

“Foreigners don't integrate?!?”
 “Africans have football in their blood?!?”
 “Women can't drive cars?!?”

Contact points

If you have the feeling that you, your friends or other people have been the victims of racism, bullying, or discrimination, contact the following contact points for free:

You can find more information on the homepage of the **BMASK** www.chancen-gleichheit.at

Zara: www.zara.or.at
Klagsverband: www.klagsverband.at
Gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft: www.gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft.at
Kinder- und Jugendanwaltschaft: www.kja.at
Wien x-tra Jugendinfo: www.jugendinfo.wien.at
“Reporting discrimination in football!”
www.fairplay.or.at

Contact

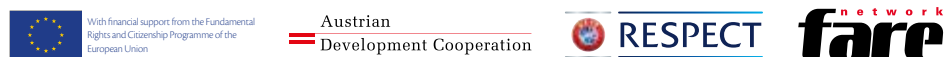
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BREAK DOWN STEREOTYPES!



VIENNA MEETS BALKAN

Class 1A, Vienna Business School ©Trauner/VIDC



Christian Oxonitsch

StadT:Wien

Preamble by the City of Vienna

“Vienna meets Balkan” is taking place for the 12th time in Vienna this year. The international football tournament takes a stand against racism and intolerance also in 2014. In addition to Vienna, teams from Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, the Republic of Macedonia, and Hungary are taking part. The event offers young people the opportunity to share experiences and to do sports together. Sports unites people, keeps them healthy and, what is more, is a great chance to break down mutual prejudices or ideally stop them before they even arise.

I am particularly grateful to FairPlay-VIDC, which – in co-operation with SC Süssenbrunn, the FAC team for Vienna and the Balkan Alpe Adria Project (BAAP) – has made it possible to host this event from June 7-9, 2014.

I wish all the players fair and safe matches, and last but not least, that they have a lot of fun and a wonderful time in Vienna.

Christian Oxonitsch
Executive City Councillor for Education, Youth, Information and Sports



Selma Vrazalica

Editorial

Who we are and what we do
FairPlay. Different Colours. One Game. An initiative based in Vienna challenging all forms of discrimination in sports. FairPlay-VIDC is doing everything in its power to emphasise the message of fair play in all events it organises. In particular, the Youth Tournament “Vienna meets Balkan” is an ideal platform for intercultural dialogue, diversity and tolerance. Players from various countries come together in Vienna to play football, and above all to meet without prejudice and to share experiences. Football enjoys popularity around the globe and has an enormous potential to connect people. It is this potential which we are exploiting to spread positive values in society with our projects. In football there is no room for nationalism, racism and discrimination. Nowadays in almost all professional teams there are players of different origin, as in sports the only thing that really counts is

team spirit, skills, and results. Origin, colour of the skin or religion must not play any role.

This year the FairPlay activities take place in the context of the EU project BEAMS “Stop watching – start seeing”. Its aim is to deal with the issues of prejudice and stereotypes concerning migrants and minorities, in particular in sports. This is why we have designed this brochure together with pupils of both UKI (Unterstützungskomitee zur Integration von MigrantInnen/Committee for the Integration of Migrants) and Vienna Business School. You are just holding the results in your hands!

We would like to thank all the pupils and their teachers engaged in the project for the great co-operation!!!
Enjoy reading the brochure!

Selma Vrazalica & Helene Trauner

Visit us on the internet and read more about our projects:
www.fairplay.or.at
www.beams-project.eu

Source: Schedl, Patricia Gapp/VIDC, YouTube



BEAMS – Break down Stereotypes!

Stop watching, start seeing

BEAMS is a European project in which 15 different organizations from 11 EU member states are dealing with the role of the media, human rights and anti-racism. The aim of the project is to explore the origins of prejudice and stereotypical conceptions with regard to migrants and minorities in different areas of popular culture (mass media, sports, film). In particular in sports negative as well as positive stereotypes are produced. The media also play a powerful role in forming public opinion. Some partner organizations dealt with e.g. prejudices and clichés regarding Roma/Romnja and Sinti/Sintize, others

with racist stereotypes concerning Black people, both addressing the issue how stereotyping and discriminatory attitudes are linked and how they impact the protection of fundamental rights of the groups discriminated against.

The BEAMS project is funded by the European Commission – General Directorate Justice – Fundamental Rights and Citizenship Program and co-financed by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA). For more information please visit www.vidc.org

More information
www.vidc.org and
www.beams-project.eu

SC Süssenbrunn: BEAMS open discussion on racism in football

In August 2013 an open discussion with the SC Süssenbrunn on the topic of discrimination in football took place in the context of a Vienna League tournament. The players, spectators and fans discussed common prejudices in the media and in sports and also shared personal experiences. A short video of the discussion was produced. Check it out on YouTube!
<http://youtu.be/BwemiHSNV3g>



Workshop: Fighting racism and discrimination in sports



During a FairPlay workshop fans, football players, trainers, scientists and others discussed the work against racism and discrimination in sports carried out over the past 16 years as well as new perspectives for the future. The discussion was chaired by Bella Bello Bitugu, the first African referee in Austria, who is now head of the Sports Department at the University of Ghana, Legon.

BEAMS Conference



From February 27 to 28, 2014 the BEAMS Conference took place in Vienna with experts and journalists discussing in how far the stereotyping of Roma/Romnja and Sinti/Sintize or Black people infringe their human rights.



Co-operation with Vienna Business School



One important element of the FairPlay-BEAMS project is to carry out concrete activities ("pilot actions") with young people in order to raise awareness of stereotypical conceptions, discrimination and racism and to get active. This is how the co-operation with the students of class 1A, HAS Vienna Business School, Hamerlingplatz, started, who have contributed to this brochure. Since the beginning of 2014 the FairPlay-BEAMS project team (Selma, Jerry and Helene) regularly visited the students during their German classes with Mr. Maximilian Sekira. In the introductory workshops such terms as "prejudice", "stereotype", "racism", "discrimination" etc. were clarified; various stereotypical images and materials were

analyzed and discussed; a few videos trying to break down stereotypes with a sense of humour were shown. Then the students drafted their concepts for the brochure and – in groups or individually – focused on concrete topics. The pupils did their own research work, wrote a few (often very personal) articles, carried out interviews, and designed the brochure in a creative manner building on their own ideas. You are holding the wonderful result in your hands! Have fun while reading!

With this brochure the students of the first class of VBS and the BEAMS project want to contribute to an EU policy against discrimination and, in particular, to the protection of fundamental rights of minorities.



Stop Motion-film project with children and young people of the Schwarze Frauen Community

In the context of BEAMS the children and juveniles of the "Schwarze Frauen Community" have been working with the artist Natalia Hecht on a Stop Motion film project on the issues of media, sports and racism for a few months. They create stories and screenplays and design the characters, who they elaborate for the plot. See also www.schwarzefrauen.net



Human Rights: Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings all over the world. This is the principle of universality of human rights. Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood." (Source: www.un.org)





Co-operation with UKI



In February and March 2014 the FairPlay-BEAMS workshop team visited two classes (HS 1 and HS 2) of the "Pflichtschulabschlusslehrgang" (programme to obtain a school leaving certificate) at UKI (Unterstützungskomitee zur Integration von MigrantInnen/Committee for the Integration of Migrants). On the basis of many concrete examples such terms as stereotypes, prejudice and racism were discussed. The SC Süssenbrunn video was shown as well. Several amusing activities were carried out in order to approach this serious topic. In a group activity the pupils had to draw a football pitch using one pen



only. Afterwards the positive aspects of life in Austria had to be contrasted with less pleasant ones and each had to be written in the respective fields. A majority of pupils in the two classes are refugees. They were forced to leave their countries of origin and to start a new life here in Austria. You can read their very personal and touching stories in the following contributions.

The UKI supports young asylum seekers, refugees and migrants between 16 and 20 in their efforts to obtain a school leaving certificate and to start a career. www.uki.or.at



Source: Trainer/VDC

Vienna Business School visiting FairPlay

"Stand by your identity"

Interview with Kurt Wachter, founder of the FairPlay-initiative

When did "FairPlay" start and how did this idea crop up?

The project "FairPlay" started in 1997 with the aim to take action against racism in football and sports. In particular, racism against Black players was a problem.

What do you think about the way the issues of prejudice, stereotypes, racism, discrimination etc. are being addressed in Austria?

In contrast to other countries, Austria has to cope with its history of National Socialism. That is why I think that Austria has to bear special responsibility; however, surprisingly little is being done. To my mind, Austria isn't doing enough in this respect.

What is "FairPlay" doing against discrimination?

There's a wide range of interventions and measures. Every year in October we co-operate with the Austrian Bundesliga and perform "stadium-actions". All teams take actions e.g. making public announcements by their team-captains and present banners on the pitch. We feature workshop programmes, we have a group of young workshop facilitators presenting global education and social inclusion issues in schools or youth centres.

Looking back at the situation ten years ago and comparing it to the present, have things improved?

A lot has changed in the field of anti-racism, nowadays many things are not as easily accepted as they were in the past.



Other forms of discrimination have not really changed yet, such as hostility in the sector of homophobia.

Interview by Enise, 15 and Sarah, 15 (VBS).

What can I do when I witness a racist incident, who should I turn to?

There is ZARA, a monitoring centre against racism, and they give legal advice. There is also the Ombud for Equal Treatment, an official centre. Incidences in



Stereotype: Categorising or describing individuals or groups of people on the basis of certain simplified characteristics which are then seen as typical.



Prejudice: The assessment of people or facts without profound knowledge in which (positive or negative) judgment is involved. Prejudices can describe something as better or worse than it actually is; they may be positive or negative. (Source: www.politik-lexikon.at)



stadiums can be reported anonymously through the FairPlay-Homepage.

Working mainly in the field of sports how would you describe the situation of women in football?

Women's football is the fastest growing sport in Europe. This is a positive development but compared to men's football there's tremendous imbalance. Training conditions are disastrous, financial funding is not good. Here things could be improved.

In your opinion, what should be done to improve conditions for women?

A change in thinking. Football is mainly seen as a sport for men, this should change.

What are your wishes for the future of "FairPlay"?

We always agreed that the project could cease to exist once we live in a world and have football where discrimination and racism don't play a role any longer. It would be really great to live in a more tolerant world in which such issues as colour of your skin, sexual orientation, age, or origin don't matter any longer. I hope it'll be possible one day to stand by your identity and not be discriminated against.



Austrian National Team against Côte d'Ivoire, November 15th 2012 in Linz, Austria.

FairPlay – Workshops

Sports in general and football in particular are constructive means for the promotion of empowerment, participation and equality of young people. FairPlay workshops aim at global learning and inclusion through sports (= everybody can participate). The popularity of sports and football is exploited to raise awareness, promote participation and provide support for the empowerment of young people. www.fairplay.or.at/angebot/workshops



Source: Trauner/MDC, K. Wachter/FairPlay, Brandscoetter, Sekira

My life in Austria – Young People tell their stories

In our workshops at the UKI and the Vienna Business School we discussed with pupils what it means for them to be confronted with prejudices and stereotypes. In the media foreigners, migrants or refugees are often portrayed in a negative way. This is very upsetting for those affected. The pupils wrote about their views on this issue as well as about their personal experiences and stories for this brochure.

“We are obviously members of this society!”

“ I've been living in Vienna with my family for more than 13 years. I'm 15 years old. 25 years ago my father moved to Vienna and tried to make a living by working hard. Day and night he was handing out papers at Stephansplatz. Today I can understand why he was doing that: Simply for us. He wanted to offer me and my siblings a good life. That is why after travelling through other countries for months, he decided to live in Vienna. I have three siblings, a 19 year-old brother, an 18 year-old sister and a 9 year-old younger brother.

The youngest was born in Vienna and got the Austrian citizenship shortly afterwards. The elder brother and sister got the Austrian citizenship relatively early like myself. My father holds dual citizenship whereas my mother is an Egyptian national. For this reason it is obvious for me and my family that we are members of this society. For the majority of Austrians, however, I don't belong here. Due to my slightly darker skin and my looks people often ask for my origin. But why do people jump to conclusions which country you're from or not just by your appearance? Do



you have to have Austrian roots in order to be integrated? My roots lie in the Arab culture, as I originally come from Egypt. I love my country of origin and I can identify with it but I live here in Vienna and I go to school here. My friends live here, but my family live in their native village. I have a very large family in Egypt, who are of the opinion – like all the other inhabitants there – that I live in Vienna and that therefore I'm not Egyptian.

Actually, I'm labelled as a foreigner in both countries. This really drives me mad because on the one hand there's my origin, on the other, however, there's my place of residence where I've been living for more than 13 years. I don't want to be seen as a European citizen in Egypt either, I



Asylum seeker: People seeking asylum in a country other than their native country, e.g. due to a war. This person has to file an application for asylum, which will be approved or dismissed by the respective country. The evaluation process of this application can often take a long time. While waiting a long time for an ultimate decision asylum seekers do not know whether the application will be approved positively or not, i.e. whether they will be able to stay in the country or not. (Source: <http://www.politik-lexikon.at>)



want to be perceived as a fellow citizen in the country where I was born. One day I'd like to move to Egypt in spite of my place of residence because I love the culture and my big family a lot. In any case, my children should grow up in Vienna but they should not forget their home country Egypt either.

S.E., 15

” I'm the only one in my family who was born in Vienna. I'm 15 years old. We are two children. My brother was born in Turkey. We all hold the Austri-

an citizenship, except my mother. My father moved to Vienna at the age of 22; he worked and lived here on his own because his parents stayed in Turkey. When he married my mother, he had to live in Vienna on his own for another one or two years. When my brother was one year old they could move to Vienna.

In Turkey many people see us as foreigners because we are living here in Vienna. Even here in Vienna some see us as foreigners although we're all Austrian citizens except my mum.

I'm Turkish as well but I feel more at ease in Vienna than in Turkey. I don't know why but of course I also like going to Turkey, this is my home country too.

S.A., 15

” My life in Austria is quite normal. My father comes from India, yet I call myself Austrian. I don't know any

other culture than the Austrian. My family and me only celebrate Austrian festivals.

Sometimes I'm treated mean in shops because I'm a teenager.

I find it very interesting if somebody speaks two native languages.

If Austrians don't like foreigners, that doesn't mean that all people are like this. When somebody calls me names or speaks badly about my culture I discuss this for a long time. I accept all people and religions but only if they accept me the way I am.

M.J., 15

” I was born here and I also have the Austrian citizenship. Yet I'm called a foreigner or a migrant. For me it's a bit sad if I'm called a foreigner here. When I go to Turkey during the summer holidays I'm usually called a foreigner too. I can understand that because I don't hold the Turkish citizenship. I'm quite happy to live here in Austria. In some countries children or young people can't go to school because parents can't afford it. But we children and teenagers can do all that without problems. But some juveniles don't use that chance. Young people in other countries who can't afford this actually wish they could go to school.

B.Y., 15

” Our parents originally come from Serbia, but we were born here in Vienna. We hold the Austrian citizenship and don't have the feeling we're migrants. People also see us as Austrians.

Why do many Austrians call people from the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia "Tschuschen" or "Jugos"?

In our opinion only racists say that. Many racist people from the Balkans call the Austrians "Schwabos". Those are terms

which don't really exist because the Swabians are German, but only few people know that. We don't mind what we're called. What counts is whether you're respected the way you are.

We shouldn't always only look at the origin but at how people behave in society and how they treat others. What counts is the character, much more than the origin. *Extracts from an interview by Katarina, Maria, Stefanija (VBS)*

” As I was excessively overweight, my classmates always laughed at me. I had a terrible time.”

G.B., 19, came to Vienna from Bosnia and was bullied at school.

“Some people ask why we don't stay in our countries”

” I am Feroz Zahedi and I come from Afghanistan. I'm 20 years old.

I've been staying at a Caritas hostel in Austria for one year. I'm living in a small place called Mödling. My family live in Afghanistan. I haven't seen them for three years and I miss them a lot. I always try to keep myself busy so that I don't miss them so much. In Austria I want to learn a lot, in the meantime my family is even a little bit proud of me. I'm content that I can live here. In Austria Austrians have helped me a lot although they didn't know me. I have lots of hobbies. My most important hobbies are volleyball and playing football.

What does bullying mean?

Bullying means constantly victimizing, tormenting, ridiculing and hurting somebody. Causes for bullying are e.g. obesity, anorexia, religious attributes. (Research done by Pamela, Sanja and Melisa, VBS).

“We've learned a lot about racism and prejudice.”

Foreigners: People who are not Austrian nationals are called foreigners. In 2013 more than one million inhabitants were foreigners (total population of Austria 8,452 mio). The majority come from Germany, Turkey, and from countries of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. (Source: Statistics Austria, Migration and Integration 2013, www.statistik.at)

“Working together was a lot of fun.”



My life here is quite different from what it was in Afghanistan. Sometimes I think of my future and how long I'll have to be a refugee. But in my country there are a lot of traitors, that is why the good people have to leave the country. I don't know exactly which challenges I'll have to face, I don't know whether I'll be able to realise my big dream, I even don't know whether I'll be allowed to stay in Austria. Some people ask why we don't stay in our countries. Everybody has problems. Back home in Afghanistan I had a good and comfortable life. On account of the political situation and the insecurity I had to leave my country. Five times a week I attend a course at UKI to obtain a school leaving certificate. At weekends I do my homework or go swimming. I try to meet new people and cultures all the time. Usually I'm very quiet and some people ask



Migrants: Migrants leave their place of residence or their country in order to live and work in a foreign country or region (permanently or temporarily).



Migration background: People whose parent/ whose parents was/were born abroad are referred to as “people with a migration background”, regardless of their nationality. The term is also used for the following (2nd) generation of immigrants. In 2012 around 1,5 million people with a migration background were living in Austria (Source: Statistics Austria, Migration and Integration 2013, www.statistik.at)



me why I'm sad. Actually I'm not sad and I try to stay calm. I'm living together with different people from different countries. For me this is very interesting, also in order to get to know different languages. But we always try to speak German.

Feroz Zahedi, 20

“ I come from Afghanistan. I came to Vienna in 2011. When I came to Vienna I was at the refugee camp at Traiskirchen for a month. I didn't get a decision on asylum for two years. In 2012 I trained with Rapid for a month. But the team didn't take me because I didn't have a positive decision. So far I have played in three different teams. Thank God, last year I got a visa after two years on the basis of paragraph eight (§ 8 asylum law: status of persons eligible for subsidiary protection) and I thought now I'd have to study because I hadn't done anything so far. And now I'm attending a course to obtain a school leaving certificate at UKI. The good thing is that I was granted asylum in the last minute. I'm now 16 years old.

A. Jazire Nashenakhete, 16

Source: Trainer/MDC, Jarvis Essandoh/MDC



“ I am Qasemi Zia and I come from Afghanistan. I'm 17. I've been living in Austria for a year. I was at Traiskirchen for 6 months. Then I moved to Mödling. Now I'm living at a Caritas hostel. I've got lots of hobbies. My most important hobbies are taekwondo and jogging. Although I don't have any money I visit a taekwondo club in Vienna. I've been doing taekwondo for eight months. I train for three hours a day. So far I've had three competitions. In my first fight I won silver. In the second gold and in the third silver again. I want to become world champion later. This is my greatest wish.

“ Hi guys, today I'm going to tell you about my life in Austria. I've been in Austria for 14 months. I live in the



10th district. Life in Vienna is great but also difficult. Life in Vienna is more comfortable if you've got the Austrian citizenship, and it is very difficult if you are older than 18 and you have no citizenship. Because if you've got the citizenship then you get more money. The AMS (Public Employment Service Austria) can help you find a job, and you have better chances. Life in Austria is great because you are safe and you can do what you want. You can also learn better. The schools are very good and safe. Teachers are very friendly. In the future I'd like to be a car mechanic and I'd like to go back to Afghanistan.

Omar K., 18



Refugees: A refugee is a person who leaves his/her country of origin (e.g. due to persecution for religious beliefs, social affiliation or ethnic origin, political beliefs). If the application has been approved, the person will be given refugee status on the basis of the Geneva Convention, which means that he/she will have almost the same rights as other nationals. (Source: <http://www.politik-lexikon.at>)

Foreign students in Austria



Info:
www.oeh.ac.at/auref

Students at the VBS were wondering what foreign students experience when they come to Austria from abroad to study here. Rukiye Eraslan, Counsellor at the Austrian National Union of Students (ÖH), International Students Office, was interviewed by Bahar Yelgin, Merve Yalcin and Sarah El-Sayerir.

How many migrant students are studying at Austrian universities?

Around 65,000 students with foreign nationalities were enrolled at Austrian universities in the winter semester of 2010/11, which amounts to roughly one fifth of all students. The percentage of foreign students is higher only in Luxembourg, Australia and the United Kingdom.



Discrimination: Unfair treatment or vilification of groups or individuals (due to gender, age, ethnic origin, religious or political beliefs, sexual orientation, or disability). Often this is done by spreading false evidence about individuals, who in this way are represented in a negative light. (Source: www.politik-lexikon.at)

What are the tuition fees for migrant students?

EU/EEA citizens and Austrian nationals are exempt from tuition fees during the minimal period of study plus 2 "tolerance" semesters. In case this period has been exceeded, students have to pay € 363,36 per semester. Third-country nationals pay higher fees of € 726,72 per semester.

Are there differences concerning support and tuition fees between students from EU-countries and those from countries outside the EU?

Students from EU member states are treated equally. Studying in Austria is easier for them than for students from third countries.

What do students from non-EU countries have to do in order to study at an Austrian university?

If they don't live in Austria they must first apply for a residence permit for students at the Austrian Embassy in their countries of origin. Then they will get a visa for Austria.

Do migrant students in Vienna ever talk about any problems? If so, which?

For foreign students financing their studies is a big challenge. They are allowed to work only 10 hrs a week in bachelor programmes and 20 hrs in master programmes. They are hardly ever entitled to state aid, which is why they can hardly afford to study in Austria.

Source: Sanja Jelic, Pusan HeCo



**FairPlay.
Different Colours.
One Game.
Projects against racism**

Vienna meets Balkan

Every year FairPlay and the Balkan Alpe Adria Project (BAAP) organise an international youth tournament in Vienna lead by the motto "Vienna meets Balkan". This year from 7 to 9 June, teams from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia, Hungary and Austria will participate in the football event. Please find more information here:
www.fairplay.or.at/balkan,
www.facebook.com/Balkanprojects

“ I liked most that the teams played in a fair way. So many teams from different countries made an effort to come to Vienna which I think is super. The games were played directly one after another so the teams had enough time for a trip to the Prater fun park. Thanks to the organisers from FairPlay. I hope that this

year many great teams will come to Vienna again.

Daniel Maurer, SPG FAC – Siemens (Austria)

“ This tournament showed me that neither the ethnic background nor the language can separate us! The Vienna meets Balkan tournament was a great experience for me: both, in regard to sport and in regard to the interaction with the kids from other countries. Also the workshops after the games were organised very well. Everything and everybody was geared to us kids. I am happy to participate again in the tournament this year.

Djordje Tomic, FK Karioke, Belgrade (Serbia)

“ Thanks to the organisers FairPlay and BAAP for inviting us to the tournament. We got to know a lot of

“I very much liked the project.”



kids from other clubs and with some of them we are still in touch. The stay in Vienna was much fun. A highlight was the trip to the "Prater" fun park. I hope that the tournament will take place again and that we will get the chance to come to Vienna! *Aleksa Spaic, captain at FK Leotar Trebinje (Bosnia and Herzegovina)*

” I liked the tournament in Vienna and our stay in that city a lot. We played football and made friends with kids from other clubs coming from different European countries. I wish for the tourna-

ment to take place again and for us to be part of it.

Bruno Aleksandar, FK Kumanovo (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)

FairPlay Cup

The FairPlay Cup is an international youth tournament for young male and female players under 16 taking place once a year alternately in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. This year the tournament will take place from 20 to 22 June in Novi Sad. 2015, the event will be implemented in Vukovar (Croatia) in cooperation with the football federation of Croatia.

Activities against Racism

We see activities against racism as a crucial part of our work! Together with football associations and clubs, we organise activities in stadiums in order to spread a message against nationalism and discrimination in sports.

FARE Action Weeks

The FARE Action Weeks take place every year in October. Football clubs, schools, organisations etc. from Europe are involved aiming to implement different activities in order to raise awareness against discrimination and nationalism in sport. FARE Action Weeks 2014: 9 to 23 October.

www.farenet.org

Football unites

The Football unites – workshop is kind of an international conference inviting regional and international stakeholders of sports to discuss ways how to overcome discrimination and nationalism in sports. 2013: 29 June, Ohrid (Macedonia).

Source: Merlin Resch, FairPlay-ViDC

“Our club tries to be a good role model”

Interview with Günter Furch, responsible for the youth section at “FAC-Team für Wien”, our local organising partner and host.

FairPlay: The Viennese club FAC-Team für Wien is hosting the FairPlay tournament “Vienna meets Balkan” for the second time. What makes it so interesting for the club to participate in this project?

Gunter Furch: For our young players the tournament offers a great opportunity to compete with other European junior teams and also to make new friendships. Moreover, the tournament is very positive as we get the chance to participate in tournaments in other European countries which is a great experience for our young players.

Keyword “discrimination” – what role does football (sport) play in this regard?

Nowadays, football plays a crucial role in terms of racism, discrimination and exclusion. This starts at the highest hierarchic level as we can see from FIFA and UEFA and goes down to small, “provincial” clubs. Our club tries to be a good role model having players from all continents in the teams.

Do you have a message for our young male and female athletes?

Motivation and ambition are very important characteristics of a young footballer if he wants to have good results and become a professional. But also fairness plays an important role. As football is a team sport, team spirit matters a lot. Keep it rolling!!!



“Women’s football is attractive and fast”

Interview with SK Rapid Coach Zoran Barisic

FairPlay: What impact has football, as one of the most popular sports on youth and society in general?

Zoran Barisic: Football has a huge impact on society as it is a sport that has an enormous capacity for enthusiasm and attracts thousands into the stadiums and to the tv-set. In sports, especially in football, the athletes have a key role as youngsters strongly identify with them and even try to imitate the behavior of their idols. Therefore, it is particularly important that values such as respect and diversity in

sports are emphasized and are lived by the athletes.

What do you think about the equal representation of both sexes in football?

Football is still dominated by males at all levels. I think that women’s football – both on professional and amateur level – should receive stronger financial funding and promotion by the media in order to reach a broader acceptance in society. Women’s football is attractive, fast and



also improved a lot in terms of quality in recent years!

Do you have a message for young people?

Yes! Be active, keep looking for a sport that is fun for you and that is challenging, no matter if it is football, basketball or another sport. Sports can be a great balance to exhausting every-day commitments and an ideal way for letting off steam. By doing sports you can learn a lot about teamwork, discipline and also that you cannot always win.

How can an event such as the international youth tournament “Vienna meets Balkan” contribute to the fight against nationalism, racism and discrimination in sport?

Characteristics:
Name: Zoran “Zoki” Barisic
Born on 22 May 1970 in Vienna
Career: former Austrian player of Yugoslav origin (midfielder); 1999 he played for the Austrian national team
Since 2013 he is trainer of the Viennese football club SK Rapid

The international FairPlay youth tournament “Vienna meets Balkan” is more than just a normal tournament. It is an event that brings together youngsters from the Western Balkan region (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia) and from Croatia with young players from Austria focusing not only on the sporting aspects but also on the international dialogue, the intercultural exchange and respect. Every sporting get-together – especially such a big tournament – strongly contributes to overcome prejudices, racism, discrimination and nationalism. I am sure that the sporting competition will be in the centre of attention and that all participants will be having a great time in Vienna!

Source: SK Rapid Wien, Sekira, www.cinimisinipermisininblogu.com, www.sevdasberbet.com

Football worldwide

“We’re all black”: Turkish fans against racism and prejudice



By Karim, Mohamed, Fatih and Ali Pehlivan (VBS)

“We’re against politics, which doesn’t mean we’re apolitical”, says a Besiktas Istanbul fan. Actually, Besiktas fans differ from other fans with regard to their self-perception. The fan group Carsi-Istanbul have often caused a stir with their messages. For instance, when the whole stadium showed solidarity with Barcelona striker Eto’o by revealing a new banner with the message “We’re all black”. For Besiktas it does not play any role where you come from or what you look like. Religious beliefs are not important either, “what counts is the belief in Besiktas”, one fan tells us. When an earthquake caused massive destruction in the Kurdish region, the whole fan sector took off their T-shirts, freezing, in order to show their solidarity. They organised the collection of clothes which they sent to the people afflicted. The Besiktas Carsi people are involved in various social projects, e.g. for homeless children, for the disabled and the poor.

“Besiktas fans are fascist, aggressive and fanatics!” Here you can see that this prejudice is not true:



“We’re all black!”



“Let’s collect caps from PET bottles for disabled people and let’s help them!”

2,5 tons of plastic caps were collected for recycling. To date 2,000 wheel chairs have been financed in this way, which shows the solidarity of Carsi fans.

Women's football in Afghanistan

The Afghan women's national football team

The Afghan women's national football team was founded by the Olympic National Committee of Afghanistan in 2007. The players came from different schools in Kabul. That year they played against female US soldiers and they won 5:0. In 2008 they travelled to Pakistan and took part in the Pakistan National Championship. They reached the finals, which they lost against Baluchistan. In 2008 they also went to Germany to take part in a training camp. In the same year they participated in the Islamic Women's Championship. Unfortunately, they lost all their matches. In 2009 they were invited to a training camp by the Netherlands. At the moment there are 22 players, their trainer's name is



Abdull Saboor Walizada. In Afghanistan there are about 25 women's football teams. In 2010 the Afghan national football team played against Nepal in the context of the South Asian Women's Football Championship.

Von Ali Ataii, 17 and Hafiz Shakuri, 19 (UKI)

Arthur Friedenreich



Arthur Friedenreich (born 1882) lived as a Black football player in Brazil at a time when only white men were allowed to play football. His mother was African Brazilian and because his father was a German immigrant, he was allowed to play in a club. He was the first Black national player of Brazil. According to FIFA he scored more than 1239 goals and therefore is said to be not only the most successful top scorer of all times but also one of the first players to perform body swerves and to create spins/swerves.

The Dragons at the World Cup



FairPlay-VIDC and the Football Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina are carrying out joint activities against discrimination and nationalism in football for many years. Congratulations to the national team of Bosnia and Herzegovina for their first qualification to a FIFA Football World Cup! We wish them good luck in Brazil!

Source: Afghan women's national football team, commons.wikimedia.org, Fedja Kravac, Curi, Alois Cstötner



Focus on 2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil

The challenge of major events

For urban marginal groups major events in sports, such as the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil, mean that their rights and their environment come under attack. Around the 12 venues up to 250.000 people are affected by dispossession. People are not asked for their opinion, they have to leave their homes and get little financial compensation. Investment in the 2014 FIFA World Cup is enormous. More than 13 billion Euros go to the construction and extension of airports, transport and telecommunication. 1,1 billion Euros are spent on the construction of stadiums alone. In many cities the underground is being extended. As early as July 2013 there were difficulties at the Confed Cup in Brazil. During the dry run problems cropped up in many places. Fares were raised. Currently there are massive clashes in the favelas, the slums of the cities. Around 1000 military police in armoured vehicles have moved forward to quarters in Rio controlled by drug cartels. They are to stay there until after the World Cup.

By Atakan, Oguzhan, Saban (VBS)

www.nossojogo.at
NOSSO JOGO
 Initiative für globales Fair Play

Nosso Jogo



The Austrian wide project Nosso Jogo – Initiative for global fair play – takes a critical look at the Football World Cup 2014 at a series of events. Nosso Jogo means "our game" in Portuguese and stands up for human rights and diversity. The aim is to show a differentiated image of Brazil, besides clichés and stereotypes like beaches and Samba dancers. Find more information on www.nossojogo.at and www.facebook.com/nossojogo.at

Interview with the musician Cedrick Mugiraneza a.k.a Ösi Bua*

Jerry Jarvis Essandoh is a workshop instructor for FairPlay-VIDC. The interview took place in April 2014 in the context of the BEAMS project.



Hello, Cedrick, please tell us a little bit about yourself.

My name is Cedrick Mugiraneza, I was born in Burundi (East Africa) and I'm 23 years old. My father was a politician and ambassador and actively involved in politics. Due to the war (between "Hutu" and "Tutsi" in Ruanda and Burundi) and due to political persecution our family had to

* Ösi Bua means "Austrian boy" in Austrian dialect



Racism: Ascribing negative characteristics to groups of people on the basis of common shared features. Those negative attributes are accounted for biologically, i.e. they are said to be innate. If someone e.g. claims that Roma/Romnja and Sinti/Sintize are in general "thieves and crooks" as they can only be "thieves and crooks" due to their origin, then this is a racist statement. (Source: www.politik-lexikon.at)

flee from our country. At age nine I came to Austria with my father, to the refugee camp at Traiskirchen. My father had experienced many wars, hostility and also racism although the fighting groups had many elements in common and had been neighbours for many decades. He wanted peace for himself and his family.

What was it like for you to grow up in Austria?

Growing up here wasn't easy for me but nevertheless it was a great and informative experience. Already on our way to Austria we had to overcome many obstacles and when we arrived we didn't have a lot. We arrived in Upper Austria and I attended an international primary school where also French was spoken. After the lessons I had to learn a lot (above all German) because I wanted to attend a school with a focus on sports. Later in secondary modern school I always felt safe, I didn't feel this black and white problem there. I've been playing football since I was a child, and sometimes, in away games, I could hear racist statements from other parents. But then I was taken good care of by my family, friends and team-mates. During puberty discrimination and hostility were ever increasing. In football you can easily assert yourself if you are playing well, the colour of your skin is not so important then. At age 17 I played in Lower Austria and I lived there on my own. Without your family and your friends staying near you, it was more difficult, of course, to manage everything but I could cope.

And what helped you?

At the beginning only my father and I were in Austria, the rest of the family joined us after a few years. My father was an educated and intelligent man. He was a good role model, as for him, too, Austria was a completely new world and experience. He had a lot of jobs in order to earn a living for the family. From him I learned that racists are, in fact, dumb and discouraged people. And as long as you give them room for their stupidity you'll go dumb yourself one day as well. Confront them and be smarter than them, go on and show them. Racists are people who lack courage. And if you run away from them, then you, too, are showing that you don't have courage. Have twice as much courage so that you can share it with others in order to do something against racism together. I also learned from him to be open and approach people even if they stare at you or don't greet you in return. When there were stupid questions concerning Africa I still answered them because I see it as my duty to show people here a different picture of Africa than the one which you normally know and hear about.

What were the prejudices you encountered in Austria, or rather what was the conception of Africa like which you found here?

That "Africans are poor people, uneducated, lazy, that they don't speak German". But then I answered in German and told them that my mother was a nurse, that my father had been granted a scholarship to study in Canada and that we had been pretty well off in Burundi.

Prejudice is increasing if you run away from it and don't speak out. If you defend yourself, however, and give examples it'll be decreasing one day. Very often

it's people with little courage and poor knowledge, who are afraid of new things, who are prejudiced. It's up to us to treat those people with courage and not with hatred as they sometimes do. And this is the message I'm trying to get across.

Is this the reason why you started the Ösi Bua-project?

Yes, that was one reason among others. There's the opinion that black people can never be Austrians. With the Ösi Bua I showed them. I'm able to speak Austrian dialect, I'm able to ski, I like drinking beer, that is, I'm able to do things which people like doing in Austria. I can be Austrian whenever I like but I can also be African whenever I like.

You can also be both at the same time.

Yes, absolutely.

I think Ösi Bua is a good example how to deal with a situation when other people want to "label" you. It is difficult to find your own identity, it is a lifelong process. Nobody except yourself can tell you who you are. My deepest respect for you that you faced this situation and were successful.

Actually Ösi Bua was created in a fun situation, in a friend's studio. It took me several years to write the lyrics and I simply recorded it one day. I was curious to see the reaction of people. Most of them got my "message", namely that it is fun, that I can live like an Austrian, that I have my own identity, and I can even deal with it in terms of music. Kids and juveniles got the idea best of all.

Thank you for the great talk.



You can find the video clip "I binda Ösi-Bua" on YouTube <http://youtu.be/t3gNwtcSOB0> or www.oesibua.at