

Say no to racism in football

STANDUPSPEAK UP Good practices



King Baudouin Foundation

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INTRODUCTION Say no to racism in football !

Stand Up Speak Up is a Europe-wide campaign that empowers football fans to show their true colours by voicing their opposition to racism. The campaign was launched following an increase in reports of racist incidents in football across Europe. Arsenal and France striker Thierry Henry joined forces in January 2005 with other top European players to protest this continuing problem.

The symbol of the campaign is two interlocked wristbands, one black, and one white. Thierry Henry kicked off the campaign by wearing the bands as he accepted the runner-up award at the World Player of the Year gala in Zurich December 2004. Other players have been wearing the band since the end of January.

Five million Stand Up Speak Up wristbands have been produced and distributed across many countries in Europe, with fans able to receive a band in return for a donation. Nike provided the first one million bands.

The money donated for the wristbands by fans across Europe is going to the central Stand Up Speak Up Fund, administered by the King Baudouin Foundation of Belgium, an independent, not-for-profit organisation.

The King Baudouin Foundation is coordinating the Stand Up Speak Up campaign across Europe, working with national partners to fund anti-racism projects and initiatives in 2005 - 2006.

The Fund has commissioned a research report: *Football and Racism – An inventory* of the problems and solutions in eight west European countries in the framework of the Stand Up, Speak Up campaign. The research, conducted by the W.J.H. Mulier Institute, Centre for Research on Sports in Society, provides an insight into the extent of the problem and addresses the prevention and combating of racism in and through football.

to drown out the racists.

The research showed clearly that racism in and throughout football is still a problem. That's not only at professional level but also at amateur level.

This brochure is an overview of the whole research report. The objective is to inspire and to focus on some projects and organisations who are fighting against racism in and throughout football. Not all existing projects are mentioned, this doesn't mean that they are irrelevant.

To read the whole context and description of the issue we refer to the report.

We hope that the creative examples showcased here will inspire those who are thinking about developing projects and initiatives designed to send a strong message about what the spirit of sport is all about.

Fore more information: www.standupspeakup.com

The brochure can be downloaded: www.kbs-frb.be or obtained from the King Baudouin Foundation's contact centre.

The report 'Football and Racism', edited by the Mulier Institute, can also be obtained from the King Baudouin Foundation's contact centre.

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The price of the report is \in **21,65**.



PRESERVING THE SPIRIT OF SPORT

The best way to tackle racism on the pitch and in the terraces is by informing young people about the issue. The message that needs to get out is that racism is intolerable. The spirit of sport is really about:

- Understanding and respect for all.
- Equal treatment for all.
- An alert and adequate response to expressions of intolerance and discrimination.

EUROPE-WIDE INITIATIVES

There are numerous initiatives devoted to preventing and fighting against racism in football at a European level. Several local clubs and organisations are involved in Europe-wide activities, for example within the framework of FARE (Football Against Racism in Europe). Eurofan and UNITED are networks involving several local and national participants.

FARE dedicated to fighting against racism

www.farenet.org

FARE (Football Against Racism in Europe) is a European network organisation dedicated to fighting racism in European amateur and professional football at both a local and national level. The network was established in 1999 on the initiative of various European supporters' groups, football associations, players' unions, ethnic minority organisations and anti-racist NGOs.

It is a network of 13 countries dedicated to fighting against racism in football through coordinated campaigns. In the years following its establishment, the network developed various anti-racism activities in European countries, partially with the financial assistance of the European Commission and UEFA (The Union of European Football Associations).

Today, supporters' groups, NGOs, immigrant organisations, clubs and federations from 25 different countries participate in the FARE network. FARE's activities are coordinated by a core group of members from various European countries. FARE calls upon football governing bodies and clubs to:

- Recognise the problem of racism in football.
- Adopt, publish and enact anti-racist policy.
- Make full use of football to bring people together from different communities and cultures.

• Establish a partnership with all organisations committed to kicking racism out of football, in particular with supporters groups, migrants and ethnic minorities.

EUROFAN European Centre for Study and Prevention of Violence in Sport

www.eurofan.org

Eurofan is a European network of diverse fan coaching and prevention projects. It is financially supported by the European Union's HIPPOKRATES programme, which encourages the collaboration between public and private organisations with respect to crime prevention. The Eurofan Network aims

both to promote exchanges and the dissemination of European good practices of hooliganism prevention, and to facilitate the sharing of scientific studies about this phenomenon in Europe.

In addition to the prevention of hooliganism, Eurofan is also active in the fight against racism in football stadiums. The network includes experts in the area of football and hooliganism/racism from Belgium, the UK, France, Germany, Italy and Spain.

UNITED for Intercultural Action

European network against nationalism, racism, fascism and in support of migrants and refugees

www.united.non-profit.nl

UNITED is a network made up of more than 560 organisations that aim to combat nationalism, racism and fascism, as well as support migrants and refugees. UNITED was formed in 1992 after the participants of two European anti-racism youth seminars decided to create a unified network.

UNITED KINGDOM

Kick It Out!

www.kickitout.org

Many initiatives have been developed to combat racism and exclusion in football. One of the most significant is the Kick It Out! campaign, designed to combat racism and coordinate activities on both national and local levels. The independent Kick It Out! organisation works with clubs at the grassroots non-league football through to the Premier League to create anti-racist strategies.

For example, the annual National Anti-Racism Week of Action, supported by all British football organisations, coincides with the European FARE (Football Against Racism in Europe) Action Week. During National Anti-Racism Week in October 2004, professional football clubs, amateur clubs, schools and other organisations launched new initiatives to combat racism.

Dozens of local projects were financed by Community Chest Grants and by the Kick It Out! campaign. For example, Leeds United and Liverpool encouraged thousands of their fans to produce anti-racist choreographies in the stands shouting the slogans, 'Unite Against Racism' and 'No to Racism'.

Show Racism the Red Card

www.srtrc.org

Eight professionals and many volunteers run this charity. Founded in 1995 in the North East of England, it has offices in Glasgow, Newcastle, London and Cardiff and has sister organisations in Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden. They raise awareness among young people in the UK about the dangers of racism in society as a whole by using the powerful position of professional footballers as role models.

Show Racism the Red Card (SRTRC) believes that anti-racist education is key and that



football is one of the best media to do this. It has produced a number of educational tools, including videos, CD-ROMs, education packs, posters and magazines. SRTRC has reached hundreds of thousands of young people in the UK and other countries. During the 2004 season, it worked with 63 clubs to produce 780,000 posters that were distributed free.

Football Unites, Racism Divides

www.furd.org

Football Unites, Racism Divides (FURD) was set up in 1995 by a group of Sheffield United fans concerned by the racist incidents taking place in and around the stadium, which is situated in a neighbourhood where about half of the population are of African-Caribbean or Asian descent. This group of fans believe that spectators and players should be able to be involved in football without fear of verbal or physical aggression because of the colour of their skin.

They also wanted to increase the participation of ethnic minorities, particularly within their own club in the stadium, on the playing field, in the stands or as employees. FURD has developed numerous initiatives at a local, national and European levels. In recent years, FURD has carried out national initiatives in partnership with Kick It Out. FURD's documentation centre, the Resources and Information Centre, serves as a library for material in the field of football and anti-racism in the UK.

Foxes Against Racism

www.le.ac.uk/far

Foxes Against Racism was set up following the visit to Leicester by the National Football Task Force in 1997. The Task Force listened to evidence from professional organisations and local community groups in Leicester and made references to the East Midlands visit in its final report. A local task force was then set up in Leicester to deliver the recommendations made to all football clubs and local groups. Eventually this task force evolved to become Foxes Against Racism (FAR).

The organisation was established to fight racism on many fronts, including at matches and within the community through education. It also works towards equal opportunity for ethnic minorities either as players, officials, coaches or administrators.

Red, White and Black at the Valley

www.sirc.org/publik/fvracism.html

This initiative started as a leaflet launched by Charlton Athletic together with the police, the local Racial Equality Council, Greenwich Council and the supporters club. The aim was to present Charlton Athletic as a club that people from all disadvantaged minorities could come and watch without fear of harassment from other supporters. After the leaflet had been distributed the club continued by producing posters and issuing statements in the programmes. Players also visited local schools and colleges.

The fight carries on

www.football-research.org/docs/ftfracism.pdf

Other supporters' groups that are devoted to fighting against racism include, Northampton Town (Respect is The Name of The Game), Leeds United (Leeds fans United Against Racism), Derby County (Rams against racism), and Fulham (Black & White Help Fulham Unite).

FRANCE

SOS Racism

www.sos-racisme.org

This national organisation turned its attention to racism in football at the end of the 1990s when it discovered that certain ethnic groups were denied entry to the 'Boulogne' stand of the Paris stadium. Together with the Parisian club (PSG), SOS-Racism showed a short video presentation in the stadium during each game held in 1999 – 2000. This reminded supporters that ethnic minority players on the team gave good reason to be proud of the club.



League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism

www.licra.org

The League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism (LICRA) activities in the sport world have begun to focus on football through initiatives in four main areas: prevention, education, mobilisation and awarding bravery.

A preventative campaign involves a video documentary produced with the help of players and ex-players of the French national football squad, its coach and a French international referee. The documentary is used when visiting young people from primary schools to colleges, in football clubs, socio-cultural centres and tournaments that promote education and citizenship. Each year, more than 20,000 young people see the production.

During the 2004 European FARE (Football Against Racism in Europe) Action Week LICRA organised tournaments under the slogan, 'Let's put racism off-side!' The tournaments, held in Tours, Pontchateau, Lormont and Allones, were accompanied by consciousness raising activities, discussion groups and the signing of fair play charters.

LICRA organises anti-racist training courses during which information is disseminated followed by discussions and debates. It also holds information sessions at higher education institutions where students follow degree courses in sport management. In cooperation with football institutions, such as the Professional League of Football, club staff, security directors of football stadiums and coaches are offered courses.

LICRA is encouraging political and football institutions to respond to and deal with racist behaviour. To counter denial of the problem, LICRA has developed an observational tool that allows organisations to make an inventory of racist incidents. This tool has proven that racism is alive and kicking in French football.

To respond to the recruitment of young supporters by right-wing extremist groups, LICRA offers assistance to clubs, municipalities and districts. It also files official complaints. During FARE, LICRA worked with professional football clubs to distribute stickers and information brochures with anti-racist messages before matches.

LICRA also supports local initiatives to promote the expression of citizenship and respect for others. For example, anti-racism days within women's football in the Paris region have been a success. Together with the regional football league IIe-de-France, the women's teams joined training sessions at eight stadiums before matches wearing t-shirts with the slogans: 'Le foot pour le tolerance' (Football for tolerance) and 'Mettons le Racisme Hors-Jeu' ('Let's put racism out of the game').

In early 2004, LICRA convinced the French Football Federation (FFF) to join forces to create the LICRA Honour Prize to acknowledge the efforts of amateur clubs that promote citizenship, respect for others and the struggle against racism.

No to violence, no to racism

Initiatives by the National Union of Professional Footballers (UNFP) include the 2004 No to violence, no to racism! campaign, which included First and Second Division players wearing t-shirts bearing the slogan. A few years earlier, UNFP subsidised theatre performances involving the coach of the national team at the time. Theatres was used to teach fair play. During the six-week project, 400 to 500 French players participated in theatre workshops. UNFP is now committed to coming up with annual campaigns and players must now sign a 'white book' against violence, doping, corruption and so on.

Supporters groups are active

Supporters groups of the Metz, Bordeaux and Marseille professional clubs regularly undertake initiatives. During 2004, the Metz supporters group Horda Frenetik held a show in their terrace, distributed 4,000 flyers and organised a live concert. It regularly organises anti-racist 'Tiffos' before games and reinforces anti-racist messages on banners and scarves. (Tiffos are choreographed shows involving collective actions with materials such as special clothes, paper and flags.)

The Bordeaux Devils were the first to participate in FARE activities. In 2004, it staged an anti-racist choreographed show and took part in the annual Progetto Ultra tournament in Italy, intended to engender intercultural tolerance. (See the section on Italy, page 20)

In Marseille, one of the first campaigns against racisme undertaken by fans, was set up by members of the Winners group. They turned their black bomber jackets inside out to show the orange linings, demonstrating their rejection of the racist ideology promoted by skinheads. It has also participated in Italy's Progetto Ultra tournament.

GERMANY

Ten-point plan a good starting point

www.aktive-fans.de

The Bündnis Aktiver Fussball-Fans (BAFF - Alliance of Active Football Fans), founded in 1993, brings 200 individual members together with 50 supporter institutions using ISAs, fanzines, projects and fan clubs. This ten-point plan is a template for the programme recommended by the German FA in 1998. It is a good starting point for clubs wanting to launch anti-racism activities. Clubs should:

• Adopt an anti-racism clause in stadium rules and regulations stating that racism and xenophobia and the display of extreme-right signs and symbols will not be tolerated and will lead to the persons concerned being banned from the stadium.

• Instruct stewards with regard to forbidden symbols attributable to the extreme right.

• Publish statements in match programmes informing fans that the club does not tolerate racism, condemns racist chanting and the display of extreme-right symbols and salutes, and will take the appropriate action.

• Insist that owners of season tickets commit to not taking part in racist abuse, racist chanting or any other form of aggressive behaviour such as the use of pyrotechnic devices and that they report persons who behave otherwise to the stewards or the police.

• Introduce appropriate steps against the sale or distribution of racist and xenophobic literature on stadium property on match days.

- Influence players, coaches and officials not to make racist comments.
- Remove all racist graffiti on stadium property.

• Develop action plans or projects in association with the authorities, the police, the fan projects, supporters clubs, sponsors, the social services, players and coaches to raise awareness against racism and xenophobia.

• Use regular announcements against racism and xenophobia by the PA announcer.

• Use messages on the scoreboard stating that the club and the fans are against discrimination and racism.



BAFF has also organised an exhibition together with the EU, The Stadium – Scene of the Crime: Racism and Discrimination in Football, documenting racist incidents since the 1980s. By 2002 it had been staged in 36 towns and viewed by more than 50,000. www.tatort-stadion.de

Different Roots – One Game

www.flutlicht.org

Flutlicht, founded in 2002 by football fans from different clubs, journalists and others, is working on the Different Roots – One Game exhibit on migration in European football. Scheduled to open in March 2006, the bilingual touring exibition will be accompanied by events such as panel discussions lectures, talk evenings, workshops, concerts and friendly football matches. The objective is to reflect migration and the multicultural development of Europe through the mirror of football.

Working towards a tolerant 2006 World Cup championship

www.streetfootballworld.org

Several initiatives are underway in the run up to the 2006 World Cup. Ballance 2006, an initiative of the Federal State of Hessen is supported by the German Football Federation (DFB), the government and partners in France, Poland, the UK and Italy. It is collaborating with the Streetfootballworld organisation, founded in Columbia in 1996 to offer children an alternative to drugs and violence.

The first street football world festival, organised by Streetfootballworld, will be held in Berlin during the 2006 World Cup. Teams from 24 network partner projects will compete, with a series of friendlies against local teams. An artistic and cultural programme will feature short films and a photo series, giving insight into the cultural diversity of participating teams.

The World Cup Schools – Fair Play for Life project involves 204 German schools. Each acts as an ambassador for a FIFA country. During the World Cup, 32 schools will compete with each other in a street football tournament based on Streetfootball for Tolerance Rules.

Fussballvereine gegen Rechts

www.fussballvereine-gegenrechts.de/fgrstartseite.htm

This internet initiative by amateur club SV Merken encourages football clubs and fans to sign a petition against racism. Almost 600 clubs and groups have signed up.

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Local supporters' initiatives across Germany

There many outstanding local anti-racist supporters' initiatives involving local and Europewide tournaments, distributing leaflets, creating banners and publishing anti-racist fanzines. Two projects are listed below.

Dem Ball is 'egal (The ball doesn't care who kicks it) www.demballegal.de/index.php

The Dem Ball is 'egal campaign, a Schalker Fan Initiative project, is producing anti-racism educational material such as films and CD-ROMs to use in schools. A five-minute film documenting the 2001 Anti-Racist World Cup in Montecchio, Italy, has been released as well as several posters bearing the campaign slogan for clubs.

The Schalker Fan Initiative was established in February 1993. The independent fanzine, Schalke Unser, was created in 2002 and is the most popular fanzine in Germany, with a print run of 8000 copies. The Schalker Fan Initiative works with other organisations. Their website provides a more detailes account of this: www.fan-ini.de

Fan projects take preventative measures www.fanprojekt-bielefeld.de/angebote.htm

Fanprojects encourage youth or social workers to work among football supporters, thereby establishing a link between fans and police authorities. Each project is based around a club. There are more than 30 fan projects across Germany. Funding is mainly drawn from individual clubs that obtain funds from a pool organised and funded by Deutscher Fussball Bund, the clubs and the local council. The project run by Arminia Bielefeld gives an idea of the kind of activities that take place within the framework of a fan project:

• Supervision at all home and away matches played by the club. The organisation also travels to international matches, the European Championships and the World Cup.

• Organisation of fan club tournaments.

- · Support of a positive fan culture through choreography.
- International get-togethers with fans of the Polish Resovia Rzeszow club.

A list of German fan projects can be found at:

http://www.bag-fanprojekte.de/index2.htm http://www.kos-fanprojekte.de/service/fanadressen.htm

ITALY

The Anti-Racism World Cup

www.mondialinatirazzisti.org

Since 1997, the Anti-Racism World Cup has been held annually in Italy. This five-day event is organised by Progetto Ultra and Istoreco, the Institute for the History of the Resistance and Contemporary Society. The organisers use the Anti-Racism World Championships to try to eradicate existing prejudices against other cultures and to show that coming together and discussing issues can be rewarding. Football is used as means to attain this goal, because it is a universal language in which skin colour should play no role

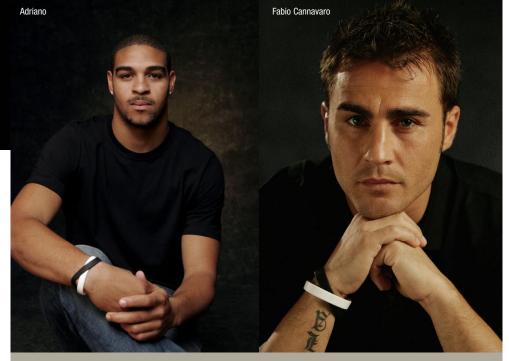
Matches are held during the event. For example, in 2004 a debate was organised on the theme, What does the future hold for the Ultras? Participants were encouraged to organise debates on racism and football and set up stands to sell t-shirts, books and so on. In 2004, the event opened in the Anti Racist Square, the official meeting place for the various football teams participating in the tournament. The teams were invited to introduce themselves in the square and to tell others about their own fight against racism by using large posters, photographs and fanzines. More than 5,000 young people participated.

Fan groups take the initiative

Local fan groups are initiating creative activities. The following list is just a sample of what is taking place across the country.

• RAI, Raduno Antirazzista Internazionale, is an annual meeting held in Terni by fan groups against racism. It is a political (extreme left-wing) event, usually held in early July. It brings together various Ultras groups active in the fight against racism and discrimination, that meet and discuss topics over a few days.

• The Curva Nord Pisa project consists of various initiatives for Africa. Pisa Ultras have been very active in the field of anti-racism. In addition to participating in FARE activities, the AfroBlackandBlue Day project was held 9th January 2005. Fans raised awareness of the situation in Uganda and



collected funds for the construction of facilities. Fans, in collaboration with the association Bhalobasa, aim to build a school in Uganda, and will continue to collect funds. They will also actively participate in building it.

• Ultras Ancona and the association Assata Shakur have undertaken various initiatives involving local minorities. Fans in Ancona established this association to promote various anti-racism activities in the local community. They participate in FARE activities and are socially active in their area.

• The Perugia Ultras undertake various initiatives involving local minorities, often promoting activities against racism.

• The Brigate Gialloblù Modena project involves initiatives with minorities and schools intended to promote anti-racism. One of the Ultras groups in Modena hold anti-racism as a guiding principle. In 2004 it organised activities in local schools to teach young people about football, fans and anti-racism. Organisers encouraged students to produce drawings and essays that were collected for a local exhibition.

• Ultras Cava de Tirreni (NA) work together with the non-governmental organisation AMREF African Medical and Research Foundation) on initiatives for African children. Ultras from this town near Naples often get involved in activities against racism.

• The Jalla Jalla project involves Palestinian children, using football as a tool for integration. The organisation promotes sports as a tool for integration in the Middle East.

• Associazione Araba di Novellara develops initiatives to promote integration between migrant communities and local people. This local ethnic/cultural association participates actively in the Mondiali Antirazzisti and runs local initiatives to promote integration among ethnic groups.

SPAIN

The anti-racism protocol

In March 2005, football clubs from the First and Second Divisions signed the anti-racism protocol, representing an agreement between two football federations, the players' association, the Ministry for Sport Affairs and the Commission against Violence and the aforementioned Observatorio contra el racismo, la xenophobia y la intolerancia. By signing this protocol, clubs have pledged to use all the means football has to offer to combat racism and discrimination. The protocol also lists measures and campaigns that can be used to combat racism. It includes the provision for sanctions against clubs that do not take sufficient measures against racist behaviour at matches.

Football without frontiers

The Colectivo de Prevención e Inserciön Social Andalucía (CEPA) was established in 1987 by a group of volunteers to offer programmes for adults in a Madrid suburb. Following some incidents involving Ultra groups in the period 2002 to 2004, and particularly the presence of supporters who have acted in a racist and fascist fashion in and outside the stadiums, CEPA decided to launch initiatives against racism and discrimination in football. Volunteers carry out this work. CEPA's main aim is to bring immigrants and football fans together to build a network against racism and discrimination in Spanish football and society.

The Football without frontiers initiative is based on the principles of fair play:

- The rejection of all racist prejudices.
- The acceptance of the 'multi-ethnic' character of Spanish football and society.
- The fight against any kind of discrimination.
- Rejecting violence and supporting solidarity.
- Respecting the participation of everybody in football.

• Building a culture of tolerance and solidarity to eradicate nationalism, fascism, xenophobia and racism.

The teams works through a website and a forum offering information about racism and CEPA activities. It coordinates activities and campaigns, including workshops, conferences,

festivals and football tournaments and coordinates fans, organisations, associations, clubs and immigrants. A network of fans and immigrant associations against racism has been developed at local, regional, national and international levels.

CEPA also organises observations and studies in football stadiums to gather information on the behaviour of fans, players, clubs, referees and security staff. Racist incidents and photos are published.

Because there is lack of funds to support campaigns against racism and fascism, CEPA offers grants in this area.

Supporters-Education through football

The Supporters-Education through football project operates on the principle that it is necessary to develop an understanding and knowledge of the football fan to be able to understand behaviour. Only by thoroughly penetrating the social world of the Ultras supporter can an alternative non-racist behavioural model be offered, which is attractive enough to be embraced. By offering practical assistance to young football fans, CEPA is trying to achieve this aim through, for instance, giving them advice, stimulating individual initiatives and responsibility, and providing help in difficult situations.

Ramadan indoor football tournament

This competition in Barcelona is organised annually during the period of Ramadan after 8 p.m. Most participants are immigrants or members of ethnic minorities, but the tournament is open to everyone.

Players' initiatives

Players, such as Samuel Eto'o, Felix Ettien and Mohamed Sissoko, have repeatedly spoken out against the racist remarks directed at them. Others, for example Ronaldinho and Roberto Carlos, have participated in a TV commercial against racism. Certain trainers have also expressed their solidarity with referees who have stopped play as a result of persistent racism from the terraces.

Hold up the red card!

In 2002, SOS Racismo contributed to the fight against racism in football through its campaign Tarjeta Roja (Red Card) during the Rayo Vallecano – Athletic Bilbao match. Two hundred tickets were made available to immigrant and gypsy organisations, which were asked to bring as many banners against racism as possible with them.



BELGIUM

The Brussels Charter

Following a racist incident in late 2004 that occurred during and after the match between FC Haren and FC Maccabi, the regional Brussels government Minister of Sport organised a roundtable during which a charter was drawn up. The official signing by clubs pledges them to recognise the important role that sport can play in uniting people of different cultures and backgrounds.

The clubs will devote themselves to promoting fair play in football and showing a red card to all forms of racism and discrimination. They are also obligated to spread message of tolerance, respect and honour through all of their activities and communication channels and to apply equal opportunities for all in practice.

The charter is very specific about clauses for clubs to include their Regulations for Internal Order and obligates them to publicise this charter to all involved and visibly post it at entrances to the grounds, in changing rooms and canteens.

Playing sport together colourfully

The Stichting Samen Kleurrijk Sporten (Foundation for Playing Sport Together Colourfully) was established April 2002. This foundationhas called for a socially-based sport politics and the acceptance of sport as the largest social movement in the country. It has run a variety of anti-discrimination campaigns.

For example, the production and distribution of posters for Red Card against Racism/Play Sport Together Colourfully in partnership with the Belgian national team and the publication of an Internet poster entitled, The United Colours of Football – Black is Beautiful.

The latter highlighted the historical contribution that black players have made to the game. The Foundation also helped draw up the Brussels Charter.

Sportclubs show their colours

www.kbs-frb.be

This King Baudouin Foundation initiative started in 1996 with 24 sports clubs selected to receive financial support to implement a sports and participation policy for migrant youth. Ten candidates were selected for coaching programmes. In 1997, the project was extended to 34 clubs and 16 youngsters joined the coaching programme. The objectives were to increase the number of migrant participants and stimulate migrant involvement in clubs. It also provided high quality tutors and coaches and encouraged youngsters to follow coaching programmes.

Inspired by these campaigns, a number of local community sports services organised sports and integration initiatives during school holiday periods and expanded their range of holiday sports camps for young people, specially designed to attract migrant youngsters.

Show the Red Card Against Racism

The goal of the Red Card Against Racism campaign, started in the UK, is to increase the football world's sensitivity to racism and the violence that often accompanies it. Since 2002, various Belgian clubs have joined the campaign. In October 2003, Club Brugge and Royal Excelsior Mouscron participated. Club Brugge distributed 10,000 A-4 photographs bearing and anti-racist message.

At Mouscron a press conference was held in December 2003 as well as distribution of 7,000 anti-racist cards distributed the spectators. Players entered the field together with children bearing the 'Red Card Against Racism' slogan. Players and coaches waved red cards and during the game, anti-racist messages were relayed via the stadium's giant screen. The Royal Belgian Football Federation supported these campaigns.

Clubs and supporters speak out

Several Belgian football clubs and supporters' groups have been particularly very active in the fight against racism. Racing Genk, Club Brugge, Royal Excelsior Mouscron were involved in the anti-racist activities initiated by the CGKR/ CECLCR, Stichting Samen Kleurrijk Sporten and the Royal Belgian Football Federation.

Charleroi supporters provide another example of football supporters who have openly denounced violence and racism. The Kop Carolo group favours a more jovial approach completely opposite to hooligan behaviour. More information: www.kop-carolo.be

LUXEMBOURG

Red Card Against Racism

During March 2004, the Luxembourg Football Federation (FLF) carried out the Red Card Against Racism campaign. Before the start of all matches the following anti-racist message was broadcast through the loudspeaker system of the home football ground:

"In recent times the racist tendencies seen on our playing fields have increased shockingly. This has been condemned by all lovers of football! In this regard we will not tolerate any discrimination due to skin colour, religion or ethnic roots. Let us banish all forms of racism from our playing fields. Support this campaign by:

- Distancing yourself from all racist activities.
- Bring all activities with a racist character to the immediate attention of those responsible for the club or federation.
- Help all players and spectators to integrate, irrespective of their skin colour, religion or ethnic roots.
 Support fair play in factball
- Support fair play in football.

Diverse nationalities – diverse skin colours, different religions. Together we have a game, together we have a goal: A red card for racism!"

This campaign was also run in the lower leagues of Luxembourgian football.

Anti-racism Charter

The FLF is developing a charter against racism, which should be completed in 2005. It will make it compulsory for every club to become actively involved in the fight against racism and to also add a clause to their statutes.

Photo exhibition Luxembourg 1 — Racism 0

The association Luxembourg Against Racism organized this photo exhibition in Luxembourg during May 2005. The exhibition introduced its audience to the association, the Ultras movement in general, the Anti-Racist World Cup in Italy, and explained the artistic project. The exhibition included pictures taken by the artist lo Paschou, who accompanied the organisation to the 2004 Mondiali Antirazzisti. Videos were shown about the Ultras movement and racism in the stadiums. In 2006, the association has planned an interactive presentation of the photo exhibition, in conjunction with the Centre de Documentation sur les Migrations Humaines (Centre of Documentation about Human Migration).

More information about the association is available via: kickracismout@yahoo.com



THE NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam fights racism

The City of Amsterdam organised a multimedia campaign using the slogan, 'Als racisme wint, verliest de sport' ('If racism wins, sports loses'). The aims and objectives of were to: • Draw attention to racism in sports.

- Promote the services of a special sports desk at the anti-discrimination bureau.
- Organise special courses on club level to improve multicultural understanding.
- Promote rules of conduct.

Famous sportspeople with ethnic and native Dutch backgrounds modelled for a poster and postcard campaign. In addition, a rap song and cinema commercial were used to draw public attention to the campaign message. A survey was held to gauge just how many people were aware of the campaign slogan, what they thought about it, and how many complaints were indeed dealt with by the special sports desk at the anti-discrimination bureau. Most Amsterdam residents were familiar with the campaign. Furthermore, the majority approved of the campaign and agreed on the issue.

Supporters' groups launch campaigns

Over the years, local campaigns (shirts, stickers, banners and boarding with messages such as '...fans against racism') have been launched by supporters' groups in a variety of cities where professional football is played. In most cities, socially preventative projects have also been set up. It is impossible to list all of these projects here.

The Hero project

This project was established in 1996 by premier division football club ADO Den Haag (The Hague) and has since been taken up by other clubs, often in a slightly different format or under an alternative name. The primary goal of the project is the reduction of racism, discrimination, vandalism and bullying among children. A secondary aim is to increase young people's participation in voluntary activities and to teach them how to take on responsibility. ADO Den Haag has acquired a bad reputation due to the misconduct of its supporters in the past. To combat the negative behaviour of supporters and to improve the club's image,

school groups (11 to 12 year olds) are welcomed almost every week to the ADO Den Haag stadium. These school visits are organised and supervised by a local social services organisation. Guest tutorials take place with the help of football players from the club's first team.

During these classes, the players talk to the children about bullying, racism and pointless violence. The idea is that professional footballers are better equipped to focus attention of these subjects given their status as heroes. The lessons also make use of video material. Afterwards the children are given free tickets for a game. They can also participate in a competition to make banners and join in with the club's annual sports day.

Safe Play promotes sportsmanship and respect

Since 2002, the Stichting Formaat (Formaat Foundation) has used participatory drama in the Veilig Spel (Safe Play) programme to promote sportsmanship and respect among young people in the world of sport. Using workshops and interactive theatrical performances, the foundation tries to make young sportspeople aware of their behaviour and tries to provide them with better solutions. This approach seems to have caught on with sports clubs and sport federations.

Research conducted by the University of Amsterdam has shown that participatory drama, in this instance the interactive show Heads or Tails, can play an important role in highlighting norms, values and fair play. The idea of using participatory drama to work with young sportspeople emerged when Formaat was asked by the Roodenburg FC to hold a workshop in 2001 for young players, mainly of immigrant descent. At that time, the club was experiencing many problems with racism and violence among its youth football team(s). With the assistance of two charitable sponsors Formaat developed the Safe Play programme, which has been successfully employed in the sport world since 2002.

The programme is made up of a number of workshop modules and the interactive theatrical show 'Heads or Tails'. Sportspeople are confronted with their behaviour and that of others in specific situations through participatory drama, that is, they must actively participate in the performance. During the play, they must put forward alternatives for other kinds of behaviour that will lead to a happier ending.

Formaat's approach has sparked the interest of the Dutch sporting world. For example, the Rotterdam-Hague district of the KNVB has included Formaat's interactive theatrical performance into its norms and values programme for football clubs.

WEB LINKS

Europe-wide initatives

Stand Up, Speak Up www.standupspeakup.com

Football Against Racism in Europe www.farenet.org

Eurofan / European Centre for Study and Prevention of Violence in Sport www.eurofan.org

UNITED for Intercultural Action - European network against nationalism, racism, fascism and in support of migrants and refugees www.united.non-profit.nl

United Kingdom

Kick It Out! www.kickitout.org

Show Racism the Red Card www.srtrc.org

Football Unites, Racism Divides www.furd.org

Foxes Against Racism www.le.ac.uk/far

Red, White and Black at the Valley www.sirc.org/publik/fvracism.html

The fight carries on www.football-research.org/docs/ftfracism.pdf

France

SOS Racism www.sos-racisme.org

League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism www.licra.org

Germany

Ten-point plan a good starting point www.aktive-fans.de

The Stadium – Scene of the Crime: Racism and Discrimination in Football www.tatort-stadion.de

Flutlicht e.V. Verein für Antirassistische Fankultur / Different Roots – One Game www.flutlicht.org

Working towards a tolerant 2006 World Cup championship www.streetfootballworld.org

Schalker Fan-Initiative www.fan-ini.de

Fussballvereine gegen Rechts www.fussballvereine-gegen-rechts.de/fgr_startseite.htm

Dem Ball is 'egal (The ball doesn't care who kicks it) http://www.demballegal.de/index.php

Arminia Bielefeld fan club project www.fanprojekt-bielefeld.de/angebote.htm

German fan projects www.bag-fanprojekte.de/index2.htm www.kos-fanprojekte.de/service/fanadressen.htm

Italy

The Anti-Racism World Cup www.mondialiantirazzisti.org

Belgium

Sportsclubs show their colours www.kbs-frb.be

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