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# **Football Hooliganism in the United Kingdom : Case of Heysel 1985 and Hillsborough Disasters 1989**

*An Extended Essay Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For a Master Degree in Literature and Civilization*

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# Dedications

This present work is dedicated to the sake of Allah, my creator and my master, my great teacher and messenger Mohammed (may allah bless and grant him) who taught us the purpos of life.

To my parents for their endless support. and to my lovely niece  
YASMINE.

I would like to take this opportunity to say warm thanks to all my beloved friends, *Boutkhil, Chani Abdelkader, Ayoub, Mohamed, Zaki, Fatima, Imane, FOUZIA, Samir, Youcef, Saliha, SAFA*

Special thanks to *BELHNINI FOUZIA* for listening to the debates, dinners, laughter as well as supporte, along the way of doing my work.

The treasured memory to the love of my life, who Shared my dreams, I hoped that someday I would share her home "*FERIELLE*", you gone but still so near your presence I miss, your memory is my treasure, loving you always, forgetting you never. If my voice could reach back through the past I would whisper in your ear...

darling I wish you were here.

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# Abstract

Football is a conflict of interpretations and a realistic theatre to maintain the balance of power and create another level of reality. Perhaps the viewers are the most active players because they pay their psychological history and interpretations and desires to compensate to the stadium, to raise the game to the level of representative representation of the image of the spirit of the nation and the need to excel at the other. It is the freedom of disclosure available about self-deprivation of disclosure in the context of politics, sex or color. This study explores the effects of violence in football matches on the society and the role played to change the sports from violence and crime into a game of peace and joy, and how Heysel and Hillsborough disasters had the great effect on building the self conscience of the fans and their ways of supporting and expressing their love toward their teams.

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## **List of Abbreviations and Acronyms**

BBC	The British Broadcasting Corporation
CSKA	Central Sports Club of the Army. In several Slavic language
CCTV	Closed-circuit television
FA	Football Association
FC	Football Club
FIFA	Fédération International de Football Association
IFAB	International Football Association Board
JFK	John Fitzgerald Kennedy the 35th President of the United States
RAF	Royal Air Force
UK	United Kingdom
WW1	World War 1

# **General Introduction**



The present work examines the history of football soccer sport and how it provided a significant representation of culture and civilization. For a long time sports were ostracized from most intellectual studies, however, we have seen recently more attention being paid to them in fields such as business, sociology, politics and media studies.

This work deals specifically with football soccer, which is the popular sport in the world, and how Football soccer has become the pre-eminent sport of the world with hundreds of people actively involved in the game and perhaps many magnitudes more in number who enjoy it as spectators.

Football soccer, the game that has grown to become the world's most prominent sport and the role it plays in society and culture, and the impact of wealth in the game and how football is changing the world through humanitarianism and outreach.

In the past, football soccer was identified as a popular game in England. It dates back to the 14 century, the era of the King Edward. An early reference to a game that was probably soccer can be traced back to 13 century at Northumberland, England. Even ancient Greeks and Romans have played a similar game. Not to forget the Chinese version of football that goes back to the third century, before the Australia version follows late in the 19 century

Many years after, football soccer developed and became more modern until the year 1863; new rules of soccer were codified in England by the football Association. Named as the association football, the aim was to distinguish the game from other forms of football games played at that time. The period of 1898 witnessed the appearance of the word hooligan that later became a famous concept in history of football soccer in England. It is a concept that is based on violence in sports.

The present work is related to the birth and the progress of football in the United Kingdom as the game and phenomenon that took part socially, politically and humanly. It will try to answer the following questions:

- To what extent did football affect the British society in particular and the world in general?
- What are soccer associations and their impact rules and policies?
- What is hooliganism and how did the British government face it?
- What are the effects of Heysel Disaster 1985 and Hillsborough 1989 in modernizing the game?

To answer these questions, the work is divided into two chapters.

Chapter one on one hand, that is concerned with an overview of football and its evaluation as well as the main important organizations and their important policies in football, and Chapter two on the other one focuses on the phenomenon of hooliganism in relation to football in England and over Europe, by mentioning two human disasters marked in history of the game and humanity.

# Chapter One

Football and the Most Famous  
European Leagues

## I.1 Introduction :

On your way to school on the first day, your little mind kept thinking, you were wondering about the nature of this new world you would soon enter, a world where your familiar faces would not be there, your mother would not be there and so would your father. Around you, a man who does not look like your father standing in front of you tells you about things you hear for the first time. Nobody chose his school or the house where he was born, The only thing you voluntarily chosen was the love of the ball and your favorite team. Football taught you to choose, taught you to love. The more you get older, the more you are attached to the past. You would not realize how and when Ronaldo<sup>1</sup>, Delpiero<sup>2</sup>, Zidane<sup>3</sup>, Makélélé<sup>4</sup>, Maldini<sup>5</sup>, Raul<sup>6</sup>, Rivaldo<sup>7</sup> and other masters of football world turned into history. You still talk about Laurent Blanc's<sup>8</sup> kiss for the head of Fabien Barthez<sup>9</sup>, Francesco totti's<sup>10</sup> Paninka<sup>11</sup> in Van der Sar<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> **Ronaldo Luís Nazário de Lima** born 18 September 1976, commonly known as **Ronaldo**, is a retired Brazilian professional footballer who played as a striker. Popularly dubbed (The Phenomenon)

<sup>2</sup> **Alessandro "Alex" Del Piero**; born 9 November 1974 is an Italian former professional footballer.

<sup>3</sup> **Zinedine Yazid Zidane** ; born 23 June 1972, nicknamed "**Zizou**", is a French professional football coach and former player who last managed Real Madrid.

<sup>4</sup> **Claude Makélélé Sinda** born 18 February 1973, is a French former footballer and current head coach at Eupen in the Belgian First Division A.

<sup>5</sup> **Paolo Cesare Maldini** (born 26 June 1968) is an Italian former professional footballer who played as a left-back and central defender for A.C. Milan and the Italy national team

<sup>6</sup> **Raúl González Blanco** (born 27 June 1977), known as **Raúl**, is a retired Spanish footballer who played as a striker.

<sup>7</sup> **Rivaldo Vítor Borba Ferreira** (born 19 April 1972), known as **Rivaldo** , is a Brazilian former professional footballer and the current president of Mogi Mirim Esporte Clube in Brazil

<sup>8</sup> **Laurent Robert Blanc** (born 19 November 1965) is a French football manager and former player. He was most recently the manager of Paris Saint-Germain

<sup>9</sup> **Fabien Alain Barthez**( born 28 June 1971)<sup>[1]</sup> is a French former footballer and racing driver who played as a goalkeeper.

<sup>10</sup> **Francesco Totti**( born 27 September 1976) is an Italian former professional footballer who played for Roma and the Italy national team

<sup>11</sup> In association football, the **Panenka** is a technique used in penalty kick-taking in which the player, instead of kicking the ball toward the left or right corner of the goal, gives a subtle touch underneath the ball, causing it to rise and fall within the centre of the goal thus deceiving the goalkeeper. It was first used by Czech player Antonín Panenka,

<sup>12</sup> **Edwin van der Sar** (born 29 October 1970) is a Dutch former professional footballer who played as a goalkeeper.

and how Ronaldo faced a German lion named Oliver Kahn<sup>1</sup> and went out in front of him" with gold "as if it had happened a few days ago. This chapter is dealing with a background of football and the FIFA which is the pillar of football, in addition to the Premier League and the most famous championship in Europe, the UEFA Champions League.

### 1.2 A Brief History of Football :

Hundred of years ago people played games. In China people accustomed to kick ball for fun within the thirteen century before Christ, they called it « TSU TSHU ». Over time several types of football soccer unfold everywhere the globe, eventually finding its place in England. The game became popular particularly with aristocratic English school boys. In 1848 young men at Cambridge University wrote the primary set of rules of football, however nobody followed them<sup>2</sup>.

The leaders of English football clubs met in London and wrote a new rule book, in October 1863, they also formed the Football Association (FA) to manage everything, however there was still different version of the game around and a new group wrote a different rule book in 1871 when the use of hands was prohibited, and therefore the Football Association introduced the FA Cup and it still running until these days. This new form of football was known for Rugby. Football became Rogger and Football Association became Soccer. These two official sport began spreading around the world. The time that the game reached the United States, they already had a sport known as football also known as American Football so the world tended to prefer football to refer to « the beautiful game »<sup>3</sup>. In 1972 England and Scotland played the first ever International football match in Glasgow Scotland, and the

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<sup>1</sup> **Oliver Rolf Kahn** born 15 June 1969 is a German former football goalkeeper

<sup>2</sup> "History of Football - Britain, the home of Football", FIFA, <http://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/the-game/britain-home-of-football.html> . (Accessed 7 April 2017)

<sup>3</sup> "History of Football - Britain, the home of Football", FIFA, <http://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/the-game/britain-home-of-football.html> . (Accessed 7 April 2017)

final score was nil nil<sup>1</sup> (0-0). After that in 1891 the rules introduced the pinalty kick<sup>2</sup> for the first time. The first ever world cup finals were held in Uruguay in 1930, whereever it became the host and winner of the first tournament. Later in 1958 teams could have substitutes<sup>3</sup> and in 1966 England the home of football won the world cup ; 1970 rules introduced the yellow and red cards for the first time. All these tournaments and laws are ruled by the FIFA.

### 1.3 Fédération International de Football Association FIFA :

The International Federation of Association Football. It was founded on 21 May 1904 in Paris. It has managed to expand to 211 member countries. The soccer governing bodies together Belgium, Dnemark, France, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, headquartered in Zurich Switzerland. Germany and England joined two years later. The first FIFA president was Robert Guerin<sup>4</sup> (1904-1906). The FIFA faced several problems in organizing a tournament. In 1906 Daniel Burely Woolfall<sup>5</sup> was appointed as the head of the FIFA. The organization contiuned facing challenges during the WW1, where The interference in the affairs of football by the political leaders of the European countries appeared. The FIFA organized Olympics Games Soccer Tournament in the 1920's. The Uruguay was held the first world cup in 1930. Italy held the second world cup in 1934, and world cup has been played every four years ever since except for two times during the world war2. Within the 1960's the game started to appear on television. Consecutive presidents developed the game and fetche new ideas. Within the 1970's FIFA obtained new membership

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<sup>1</sup> In football we say nil instead of zero when talking about the matche results

<sup>2</sup> A **penalty kick** (more commonly known as a **penalty**) is a method of restarting play in association football, in which a player is allowed to take a shot on the goal while it is defended only by the opposing team's goalkeeper.

<sup>3</sup> In association football, a **substitute** is a player who is brought on to the pitch during a match in exchange for an existing player. Substitutions are generally made to replace a player who has become tired or injured

<sup>4</sup> **Robert Guérin** (28 June 1876 – 19 March 1952) was a French journalist, and the 1st President and one of the founders of the FIFA

<sup>5</sup> **Daniel Burley Woolfall** (15 June 1852 – 24 October 1918) was the second president of FIFA. An English Football Association administrator from Blackburn, Woolfall was elected as president on 4 June 1906.

from smaller countries. In 1998 Sepp Blatter<sup>1</sup> won the leadership of the FIFA and modernised the game. In October 2015, Sepp Blatter was suspended and banned from all football relation activities. FIFA president and Uefa president banned from all football-related activities, after payment of 2 million Swiss Francs in February 2011 from FIFA to Platini<sup>2</sup>, authorised by Blatter<sup>3</sup> where he was accused with corruption and conflict of interest and dereliction of duty<sup>4</sup> the Cameroonian Issa Hayatou<sup>5</sup> was acting president. In 26 February 2016 Giani Infantino<sup>6</sup> was elected as the new president of the FIFA.

### 1.3.1 The FIFA'S Roles and Responsibilities :

It is in charge of organizing tournaments and governing field matters relating to soccer.it is also in charge of the laws of the game that are maintained by International Football Association Boared (IFAB)<sup>7</sup>.

### 1.3.2 The FIFA Congress :

It is the highest organ of the FIFA. It is composed of all member associations with each having one vote. It works as the legislative body and meets annually. The congress is responsible for significant reformation to the

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<sup>1</sup> **Joseph "Sepp" Blatter** (born 10 March 1936) is a Swiss German football administrator who was the eighth president of FIFA.

<sup>2</sup> **Michel François Platini** (born 21 June 1955) is a French former football player, manager and administrator. Regarded as one of the greatest footballers of all time. As a president of UEFA in 2015 he was banned from football, over ethics violations.

<sup>3</sup> Bagchi Rob, "Sepp Blatter and Michel Platini banned from football activity for eight years", the telegraph, 21 Dec 2015, <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/football/fifa/12061288/Sepp-Blatter-and-Michel-Platini-banned-for-eight-years-by-Fifa-live.html> (Date Accessed 20/04/2018).

<sup>4</sup> "Sepp Blatter loses his appeal against six-year ban from football", the guardian, 27 Nov 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/football/2016/dec/05/sepp-blatter-loses-appeal-six-year-ban-fifa-football>. (Date Accessed 20/04/2018).

<sup>5</sup> **Issa Hayatou** (born 9 August 1946) is a Cameroonian former athlete and sports executive. He served as the acting FIFApresident until 26 February 2016 as the previous president, Sepp Blatter, was banned from all football-related activities in 2015 as a part of the FIFA corruption investigation of 2015.

<sup>6</sup> **Giovanni Vincenzo "Gianni" Infantino** (born 23 March 1970) is a Swiss-Italia football administrator and current FIFA president. He has been the general secretary of UEFA since 2009, and was elected President of FIFA during the 2016 FIFA Extraordinary Congress on 26 February 2016

<sup>7</sup> International Football Association Boared its members are : The Football Association, The Scottish Football Association, The Football Association of Wales, Irish Football Association

FIFA laws to keep up with the growth and trends at the time. The FIFA congress elect the FIFA's president, it is decision making body and supervised the duties and responsibilities of Discipline Committee, the Finance Committee and the Referees Committee. It takes decision concerning the organization of competitions and development of football. It is also the General Secretariat that performs the executive duties.

### 1.3.3 The FIFA Mission and Goals :

The FIFA goals and missions are to keep up communication with the member associations. It coordinates with officers to substantiate the implementation of development programs at the member association level. The offices works to relate the FIFA with numerous confederations (see appendix A). It has the capability to suspend teams and association members that are not managed properly or whose government interferes within the management of the game. The FIFA promotes soccer through campaigns against discrimination in the lines of race, politics and religion.<sup>1</sup>

### 1.4 The UEFA Champions League :

Countries control international club tournaments like the Mitropa Cup. It had been first organized in 1927, that features groups from Australia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Serbia and Montenegro. Teams from Italy, Switzerland and Romania joined the soccer competition later. The Mitropa Cup declined on the start of the world war1. In April 1955, the *l'équipe magazine* invited 18 clubs to discuss a proposal of European Cup. This moved the FIFA to call an Emergency Committee to authorize the European Cup. In 1992 the European Cup was replaced by the Champions League and organized by the UEFA<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> FIFA. *FIFA Code of Ethics, 2012* Zurich Switzerland. 41 (Date Accessed 10/10/2017)

<sup>2</sup> "UEFA Champions League" UEFA, uefa,

<http://www.uefa.com/uefachampionsleague/history/background/index.html>. (Date Accessed 09/11/2017)



### 1.4.1 The Qualification :

The teams participated in the Champions League depending on their country ranking<sup>1</sup>. The national association ranked 1-3 gain entry into the group stage. The superme ranked countries are England, Spain, and Italy. Than, the top teams ranked 4-6 (Germany, France and Russia) and the champions of countries ranked ranked 7-12 ( Portugal, Ukrain, Belgium, Turkey, Austria and Switzerland) qualify directly to go to the current Champions League titleholder gets to defend its title automatically without qualifications.

### 1.4.2 The Tournament

The competition starts with group stage of 32 teams, drawn into eight groups of four teams. Each team plays six matches, home and away. The winner gets three points, one point for each team after a drawn and the looser gain no points. Clubs from the same country cannot be together in one group. The first two teams make it to the round 16 where an other draw is made. The team are paired and eight winning teams makes it to the quarter-final. The teams with greater aggregates of goals makes it to the sem-final, and winners go to the final match. Matches can go to extra time or pinalty shootouts. The winner getts 15.500.000 € and the loosing team getts 11.000.000€<sup>2</sup>.

### 1.4.3 The UEFA Champions League Statistics :

The Champios League is the main concern of the players and it is a dream to have the chance and be part of one ot the Tuesday's or Wednesday's nights. Any player reached 50 matches in The Champions League is a maven player.

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<sup>1</sup> The **FIFA World Ranking** is a ranking system for men's national teams in association football, currently led by Germany. The teams of the member nations of FIFA

<sup>2</sup> "UEFA Chapions League"UEFA,  
<http://www.uefa.com/uefachampionsleague/history/background/index.html>,

(Date Accessed09/11/2017)

The Spanish goalkeeper Iker Casillas hold the biggest number of appearances in the champions league history with 170 matches, with three times winning the trophy with Real Madrid. It is not easy to reach such huge number of matches in one of the most important competitions in the globe. Cristiano Ronaldo came in the second place with 157 matches and with five Champions trophies with Manchester United and his current team Real Madrid. In the third place Xavi Hernandez the legend of Barcelona FC with four champions titles. The Welsh Ryan Giggs had won two champions league titles with Manchester United. And the fifth is Real Madrid's Captain Raul Gonzalez with three champions league titles with Real Madrid. As we notice that the five players had exceeded the 100 matches which made them legends not in their own clubs but in the world of football<sup>1</sup> (see appendix B). The competition is heated between Ronaldo and Messi of the top scorer of the champions league, they are the only two players that reach 100 goals in the competition, which made them legends and exceptional players (see appendix C). Real Madrid is the most winning team with 13 titles to be followed by AC Milan with 7 times, then Bayern Munich, FC Barcelona and Liverpool with five times. Real Madrid won the champions league title three times in a row in one of the miracles of football history (see appendix D)<sup>2</sup>.

## 1.5 The Premier League :

By the end of the nineteenth century. Two sports, cricket and football. Had become of great interest to the British public<sup>3</sup>. The Premier League was originally established in 1881 in London, known as the English Football League. On February 20, 1992 the Premier League was founded to become the foremost watched competition within the world. It had 72 clubs divided into three divisions: The Championship, League One, League Two. The members of

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<sup>1</sup> UEFA Champions League, <https://www.transfermarkt.co.uk> , Date Accessed 25/05/2018

<sup>2</sup> ALL-TIME RECORDS 1955-2018,

[http://www.uefa.com/MultimediaFiles/Download/EuroExperience/competitions/Publications/02/28/56/90/2285690\\_DOWNLOAD.pdf](http://www.uefa.com/MultimediaFiles/Download/EuroExperience/competitions/Publications/02/28/56/90/2285690_DOWNLOAD.pdf), Date Accessed 22/03/2018

<sup>3</sup> Mc Dowell, David. *AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF BRITAIN*. (Logman Essex, England 1986). 153

the new premier league were : Arsenal, Aston Villa, Black Burn Rovers, Chelsea, Coventry City, Crystal Palace, Everton, Ipswich Town, Leeds United, Liverpool, Manchester City, Manchester United, Middlesbrough, Norwich City, Nottingham Forest, Oldham Athletic, Queens Park Rangers, Sheffield Wednesday, Southampton, Tottenham Hostspurs and Wimbeldon. Seven clubs has been memebers of the premier league for each season since its starting, this group is consist of : Arsenal, Aston Villa, Chelsea, Everton, Liverpool, Manchester United and Tottenham Hostspurs.

On June 8, 2006, FIFA requested that Serie A (Italy)<sup>1</sup>, La Liga (Spain)<sup>2</sup> be reduced to 18 teams. The Premier League responded to the FIFA's request by keeping it 20 clubs. The greater number of matches are played within the afternoon of Saturdays and Sundays and other during the weekday evenings. Television has played an important role in the history of the Premier League. The money from television rights has been vital in helping to create excellence both on and off the field. The premier League sells its television rights on collective basis, which means TV rights are sold distributed to all league teams. This is in contrast to some European Leagues including SerieA and La Liga, in which clubs sell their TV rights individually<sup>3</sup>.

The most competitve matches within the Premier League is called « Derbies<sup>4</sup> ». These derbies has a special place within the hearts of fans and players because the consider it as local pride. Supporters of both clubs see each other at school, work, and somtimes even in the same family everyday. When your club has won it is much easier to go to school or work the day after the game to boast about your team's victory. Derby matches are typically terrible tough to predict as they are usually played at a really quick pace with countless

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<sup>1</sup> **Serie A** also called **Serie A TIM** due to sponsorship by TIM, is a professional league competition for football clubs located at the top of the Italian football league system and the winner is awarded the Coppa Campioni d'Italia.

<sup>2</sup> The **Primera División** commonly known as **La Liga** and as **La Liga Santander** for sponsorship reasons with Santander, is the men's top professional association football division of the Spanish football league system.

<sup>3</sup> "*English Football League*", *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Football-League> 14/09/2017.

<sup>4</sup> A 'derby' is a match between local rivals. i.e. teams that are from the same city or the same part of the country.

tackles and fouls. The Merseyside Derby is the fixture with most red cards in The Premier League history (20 red cards). In every derby match you will see lots of passion from fans and players as two local rivals go head to head for victory.

### 1.5.1 The Premier League Derbies :

The Merseyside Derby is played between Everton and Liverpool. It is called the Merseyside Derby after the River Mersey which flows through the city of Liverpool. It is the longest-running top-flight derby in England and whilst in years gone by it might have been described as their firm lead derby. In the championship it has become the most violent in the league with more red cards than any other fixture. Liverpoolians<sup>1</sup> have their own identity. Football in the Merseyside is unique there is no ideological, religious, or political reasons for supporting one team or the other, there is not even geographical reasons with just half a mile of Stanley Park separating Anfield (Liverpool's stadium) and Goodison Park (Everton's stadium) and whilst Anfield might be famous the world over as the home of Liverpool now, it was actually Everton who were the first team to play there back in the 1880's with no clear reason to support one team or the other. Families in Liverpool will often be made up of both blues (Everton) and reds (Liverpool) and in many ways this is what makes up the essence of their identity, never turning their back on Liverpool and they will tell you the Reds fans are from Norway or Iceland, and ask Evertonians, they will say that they are from Wales but go to Liverpool on Derby Day you will see that everyone has a wicked sense of humour and where people live and work with supporters of the other side. The derby really matters, if you lose you know your life is going to be hell until the next match<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> A native or resident of Liverpool in the United Kingdom.

<sup>2</sup> Miller [Nick](https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2016/jul/12/premier-league-rivalries-unravelling-a-history-of-english-football-derbies), Premier League rivalries unravelled: a history of English football derbies, the guardian, 12/07/2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2016/jul/12/premier-league-rivalries-unravelling-a-history-of-english-football-derbies> Date Accessed 11/11/2017.

The Tyne-Wear Derby, between Newcastle United and Sunderland which are two teams from cities that are very near each other in the North East of England. It was first played in 1888. It has been played 143 times, with Sunderland winning 45 times and Newcastle 53. It is called The Tyne and Wear Derby after the rivers that flow through the cities: The Tyne (Newcastle) and The Wear (Sunderland).

The North London Derby between Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspurs, is one of the fiercest rivalries in English football, but it was not always the case back in the early 1900's Arsenal was known as Wallech Arsenal and pilled their trade in South London, but in 1913 they relocated to Highbury (Arsenal's stadium). A stone has thrown well four miles from White Hart Lane (Tottenham's stadium) in one of the territory of Spurs and sparking a century long feud. The rivalries did improve during the World War 2 when Spurs allowed the Gunners (see appendix C) to share White Hart Lane, when Highbury was used by the RAF (Royal Air Forces), but enemies will be enemies and when the war was over the battle for North London was back home with hostilities.

London Derby between Arsenal and Chelsea is usually a battle of epic proportions. This is often a match about more than just the three points it is about which club is the pride of London.

Manchester Derby. This is undoubtedly the number one derby you have to watch. Although this rivalry doesn't have much history, and only became heated recently. With City and United neck-and-neck at the top of the table, the fans were saying that match was the title decider. Both sides have dominated their opening fixtures, scoring a mighty 41 goals between them in just six matches.

The West Midlands Derby is between Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion football clubs are only 4 miles (6.4 km) apart. Traditionally, Birmingham City and Wolverhampton Wanderers are their strongest rivals. However, those clubs are not within the Premier League thus this match has become more important in the battle for supremacy in the West Midlands. This match has been played 141

times, with Aston Villa winning 65 times and West Brom 45 times. The first league meeting between the two teams was in 1889<sup>1</sup>.

The Lancashire derby is any match where Bolton, Blackburn and Wigan play each other. Of course, there are other clubs in the Lancashire region that have their feisty derbies as well, but the only Premier League clubs from this area of England are the ones mentioned above. These matches should be quite interesting, and not only because of the rivalries. Bolton, Blackburn and Wigan are all potential relegation contenders, so these fixtures could easily be crucial ones in the relegation battle. Expect things to get messy<sup>2</sup>.

The Cotton Mills rivalry For those unfamiliar with this term, the fixture in question might be more commonly known as the East Lancashire derby. It is the battle of Blackburn Rovers FC and Burnley FC, where there is much more than just three points at stake. This is a rivalry which goes far deeper than football alone.<sup>3</sup>

Along similar lines is that the tussle between Manchester United and Liverpool FC. Both they think they are the biggest in the world. There is a lot of ego at stake so stood the famous social commentator Lee Sharp<sup>4</sup>, he had a point long before the provocative badge kiss in the bone-crunching tackles and the handshake snobs this rivalry was forged in the ashes of the industrial revolution both cities were in 19<sup>th</sup> century powerhouses. Liverpool was one of the world's greatest ports, Manchester was monopolies the centre of textile industry. Liverpool would trade what Manchester made strong allies for years they become enemies during the great depression, and building their famous ship canal all the way to the

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<sup>1</sup> Derby Days, britishcouncil, <https://premierskillsenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/read/stories/derby-days>  
Date Accessed 07/10/2017

<sup>2</sup> Derby Days, britishcouncil, <https://premierskillsenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/read/stories/derby-days> Date Accessed 07/10/2017

<sup>3</sup> THE COTTON MILLS DERBY MORE THAN JUST A GAME, FOOTBALLPINK, <HTTPS://FOOTBALLPINK.NET/2014/01/31/THE-COTTON-MILLS-DERBY-MORE-THAN-JUST-A-GAME/> \_DATE ACCESSED 07/10/2017

<sup>4</sup> Lee Stuart Sharpe (born 27 May 1971) is an English former professional footballer, sports television pundit and reality television personality, who as a player was predominantly a left winger from 1988 to 2004.

sea to cut the scourses out of the process. Eventually both Manchester and Liverpool suffered massively as their traditional industries went into terminal decline, but through all the hardship they punched well about their weight in footballing terms becoming home to two of the biggest clubs in the country. Manchester United won five league titles and European Cup in the 1950's and 1960's, and Liverpool secured on astonishing eleven league titles and four European Cups to dominate 1970's and 1980's in the simplest terms this where the rivalry started to become the one that we know today Liverpool success spread resentment in Manchester and the fact that United retained such a high-profile and glamorous reputation despite the inferiority irritated Liverpool fans and so it was during this period tension started to rise. From the moment the Scottish manager Sir Alex Ferguson<sup>1</sup> arrived in Manchester United he was determined to make Manchester the best team in the country at Liverpool expensed stoking the fires of the rivalry in the hope of doing just that as he himself said « *my greatest challenge was knocking Liverpool right off their fucking perch...and you can print that* »<sup>2</sup>. an astonishing thirteen league triumphs in twenty years took Manchester United ahead of Liverpool in all time title wins and they added four more FA Cups and two Champions League wins to boot generation of Manchester United players who delivered this success were fueled by a hatred of Liverpool as Gary Neville<sup>3</sup> said « *I cannot stand Liverpool, I cannot stand Liverpool people, I cannot stand anything to do with them* »<sup>4</sup>. These matches are not just in the Premier League but also in the FA Cup.

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<sup>1</sup> **Sir Alexander Chapman Ferguson** (born 31 December 1941) is a Scottish former football manager and player who managed Manchester United from 1986 to 2013. He is regarded to be one of the greatest and most successful managers of all time.

<sup>2</sup> Miles Grant, *Premier League Derbies: Liverpool, Manchester United*, skysport, 31/07/2015, <http://www.skysports.com/football/news/12040/9913221/premier-league-derbies-liverpool-manchester-united-and-more-plmoments>. DATE OF ACCESS : 15/11/2017

<sup>3</sup> **Gary Alexander Neville** (born 18 February 1975) is an English football coach, Manchester United retired football player. Since retiring from football in 2011, Neville went into punditry and was a commentator for Sky Sports

<sup>4</sup> Miles Grant, *Premier League Derbies: Liverpool, Manchester United*, skysport, 31/07/2015, <http://www.skysports.com/football/news/12040/9913221/premier-league-derbies-liverpool-manchester-united-and-more-plmoments>. DATE OF ACCESS : 15/11/2017



## 1.6 The Football Association Cup (FA) :

It is known as the Football Association Challenge Cup. It is an annual knockout competition. It is the longest-running club Cup in the world when it first started in 1871 season. To play in the FA Cup you need to play either in the Premier League or the Football League and the five tiers of the National Football League, one of the reasons this cup has been so successful and exciting is because teams of all levels can play against each other for example Manchester United beating Crawley Town one nil in 2010 season. A non league team playing one of the biggest teams in the world the format had also largely remained the same with 14 rounds with six qualifying stages, the semi-final and the final. The winner of the FA Cup qualify directly to the Europa League. Wembley stadium was first used as the venue for the FA Cup final in 1923 and mostly been held there since. There was a period when it was held in the Millennium Stadium in Wales due to a new Wembley Stadium being built. The FA Cup has run in each year since the beginning except the first and the second world wars, there was no FA Cup in the years 1916 to 1920 and 1939 to 1945. In March 1989 was a dark day for football and the FA Cup with Hillsborough Disaster, where 96 fans were crushed to death in the semi-final game between Liverpool and Nottingham Forest held in Sheffield. This event changed the whole of English football, new rules and all seater stadium became compulsory soon. The year 2000 saw the last game to be played at the old Wembley Stadium, it was also in this year that the FA decided not to have replays in the semi-final and the final matches instead they would be decided by extra time and penalties. For seven years the FA Cup final was held at the Millennium Stadium in Wales and then back to England in 2007 at the new Wembley<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> *The History of the FA Cup*, thefa, 02/11/2016, <http://www.thefa.com/news/2016/nov/02/history-of-the-fa-cup>, DATE ACCESSED 11/03/2018



### 1.7 Conclusion :

Some people think that football is just ninety minutes. Others think that football players appeared in ninety minutes, than they disappear till the next match. Some others believe that football team plays once a week than goes back to sleep. People think that football players do not have feelings, they do not grieve, they do not cry, they believe that they are just machines of winning points to get at the top of the schedule of the league. football is much greater and much deeper, it is a way of life. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century and exactly within the 1980's football fanaticism in the United Kingdom reached the limits of killing, and the hatred between neighboring teams caused mayhem in the facilities of towns. These hatred and violence acts were known as hooliganism.



# **Chapter Two**

**Football hooliganism and policies that  
reformed football**

## 2.1 Introduction :

The nineteenth century was marked by the emergence of Festivals and popular gatherings, as well as various sport, including football. These meetings were occasionally marked acts of violence.

From the 1960s, rivalries erupted between fans of different football clubs, especially in Britain where small organized groups emerged. They were called "Hooligans". After, the concept of hooliganism and violence moved out the United Kingdom in all over Europ.

Football violence went through serious stages and tragedies that known later as football disasters. Football history witnessed a huge number of tragedies such as Heysel disaster that went with 39 victims, and the tragedy of Hillsborough, that went with 96 souls, Munich tragedy that went with 44 souls, the Port Said disaster and others.

## 2.2 The Concept of Hooliganism :

Identity with a football club or national front and the British movement » (*cox, vamplend russel, 2009 :19*). The term is generally accepted and describes the destructive behavior of individuals and group of people who do not abide by social norms and laws, and who vandalise their environment. Free time, promotion of sport's events, political ideologies and street crimes led to further development of hooliganism. Such misbehaviour ascribed today to fan group in different types of sports, most often team ones such as : football, handball, basketball, rugby and hockey. « Hooliganism is a reckless, useless, aimless action accompanied with the general contempt for individuals or the entire society, as well as contemptuous behaviour which implies blatant violation of public order and a display of obvious contempt for society » (*Kokovič, 2000 :144*)<sup>1</sup>.

Though the phenomenon of hooliganism is comprehensible at first sight, it should be noted that it is often intermind with related concepts such as :

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<sup>1</sup> Milojević. Saša et al. *YOUTH AND HOOLIGANISM AT SPORTS EVENTS* (the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Belgrade, 2013).15

« Vandalism ». The term hooliganism and vandalism are treated as synonyms. Their meaning maybe succinctly described as « destructive and violent behaviour ». These phenomena may doubtless overlap, but each of the mis special and defined by its specific characteristics. Vandalism is related to hooliganism, though hooliganism is a type of vandalism and is a narrow concept than vandalism. The noun vandalism originates from the name of the Western European tribe- the Vandals. They attacked and pillaged Rome in 455 A.D. the difference between these terms is what vandals represent an external threat and hooligans an internal threat. However, the vandals are remembered in history by distruction which is not typical even for Barbarians invasions, and the term vandalism was used perpetrators. According to some theoriticians vandalism, represents unjustifiable distructiveness. So hooliganism used broadly to describe desordrely aggressive and often violent behaviour perpetrated by spectators at sporting events such as football<sup>1</sup>.

### **2.3 Football Hooliganism :**

Football hooliganism refers to unruly, violent and distructive behaviour by overzealous supporters of football clubs including brawling, vandalism and intimidation. In conjection with a number of other panics, relating to new youth cultures and growing racial tensions, in this context, football stadia rapidly became indetified as public spaces where large scale threatening ritual displays and fights could be staged. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century concern more frequently voiced about group of roughs causing troubles at matche days by assaulting not only opposing fans, but also players and refrees. However, it still presist but in a new form. Today, in contrast to the more or less spontaneous upsurges of violence of the past, gangs of rival fans frequently arrange to meet at specific locations, using cell phones or the internet, before and after matches

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<sup>1</sup> Milojević. Saša et al. *YOUTH AND HOOLIGANISMAT SPORTS EVENTS* (the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Belgrade, 2013).15-16

to fight<sup>1</sup>. Gangs emerged staking their claims to certain territories within football grounds, and strong tribal loyalties grew up intertwining gang mentality and support for particular teams. The influence of alcohol on football violence is also a disputed factor. In the past when hooliganism was spontaneous there was clear evidence that many of those involved were drunk.

The media is also invoked as contributing to football violence, although reports are uniformly critical studies have suggested that the language of war and combat employed by media in covering football reinforce the aggressive and confrontational perception of the sport<sup>2</sup>. Hooliganism is related with the United Kingdom, which is considered the land of football and the first who witnessed violence in stadiums.

## 2.4 Football Hooliganism in the United Kingdom :

The United Kingdom is famous for its huge football base around the world, for all competitions it hosts. A number of disorderly behaviours were not and grew rapidly among football supporters. Those behaviours were not simply random acts of violence, but organized to destroy and cause mayhem in towns. A French coach who saw the derby match of Liverpool and Manchester United 1972/1973 season wondered whether if this is what they called football, what do they call fighting?. In they were using football matches as a way to steal and cause destruction in towns. In the 19th century groups of supporters recurrently attack the fans of opposing team and players and referees<sup>3</sup>.

In the 1960's local television coverage of incidents was considered as a spark off « the amplification spiral » of violence. Soccer fans have become

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<sup>1</sup> Hearn Tim, History of Football Violence - Is it Still a Problem?, huffingtonpost, [https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/tim-hearn/football-history-violence\\_b\\_4101121.html?guccounter=1](https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/tim-hearn/football-history-violence_b_4101121.html?guccounter=1). Date accessed, 11 septembre 2017

<sup>2</sup> Football Hooliganism, politics, <http://www.politics.co.uk/reference/football-hooliganism>, Date accessed 11/09/2017

<sup>3</sup> Milojević. Saša et al. *YOUTH AND HOOLIGANISM AT SPORTS EVENTS* (the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Belgrade, 2013).17

more organized with carefully orchestrated offers, chants and slogans. Regular support of away games played a big role in spreading and varying styles of support across the country. It increased the incidents of vandalism to trains. Liverpool and Everton fans held the record for the worst cases of train-wrecking to and from matches in the early sixties.

By the 1964, most of troublemakers were in group with no longer loyalty to either teams, and could no longer be characterized as overly enthusiastic supporters. The purpose was to charge the fans of the rival team consequently driving them away from their viewing area behind the goal and seize as much of their gear as possible (flags, scarves, caps...etc) and land a few good kicks and punches before police stepped in.

By the 1970's these groups become more advanced in their cohesiveness, organization and scoring systems. They used press coverage to check which group was on top in the scale of hooligan firm rivalries. by the 1980's hooliganism became indelibly with English football supporters, followed a series of troubles at home and abroad, which resulted in numerous deaths so that it was called the English Disease. Vigorous efforts by the government and the police to reduce the scale of hooliganism. The United Kingdom witnessed a huge number of hooligan incidents, we will review some of them in the following title.

#### **2.4.1 Historical Examples of Hooliganism in the United Kingdom from 1975 to 1999 :**

Thirty home supporters ran across the pitch and invaded the Barrow tunnel, in a match between Atherstone and Barrow within the FA Cup Third Qualifying round in 1993-1994 season, one fan even got as far as the dressing room door. In April 1999, at the FA Cup Semi Final match between Millwall and Wigan there was violence, though it seems that the Lions fans were fighting

amongst themselves. On the same weekend there was fighting between Newcastle and Sunderland spectators with 30 arrests being made. Finally, we had 12 arrests and three police officers requiring medical attention as Bristol City fans spilled onto the pitch as they beat their fiercest rivals, Bristol Rovers, 2-1<sup>1</sup>. In 1975, The fighting between Tottenham and Chelsea supporters has made them top news headlines. Leeds United were banned from Europe for fighting within the European –Cup Final against Bayern Munich in Paris. Manchester United were banned for two years. A full scale riot broke out between Millwall and Ipswich supporters as derbies fell from the sky and many innocent people were injured. A 1985 FA Cup quarter-final between Millwall and Luton Town witnessed one among the worst incidents of hooliganism that English football has experienced, dubbed the “kenilworth Road Riot”. Violence erupted many times throughout the game and after the final whistle, with fans ripping seats from the stands to use as projectiles, moreover shields. Police reports from that disreputable day identified not only members of Millwall’s Bushwackers firm and Luton’s MIG (see appendix E) firm within the stands however West Ham’s Inter City Firm, and Chelsea Headhunters. The match, that ended 1-0 to Luton, was filmed live on television, giving Millwall a tainted reputation of being an epicentre of violence<sup>2</sup>.

Youth firms, which are growing in popularity across English football, highlight the fact that hooliganism has never died, and transformed the nature of hooliganism to one of street violence. The youth who are a part of these firms only seek to fight those who are also looking to fight, and because of this, they do not believe that the police ought to prosecute them. It is a lifestyle selection with young people who seek an adrenaline rush, that becomes very

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<sup>1</sup> Hearn Tim, History of Football Violence - Is it Still a Problem?, huffingtonpost, [https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/tim-hearn/football-history-violence\\_b\\_4101121.html?guccounter=1](https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/tim-hearn/football-history-violence_b_4101121.html?guccounter=1). Date accessed, 11 septembre 2017

<sup>2</sup> Robert Armstrong, From the archive, 14 March 1985: The Kenilworth Road riot, .theguardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/football/2015/mar/14/millwall-riot-luton-kenilworth-road-1985-30-years-ago> Date accessed, 18 septembre 2017



addictive, and hooligans often find it difficult to extract themselves from this environment which they have joined.

Nottingham Forest went to Old Trafford<sup>1</sup> and beat Manchester United in an FA Cup quarter-final in March 1989. Off the pitch the United and Forests spectators struck up a vicious rivalry. Forest spectators sang the 1958 Munich songs (21 of Manchester player died in plane crash) all the way through. It was not simply the firm that was angry, the whole of Old Trafford was. Then the police made the mistake of letting everybody out at the same time. Causing bloody clashes between the rival teams. And from that time it began the story of the hate between the two teams<sup>2</sup>. The English disease was as an epidemic that spread like fire through Europe.

## **2.5 Football Hooliganism in Europe :**

Football violence was considerably worse in many other European countries than in the United Kingdom. In the early 1960's, the football League sought to pull English teams out of European competitions for fear of the threat posed by foreign fans. However, studies have shown that football violence outside the United Kingdom is largely a postwar phenomenon.

The noble nature of the British import was soon out for reinterpretation by the crowds in France. By the early 1900's, the number of aristocratic players diminished as a result of the sport gained vogue among the middle class. The liberating nature of football once prized by the elite, yet came to symbolise middle class, working industrial values hostile to the aristocracy and therefore church. Thus football became "an allegory of liberalism". The new French clubs set themselves squarely at odds with the elitist, exclusive shooting and gymnastics clubs. At the beginning of the century English style

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<sup>1</sup> **Old Trafford** is a football stadium in Old Trafford, Greater Manchester, England, and the home of Manchester United

<sup>2</sup> **Brewin John**, Hooliganism in England: The enduring cultural legacy of football violence, espn, <http://global.espn.com/football/blog/name/68/post/2193850/headline>, Date accessed 11 septembre 2017,

clubs were arising up all over Europe. The founding members of those clubs were largely members of professional practical professions, engineers, technicians, traders, doctors or university students.

Native rivalries were more pronounced as were class distinctions in this era. In Sweden, spectators were largely segregated into the docorous higher classes and the more boisterous working class sections. The press positively inspired their extroverted behaviour as it added atmosphere to the game. Cheer squads debuted throughout the 1912 Olympic Games in imitation of the Americans. It was through the competition between Sweden and Denmark that outdoing the opposite teams cheer or banner squad became a sort of sport in itself. Combined with drinking these “organised expressions of feeling” gave some cause for concern. The reason for unruly supporter behaviour invariably was followed to incidents on the field itself such as poor refereeing or fights between players which inflamed the public. Whereas the apology for such behaviour was not contested. By the 1914 the behaviour of these excessive verbal displays of support began to be questioned.

In Italy the inter-war period witnessed a rise in nationalist sentiment on the continent and incidentally, an amplification of public enthusiasm for football. Thus a match in Viaggio in 1920 the police had to intervene to quell fighting between opposing fans. The referee was killed. In 1938, an Italian newspaper reported Bologna’s victory over Chelsea as a “a brilliant victory for Fascist Italy”. During this twenty years inter-war period, continental football teams distinguished themselves with their own vogue, technique, and strong national loyalties ready to challenge the British dominance of the game. Mussolini<sup>1</sup> stated himself:

*Rome is our point of departure and our point of reference; it is our symbol and, if you like, our myth. We dream of a Roman Italy, an Italy that is wise, strong,*

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<sup>1</sup> **Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini** ( 29 July 1883 – 28 April 1945) was an Italian politician and journalist who was the leader of the National Fascist Party (*Partito Nazionale Fascista*, PNF)

*disciplined and imperial. Much of the spirit of Ancient Rome is being born again in Fascism; the Lictorian fasces are Roman, our war machine is Roman, our pride and our courage are Roman too*<sup>1</sup>.

Mussolini was resent football because it was an English sport but he was aware that one day before the start of the 1934 World Cup in Italy, his presence in a football stadium in front of hundreds of foreign journalists would benefit him and be an excellent free publicity campaign for him. The whole world would see the dictator converse with fans shouting his name on the pitch. Before the final of the 1938 World Cup between Italy and Hungary, Mussolini sent a short message to the players of the Italian team. Saying "Either you win or die," Mussolini said to the Italian coach: "You are responsible for winning the title in front of me. Either you succeed in this or you will not be happy for what I will do. The Fascist Mussolini has threatened to kill the teammates if they do not beat Hungary in the final, which has already ended with a hard-fought win. After the match, the goalkeeper of Hungary, who was accused of leaving the last goal, said: "We lost a match, but we saved 11 lives.

Many reports contradict an Italian sociologist has claim that hooliganism was an anonymous problem before the 1970's, when Italian youth began imitating the British. In 1955, fifty-two people were injured throughout a riot at a match between Napoli and Bologna, and four years later 65 injuries resulted from a pitch invasion when Napoli played Genoa.

In Yugoslavia for instance, a mid of fifties wave of football disorder known as "Sufism" put terror into the style of supporting. The origin of the wave stems from "ZUS" an acronym of the Serbo-Croat words for "slaughter,

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<sup>1</sup> **Martin, Simon, Football and Fascism** *The National Game under Mussolini.* (Oxford • New York, 2004). 24

kill, annihilate". The communist *newspaper Borba* carried reports of two incidents close to Belgrade involving fans armed with hammers, mallets and metal bars. On one occasion knif-wielding spectators rushed onto the field seriously injuring the referee<sup>1</sup>.

The major competition in Bulgaria is seen on the Eternal Derby, which is a game between CSKA Sofia and Levski Sofia. The rivalry dates back to the 1940's after CSKA Sofia was formed and emerged winners within the first season. Their hostilities reached the peak in June 1985 when they fought during the Bulgarian Cup final. Other rivalries are related to the Plodiv Derby (Botev VS LokomotivePlodiv) as well as groups linked to Minyor pernik FC, Beroe Stara Zagora FC and Slavia Sofia FC among others. The various rival groups have attended lots of criticism and outrage from the public. Their acts have triggered talks aimed at imposing greater major punishments for hooligans as fines and a few hours in custody appear not to deter them from causing destruction.

In Turkey fans of the Kayseri and Sivas clubs fought with guns, knives, and broken bottles cars were burned out, after the end of the match between the two sides. The soldiers restored order, 600 supporters injured and 42 of them murdered, 25 of them by stab knives. Two Leeds United spectators were murdered with stab knives by Galatasaray supporters in Istanbul before the UEFA semi-final in April 2000 within the corner's inquest described as "an organized ambush"<sup>2</sup>.

The Ultras of Italy have not let go hooliganism. Greece tops the ranks once it involves to attacks, stabbings and invasions of the pitches. Moreover, Turkey, Switzerland, Netherlands, Portugal, France and Germany are no

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<sup>1</sup>Football violence in history, <http://www.sirc.org/publik/fvhist.html>, Date accessed 9/12/ 2017

<sup>2</sup> Football Hooliganism, politics, <http://www.politics.co.uk/reference/football-hooliganism>, Date accessed 11/09/2017

strangers to football violence. There are laws against hooliganism across the continent. However such incidences keep occurring although on a lower level compared to the past two to three decades. The most noticeable watershed in the history of football hooliganism and played a major role in developing the game was Heysel Disaster 1985 and Hillsborough 1989.

## **2.6 Heysel Stadium Disaster 29/05/1985 :**

From the air football pitches look so peaceful. Places where people gathered to run sweat laugh and drink shout and fight. Every week somewhere punches are thrown between fans and player of opposing teams. Big dreams are shared and fought over these pitches. By the early 1980s, football was deemed to be in crisis, with decrepit stadiums and hooliganism in particular being known as major elements in preventing families from attending games .On the 29 of May 1985, 39 football supporters were crushed to death at the European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus; a tragedy that was broadcasted live on television and seen by over a billion people. After Heysel disaster, Margaret Thatcher took a dramatic step that would transform English football's future<sup>1</sup>.

There was no show within the history of televised sport as compelling and terrible as the night of 29 May 1985, when thirty-nine Italians were killed on the terraces of the Heysel stadium, Brussels, in the savage prelude to a European Cup final. It should have been a balmy evening of celebration and triumph between Liverpool and Juventus, who were, separately, then the toughest and most elegant teams in Europe. Liverpool had won the competition the previous year in Rome against AS Roma and currently stood poised to take their fifth European Cup.

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<sup>1</sup> Mullen. Tom, *Heysel disaster: English football's forgotten tragedy?*, *bbc*, 29/05/2015  
<http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-merseyside-32898612> , Date accessed, 22 septembre 2017

The Reds<sup>1</sup> had never appeared more imperious. Juventus FC were maybe the only side in Europe who might match them. The team of Zbigniew Boniek<sup>2</sup>, Marco Tardelli<sup>3</sup> and Michel Platini<sup>4</sup> was hard-tackling, but also one of passion and aptitude. Platini had promised to fans to make up for a unsatisfying season by ennobling Juve to a historic victory.

The stage was set for a classic confrontation. The game was billed as a carnival of attacking football. Instead, it was a scene of carnage. Bodies were gathered at the side of the pitch or simply just beneath the directors' box. Throughout the game, they were visible to many fans, as well as the players' wives. Twenty years on this image has lost none of its power to shock. Most witnesses agree that the violence had started early, around ninety minutes before the regular kick-off. The stadium was buzzing with songs and scrimmage and an awfully hostile atmosphere between the two sets of supporters. The hostility was explained by some Liverpool fans as payback for the final in Rome the year before, when Liverpool had beaten the home side on penalties. As Liverpool spectators had left the stadium after that match they had been pelted with stones and other missiles by the Roma's fans. Regardless of that Juve fans had very little in common with their compatriots: Liverpoolians were this year in no mood to give ground easily to any Italian fans.

The atmosphere had been noted by Liverpool players on the pitch before the match and then as they waited within the dressing room. Alan Hansen<sup>5</sup>, a veteran of Liverpool, remembers remarking to left-back Alan Kennedy<sup>6</sup> as they strolled on the pitch that it was the first time that he had seen supporters

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<sup>1</sup> Liverpool FC Nickname

<sup>2</sup> **Zbigniew "Zibi" Kazimierz Boniek** (born 3 March 1956) is a Polish former footballer and manager and the current head of the Polish Football Association (PZPN). His greatest achievements in club football were at Juventus in Italy, winning the 1985 European Cup.

<sup>3</sup> **Marco Tardelli** (born 24 September 1954) is an Italian former football player and manager.

<sup>4</sup> **Michel François Platini** (born 21 June 1955) is a French former football player, manager and administrator.

<sup>5</sup> **Alan David Hansen** (born 13 June 1955) is a Scottish former football player and BBC television football pundit.

<sup>6</sup> **Alan Kennedy** (born 31 August 1954) is a former English professional footballer who played the majority of his career as a left back for Newcastle United and then Liverpool.

taking bricks into a stadium. They are not throwing bricks, replied Kennedy. They are throwing the stadium at us”.

The most important football match in Europe was being staged in a crumbling ruin. There was already an evident feeling of unease within the Liverpool dressing room, the result of manager Joe Fagan<sup>1</sup> announcing his retirement the day before the match. The Heysel final would be his last match in charge. Kennedy, whose goals had been decisive to Liverpool's European success, was out of action that night, however he travelled with the team to keep up morale. It was his job to keep visiting the pitch to track the situation. Every time he reported back to his team-mates, the news was worse. As the violence and the rumours of casualties rised, Hansen noted how Fagan, whose whole life until this time had been football, began to look like a broken man.

The most dangerous space of the stadium, clearly visible to Kennedy from the players' tunnel, was the alleged Sector Z, where Liverpool and Juventus supporters stood just yards apart. They were separated solely by a thinly policed no-man's land and temporary chicken-wire fencing. Most of the non-Liverpool fans here were in fact neutrals or expatriate Italians and their children. As the kick-off drew nearer, Liverpool fans began to shower the 'Italian' fans with beer cans, stones, with whatever came to hand. When the 'Italians' responded in kind, the enraged Liverpool fans stormed the no mans' land and the fencing and found, to their surprise, they had free rein.

The fencing was broken down and became weapons. The frightened Belgian and Italian fans had no way out and, in desperate frustration, stampeded into a perimeter wall. As it collapsed, killing the thirty-nine innocents and maiming 600 more, the world watched in horror as Liverpool fans turned their attentions to the riot police who were currently tardily

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<sup>1</sup> **Joseph Francis Fagan** (12 March 1921 – 30 June 2001) was an English footballer and manager. He played for Manchester City . As his playing career came to an end, he decided to become a coach and worked at clubs in lower leagues before getting the chance to join Liverpool in 1958.



getting into the stadium. This was the scene that has entered football history as the 'JFK moment': when everyone who was watching remembers wherever they were and how they felt.

Earlier, British viewers had switched on BBC1 to see Terry Wogan joshing<sup>1</sup> with Bruce Forsyth<sup>2</sup> in the moments before the match started. Suddenly the mood shifted as a harrowed Jimmy Hill<sup>3</sup> introduced a confusing scene of Liverpool fans throwing cans and bottles at the police. The voice of commentator Barry Davies was trembling as he tried to clarify with words that still move today: 'There are reports that some fans have been killed and others have been injured.'

Jimmy Hill<sup>4</sup> said that he was travelling in France with a party of Liverpool fans who had been delayed on their way to Brussels. They ended up in La Guillotière, the immigrant quarter of Lyon, and drank their way through the afternoon and evening in a bar, which they draped in Liverpool colours. As the tragedy unfolded on television they had watched with mounting horror as they recognised the faces, clothes and style of the lads on the rampage. Nobody could speak. They drank more in the silence. The Arabs in the bar stared at them hard in their Reds' shirts, with their flags and banners, but said little or nothing.

In France, Germany, Italy and elsewhere they set the blame at the British violent culture, the legacy of colonialism, the arrogance and stupidity of the Thatcher's government. In Britain itself, the government, the football

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<sup>1</sup> **Sir Michael Terence Wogan** (3 August 1938 – 31 January 2016), better known as **Terry Wogan**, was an Irish radio and television broadcaster who worked for the BBC in the UK for most of his career.

<sup>2</sup> **Sir Bruce Joseph Forsyth-Johnson** (22 February 1928 – 18 August 2017) was a British presenter, actor, comedian, singer, dancer, and screenwriter whose career spanned more than 75 years.

<sup>3</sup> **James William Thomas Hill**, OBE (22 July 1928 – 19 December 2015) was an English football professional and personality. His career included almost every role in the sport, including player, trade union leader, coach, manager, director, chairman, television executive, presenter, analyst and assistant referee.

<sup>4</sup> **James William Thomas Hill**, OBE (22 July 1928 – 19 December 2015) was an English football professional and personality. His career included almost every role in the sport, including player, trade union leader, coach, manager, director, chairman, television executive, presenter, analyst and assistant referee.



authorities, the press and also the television were shocked. *It isn't that we're numb, We're worse than numb* » said Margaret Thatcher. For once the tabloid headlines had it right: this was literally, as ***the Mirror*** put it, the day the football died.

Within days, Liverpool chairman John Smith<sup>1</sup> declared that the club would be retreating from the following season's Uefa Cup. Hours from this announcement, under pressure from Thatcher herself, the Football Association proclaimed that English clubs would be banned from Europe for a year. Two days later UEFA, declared that all English clubs were banned from Europe for five years. This punishment was followed by the arrest of Liverpool fans, known in the press and on television, in what was the biggest and most bizarre criminal deportation in British legal history. The Liverpool ***Echo*** declared the 29 May as The Blackest Day. Within the days to come the letters' page was crammed by fans' accounts of the disaster. The predominant feeling was disgust and self-hate mixed with an urgent desire for propitiation.

A young man confessed that he had been part of the charge in 'Sector Z' but he burst into tears when he saw what he had done. The truth was that nobody within the town knew how to react. Fans' stories varied wildly, blaming, variously, aggressive Juve fans, the cowardly Belgian police, the ramshackle stadium. Like several supporters, Steve Kneale, currently working for Liverpool City Council, knew nothing of the total extent of the tragedy until he and his mates saw the headlines the day after. He said : « *We were reading the papers in a hotel and everybody around us - French and Belgians - were all silent and didn't want to speak to us,* ' he told me recently in Liverpool ».and continued « *I remember one of the lads, an older feller who had travelled most with Liverpool, saying quietly that we should just go home. We went out into the street*

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<sup>1</sup> John Smith was chairman of Liverpool Football Club for 17 years from 1973 and during this period they embarked on their most successful era.

*and this old woman spat at us and started shouting in Flemish<sup>1</sup> »<sup>2</sup>. **The Echo** devoted swaths of space to witnesses' stories reporting that the disturbance had been the work of Chelsea or Leeds United supporters or angry Evertonians. Liberal councillor Peter Millea, who was at the match, told the **Echo** that the riot was made by some of skinheads (see appendix C) wearing Union Jack T-shirts speaking with cockney accents. « *No Scousers<sup>3</sup> dress like that, and it was clear they had just come for troubles* » he said.*

Supporters desperately needed to believe that all of this was true. Most of these hearsays have long since been dismissed as slanders.

John Williams<sup>4</sup>, of the Sir Norman Chester Centre for Football Research at Leicester University, is however still unsure concerning what truly happened on the terrace. Williams is probably the foremost authority on football culture in the Seventies and Eighties, and is a lifelong Liverpool fan. It was his direct information of Anfield that made him doubting then and now concerning the official accounts of what happened. He stated that none of these rumours about National Front supporters was ever proved, or ever will be proved, and it is true that these urban myths are a neat way of avoiding reality. But to anybody at the time who knew the culture of Liverpool FC and its supporters, there was something that rang false in all the media accounts. The fact remains that Heysel was totally alien to Liverpool football culture.

Williams argues that Liverpool terrace culture was at odds with the sorts of hooliganism that destroyed the game from the mid-Seventies ahead.

*There were often fights at matches, he says, but in general Liverpool fans were not really interested in violence, although they could look after themselves. The idea of being*

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<sup>1</sup> Any of the varieties of the Dutch language dialects spoken in Flanders, the northern part of Belgium.

<sup>2</sup> Mullen. Tom, *Heysel disaster: English football's forgotten tragedy?*, *bbc*, 29/05/2015  
<http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-merseyside-32898612> , Date accessed, 22 septembre 2017

<sup>3</sup> Is an accent and dialect of English associated with the city of Liverpool.

<sup>4</sup> **John Towner Williams** (born February 8, 1932) is an American composer, conductor, and pianist. With a career spanning over six decades,

*a "scally" was to be above the kind of pointless destruction which neanderthals like Leeds or Chelsea or England fans went in for. That is why Liverpool fans were never organised into firms; there were just small bunches of mates who stood together at the match or in the pub. It was okay to steal - as long as what you stole was designer stuff from Europe or wherever. It was just funny stuff, larking about. <sup>1</sup>*

By 1985, how the rest of England saw Liverpool. The town was noted for industrial decline and social unrest. During a country changing to convoy with the hucksterism of the Thatcher counter-revolution, Liverpool, with its unemployment, riots and far-left politics, appeared a strange and separate place. Peter Hooton<sup>2</sup> was at Heysel. He is honest enough to concede that Liverpool fans were responsible for what happened. « I would never say they were not Liverpool fans because they obviously were. There was none of the other "organisations" from London or other people. ». The shock of Heysel for Hooton and others was that it confirmed the outside world's view of Liverpool. Most significantly and damagingly, it uncouncealed a dark aspect to the city's culture to people who thought they knew it best. This is one key reason why Heysel remains largely a taboo subject in Liverpool.

One of the most powerful and moving is a book from Italy called *Le verità sull'Heysel* 2003 (The truth on Heysel) by the veteran sports journalist Francesco Caremani<sup>3</sup>. This is an essay to understand the violence from the point of view of those who were attacked and killed. This does not consider it a book written against Liverpool supporters or

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<sup>1</sup> Mullen. Tom, Heysel disaster: English football's forgotten tragedy?, *bbc*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-merseyside-32898612>, Date accessed, 22 septembre 2017

<sup>2</sup> **Peter Hooton** (born 28 September 1962) is the vocalist of Liverpool-based group The Farm.<sup>[1]</sup> He was also its sole founder member in 1983, overseeing its rise to prominence with two top 10 singles in 1990, its breakup in 1996 and reformation in 2004.

<sup>3</sup> Born in November 30, 1969 He graduated in Political Sciences at the Cesare Alfieri Institute in Florence.

Liverpool FC, but rather, as Caremani himself says, a book about human motives and suffering.

As the early 1970s English fans had been wreaking mayhem in Europe and, at home, on each other. Their behaviour was received with platitudes and inertia from the media and the government. Those who ran the game, those who may do something concerning the dangerous grounds, the lousy security, the climate of hate and the racism, invariably looked away. Everyone who attended a match during this era knew that something was deeply wrong.

For different reasons, it has not been quite erased from memory. Maybe it never will be. The hard line of UEFA has had far-reaching consequences for the game in England and there are still those who speak regretfully concerning lost opportunities and a lost generation of English players.

They blame Liverpool fans for destroying an entire era in football history and for ending the dominance of English clubs. The reality is that the collapsed wall at Heysel was a deadly metaphor for the gathering destructive forces that brought English football culture to its knees. Most importantly, Heysel marked the culmination of a long path of violence and neglect in England's football culture, which, despite the success of its clubs in Europe, was heading inexorably for self-ruin.

Heysel changed everything about the culture of English football, a lot of it ultimately for the best. Its antithesis was probably Italia 1990 when, in a fog of spliffed-out bliss and to the soundtrack of New Order, English football began its long renaissance. Even so, nobody lately can seriously want a return to the bad old days. The judicial inquiry commissioned within the wake of Hillsborough that led to widespread reform, including all-seat stadiums and intelligent

policing. And nonetheless there remains a strong sense in Liverpool, England and Europe that what happened at Heysel is unfinished business<sup>1</sup>.

In addition to feelings over Heysel are also involving the Hillsborough disaster of 1989, when 95 Liverpool fans were crushed to death. Then, Liverpool fans were the victims. This did not make Hillsborough any less traumatic, however it did mean that it was easier to come to terms with. As one witness to both Hillsborough and Heysel put it: "It is the difference between a sorrow and a murder".

## 2.7 Hillsborough Stadium Disaster 15/04/1989:

Football in the seventies and the eighties was blighted by football-related violence, and although only a very small porportion were guilty of such behaviour, many fans of the era recall an atmospher of being viewed as "guilty until proven innocent", just because you were a football supporter. Policing seemed to place the emphasis on the containment and control of supporters, and as a result safety seemed to fall down the pecking orderof importance. In short, the football fan was viewed through the lens of suspicion just because they were at football match. Liverpool fan Ed Chritchnle recalls trips as an away fan back in the eighties "I remember going to places like Old Trafford in the eighties and being treated like absolute scum by the police. We were pushed around, sworn at kicked up the arse, and generally treated like second-class citizens. My mate got run over by a police horse. Football in the eighties was not pleasant place to be, but you got used to being treated that way. When you are a die-hard Liverpool fan, you just rough it and put it with it"<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mullen. Tom, *Heysel disaster: English football's forgotten tragedy?*, *bbc*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-merseyside-32898612>, Date accessed, 22 septembre 2017

<sup>2</sup> Nicholson, Mike, *The Hillsborough Disaster : In Their Own Words*,(Ambeley Publishing,UK.2016). 2, <https://books.google.dz/books?isbn=1445635070>

In 15 April 1989, FA Cup semi-final between Nottingham Forest and Liverpool in Sheffield Wednesday's Hillsborough stadium. Which was considered as the ugliest disaster in English sport history. More than 3000 spectators poured into Sheffield in order to watch the semi-final. More places were assigned to the Nottingham fans, though the Liverpool supporters were more than the crowd of Nottingham., which led 96 Liverpool fans crushed to death and no one of the policemen did move to save the situation.

The authorities in England then blamed the Liverpool fans, accusing them of being drunk and issuing a report confirming that the masses were the ones who killed each other because of the stampede. *The Sun* newspaper said in its front page as claimed by the Authority, represented by Margaret Thatcher that: « *The truth is that the masses stole the pockets of the victims and some of the fans swooped on the brave policemen and some of the fans hit a policeman who tried to rescue one of them, the fans had died because of the stampede and completely barbaric behavior* ». Liverpool supporters were angry and all boycotted *The Sun*. They replied on the *Sun's* article « *The truth is that there are 96 fans who have died* ». Everybody in Liverpool refuse to read the *Sun* or even mention its name. In 2012 revealed a report that "the failure of the police to control" events was the main cause of the casualties. The report also shed light on the authorities, who regularly sought to blame fans more than police and paramedics.

British Prime Minister David Cameron<sup>1</sup> said he was deeply saddened by the fact that 23 years had passed since the disaster. The football audience is the one who makes the myths, immortalizes them in his songs, his revelations and celebrations. The hostility of the football crowd means that you are going to challenge the present and the future, the memory of the audience is not weakened, the banners of love and hatred are handed down from one

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<sup>1</sup> **David William Donald Cameron** (born 9 October 1966) is a British politician who was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 2010 to 2016 and Leader of the Conservative Party from 2005 to 2016

generation to the next. After the disaster of Hillsborough, which killed 96 Liverpool fans because of police negligence and carelessness, the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tried to absolve herself of what happened and blame the fans of Liverpool and turn the incident into a mass riot, said drunkards and barbaric caused a disaster. The description of the sad masses on their friends was painful of course, but the same description said about the victims was the fact that the hostility became official and clear to all between the masses of football in general and the masses of Liverpool, especially between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Liverpool fans have been demanding justice and revealing the fact that the police are responsible for the incident and not the fans for 23 years, and the crowd raised a big banner reading "*Discover the truth before Thatcher dies.*" Everyone knew she was guilty. Everyone was waiting for Thatcher to be punished. After the fact that Iron Lady, who had been in her position for 11 years, was involved in the disaster, the fans of Liverpool had a big sign saying "*We will celebrate when the evil old Thatcher dies*". A few days later, in the United Kingdom, the news of Thatcher's death was announced. The artificial mourning ceremony under the "Itiket and the Protocol" in the state and its political joints<sup>1</sup>.

The death of Thatcher for the public was tantamount to divine justice and the return of the right of 96 victims. The crowds were celebrating in the streets of Liverpool and nearby cities. They raised signs in the roads reading "*stick in Shame*" and "*The Whore Is Dead*" and on the walls wrote "*putrid in Hell*". Liverpool fans, in the match with the Reading team, raised banners such as « *You did not care when you lied, we do not care about your death* » and « *the witch of evil died* », the extent of hatred has not only reached that level, It was

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<sup>1</sup> Nicholson, Mike, *The Hillsborough Disaster : In Their Own Words*,(Ambeley Publishing,UK.2016). 2, <https://books.google.dz/books?isbn=1445635070>



celebrated on the tomb of Thatcher herself. All of this has been influential in the international community of course, but the FA rejected the idea of a minute of mourning for Thatcher, who was the strongest reaction to football against Thatcher, who chose to challenge football and all its supporters<sup>1</sup>.

There is no doubt that the Hillsborough disaster acted as a wake-up call for the footballing world. The perimeter fences that used to pen fans in like animals were pulled down. The old, and after dangerous, football stadia in the UK started to be modified and, after the Tylor Report<sup>2</sup> into the disaster all-seater stadia became mandatory in the top two divisions of British football history. It is, however hard not to come to the conclusion that this wake-call come yoo late<sup>3</sup>.

The moment of mourning is a very long time, a time that is not worth for the iron lady that fades into hell. The ultras does not give birth to criminals and does not devote to decadence, there is no judge condemning devotion and devotion. The security men of the stadiums who take advantage of any fan clash to show their professionalism should be sent to break the Andean rocks to test the hardness of their sleeves. Crazy who point his fingers at football just because it is an eyewitness to the fall of someone for the last time. Football is innocent, football does not kill. The riots were not confined to the European continent, but other parts of the world witnessed unfortunate events.

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<sup>1</sup> [Hussey Andrew](https://www.theguardian.com/football/2005/apr/03/newsstory.sport14), How Heysel's lost lives saved a sport, *theguardian*, <https://www.theguardian.com/football/2005/apr/03/newsstory.sport14>, Date accessed 22 septembre 2017

<sup>2</sup> The **Hillsborough Stadium Disaster Inquiry report** is the report of an inquiry which was overseen by Lord Justice Taylor, into the causes of the Hillsborough disaster on 15 April 1989, as a result of which, at the time of the report, 95 Liverpool F.C. fans had died (a 96th fan died in 1993)

<sup>3</sup> Nicholson, Mike, *The Hillsborough Disaster : In Their Own Words*,(Ambeley Publishing,UK.2016). 2, <https://books.google.dz/books?isbn=1445635070>. 25/03/2018



## 2.8 The worst soccer disaster over the world :

Similarities were drawn to the tragic events in Hillsborough, England, in 1989 with other events taking place around the world. In the Olympic qualifiers Argentina played against Peru in the Estadio Nacional, On May 24th, 1964. Argentina was the winner of one nil, in the last minutes Peru scored the equalizer but it was refused by the referee. The crowd swept the stadium to hit the referee and the police intervened and beat the fans which increase their anger, and led the police to fire a barrage of tear-gas the fans was in a state of panic and horror, where the hordes of fans launched into the closed gates. Terrified fans kept to press forward not knowing the doors were shut and those at the front were being crushed and suffocated. The riot spread to the streets, as mad supporters damaged properties and attacked police forces. Poor stadium design and policies in addition to police inadequate and angry supporters, all these features combined at the Estadio Nacional and resulted resulted 318 deads, which made it the worse football related disaster the world has ever witnessed<sup>1</sup>.

Rival Argentinean soccer clubs Boca Juniors and River Plate squared off at the El Monumental Stadium, in 23 June 1968. After the match, 71 fans crushed to death. The reasons of the riots are unknow until now, but reports doubted that the police beat Boca Juniors fans which led them to run over the gates and crushed, and other reports said that RiverPlate's fans burns flags on the their rivals which caused panicsand the death of 71 innocent fans.

Scottish football rivals Glasgow Rangers and Celtic Glasgow faced off at Ibrox in what is known to as an Old Firm match. These matches were usually

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<sup>1</sup> Edwards. Piers, *Lima 1964: The world's worst stadium disaster*, bbc, 23/05/2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-27540668> . Date accessed 29/08/2017

heated affairs, with supporters fighting before, during and after matches. This time, however, tragedy happened for a different reason. On January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1971, 66 fans were said to have died from compressive asphyxiation as the mass of bodies piled up. An extra 200 were injured<sup>1</sup>.

South Africa is not immune from some of the worst soccer disasters. In 13 January 1991, within the mining town of Orkney, throughout a pre-season match between the Kaizer Chiefs (the South African football club) and the Orlando Pirates, (from the township of Orlando in the South African city of Johannesburg), 42 people died in a stampede after a Pirates fan attacked Chiefs supporters in the crowd with a knife. Most of the victims were trampled along riot-control fences that surround the field when panic set in and people tried to get away.

The soccer clubs Hearts of Oak Sporting Club and Asante Kotoko faced each other at Accra Sports Stadium, On May 9th, 2001. Hearts of Oak won the match 2-1. The fans of Kotoko started throwing seats and projectiles onto the pitch. The police responded with tear gas and rubber bullets. This action caused panic within the crowd. Supporters were smashed and crushed as they tried to get out of the stadium and away from police. A total of 127 people were killed. Investigations put blame on the police for using excessive and indiscriminate force, and several officers were charged with manslaughter<sup>2</sup>.

The most recent football disaster was held in Egypt. In the first of February, 2012, within game between clubs Al-Masry and Al-Ahly resulted in

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<sup>1</sup> Forsyth.Roddy, *The Ibrox Disaster of January 2, 1971 which claimed 66 lives was a tragedy waiting to happen*. telegraph,30/12/2010,<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/football/teams/rangers/8230503/The-Ibrox-Disaster-of-January-2-1971-which-claimed-66-lives-was-a-tragedy-waiting-to-happen.html>. Accessed date:20 avril 2017.

<sup>2</sup> JEFF. *Top 10 Worst Soccer Disasters of All Time*, <https://www.therichest.com/sports/soccer-sports/top-10-worst-soccer-disasters-of-all-time/>. Accessed Date 22 /09/2017

total chaos for spectators and players. After the final whistle, fans of the victorious Al-Masry invaded the pitch and began attacking the Al-Ahly players and fans with swords, knives and rocks. In the ensuing chaos, supporters were stabbed, beaten and trampled to death. The situation was so bad that the Egyptian military had to be called in to rescue players hiding in the stadium. Investigations afterward suggest that police not only did nothing to prevent the riot, however they may have actually made it worse by opening barricades between the two groups of supporters.

Football hooliganism is a dying problem in the British soccer. Stadiums are safe placed and serving good qualities to the supporters, due to the reformation acts done by the authorities, in order to clean their football reputation for themselves and to the world.

## **2.9 Policing Hooliganism :**

Heysel disaster 1985 and Hillsborough disaster 1989 played a key role in football development, the fans moved from supporting stage to be consumers. Those disasters led to a big reform in the stadiums, no fences in the stadiums of the premier league and first division, and the lower divisions are all-seated.and intelligent policing.

The Public Order Act 1986, It is An Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. To get rid of the common law crimes of rebellion and riots, defeats, illegal gathering and fights and offences relating to public order, while The Football Spectators Act 1989, was implented by Margret Thatcher. She proposed the establishment of the identity card for each fan to be known to the security agencies in England and the security agencies of the European Union as well as the safety of stadiums, in order to clean England's reputation across Europe. The Football Offences Act 1991, formed a particular crimes of

throwing projectiles and missiles onto the pitches, participating in indelicate or racist chanting and invading the pitch without legal reasons.

## **2.10 Conclusion :**

How can hooligans allow themselves to continue saying goodbye and they know that all those who passed away they did not leave their minds, their ears, even the looks of their eyes, which are now bearing the images of the crashed fans.

Measures were put in place to limit acts of Hooliganism in English football such as introducing identity card, the system has been effective in preventing troublemakers to be in the stadiums. The government made it criminal offence to possess alcohol or being drunk, throwing missiles onto the pitch or on the rival fans area, invading the pitch without permission or singing racist chants

Recession and unemployment hit English football very hard particularly in the North of England and even prominent and historical teams suffered consecutive relegations it all came ahead in 1989 following Hillsborough disaster which forced the FA to modernize football by focusing on improving security better stadiums, seating at the stadiums and tougher punishment for hooligans and it really did help make a difference and make it safer as it is today.

# **General conclusion**



Football soccer emerged in the past at the beginning as a game and through the years has become more organized and more interesting. It is the most powerful tool to spread life-messages throughout the world. It gets a bad name sometimes, but it does a really good job. The foundation of organizations and associations such FIFA and the UEFA policies took a large part to evaluate football.

The attraction of the game takes other highly negative results, as violence, which is known as hooliganism. A famous phenomenon founded in the United Kingdom that took the name of the British Disease, football hooliganism has spread later in Europe and all over the world. The most marked figures of violence and shocking disaster in football history were Heysel disaster 1985 and Hillsborough disaster 1989.

The British government faced hooliganism by working hard on racism, spreading positive messages in schools as well as at grass-roots level. Several acts were taken by the British parliament as The Public Order Act 1986, The Football Spectators Act 1989, and The Football Offense Act 1991, The Football Disorder Act 1999, and 2000, in order to limit football hooliganism, and face it by making people aware of bullying, discrimination and footballers and their clubs do a lot in the community combating social problems.

Football is the most powerful tool to spread life-messages throughout the world. It gets a bad name sometimes, but it does a really good job. It has been beneficial for humanity. Among the evidence, the spread of sport throughout the world there is no shortage of examples of the power of football soccer sport to bring people together. The powers that transcend borders, culture, language, race, religion, and socio-economic status, it is really inclusive, but it was grown to become the main sport played





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# Appendicies

## Appendix A : The FIFA's Confederations (1957-1966) :

<i>Confederation abbreviation</i>	<i>Logo</i>	<i>Confederation in letters</i>	<i>Date and place of foundation</i>	<i>membership</i>
CAF		The Confederation of African Football	8 February 1957 Khartoum, Sudan	<b>56</b>
UEFA		The Union of European Football Associations	15 June 1954 Basel, Switzerland	<b>55</b>
AFC		Asian Football Confederation	8 May 1954 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	<b>47</b>
CONCACAF		The Confederation of North, Central American and Caribbean Association Football	18 September 1961 Mexico City, Mexico	<b>41</b>
CANMEBOL		The South American Football Confederation	9 July 1916 Argentina	<b>10</b>
OFC		The Oceania Football Confederation	15 November 1966 Auckland, New Zealand	<b>14</b>

**Source :** <http://www.fifa.com/associations/index.html>

## Appendix B : Top 5 players appearances

N°	Player	Country	Clubs	Matches
01	Iker casillas	Spain	Real madrid, Fc Porto	170
02	Cristiano Ronaldo	Portugal	Manchester United, Real madrid	157
03	Xavi	Spain	Fc barcelona	157
04	Rayan Giggs	Wales	Manchester United	151
05	Raül	Spain	Real madrid, Schalke 04	144

**Source :** [http://www.uefa.com/MultimediaFiles/Download/EuroExperience/competitions/Publications/02/28/56/90/2285690\\_DOWNLOAD.pdf](http://www.uefa.com/MultimediaFiles/Download/EuroExperience/competitions/Publications/02/28/56/90/2285690_DOWNLOAD.pdf)

## Appendix C :Top 5 Scorrers :

N°	Player	Country	Goals
01	Cristiano Ronaldo	Portugal	121
02	Lionel Messi	Argentina	100
03	Raül Gonzales	Spain	71
04	Rud Van Nestelrooy	Netherlands	56
05	Karim Benzema	France	54

**Source :** [https://www.transfermarkt.co.uk/uefachampionsleague/torschuetzenliste/pokalwettbewerb/CL/plus/0/galerie/0?saison\\_id=gesamt](https://www.transfermarkt.co.uk/uefachampionsleague/torschuetzenliste/pokalwettbewerb/CL/plus/0/galerie/0?saison_id=gesamt)

## Appendix D :Top 5 Clubs Winning the Tournament :

N°	Club	Country	Titles
01	Real Madrid 	Spain	13
02	AC Milan 	Italy	7
03	Bayarn Munich 	Germany	5
04	Fc Barcelona 	Spain	5
05	Liverpool FC 	United Kingdom	5

**Source :** [http://www.uefa.com/MultimediaFiles/Download/EuroExperience/competitions/Publications/02/28/56/90/2285690\\_DOWNLOAD.pdf](http://www.uefa.com/MultimediaFiles/Download/EuroExperience/competitions/Publications/02/28/56/90/2285690_DOWNLOAD.pdf)

## Appendix E : Football Hooliganism Firms in the UK

<b>The club</b>	<b>Firm name</b>
<b>Arsenal</b>	The Gunners
<b>Aston Villa</b>	Villa Youth, Streamers
<b>Birmingham City</b>	Zulu Warriors (Zulu's)
<b>Black Burn City</b>	Black Burn Youth
<b>Bolton Wonders</b>	Cuckoo Boys
<b>Bradford City</b>	The Ointment
<b>Burnely</b>	Suicide Squad
<b>Chelsea FC</b>	Headhunters
<b>Cristale Palace</b>	Dirty 30
<b>Everton</b>	Country Road Cutters
<b>Hull City</b>	Hull City Psychos
<b>Leeds United</b>	Leeds United Service Crew
<b>Leicter City</b>	Baby Squad
<b>Liverpool FC</b>	R.R.S The Runcorn Riot Squad
<b>Manchester City</b>	Blazing Squad, Cool Cats, Guvnors
<b>Manchester United</b>	Red Army, Men In Black, Iner City Jibbers
<b>Middlesbrough</b>	The Frontline
<b>Millwall</b>	Bush Wackers
<b>Newcastle United</b>	Newcastle Grimlins, The New Batch
<b>Nottingham Forest</b>	Forest Executive Crew
<b>Norwich City</b>	Norwich Hit Squad, Under 5's
<b>Portsmouth</b>	6.57 Crew
<b>Queens Park Rangers</b>	Bushbabies
<b>West Hum United</b>	Inner City Firm
<b>Sheffield Wednesday</b>	Owls Crime Squad, Is That It
<b>Stock City</b>	Naughty Forty
<b>Sunderland FC</b>	The Seaburn Casuals
<b>Tottenham Hotspurs</b>	Yid Army, Tottenham Massive, Spurs N17
<b>West Broomwich Albion</b>	Section Five
<b>Watford</b>	Watford Risk Squad



## Appendix F : Football Hooliganism Firms in Europe :

Country	Club	The firm name
Belgium	Club Brugge	East Side
Bosnia	FK Sarajevo	Horde Zla
Bosnia	FK Željezničar Sarajevo	The Maniacs
Croatia	Dinamo Zagreb	Bad Blue Boys
Czech Republic	Sparta Prague	Prague Boys, Youth Firm, Falanga
Czech Republic	Slavia Prague	Youngsters, Brigade 97
Denmark	F.C. København	Copenhagen Casuals
France	Paris Saint-Germain F.C.	Commando Pirate,
France	Lille OSC	LOSC Army
Germany	Borussia Dortmund	Frontline, Northside
Germany	Eintracht Frankfurt	Adlerfront
Netherlands	Sparta Rotterdam	Spangenaaren, Tifosi del Castello
Poland	Legia Warsaw	Teddy Boys'95
Portugal	Futebol Clube do Porto	Super Dragões
Portugal	Sport Lisboa e Benfica	Diabos Vermelhos
Russia	CSKA Moscow	Gallant Steeds, Yaroslavka
Russia	Spartak Moscow	Gladiators Firm '96
Scotland	Celtic Glasgow	Roman Catholic Casuals, Style Mile Vandals
Scotland	Glasgow Rangers	Her Majesty's Service, Rangers Soccer Babes, Section Red
Serbia	Red Star Belgrade	Belgrade Boys, Red Devils, Zulu Warriors, Ultras
Spain	Atlético Madrid FC	Frente Atlético, Suburbios Firm
Spain	Real Madrid	Ultras Sur
Sweden	Malmö FF	True Rockers
Ukraine	Dynamo Kyiv	WBC (White Boys Club), Rodychi
Ukraine	Shakhtar Donetsk	Za Boys Ultras
Wales	Cardiff City	Soul Crew
Wales	Swansea City	Jack Army

