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TRINA WORONA 10 000

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FROM THE EDITOR

he world Cup soccer is played every four years in different countries, hosting the best soccer players, the best stadiums, the best conditions to accommodate millions of fans who come to support their teams from every corner of the earth.

It is along with the Olympics, the world's largest sporting event. The Soccer Clubs are willing to pay millions of dollars to the athletes who make up their national teams.

The first world cup took place in the Eastern Republic of Uruguay in 1930; the last one played so far is where the actual champion was crowned Spain which was held in 2010 in South Africa.

> Unfortunately SEXY GLAM Magazine was not yet born that year, but today we are here here we join the celebration only as we know how to: with glamour, with beauty and with sensuality. This special issue is dedicated in full to this great event, with our models dressed only with the art of body painting.



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> Tiffani Capers Model Manager

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Caitlin Ross-Poteet Model - Writer

Alexa Coxx representing Colombia, Helen Winter wearing the Argentinean jersey, Damiana Reyes with her dark suntan skin displays the colors of Brazil and Trina Worona completely in white represents USA.

Any piece of art requires an artist, and there next to me was the excellent artist Elizabeth Sonia Ortega from El Salvador. She is president of Art Focus International, which is an organization that gathers artists from all over the world and a permanent contributor to our magazine.

Julio Frómeta our movie columnist joined the World Cup proposal and brings to our attention some the films where the soccer was a part of it, and along with that, all the notes this special month are related to the most widespread sport in the world which is held in Brazil in June 2014.

To enjoy this World Cup from the pages of SEXY GLAM MAGAZINE!

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Sexy Glam is a Lucy Lencina's Trade Mark





JUNE 2014

CONTENTS

ON THE COVER

- 16 DAMIANA REYES Brazil
- 38 TRINA WORONA USA
- 60 ALEXA COXX Colombia
- 80 HELEN WINTER Argentina

FEATURES

- 6 10 HOTTEST FEMALE SOCCER PLAYERS
- 10 17 BASIC RULES OF SOCCER
- 15 GUEST ARTIST Sonia Elizabeth Ortega
- 34 THE TOP 10 SEXIEST SOCCER PLAYERS
- 56 THE HISTORY OF THE SOCCER BALL
- 76 DIRECTOR'S CUTS Soccer in movies





Kyah Simon:

She is included among the top mist stars of Australia's which is mainly because of her scoring abilities under high pressure. This 20 year old player herself both of her team points against their game with Norway causing them 2-1 victory. She is also the top most scorer of year 2010 and 2011's W-league and has gotten the titles of player of the year and young player of the year as well.

Heather Mitts:

China 2010

After she lost her chances to be in the team for U.S and losing a fortuitous part in participating in world cup because of her injuries during the year of 2003 and 2007 she is now the oldest player that will be making her debut in the recent tournaments. She joined roster as a part of key defender at the age of 33 but is very accountable due to her past experiences.

6 - SEXY GLAM MAGAZINE - JUNE 2014

occer is one of the most favourite game for most of the people and when it comes to women soccer player, it can be said that it is slowly gaining recognition and gratitude in the world and so the female players and stars of this game are also gaining popularity just like any other celebrity does. The main reason behind this popularity can be the number of attractive female soccer players now a days making this game even more beautiful. Following is a list of 10 Hottest Female Soccer Players that currently subsists and the names are:



Kate Gill:

She is one of the governing AFC player of all times and has gotten herself Australia's world cup wharf after making her winning goal in the Asian cup when her match held against japan. During the game she tore a ligament while paling for her regular team. Her ranking is just behind the Cheryl Salisbury as Australia's all-time highest goal scorer with 32 points.



Her complete name is Natalie Raquel Vinti Nuño. She is a Mexican-American soccer player belonging to San Diego. She played as a defender in the University Of San Diego Women's Soccer Team and also for the Mexico's National Women Football Team and until now she has a leading very successful career as a professional player.







Laisa Andrioli:

She is a Brazilian soccer player star and play as a striker for the national Brazilian soccer team who has got the assistances to back up her astoundingly virtuous looks. She is just 22 years old but is considered as one of the hottest soccer players ever.

Rachel Unitt:

This soccer player has got the looks of a girl next door making her one of the most successful and hottest soccer player that England has ever had in the history. After she was done playing with Fulham and Everton she is currently the member of New Jersey Wildcats leading a fruitful soccer player life.





Monica Gonzalez:

Although she has retired from the game and has now switched her services for the coaching of the game but one look at her is very much all you need to know why she is in the top three of this list. She was a Mexican player and has accomplished various awards for her winning games.



Kaylyn Kyle:

She is a Canadian soccer player play for Seattle reign FC as a midfielder of the team. Moreover she has played for he Canada International Women's Soccer Team as well. She attended her school at Bishop Mahoney High School and made her soccer team win state and local titles and since then she has been a part of this game and have achieved title of player of the year in 2010 and 2011.

Alex Morgan:

She is the most young soccer player of the

U.S rosters and 22 years old, also got the titles of team's fastest runner and gives her team the support they need in strong wrong-doings in their quick sports. She plays as a forward for National Women's Soccer Team but for the Portland Thorns FC as well.

Selina Wagner:

With the grace and elegance that she shows on the court, it can be said that soccer game is no different than ballet dancing due to her very convoluted dance as a supple player. Her hotness also convinced many others when she did a photoshoot with Playboy magazine as a promotion for



occer has 17 laws or "rules" by which the game is played. Most of these laws are easy to understand. The laws are designed to make soccer fun, safe, and fair for all participants.

The object of soccer is for a player to get the ball into the other team's goal by using any part of the body except the player's hands and arms. The goalie is the only player allowed to touch the ball with the hands and arms and then only while he is located in his own penalty area.



A referee is in charge of the soccer game. A referee's main objective should be the safety of the players. It is the referee's responsibility to ensure that the game remains fun for everyone. This includes players, spectators and the officials.

You will undoubtedly question some of the officiating calls as you watch a soccer game. This is only natural. To be fair to the referee you should read and understand the 17 laws so that you have a good understanding of the rules of soccer. Try to keep in mind that everyone who is watching a game has a different perspective. Spectators will be most likely, rooting for one team or the other. This will influence how they view the game. The spectators will more than likely have a family member playing in youth soccer. Also, keep in mind that everyone will be viewing the game from a different angle. Try to give the referee the benefit of a doubt. The referees are much closer to the play than spectators.







The 17 laws described below are the basic laws of soccer accepted throughout the world. These laws are usually altered slightly so the game is more fun and beneficial for young players. Each league should have a specific set of rules it will follow. These rules should be distributed to the coach. Look over the rules of your league to make sure you fully understand them.

LAW 1 - The Field of Play

This is the basic layout of a soccer field. The size of the field will vary from league to league, usually depending on the age of the players.

LAW 2 - The Ball

A regulation size soccer ball is a No. 5 ball. Youth leagues may use different size balls, such as a No. 3 ball or a No. 4 ball, depending on the age of the children.

LAW 3 - Number of Players

There must be no more than 11 players on the field of play for either team. A minimum number of players are usually 7. Some youth leagues encourage games with less than 11 players to help in the development of young players. One player from each team must be designated as a goalkeeper. The goalkeeper must wear a different color shirt from his teammates so that everyone can easily distinguish the goalie. The goalie can only use his hands inside the penalty area.

LAW 4 - Player's Equipment

Players must wear the same colored jersey or shirts. All youth programs require shin guards to be worn by all players. If your players will be wearing cleats, make sure they are soccer cleats. A soccer cleat does not have a cleat at the front edge of the shoe like a baseball cleat. This is for safety.

LAW 5 - Referees

The referee enforces the 17 laws. There is one difference between soccer and most other sports played in America. In soccer, the referee may let play continue and not call a foul if he or she thinks that stopping play would give an advantage to the team



"advantage clause". The referee should say, "Play on" when this occurs.

LAW 6 - Linesmen and Lineswomen

Two linesmen may assist the referee in controlling the game. The linesmen's duty is to signal to the referee when the ball is out; to indicate a corner kick, a goal kick or to designate which team is entitled to the throw-in. The linesmen may also signal off sides, fouls or misconduct if a goal has been scored or when substitution is desired.

The referee on the field makes the official and final decisions. The linesmen are there to assist the referee; the referee may or may not act upon their advice. Coaches should not expect to have linesmen at their youth soccer games. Sometimes you are lucky to have a single referee. I have coached games where the opposing coach and I had to take turns being the referee, because an official never showed up.

LAW 7 - Duration of the Game

The duration of the game will depend on

ball between two players, one from each team. A dropped ball may not be played until it touches the ground. The first player playing the ball is allowed to play the ball again without it having to be touched by another player. This means the player may dribble, pass or shoot the ball after touching it.

LAW 9 - Ball In and Out of Play

The ball is out of play whenever it is completely outside the outside edge of the touchline or the goal line either on the ground or in the air. Also, it is out of play when the referee stops play for any reason. The ball is in play if any part of the ball is inside or touching the touchline or goal line. The ball is considered in play after bouncing off of a goal post, cross bar, corner flag, linesmen or referee if the ball remains on the playing field.

LAW 10 - Method of Scoring

A goal can only be scored if the entire ball goes completely over the outside edge of the goal line, under the cross bar and between the goal posts while it is in play. Any player may score goals, including the goalie. Except when taking a free kick, throw- in, goal kick, penalty kick or kick off, a ball played by a player directly into his own goal is a score for the opposing team.

- He interferes with an opponent or
- Otherwise tries to take advantage of being in the offside position.
 Exceptions - A player in an offside position is not to be called offside if he receives the ball directly from:
- A throw-in or
- A corner kick or
- A goal kick.

LAW 12 - Fouls and Misconduct

There are two kinds of fouls in soccer:

- · Penal or Major Fouls.
- Non-Penal or Minor Fouls.

There are nine penal or major fouls. These fouls must be committed intentionally and may result in a Red Card". The fouls are as follows:

- Kicking a player.
- Jumping up at a player.
- Charging a player in a rough way.
- Charging a player from behind.
- Tripping a player.
- Hitting or spitting at a player.
- Pushing a player.
- Holding a player.

the age of the children. Older children will more than likely have two halves. Younger children often times play four quarters. Your league will determine whether quarters or halves are played and how long each will be.

LAW 8 - Start of Play: Kick Off and Drop Ball

A kick off is taken to start a game, to restart play after a goal has been scored or to start the second half or a new quarter. At kickoff, all players must be on their team's half of the field. The ball is placed on the center spot in the middle of the center circle. The ball must be kicked forward at least one full rotation into the opponents' "half of the field." The team that kicks off to begin the game is determined by a coin toss between the captains and the referee. After a goal, the team that was just scored upon starts the kick off. For new quarters and halves, the team, this did not kick off the previous quarter or half will kick off. A goal cannot be scored by kicking the ball directly into the goal on a kick off. A drop ball is played when the referee stops play for a reason other than a rule infraction. An injury is a good example.

LAW 11 - Offside

An offensive player must have two opponents including the goalkeeper between himself and the goal line at the moment the ball is passed to him. Offside is determined when the ball is passed to the player, not when the player receives the ball.

Offside position and offside are not the same. It is not against the rules to be in an offside position. It is against the rules to be offside. Here is a definition of these two concepts.

Offside Position - A player is in the offside position if he is:

• Ahead of the ball and

- In the opponents half of the field and
- There are fewer than two opponents even with or ahead of him.

Offside -A player who is in the offside position becomes offside when

• Handling the ball. (Except by a goalkeeper). This foul is called if the player is trying to control the ball with his hands or arms.

If one of these nine penalty fouls is committed and the referee blows his whistle and calls a foul, the opposing team gets a direct free kick. A "direct" kick means the opponent can try to score a goal directly from the kick. If the player committing the major foul receives a "red card" from the referee, he must leave the game, and is not allowed to return.

There are five non-penal or minor fouls. If a player commits a minor foul, he may receive a "Yellow Card" from the referee. The five minor fouls are:

• Dangerous play. Examples of a dangerous play are: high kicking near another player's head or trying to play a ball held by a goalie.

• Fair charging, but with the ball out of playing distance.

• Illegal obstruction. When a player intentionally takes a position between the ball and an opponent, when not within playing distance of the ball.

- Charging the goalkeeper in the goal area.
- · Goalkeeper Infringements.

The referee restarts play by dropping the







while controlling the ball.

· Goalkeeper playing the ball with his hands when the ball is kicked by a teammate.

• Intentionally wasting time.

(These three Goalkeeper Infringement fouls will not usually be called in young children's games.) When the referee stops play by blowing his whistle for a minor foul, the opposing team is awarded an indirect free kick. A goal cannot be scored directly from an indirect free kick. The ball must be played by a player other than the one taking the indirect kick, before a legal goal can be scored.

Misconduct - There are two kinds of misconduct:

• When an action results in a caution or a "yellow card" from the referee. A referee may warn a player to improve his conduct before a caution is issued.

· When an action results in a player being ejected from the game, a "red card". The referee has the authority to "red card" coaches or spectators because of misconduct or interference of the game.

The kicker must then wait until the referee blows his whistle before taking the free kick.

• If a free kick is taken within 10 yards of the opponent's goal, opposing players may stand on their own goal line between the goal posts.

 A free kick by the defending team within its own goal area may be taken from any point within the half of the goal area in which the free kick was awarded.

· An indirect free kick by the attacking team within the defending teams goal area is taken on the six-yard line at the point nearest to where the foul was committed. (The six-yard line is the line that outlines the goal area).

• The player taking the free kick must not play the ball again after it has been kicked into play until another player, from either team, has touched the ball.

LAW 14 - Penalty Kick

A penalty kick is awarded when a defender commits a penal or major foul with the penalty area. The team that was fouled

the team, which did not touch the ball last. The player throwing the ball in must have both feet on the ground and both hands on the ball over his head. Both feet must remain on or behind the touchline. The thrower must throw the ball with equal strength from both hands from the back of the head and over the top of the head. The thrower must not play the ball again until another player from either team has touched the ball. A player cannot score a goal directly from a throw-in. A player in the offside position receiving the ball directly from a throw-in is not offside.

LAW 16- Goal Kick

The box located directly in front of the goal is callel the goal area. When the attacking teari last touches the ball before it crosses over the goal line, the defending team is awarded a goal kick. A goal kick is taken by any player on the defending team. The ball must be played from within the half of the goal area on the side of the field where the ball went out of play. The opposing team must remain outside of the penalty area until the ball completely leaves the goal area. The goal kick is played again if the ball does not leave the penalty area, if the ball crosses the goal line before leaving the penalty area or if the ball is played again by a player from either team before it leaves the penalty area. The kicker may not play the ball again until another player from either team touches the ball. A player in the offside position receiving the ball directly from a goal kick is not offside.

LAW 13 - Free Kick

There are two types of free kicks: Direct and Indirect. The types of fouls that result in a free kick are described in LAW 12. Direct Free Kick: On a direct free kick, the ball may be kicked directly into the goal for a score by the player taking the kick. The direct free kick is taken at the spot where the foul occurred, unless it is within the penalty box. Then a penalty kick is awarded.

Indirect Free Kick: A goal can be scored only if the ball is touched by one or more players from either team, after it is kicked into play and before it enters the goal. There are a few rules that are followed on a free kick, they are:

• The referee will signal an indirect free kick by putting one arm straight up into the air.

• The ball must be stationary when it is kicked.

• The team taking a free kick is entitled to have all opponents at least 10 yards from the ball when the free kick is taken.

• The kicker may kick the ball if the opponents are closer than 10 yards if he wishes. · The kicker may ask the referee to move

is given a penalty kick from the penalty mark. All players except the goalkeeper must remain outside the penalty area and penalty arc until the kick is taken. The defending goalkeeper must stand on the goal line, between the goal posts and is not allowed to move until the ball is kicked. If the goalkeeper moves and the penalty shot does not score, then the penalty kick is retaken. Encroachment is when a player enters the penalty area or penalty arc before the ball is kicked. If a defender encroaches, then a scoring shot counts, a non-scoring shot is retaken. If an attacker encroaches, a scoring shot is disallowed and the kick is retaken. If the shot was non-scoring then the defending team gets an indirect free kick or a goal kick depending on where the ball is when the referee blows his whistle. If both teams encroach, the penalty kick is retaken whether it was a scoring shot or not. The penalty kick must go forward and cannot be played again by the kicker until another player has touched the ball.

LAW 15 - Throw-in

A throw-in is taken to restart a game after the ball goes out of play over the touch-

LAW 17- Corner Kick

If a ball goes over the goal line and is last touched by the defending team, the attacking teams is awarded a corner kick. The corner kick is taken from within the corner arc on the side of the field where the ball went out of play. The corner kick may be taken by any player on the attacking team. The kicker is allowed to score a goal by kicking the ball directly into the goal. The opponents must be 10 yards back from the ball on a corner kick. The kicker is not allowed to play the ball again until a player from either team touches the ball. A player in the offside position receiving the ball directly from a corner kick is not offside.





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ART MAKERS

SONIA ELIZABETH ORTEGA

orn December 16, 1972, in the city of San Salvador, El Salvador in Central America.

Sonia Ortega is a self-taught painter; she had an inclination for the Arts since she was little. She had her first painting class at the age of 10 at the Cultural Center in San Salvador.

Her love for art did not stop even with the conflicts of her country, her

















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amiana Reyes was you born in Dominican Republic from Spanish and Brazilian descendants. She is being living in New York for over seventeen years.

She is a make-up artist, hair stylist, model, actress, and dancer. (Entertainer)













28 - SEXY X2 MAGAZINE - JUNE 2014







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The Top 10 Serie



Lionel Messi

One of FC Barcelona's prized possessions is Lionel Messi, though he is an Argentinean. He is also considered to be one of the best soccer players of his generation. Some critics even compare him to the notorious Diego Maradona. And there is no doubt that this player is doing quite well. He became an all-time top scorer of Barcelona by the tender age of 24 beating the record set by Cesar Rodriguez of 232 goals. He was also given the World Player of the Year awards from 2009 until 2012 making him worthy of being crowned the 9th hottest soccer player.

Xabi Alonso

Standing tall at six feet is the 8th hottest soccer player from the Basque regions of Spain, Xabi Alonso. This Spanish midfielder is known for his excellent passing ability. He was one of the consistent starters for Spain when they won their first FIFA World Cup victory in 2010. But his performance in the Euro 2012 was even more stellar as he scored both goals in Spain's 2-0 victory against France during the quarterfinals.





st Socer Players

occer is considered as one of the most popular sports worldwide. And with a sport so popular, there is no doubt that its players will shine. Soccer is played in Asia, Europe, North and South America, Africa, and Australia so there is a wide variety of races and faces that play this adrenaline pumping



sport. As athletes, these men are lean and very, very fit so there is no doubt that there are a pool of sexy players that are easy on the eyes and fun to watch as they kick, pass, block, and score some goals. Here's a rundown of the 10 sexiest soccer players in the world today.

Mario Gomez

At 6'2, Gomez strikes his way straight to our hearts. Gomez has seen tremendous successful on the field with Germany and his GQ looks won over every girl in his native country and all around the world. His teams are FC Bayern Munich and the German National Team. Not only is Gomez a commendable soccer player, he is also very outspoken about social issues. In 2012, he openly spoke about homosexuality in soccer to encourage gay players to come out so that they could feel more liberated when they play. It isn't just his good looks that make him hot but also his spirit. We can't wait to see him on the field in the 2014 World Cup.

Sebastian Larsson

Sealed at number six is the pretty boy Sebastian Larsson from Sweden. His blond hair and blue eyes are sure to devour! While he was a player for Birmingham City in 2007, he scored their goal of the season where he ran half the length of the field and finished inside the goal area. He is still considered to be a fresh player as he recently joined team Sunderland in 2011. With a successful start there is no doubt that he will get even





Lukas Podolski

Although born in Poland, Podolski has taken Germany by storm. His skills earned him a spot in all Germans hearts but it's his personable smile that landed him on our list. Like Lewandoski, Podolski is a forward and is credited with scoring the fastest goal in Germany's history in a 4-2 friendly against Ecuador. It only took him 9 seconds to score which doesn't surprise us since he was named FIFA World Cup Best Young Player in 2006.

Cesc Fabregas

If soccer does not work out for this 26-year-old, we suggest modeling. Fabregas plays alongside Pique at FC Barcalona although there are talks he might be making a move to Manchester United. His position as an attacking midfielder definitely helped shape those legs and perfect body. Oh and we totally love those big brown eyes.





Iker Casillas

In the world of soccer, goalies are credited for the wins and Iker Casillas is one such goalie who does his job well. That could be why he is the team captain for Real Madrid and the Spanish national team. A testament to this goalie's greatness is he is one of the very few players who has won all the major club and national championship titles.
Cristiano Ronaldo

And the hottest of them all goes to none other than Cristiano Ronaldo. Ronaldo is not only considered as on the most expensive players in history when he made his huge move from Manchester United to Real Madrid but he will also go down as one of the great players in soccer history. His fancy footwork and goal-scoring ability earned him every award possible in the soccer world, however it was his rocking six-pack, model-like face structure, piercing eyes, stylish hair and swag that landed him the number one spot on our list. Ronaldo has been leaving women speechless for years and there isn't a girl in the world not jealous of his current girlfriend, Sports Illustrated supermodel, Irina Shayk.

> ALLES THE AND uu mar n



Gerard Pique

Pique might be taken by Shakira, but there was no way we could exclude him from out list. At 26 years old, this World Cup champion captured our hearts with his big blue eyes, perfect hair and amazing smile. We can only imagine how goodlooking their son will grow up to be. That's one family with great DNA.

world when he signed with Manchester United at the age of 14. Every world with a new generation of Beckhams and some future babes. Al-









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rina Worona is a 26 year old aspiring actress and model.

She lives on Long Island and loves to sing, dance, and have a good time.

She is also very family oriented and loves to cook.

She is a very upbeat person and her motto in life is that everything happens for a reason.















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ber was not to be practically manufactured until a few thousand years later.

According to historical references and legend, early balls ranged from human heads, stitched up cloth, animal and human skulls to pig or cow bladders.

During the Ts'in and Han Dynasties (255 BC-220 AD), the Chinese played 'tsu chu', in which animal-skin balls were dribbled through gaps in a net stretched between two poles. Certain ancient Egyptian rites are said by historians to have similarities with football, and both the ancient Greeks

The animal bladder balls were eventually covered with leather for better shape retention.

In 1836 Charles Goodyear patented vulcanized rubber. Prior to this, balls were dependant on the size and shape of the pig's bladder. The more irregular the bladder, the more unpredictable the behavior of the ball was when kicked. However; it would not be until the twentieth century until most balls were made with rubber bladders.

In 1855, Charles Goodyear designed and built the first vulcanized rubber soccer balls (footballs). The following picture shows the Charles Goodyear ball that is on display at the National Soccer Hall of

occer has been played in various forms though out history. Many sites on the world wide web have information on the history of football or soccer. Of

course, here at Soccer Ball World, we will concentrate on the history and evolution of the soccer ball.

Early Ball History

Through out history, humans have enjoyed kicking a ball or something like a ball. South American Indians were known to

played a game that entailed carrying and kicking a ball. According to pre-medieval legend, an entire village would kick a skull along a path to a nearby village square. The

and

Romans

also

ders used from live stock killed in preparation for winter sustenance and inflate them. They would play a game using their Sounds like hacky sack to me.

Fame which is located in Oneonta, NY, USA.

In the 1862, H.J. Lindon developed one of the first inflatable rubber bladders for balls. Tragically his wife previously died from lung disease. Reportedly from blowing up many hundreds of pig's bladders. Lindon was probably inspired to develop the inflatable rubber bladder because of the ill effects of blowing up pig's bladders. The balls with the rubber bladders ensured that the ball remained hard and oval. Lindon also claimed to have invented the rugby ball but did not patent the idea. In those days, the round ball was preferred because it was easier to kick and the oval ball was easier to handle.

In 1863 the newly formed English Football Association met to hammer out the opposing village would in turn laws of the game. No description of the attempt to kick the skull to the first vilball was offered in the first set of rules. When the rules were revised in 1872 it lage's square. Wow, that probably caused more riots than in modern soccer games. was agreed that the ball "must be spherical with a circumference of 27 to 28 inches" A Medieval custom was to take pig blad-(68.6 cm to 71.1 cm). That rule remains in today's FIFA laws. Very little has ever been written about the ball, probably because it has remained very much the feet and hands to keep the "ball" in the air. same over the years. The official size and weight of the ball was first fixed in 1872.

use a light elasticized ball. However; rub-



It was changed ever so little in 1937 when the official weight was increased from 13-15 oz to 14-16 oz. The Encyclopedia of Association Football (first published in England in 1956) says as follows "According to the Laws of Football, the ball must be spherical with an outer casing of leather or other approved materials. The circumference shall not be more than 28 in., nor less than 27 in, while the weight at the start of the game must not be more that 16 oz., nor less than 14 oz." The Laws of the Game as published in 2001 say exactly the same thing as to size and weight. What has changed drastically over the last 30 or so years is the material the ball is made of and the shape of the panels that make up the ball.

he soce

Mass production of soccer balls started as

ters and stitchers were the main factors in producing a football that would retain it's shape. The top grade covers were made with leather from the rump of a cow while lower quality balls were made from the shoulder. Advances in ball design came with the development of interlocking panels instead of the previously used leather sections that met at the north and south poles of the ball. The balls were then produced with a more acceptable round shape.

tubes covered with

a direct consequence of the English Football League that was founded in 1888. Mitre and Thomlinson's of Glasgow were two of the first companies to mass produce soccer balls during that time. They touted that the key element in a quality football was how well it could retain it's shape. Strength of the leather and the skills of

the

By the 1900's bladders were made with stronger rubber and could withstand heavier pressure. Most balls produced by that time used rubber bladders. The balls were

heavy brown leather. These

balls would bounce easier and yet could be kicked. Most balls had a tanned leather cover with eighteen sections stitched together arranged in six panels of three strips each. Each section was stitched together by hand with five-ply hemp and a small lace-up slit was on one side. All of the stitching was done with the ball cover inside out. Once completed, the cover was reversed with the stitching on the inside. An un-inflated bladder was then inserted through the slit. A long stem neck (aperture) extending from the bladder was used to inflate the ball. Once inflated, the tube was inserted through the 15 cm slit and then the opening was laced up tight. You can imagine how often that these soccer balls had to re-inflated. Even during a game.

These balls were good for kicking but was painful when heading due to the heavy stitching and the water absorption characteristics of the leather. Water absorption of the leather during rain made the ball very heavy and caused many head injuries. Other problems of the old leather balls were the various quality of cowhides used. Footballs varied in thickness and quality





The soccer ball may have even played a part in the outcome of the first world cup in 1930. Argentina and Uruguay could not agree on which ball to use. So they decided to use an Argentinean ball the first half and a ball supplied by Uruguay in the second half. As it turned out, Argentina was ahead at halftime 2-1using their soccer ball. However; Uruguay came back to win the match in the second half 4-2 using their ball!

During World War II there were further

a carcass made of strong cloths between the bladder and outer cover made controlling the shape easier, provided damping, and made the ball stronger. However; soccer balls played a crucial role in the outcome of matches due to the ball actually bursting during a game. The reason for the low quality balls just after World War II was blamed on the poor quality of the leather covers.

Water absorption was improved by using synthetic paints and other non-porous materials to coat the leather. Also, a new the laced slit on soccer balls.

In 1951 a white ball was first permitted to help spectators see the ball easier with the advent of floodlights. White soccer balls were un-officially used as early as 1892. The leather was simply white washed to produce the white ball. Orange balls were also first introduced in the 1950's to help see the ball in the snow.

Different countries favored different types of soccer balls in the early days of international soccer. This caused much contro-

production enhancements. The addition of type of valve was invented that eliminated versy. FIFA standardized the size, weight



and type of balls

sewn together and inflated they make a near perfect sphere. The

and 12 pentago-

nal surfaces.

When

they

are

first 32-panel ball was marketed by Select in the 1950s in Denmark. The first "official" FIFA world cup soccer ball was the Adidas Telstar used in the 1970 world cup at Mexico. As shown above it was also the first official World Cup Buckminster type soccer ball. Click on the following for more information on:

Developments in soccer ball design is continuing. Many companies have recently come out with new high tech materials and designs for soccer balls. The object is to develop the optimum soccer ball that is flight accurate, water proof, fast in flight and transfers all of your kicking force to the ball (does not absorb energy), has soft feel, and is safe to head the ball. Optimum soccer balls should also adhere to ball specifications given by governing bodies such as FIFA.

New balls such as Adidas' Teamgeist, Jabulani, Roteiro, Finale and Fevernova, Nike's Nike Seitiro Premier, Geo Merlin, Puma's Shudah, and Mitre's ISO use the latest design innovations and high tech materials. For more information on the

with the introduction of an international board.

Synthetic Soccer Balls

It was not until the 1960's that the first totally synthetic ball was produced. But it was not until the late 1980's that synthetic leather totally replaced the leather ball. Up until then, it was felt that leather soccer balls provided more of a consistent flight and bounce. Synthetics used in today's soccer balls emulate the cell structure and quality of leather with less water absorption.

Early footballs were sewn up with laces. These days, footballs are made from synthetic leather patches sewn together in a design based on the 'Buckminster Ball' or known as the Buckyball. The American architect Richard Buckminster Fuller came up with the design when he was trying to find a way for constructing buildings using a minimum of materials.

The shape is a series of hexagons, pentagons and triangles, which can be fitted together to make a round surface. The modern soccer ball is essentially a Buck-

black spots on the ball helped players to perceive any swerve on the ball.

The

latest innovations, check out Soccer Ball World's Soccer Ball

Developments

page. 🌔

minster Ball consisting of 20 hexagonal







A. 5 . 3

Sec. Prod





lexa Coxx was born in Bogota Colombia.

She came to United States with her family twenty-five years ago.

She went to Half-Hollow Hill Wests School, then went to college and graduated from the Metropolitan Institute of Interior Design, where she became an interior designer. That is her profession at the present time. Also, she went to school for hairdresser in 2000.

In her free time, she enjoys to do exercise and dancing.















and the second












Johanna Ramos Relaxation Pain Managment Wellness







ave you ever seen Stallone as a soccer player? Or, watching soccer royalty, Pele, as an actor? Well, I have. All kind of sports have made movies, so we can build a passion about it. With stories that goes from dramatic, like winning with a last second shot, or

to the heroic, like using soccer to get out of a POW Nazi camp. Now, with the upcoming World Cup to be celebrated at Brazil this year, I think is a right time to make a list, that some of our readers doesn't even know that exist. For me, these are the best movies made about, argu-

Escape to Victory (1981)

This one goes into politics, as well as heroics. With Sylvester Stallone as the goalie, and Michael Caine as a seasoned soccer player; shows a story about a group of POW (Prisoners Of War) at a Nazi

throwing a "Hail Mary" pass into the end zone for a winning touchdown; ably the "King" of sports. With no further ado here it is.

camp, that scape after an agonizing game against the guards, which



76 - SEXY GLAM MAGAZINE - JUNE 2014



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Goal Trilogy (2005-2009)

Goal! (2005), Goal II: Living the Dream (2007) and Goal III: Taking on the World (2009) is the trio that took a Mexican soap opera actor to Hollywood. Actor Kuno Becker went from Soñadoras, a Mexican soap opera, to being a soccer player in this trifecta, which shows the live of a hardworking young man who made his dreams come true as a professional soccer player for an England team, Newcastle United. Santiago Muñez (Becker) proofs us that anybody can make it with skills, passion and heart, even

Bend It like Beckham (2002)

With two beauties as the principal characters: Keira Knightley and Parminder Nagra. Nominated for a

Golden Globe for Best Film- Musical or Comedy, and winner of the 2002 British Comedy Awards as Best Comedy Film, it tells the story of an 18 years old daughter of Punjabi Sikhs in London, who defies her parents traditional rules of decide her future and who should be her groom; and goes to Germany as a soccer player.



The Damned United

WASN'T BUILT IN A DAY, BUT I WASN'T ON'

against your own father blessing. It also shows the lives of high profiles players and how they can go from being gods, in some fans minds, to imperfect human beings; and the trivialities and pains that fame can cause when is irresponsibly used.

In any of these movies we can relate with the characters in them, or situations that we live in our societies. If some of you disagree with me, show me au contraire. Let's debate!!!

















84 - SEXY GLAM MAGAZINE - JUNE 2014



BEAUTY BY DANIELA



hrough the years, makeup has always been something that Daniela has had a passion for. From a young age, she would spend hours on end playing with whatever cosmetics she could get a hold of. By the end of the day, she would have a variety of colors on her face, arms and even legs but yet was as happy as can be! It was one of the only few things that would keep her the most entertained as a child. As she got older, her dolls became her best friends and they were constantly getting glamified by Daniela's little hands on a daily basis.

She would always be so proud to display her artistry to whoever would show interest.

As a young adult, Daniela loved experimenting with different colors and applying makeup on someone whenever she had the chance to. After much thought, she decided to attend Brio Academy where she enrolled in the Advanced Makeup Artistry program and loved it every step of the way. She knew then that this was her purpose in life and what made her the happiest. She began to develop an even deeper love for the beauty industry. Daniela's dedication and hard work is what has gotten her in the place where she is in now. She enjoys enhancing the natural beauty of every client and is appreciative of the success she has had thus far. Daniela's motto is you only live once so do what makes you happy and it

Daniela Baldor Make-Up Artist will show in your work!

Beauty by Daniela thanks you for taking the time to view this website and we look forward to making your special day one that you can treasure forever.

Nothing is impossible, the word itself says 'I'm possible'! BeautyByDaniela.com www.Facebook.com/BeautyByDaniela www.twitter.com/BeautyByDaniela





















elen Winter grew up in Port Jefferson Station, NY and went to school at Comsewogue High School in the same town.

Helen Winter is a mommy of three beautiful children; she is a big family person. She really loves to model. Her future plans are to go to nursing school and hopefully get deeply into more modeling career.

Some of her hobbies are horseback riding and spend time with family and friends. She likes R&B, Rap and Reggae.





96 - SEXY CLAM MAGAZINE - JUNE 2014

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