["Ele estava consciente, inicialmente, segundo os soldados norte-americanos que o viram. G1, S1] [Obviamente ele fez algum tipo de reconhecimento visual porque tentou sair da maca, como eu disse, e fugir, ao perceber que se tratava de soldados norte-americanos", disse Caldwell. G1, S1]</p>	<p>Baghdad, told Fox News.]</p> <p>[Iraqi police had arrived on the scene of Wednesday's bomb attack first and put Zarqawi on a stretcher, Caldwell said.] [The U.S. forces arrived later and identified Zarqawi, who died shortly after.]</p> <p>["He was conscious initially according to the U.S. forces that physically saw him.] [He obviously had some kind of visual recognition of who they were because he attempted to roll off the stretcher, as I am told, and get away, realizing it was U.S. military," Caldwell said.]</p>
<p>26. Irã tem até julho para dar resposta à oferta nuclear—Áustria 09 Jun 2006 07:36</p> <p>[O Irã tem até a cúpula do G8, em meados de julho, para considerar uma oferta de incentivos que visam à suspensão de seu programa de enriquecimento nuclear, disse o chanceler austríaco Wolfgang Schuessel nesta sexta-feira. G1, S1]</p> <p>[Questionado sobre o que aconteceria se o Irã não aceitasse a oferta, Schuessel, cujo país preside atualmente a União Européia (UE), disse ao jornal Frankfurter Allgemeine: "Isso será discutido na agenda do G8. G1 S1] [O Irã tem até a cúpula econômica mundial em julho para pensar (em uma resposta)". G1, S1]</p> <p>[As declarações de Schuessel são o primeiro prazo final para o Irã responder à oferta, que foi elaborada por Alemanha, França e Grã-Bretanha e apoiada pela UE, Estados Unidos, Rússia e China. G1, S1]</p> <p>[S11 Pr7A]</p>	<p>26. Iran has until July to consider atomic offer: Austria Fri Jun 9, 2006 8:46am ET By Louis Charbonneau</p> <p>[Iran has until the Group of Eight (G8) summit in mid-July to consider an offer of incentives to suspend its nuclear enrichment program, Austrian Chancellor Wolfgang Schuessel was quoted as saying on Friday.]</p> <p>[Asked what would happen if Iran did not accept the offer, Schuessel, whose country holds the rotating presidency of the European Union, told the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung: "This will be discussed within the framework of the G8.] [Iran has until the world economic summit in July to think it over."]</p> <p>[His comments represent the first clear deadline for Iran to respond to the offer, prepared by Germany, France and Britain and backed by the EU, United States, Russia and China.] The G8 summit will be held in St. Petersburg, Russia on July 15-17.</p>

An EU diplomat told Reuters that the 25-nation bloc's foreign policy chief, Javier Solana, who brought the offer to Iran earlier this week, did not set any deadline for a response.

But European and U.S. officials have made it clear they would not wait months for an Iranian response to the offer of civilian nuclear technology, security guarantees and other benefits if Iran freezes nuclear fuel production.

It also threatens Iran with economic and political sanctions if it rejects the offer.

Tehran says it wants only to produce low-enriched uranium to generate electricity. But many countries suspect Iran, the world's fourth-biggest oil producer, seeks to purify uranium to the extremely high levels needed to fuel atomic weapons.

Schuessel said that it was important to think of Iran in terms of a larger context and not to focus on the idea of preventing a single country from developing atomic weapons.

"It's not just a question of Iran, but a host of other countries which stand on the threshold of a nuclear technology that can ultimately lead to nuclear weapons -- 10 countries and Iran is the first," he said.

But he said that Iran had an obligation to demonstrate that its nuclear ambitions are peaceful as it says they are.

"If the Iranian leaders are serious about not wanting nuclear weapons, then they should support this with facts. That's relatively easy to do," Schuessel said.

He added that the international community needed to urgently come up with a way of bolstering the non-proliferation regime.

"We need international concepts, whereby one could enrich uranium under

	<p>international oversight and supervision," he said, echoing an idea long championed by the U.N.'s nuclear watchdog chief, Mohamed ElBaradei.</p> <p>(Additional reporting by Paul Taylor in Brussels)</p>
<p>27. Taliban diz que morte de Zarqawi não enfraquece "guerra santa" 09 Jun 2006 07:16</p> <p>[O líder do Taliban, mulá Mohammad Omar, garantiu que a morte do militante da Al Qaeda Abu Musab al-Zarqawi não vai enfraquecer os esforços muçulmanos contra as "forças cruzadas", disse nesta sexta-feira uma agência de notícias paquistanesa. G1, G5, S1, Pr2]</p> <p>["Dou uma boa notícia aos muçulmanos do mundo: a resistência contra as forças cruzadas no Afeganistão e em outras partes do mundo islâmico não será enfraquecida", disse o mulá Omar em comunicado, segundo a agência de notícias Afghan Islamic Press. G1, S1, G6, G7]</p> <p>[A agência de notícias não disse como obteve o suposto comunicado do mulá, que pode estar escondido, assim como o líder da Al Qaeda Osama bin Laden, na região da fronteira entre o Afeganistão e o Paquistão. G1, S1, G8]</p> <p>[A morte de Zarqawi deve mudar o foco de atenção para a busca por Bin Laden, quase cinco anos depois dos ataques de 11 de setembro nos Estados Unidos e da queda do governo Taliban no Afeganistão. G1, S1]</p> <p>[Bin Laden chamava Zarqawi de príncipe da Al Qaeda no Iraque, e ele tornou-se símbolo da insurgência radical islâmica contra a ocupação dos EUA no país árabe.</p>	<p>27. Zarqawi death won't weaken war, says Mullah Omar Fri Jun 9, 2006 7:47am ET By Simon Cameron-Moore</p> <p>[Taliban leader Mullah Mohammad Omar vowed that the killing in Iraq of al Qaeda militant Abu Musab al-Zarqawi would not weaken Muslim efforts against "crusader forces", a Pakistan-based news agency said on Friday.]</p> <p>In one of the most significant developments in Iraq since the capture of Saddam Hussein in 2003, Jordanian-born Zarqawi was killed on Wednesday in a U.S. airstrike on a "safe house" north of Baghdad.</p> <p>["I give good news to Muslims around the world, the resistance against the crusader forces in Afghanistan and other parts of the Islamic world will not be weakened," the Afghan Islamic Press cited Omar as saying in a statement.]</p> <p>[The news agency did not say how it had obtained the purported statement from the fugitive Omar who, like al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden, is believed to be hiding out somewhere along the rugged Afghan-Pakistan border.]</p> <p>[Zarqawi's killing will inevitably focus attention on the hunt for bin Laden, nearly five years after the September 11 attacks on the United States and the subsequent ouster of the Taliban government in Afghanistan.]</p> <p>The Taliban have been fighting U.S. and other foreign troops and the Western-backed Afghan government ever since.</p> <p>[Bin Laden called Zarqawi, who was in his</p>

<p>G1, S1, Pr2, Pr3]</p> <p>[O mulá Omar disse que ele "e todos os irmãos do movimento sagrado de resistência no Afeganistão" expressam profundo pesar pela morte de Zarqawi. G1, S1, G8]</p> <p>SEGUIDORES</p> <p>["O martírio de Zarqawi não vai enfraquecer o movimento de resistência no Iraque. G1] [Muitos, muitos outros jovens podem se tornar Zarqawis", disse Omar. G1, G7] ["Os sucessores... podem ser até mais fortes do que ele". G1]</p> <p>[Zarqawi incentivou militantes de todo o mundo árabe a se envolverem em atentados como homens-bomba no Iraque. G1, S1]</p> <p>[O Taliban copiou a tática no Afeganistão, lançando uma onda de ataques suicidas contra estrangeiros e contra tropas afegãs, ajudando a aumentar o nível de violência no país, que chegou ao ponto mais alto desde a queda do governo Taliban. G1, S1, S8]</p> <p>Analistas paquistaneses disseram que a morte de Zarqawi não vai enfraquecer a insurgência e que pode, na verdade, incentivá-la.</p> <p>["Não haverá impacto nas atividades do Taliban. G1] [Em nada", disse o ex-chefe da Inteligência do Paquistão, Hamid Gul. G1, S1] ["O martírio dá mais ímpeto ao movimento de resistência, porque eles acham que foram recompensados". G1]</p> <p>[O escritor Ahmed Rashid, especialista em Taliban, disse: "Temo assassinatos de vingança, não só no Iraque, mas talvez no Afeganistão e no Paquistão". G1, S1]</p> <p>Mas Zarqawi foi importante nos contatos entre as insurgências no Iraque e no Afeganistão, e isso pode estar agora em</p>	<p>late 30s, the prince of al Qaeda in Iraq, and he came to symbolize the radical Islamist insurgency against U.S. occupation.]</p> <p>[Omar said he and "all the brothers of the sacred resistance movement in Afghanistan" expressed deep sorrow over the death.]</p> <p>MANY TO FOLLOW</p> <p>["Zarqawi's martyrdom will not weaken the resistance movement in Iraq.] [Many, many more young men can become Zarqawi," Omar said.] ["The successors ... can be even stronger than him."]</p> <p>[Zarqawi inspired a flood of militants from across the Arab world to blow themselves up in suicide missions in Iraq.]</p> <p>[Afghanistan's Taliban have copied the tactic, launching a wave of suicide attacks against foreign and Afghan government troops, helping push the level of violence in Afghanistan in recent months to its worst levels since they were ousted.</p> <p>Al Qaeda expert Rohan Gunaratna said Zarqawi had maintained extensive contacts with bin Laden's core group and the Taliban from his days fighting in Afghanistan, and the Taliban drew tactics, knowledge and instigation from Zarqawi.</p> <p>But the Taliban didn't need material support from Zarqawi as arms were plentiful in Pakistan and Afghanistan, he said.</p> <p>Jaish Ansar al-Sunnah, another Wahhabi Sunni Muslim group fighting in Iraq, also had strong ties with the remnants of al Qaeda, the Taliban and jihadi groups in Pakistan and was likely to emerge as a more dominant force with Zaqarwi's demise, Gunaratna said.</p> <p>Pakistani analysts said Zarqawi's death would not weaken the Taliban insurgency,</p>
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<p>risco, disse. "Se este contato vai continuar - se isso foi institucionalizado pelo grupo de Zarqawi -- realmente não sabemos".</p> <p>[A morte de Zarqawi também não deve ajudar na busca por Bin Laden, disse Rashid. G1, S1, Pr3] [O número de soldados dos EUA procurando Bin Laden é muito menor do que os deslocados para caçar Zarqawi. G1, G6, G7, S1] [Além disso, disse, o terreno do Afeganistão é muito mais difícil. G1, G6, G7, S1]</p> <p>[S12]</p> <p>No Paquistão, onde militantes como Zarqawi e Bin Laden têm apoio considerável, membros de uma aliança de oposição de partidos islâmicos pediram nesta sexta-feira permissão ao presidente do Parlamento para fazer orações por Zarqawi e pelas pessoas mortas com ele.</p> <p>O presidente recusou-se a comentar.</p> <p>(Reportagem adicional de Zeeshan Haider em Islamabad)</p>	<p>and in fact could incite more violence.</p> <p>["There will be no impact on Taliban activities.] [None at all," said former Pakistani intelligence chief Hamid Gul.] ["Martyrdom gives greater impetus to the resistance movement because they think they have been rewarded."]</p> <p>[Author Ahmed Rashid, an expert on the Taliban, added: "I fear revenge killings, not only in Iraq but maybe in Afghanistan or Pakistan."]</p> <p>[Zarqawi's death was also unlikely to help in the hunt for bin Laden, Rashid and Gunaratna said.]</p> <p>[There were many fewer U.S. troops hunting bin Laden compared with those who had hunted Zarqawi and Afghan terrain was much more difficult, Rashid said.]</p> <p>The intelligence-led methods that led to Zarqawi were still the best bet of catching bin Laden, Gunaratna said.</p> <p>(Additional reporting by Zeeshan Haider in ISLAMABAD)</p>
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Headlines of the Corpus under study

NYT

<p>[Custo da guerra no Iraque pode atingir US\$ 1,9 tri S7 Pr8A] [Cálculo inclui gastos dos EUA e alta do petróleo na economia global S12 Pr7A] Tradução: Luiz Roberto Mendes Gonçalves</p>	<p>[Counting the Hidden Costs of War] By ANNA BERNASEK Published: October 24, 2004 Em Nova York</p>
<p>[Empresa dos EUA é acusada de fraude no Iraque Pr8A] [Firma de segurança de republicano teria superfaturado serviços S12 Pr7A] Tradução: George El Khouri Andolfato</p>	<p>[Memos Warned of Billing Fraud by Firm in Iraq] Erik Eckholm Em Nova York Published: October 23, 2004</p>

<p>[Bush pretende impor democracia a Oriente Médio Pr7A] [Já Kerry afirma que os governos devem mudar "de dentro para fora" S12 Pr7A] Tradição: George El Khouri Andolfato</p>	<p>[In Bush's Vision, a Mission to Spread Power of Liberty] Em Washington By DAVID E. SANGER Published: October 21, 2004</p>
<p>[EUA adotam novas regras para presos no Iraque G4, S7, Pr2A] [Meta é limitar poder das tropas e evitar abusos com em Abu Ghraib S12, Pr7A] Tradição: Jean-Yves de Neufville</p>	<p>[New Interrogation Rules Set for Detainees in Iraq] By ERIC SCHMITT Published: March 10, 2005</p>
<p>[Em Beirute, multidão exige saída de tropas sírias Pr2A] [CS da ONU determinou a retirada das tropas estrangeiras do Líbano S12 Pr7A] Em Beirute Tradição: Danilo Fonseca</p>	<p>[Protests in Beirut Grow as Assad Gives No Date for Pullout] By JAD MOUAWAD Published: March 8, 2005</p>
<p>[EUA devem reduzir nº de presos em Guantánamo Pr8A, Pr2A] [Mas o Pentágono teme que possam ser torturados no país de origem Pr7A] Tradição: George El Khouri Andolfato</p>	<p>[Pentagon Seeks to Transfer More Detainees] From Base in Cuba By DOUGLAS JEHL Published: March 11, 2005</p>
<p>12/03/2005 [Exército detalha escala do abuso em prisão afegã G1, Pr2] Douglas Jehl Em Washington</p>	<p>[Army Details Scale of Abuse of Prisoners in an Afghan Jail] By DOUGLAS JEHL Published: March 12, 2005</p>
<p>13/03/2005 [Iraquianos consideram pilhagem de armas uma operação bem orquestrada S1, Pr6] James Glanz e William J. Broad Em Bagdá (Iraque)</p>	<p>[Looting at Weapons Plants Was Systematic, Iraqi Says] by James Glanz and William J. Broad Published: March 13, 2005</p>
<p>15/03/2005 [Bush usa o Irã para alterar o Tratado de Não-Proliferação de Armas Nucleares Pr8A, Pr2A] [Meta é impedir que outros países produzam combustível atômico Pr7A] David E. Sanger em Washington</p>	<p>NEWS ANALYSIS [Bush Seeks to Ban Some Nations From All Nuclear Technology] By DAVID E. SANGER Published: March 15, 2005</p>
<p>16/03/2005 [Número de presos assassinados no Iraque e Afeganistão é maior do que EUA]</p>	<p>[U.S. Military Says 26 Inmate Deaths May</p>

<p>admitiram Pr8A, Pr2A] [Pentágono confirma a morte de vários prisioneiros sub sua tutela G6, G10] Douglas Jehl* e Eric Schmitt Em Washington</p>	<p>Be Homicide] By DOUGLAS JEHL and ERIC SCHMITT Published: March 16, 2005</p>
<p>16/03/2005 [Agência de segurança prevê cenário apocalíptico S5, Pr4] [Objetivo é estimar perdas após atentados devastadores nos EUA Pr7A] Eric Lipton Em Washington</p>	<p>[U.S. Report Lists Possibilities for Terrorist Attacks and Likely Toll] By ERIC LIPTON Published: March 16, 2005</p>
<p>18/03/2005 [Diretor da CIA defende tratamento a prisioneiros Pr2A] [Goss admitiu, entretanto, que a definição de tortura não está clara Pr7A] Douglas Jehl Em Washington</p>	<p>[Questions Are Left by C.I.A. Chief on the Use of Torture] By DOUGLAS JEHL Published: March 18, 2005</p>
<p>30/03/2005 [Comissão da ONU inocenta Annan de nepotismo S4, G5] [O secretário-geral era acusado de beneficiar seu filho em licitação Pr7A] Warren Hoge Na sede da ONU, em NY</p>	<p>[Panel Says Annan Didn't Intervene in Iraq Contract] By WARREN HOGE Published: March 30, 2005</p>
<p>06/04/2005 [Iraque chega a acordo para preenchimento de altos cargos governamentais G1, G4, S1] [Parlamento define a divisão de poder entre curtos, xiitas e sunitas Pr7A] Edward Wong Em Bagdá</p>	<p>[Iraqis in Accord on Top Positions, Ending Deadlock] By EDWARD WONG Published: April 6, 2005</p>
<p>15/04/2005 [Americano é indiciado na venda de petróleo iraquiano por assessores de Saddam G1, G6] [Empresário teria usado programa humanitário para obter lucro ilegal Pr7A] Julia Preston e Judith Miller Em Nova York</p>	<p>[Texan Is Indicted in Iraq Oil Sales by Hussein Aides] By JULIA PRESTON and JUDITH MILLER Published: April 15, 2005</p>

<p>19/04/2005 [Israel dá sinais de que tomará decisão unilateral sobre a fronteira com a Palestina G3, S1, Pr2A] [Construção oferece pista dos planos israelenses de futuras fronteiras Pr7A]</p> <p>Steven Erlanger Em Maale Adumim, Cisjordânia</p>	<p>[Israel, on Its Own, Is Shaping the Borders of the West Bank]</p> <p>By STEVEN ERLANGER</p> <p>Published: April 19, 2005</p>
<p>30/04/2005 [Onda de ataques no Iraque mata 40 e fere 100 G1] [Para autoridades dos EUA, objetivo é enfraquecer o novo governo Pr7A]</p> <p>Richard A. Opiel Jr. e Robert F. Worth* Em Bagdá, Iraque</p>	<p>[Wave of Attacks in Iraq Kill 40 and Wound 100]</p> <p>By RICHARD A. OPPEL Jr. and ROBERT F. WORTH</p> <p>Published: April 30, 2005</p>
<p>01/05/2005 [Irã ameaça retomar planos de combustível nuclear G3, S1, S4]</p> <p>David E. Sanger Em Washington</p>	<p>[Threats by Iran and North Korea Shadow Talks on Nuclear Arms]</p> <p>By DAVID E. SANGER</p> <p>Published: May 1, 2005</p>
<p>03/05/2005 [Afeganistão e Iraque afetam força militar dos EUA S4] [Esforço prolongado reduz capacidade norte-americana, diz general Pr7A]</p> <p>Thom Shanker Em Washington</p>	<p>[Pentagon Says Iraq Effort Limits Ability to Fight Other Conflicts]</p> <p>By THOM SHANKER</p> <p>Published: May 3, 2005</p>
<p>12/05/2005 [Pelo menos 79 morrem em atentados no Iraque S4] [Rebeldes revidam ação dos EUA com piores ataques em 25 meses Pr7A] John F. Burns* Em Bagdá, Iraque</p>	<p>FOREIGN DESK May 12, 2005, Thursday</p> <p>[79 DIE IN ATTACKS AS REBELS IN IRAQ INTENSIFY FIGHT]</p> <p>By JOHN F. BURNS; RICHARD A. OPPEL JR. CONTRIBUTED REPORTING FOR THIS ARTICLE. (NYT) 1788 words Late Edition - Final , Section A , Page 1 , Column 6</p>

[Atentado suicida durante funeral em Mosul mata 47 G5, Pr2A]	[Dozens die in Iraq suicide attack]
[Ataque mata pelo menos três policiais em Bagdá G5, Pr8A]	[Baghdad police officers shot dead]
[EUA admitem concessões ao Irã em impasse nuclear Pr3]	[US backs EU's incentives to Iran]
[Mudança em Jericó S4]	[Israel formally gives up Jericho]
[Carro-bomba em Beirute mata duas pessoas Pr8A] [Uma bomba explodiu numa área de maioria cristã na capital do Líbano, Beirute, matando dois cidadãos indianos e deixando oito pessoas feridas. G1, Pr7A]	Last Updated: Sunday, 27 March, 2005, 10:26 GMT 11:26 UK [Bomb hits Beirut's Christian area] [A bomb has exploded in a mainly Christian area of the Lebanese capital, Beirut, wounding at least six people.]
27 de março, 2005 - 03h39 GMT (00h39 Brasília) [Líder de oposição apóia Orçamento proposto por Sharon S4, Pr8A]	Last Updated: Wednesday, 23 March, 2005, 13:00 GMT [Sharon survives key budget vote]
[General iraquiano é seqüestrado em Bagdá G1]	[Iraq general kidnapped in Baghdad]
[Queda de helicóptero mata 16 no Afeganistão Pr8A]	[No survivors in US Afghan crash]
[Ataque ameaça viagem histórica de ônibus na Caxemira Pr8A]	[Kashmir bus 'will not be stopped']
[Americano é seqüestrado no Iraque G1, G3] [Um civil americano foi seqüestrado no Iraque, de acordo com a embaixada dos Estados Unidos em Bagdá. G1]	Updated: Monday, 11 April, 2005, 19:21 GMT 20:21 UK [US contractor kidnapped in Iraq] [A US civilian contractor has been kidnapped in Iraq, the United States embassy in Baghdad has said.]
[Bush pede a Sharon que congele expansão das colônias Pr8A]	Updated: Monday, 11 April, 2005, 18:31 GMT 19:31 UK [Bush warns Israel over West Bank]
[Israel homenageia oficial nazista que salvou judeus S9, Pr1]	[Israel recognises 'new Schindler']
[Mais de 70 corpos são encontrados no Iraque S4, PR2A, Pr8A, Pr3]	[Iraq 'hostages dumped in river']
[Israel dá 'primeiro passo' de retirada da Faixa de Gaza S8]	[Israel army prepares to quit Gaza]
[Governo do Iraque toma posse com gabinete incompleto S8]	[New Iraq PM fails to fill cabinet]
[Irã continuará com atividade nuclear, diz	[Iran slams US over nuclear stance]

ministro S8]	
[Ataques rebeldes matam pelo menos 59 no Iraque PR2A, Pr8A]	[Suicide bomber hits Iraqi Kurds]
[Prisão do número 3 da Al-Qaeda foi 'vitória', diz Bush Pr8A, Pr3]	[Pakistan 'catches al-Qaeda chief']
[Após vitória, Blair diz que 'entendeu' mensagem das urnas S4, S5, S8]	Friday, 6 May, 2005, 18:07 GMT 19:07 UK [Blair: I've listened and learned]
[Carro-bomba mata ao menos 14 em mercado no Iraque G1, Pr2A]	Friday, 6 May, 2005, 15:53 GMT 16:53 UK [Car bomb blows apart Iraq market]
[Explosão mata um e fere seis em cidade cristã do Líbano G3, Pr2A]	Friday, 6 May, 2005, 20:53 GMT 21:53 UK [Bomb in Christian area of Lebanon]
[Fatah vence Hamas em pleito palestino, dizem autoridades Pr8A, Pr3]	Friday, 6 May, 2005, 09:39 GMT 10:39 UK [Fatah 'ahead' in Palestinian poll]
[Caos coloca Iraque na rota do tráfico de drogas, diz agência Pr8A, Pr3]	Last Updated: Thursday, 12 May, 2005, 14:59 GMT 15:59 UK [Lawless Iraq is 'key drug route']
[Bomba mata 12 e pistoleiros assassinam militares em Bagdá Pr2A Pr8A]	Last Updated: Thursday, 12 May, 2005, 11:22 GMT 12:22 UK [Baghdad shaken by fresh attacks]
[Europa avisa Irã para não retomar programa nuclear Pr2A]	Last Updated: Thursday, 12 May, 2005, 15:43 GMT 16:43 UK [Tough European warning to Tehran]
[União Européia anuncia ajuda direta aos palestinos Pr2A, Pr2]	[Palestinians to get interim aid]
[Diplomacia é 1ª opção para lidar com Irã, diz Bush G3, S12]	[US urges diplomacy in Iran crisis]
[Dezenas morrem em confrontos no Sri Lanka Pr2A]	[Crisis talks after Sri Lanka raid]
[Premiê palestino pede esforço entre árabes Pr2A]	[Palestinian PM makes plea for aid]
[Onda de violência faz pelo menos 28 mortos no Iraque Pr2A, Pr3]	[Blasts kill 14 at Baghdad airport]
[Irã rejeita negociação 'sob ameaça' S4, G5]	[Iran to spurn nuclear compromise]
[Israel reafirma lei que nega residência a cônjuges palestinos Pr2A, Pr10, Pr2]	[Court upholds Israeli spouse ban]
[Ataque perto de aeroporto mata 14 em Bagdá G1, G3]	[Blasts kill 14 at Baghdad airport]

[EUA normalizam relações com a Líbia S1, S4, Pr2A]	[US to renew full ties with Libya]
[Saddam se nega a dizer se é culpado ou inocente S1, S4]	[Defiant Saddam refuses to plead]
	Israel frees Palestinian funds
[Irã continua enriquecendo urânio, diz ONU G1, S1, Pr2]	[Iran 'continuing enrichment work']
[Abbas marca referendo para 26 de julho S1, G9]	[Abbas announces July referendum]

Reuters

[Israel adia entrega de terceira cidade da Cisjordânia G1]	[Israel Delays Handover of Third West Bank Town] By Jonathan Saul
[Explosão retoma medo da violência durante Páscoa em Beirute S1] Sun March 27, 2005 Por Lin Noueihed	[Bombing Overshadows Easter in Beirut] By Lin Noueihed
[Parlamento israelense veta plebiscito sobre Gaza e ajuda Sharon G1, G5] Por Mark Heinrich March 28, 2005Israeli	[Parliament Bars Gaza Referendum, Aiding Sharon] By Mark Heinrich
[Líder curdo será nomeado presidente do Iraque G5, S4] Tue April 5, 2005 3:43 PM GMT-03:00	[Iraqi Parliament Set to Name Kurd as New President] Tue Apr 5, 2005 03:13 PM ET By Mariam Karouny
[Bush participa de velório de João Paulo 2o. S4, Pr3] Wed April 6, 2005 7:04 PM GMT-03:00	[Bush Visits Pope's Body as Pilgrims Crush In] Wed Apr 6, 2005 07:23 PM ET By Philip Pullella and Crispian Balmer
[Parlamento elege primeiro presidente curdo do Iraque G1] Wed April 6, 2005 6:20 PM GMT-03:00 Por Mariam Karouny	[Parliament Elects Iraq's First Kurdish President] Wed Apr 6, 2005 02:04 PM ET By Mariam Karouny

<p>[Explosão de bomba no Cairo deixa pelo menos 4 mortos G4, Pr2, Pr2A] Thu April 7, 2005 4:48 PM GMT-03:00 Por Jonathan Wright</p>	<p>[Bomb in Cairo Tourist Bazaar Kills Two] Thu Apr 7, 2005 06:59 PM ET By Jonathan Wright</p>
<p>[Bush diz a Sharon que plano de assentamentos deve ser cumprido S4] Mon April 11, 2005 2:29 PM GMT-03:00 Por Adam Entous</p>	<p>[Bush Cautions Sharon Against Settlement Growth] Mon Apr 11, 2005 03:01 PM ET Mon April 11, 2005 2:29 PM GMT-03:00 By Adam Entous</p>
<p>[Empreiteiro americano é sequestrado no Iraque—EUA G1] Mon April 11, 2005 4:09 PM GMT-03:00</p>	<p>[American Contractor Kidnapped in Iraq] Mon Apr 11, 2005 04:16 PM ET By Michael Georgy</p>
<p>[Avião de espionagem do Hizbollah sobrevoa norte de Israel G1] Mon April 11, 2005 12:43 PM GMT-03:00</p>	<p>[Hizbollah Flies Drone Over Northern Israel] Mon Apr 11, 2005 4:47 PM ET By Hussein Saad</p>
<p>[Premiê iraquiano escapa de tentativa de assassinato G1] Wed April 20, 2005 5:39 PM GMT-03:00</p>	<p>[Iraq Prime Minister Escapes Assassination Attempt] Wed Apr 20, 2005 04:27 PM ET</p>
<p>[Irã afirma estar determinado a possuir tecnologia nuclear legal S4] Tue May 3, 2005 2:53 PM GMT-03:00 Por Louis Charbonneau</p>	<p>[Iran vows to pursue nuke plans, slams U.S., Israel] Tue May 3, 2005 06:11 PM ET By Louis Charbonneau</p>
<p>[Atentado suicida mata 60 em região curda do Iraque G1, G4, S1] Wed May 4, 2005 8:14 PM GMT-03:00 Por Shamal Aqrawi e Seb Walker</p>	<p>[Suicide bomber kills 60 in Iraqi Kurd city] Wed May 4, 2005 05:08 PM ET By Shamal Aqrawi and Seb Walker</p>
<p>[Justiça militar dos EUA invalida julgamento sobre Abu Ghraib G1, S1] Wed May 4, 2005 6:10 PM GMT-03:00 Por Adam Tanner</p>	<p>[US judge declares mistrial in Abu Ghraib abuse case] Wed May 4, 2005 03:14 PM ET By Adam Tanner</p>
<p>[Número de mortos em ataque ao sul de Bagdá chega a 58 G4, Pr2, Pr8A, Pr2A] Fri May 6, 2005 12:47 PM GMT-03:00</p>	<p>[Bombers kill 67 Iraqis, pressuring new cabinet] Fri May 6, 2005 01:27 PM ET By Michael Georgy</p>
<p>[Colonos de Gaza protestam no Dia da Independência de Israel G1] Thu May 12, 2005 4:08 PM GMT-03:00</p>	<p>[Gaza settlers protest on Israel's Independence Day]</p>

Por Ronen Zvulun	Thu May 12, 2005 06:00 PM ET By Ronen Zvulun
[Israel adia entrega de terceira cidade da Cisjordânia G1] Sun March 27, 2005 1:29 PM GMT-03:00	[Israel Delays Handover of Third West Bank Town] Sun Mar 27, 2005 12:39 PM ET By Jonathan Saul
[Explosão retoma medo da violência durante Páscoa em Beirute S1] Sun March 27, 2005 10:31 AM GMT-03:00 Por Lin Noueihed	[Bombing Overshadows Easter in Beirut] Sun Mar 27, 2005 08:19 AM ET By Lin Noueihed
[Preocupação ocidental com programa nuclear é falsa, diz Irã G7, S1, S4] Quarta-feira 10 de Maio, 2006 8:26 GMT Por Tomi Soetjpto e Muklis Ali	[Iran accuses Western nations of hypocrisy] Wed May 10, 2006 6:43am ET By Tomi Soetjpto and Muklis Ali
[Secretário-geral da ONU pressiona EUA a dialogar com Irã G1, G8] 12 May 2006 08:25	[Annan presses US to start direct talks with Iran] Fri May 12, 2006 7:37am ET
[Crise nuclear iraniana paira sobre encontro de cúpula do D-8 Pr8A, S4] 13 May 2006 10:08 Por Achmad Sukarsono e Jerry Norton	[D-8 group makes no comment on Iran nuclear dispute] Sat May 13, 2006 8:52am ET
[Bombas matam 30 em Bagdá e destróem templos no Iraque G1, G4, S6] 14 May 2006 09:46 Por Aseel Kami e Mussab Al-Khairalla	[Blasts kill 30 in Baghdad] Sun May 14, 2006 10:13am ET By Aseel Kami and Mussab Al-Khairalla
[UE oferecerá ao Irã sua tecnologia nuclear mais sofisticada G1, G5, G4] Segunda-feira 15 de Maio, 2006 4:14 GMT Por Mark John	[EU to offer civil atomic technology to Iran] Mon May 15, 2006 3:50pm ET By Mark John
[Bush promete ficar ao lado de novo governo do Iraque Pr8A] 20 May 2006 18:11	[Bush says "new day" for Iraq with new government] Sun May 21, 2006 9:08am ET
[Marines dos EUA podem ser processados por mortes de iraquianos G1] 26 May 2006 23:24 Por Will Dunham	[Marines may be charged in Iraq civilian deaths] Fri May 26, 2006 9:54pm ET By Will Dunham
[Zarqawi estava vivo após bombardeio, diz general dos EUA G1, G4, G5]	[Zarqawi was alive after bombing: US general]

09 Jun 2006 08:56	Fri Jun 9, 2006 8:43 am ET
[Irã tem até julho para dar resposta à oferta nuclear—Áustria G1, S1, G5] 09 Jun 2006 07:36	[Iran has until July to consider atomic offer: Austria] Fri Jun 9, 2006 8:46am ET By Louis Charbonneau
[Taliban diz que morte de Zarqawi não enfraquece "guerra santa" G1, S1, G5, G4, G8] 09 Jun 2006 07:16	[Zarqawi death won't weaken war, says Mullah Omar] Fri Jun 9, 2006 7:47am ET By Simon Cameron-Moore