



FREE

Football Research in
an Enlarged Europe

NEWSLETTER

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www.free-project.eu

A simple truth (and some more complex issues)

Football supporters are often referred to as the 'lifeblood of the game', but they are just as often overlooked by those who run the game. One of the main objectives of the FREE project is research that not only studies the behaviour of supporters but that empowers them and gives them a voice.

A means to do so, beyond the different quantitative surveys, was the exercise of auto-ethnography carried out within Work Package 8. The findings from this innovative methodological approach confirm, on the one hand, a very simple truth and, on the other hand, refer to some more complex issues.

The simple – and refreshing! – truth is that, among all the debates about past disasters and hooliganism, current issues of safety and violence, and academic hypotheses on community and identification, people tend to answer the question why they go to football with a simple smile: 'Because I enjoy it!'

It may seem trivial, but it is not. Football seems to make many people happy and sparks emotions that 'ordinary' life leaves untapped. Amongst the almost 1100 pictures that the participants of our auto-ethnography exercise decided to submit, a large majority can be summed up as 'having a good time' on a football ground, with friends and/or family.

Some of these pictures will feature in the FREE Project's audio-visual exhibition that will be first inaugurated in Loughborough coinciding with the FREE conference on supporters and football governance, before moving to the National Football Museum in Manchester towards the end of the year.

At the same time, these pictures hide a series of more complex issues.



For instance, the physical and mental well-being to which football can contribute is most evident in the group of supporters with disabilities that participated in our research. For them, going to football is the ideal occasion to go out and take fully part in a mainstream social activity. At the same time, it is disheartening to become aware of the numerous barriers they encounter when trying to access football.

And there is of course the lack of consideration by clubs and governing bodies about which many supporters complain. Given the emotional, physical and financial commitment of supporters – and their essential contribution to the attractiveness of football as premium product for television – it is only normal to hear increasing calls for a better recognition of their role in the governance and management of the game. The debate is now open in many political and academic forums, but conclusions are disparate.

The FREE project contributes to these discussions by engaging directly in the debate with organised and unorganised supporters on why and how they want to get involved in the organisation of football. The answers draw a complex picture, and the forthcoming conference in Loughborough will be an excellent forum to discuss them, with the objective to produce suggestions and recommendations on how to make sure the simple truth – about enjoyment, happiness and community – does not become a faint memory of how football 'used to be', but remains at the heart of the game.

Borja García-García
(Loughborough University)

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On Public Sphere and Public Spaces

FREE conference: 'From Habermas to Fanblogs: Exploring the Public Sphere of European Football', Ankara, 24-6 April

Background

The event was organised by **Özgehan Şenyuva** and **Başak Alpan** and brought together around 50 participants from different academic and social backgrounds. The conference mainly aimed to investigate the four thematic and conceptual axes defined in the CfP (Newsletter 4).

- ☉ Theoretical and conceptual issues around the notion of 'public sphere'
- ☉ The contour and scope of the European football space
- ☉ New media – new public sphere?
- ☉ Football stadia as spaces of political expression

The excellent infrastructure of the Middle East Technical University campus and the warm welcome from its Centre for European Studies ensured an environment of fruitful exchange.

Keynotes

Overstretched expectations?

In his introductory remarks, FREE project coordinator **Albrecht Sonntag** pointed out that while the conference had received a wide range of proposals and contributions on al-



most all topics addressed by the event, the paper-givers were very clearly more interested in concrete case studies on 'public spaces' rather than the 'big picture' of the European Public Sphere.

Reviewing successful projects from European framework programmes, including Europub, Intune, Recon or Eurosphere, Albrecht Sonntag pointed out that research on the European Public Sphere is necessarily a frustrating endeavour. First, 'public sphere' is already an ambiguous and elusive translation of the polysemantic German word *Öffentlichkeit*. Secondly, a concept created within the nation-state context is difficult to transpose to a transnational level. Researchers are

automatically trapped between normative expectations and an inevitable deficit in descriptive analysis of concrete manifestations of the public sphere. He continued by addressing a series of 'stupid questions' to Jürgen Habermas, thus highlighting the fragility of the very concept.

Eventually, Albrecht Sonntag concluded, the aim of the conference in applying the term 'public sphere' to European football was not to 'overstretch' a concept in an undue manner, but to reconcile overstretched normative expectations with the imperfection of existing public sphere discourses. This may indeed be better addressed by looking at 'public spaces' in understanding plurality of public spheres in conflict and contestation with each other as opposed to the elitist, hierarchical and exclusionary 'vertical' trans-European public space imposed from above.

An approach from below?

The first keynote lecture, delivered by **Arne Niemann** and **Alexander Brand** (Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz), explored the 'issues, non-issues and hidden issues' of online football discourse: the methodological difficulties, the pitfalls and problems of feasibility in analysing such discourse.

Niemann and Brand stated that since European identity is defined in relation to values, identifications and European public sphere, we need to understand Europeanisation 'from below', i.e. within an everyday, 'non-political' context. In this respect, understanding fan discourse is, according to Niemann and Brand, not only interesting but relevant with regard to the wider question of European identity dynamics. Their analyses of chat forum contributions showed that Europeanness seems more defined by participating in the discussion on transnational events rather than on the administration of the game. Europe seems clearly recognised as an entity that makes sense. However, Niemann and Brand contend, a heavy dose of contextualisation is always necessary to relate utterances and statements of all sorts to identity questions. In this respect, the lecture pointed out that more work was needed on the methodological challenges in discourse analysis of the online public sphere of football.

A European space of football

The second keynote lecture was given by **Roger Besson** (CIES Football Observatory, Neuchâtel), who focused on a geography of the Europe of football. Using a significant



amount of quantitative demographic data relating to international transfers of footballers, transfers of minors and the training of young players, Besson claimed that in football there is a certain international division of labour and geographical pattern in Europe. He highlighted in particular the economic polarisation of European football, which contributed to the segmentation of the labour market and modified the balance of competitions and the significance of expatriate football players in European countries.

The third keynote lecture by **Özgehan Şenyuva** and **Ramón Llopis-Goig** from FREE presented preliminary findings from the online fan survey conducted in 2013 by the FREE partners in 9 European countries (Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Poland Spain, Turkey and the UK).

Şenyuva and Llopis-Goig expressed their great satisfaction with the overall response rate and disclosed some of the first findings from the data. At this stage, the findings necessarily remain still superficial and the data still needs to be cleaned and processed in the weeks to come. The results will feed both academic publications and policy briefs, and the data will eventually be made available on the FREE website.

The stadiums: spaces of political expression?

The closing lecture of the conference was delivered by invited speaker **James Dorsey** (Nanyang Technological University/University of Würzburg). As a renowned expert on the Middle East and North Africa, Dorsey shared his thoughts on the stadiums as spaces of political expression. He claimed that the real protagonists of the Arab Spring in the region did not come from the political activists in its traditional sense but from the football fans and spectators who mainly aired demands for freedom, social justice and dignity. According to Dorsey, in the Middle East, there are two spaces that the state cannot control: the mosque and the stadium. In this respect, Dorsey attested, what the football spectators did in the Middle East was not to change the election results but to change the political landscape.

Parallel Sessions

In a first session on solidarity among football fans, **Nazım Sinan Odabaşı** (Istanbul Bilgi University)'s explored the impact of commercialization of football and the fragmentation of the supporters across Europe, while **Daniel Ziesche** (German Sport University) proposed a case study of RB Leipzig, a

newly established professional club supported by Red Bull.

Sébastien Louis (University of Luxembourg) looked at the Ultra phenomenon and the genuine European public sphere it has created (involving trips, lasting friendships between ultras groups all around Europe, Internet websites and exchange of skills and practices). The presentation mainly showed that there is a pan-European model (extending beyond the Iron curtain when it was still extant), which clearly had its origin in the South of the continent.

Okan Yılmaz (École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne-EPFL) and **Ekin Can Göksoy** (Istanbul Bilgi University) argued in their presentation that a new transnational public sphere has been developed by football supporters rapidly with the advent of the technology and football. Yılmaz and Göksoy examined the social media accounts in Turkey which are dedicated to European football clubs. In their interviews with the holders of these accounts, they saw that most of them define the European teams as their primary team to support. They concluded that these accounts can be considered as pioneers of internet as a transnationalist subcultural public sphere.

In the session on local case studies, **Sevecen Tunç** (-Boğaziçi University) mainly analysed the relationship between

football, space and urban life in Istanbul with a particular focus on the period from 1945 to 1960. Criticizing most social scientists working on space and/or place who endeavour to conceptualise space in a perpetual state of formation rather than constituting an exterior site that is merely inhabited ex post facto, **Yağmur Nuhrat** (Sabancı University) focused on how football team identities are negotiated through discourses of nostalgia in Istanbul and how this, in turn, affects publicly shared spaces of football in the city. **Emir Güney** (Kadir Has University) focused on Football Supporters Europe (FSE) as a case study and claimed that fans, as the real owners of the game and target group for economic growth of the clubs, should be studied rigorously. **Olga Chepurnaya** (St. Petersburg State University) claimed that sports stadiums carry both the idea of freedom (of movement, expression, emotion) and the idea of a controlled space. Her presentation aimed to clarify the significance of the stadium in a contemporary city and answer the questions of what the cultural and political ambitions are behind this project and how the interests of various agents affect its realisation.

In the session on politics in and around the stadium, the presenters discussed the link between football and politics. **Timm Beichelt** (European University Viadrina) focused on one of the central questions of the FREE consortium, which is the



connection between football as a cultural practice and the usages of football in the political sphere. In his approach, Beichelt used Bourdieu's oft applied 'field' model to the case of German football politics.

The presentation of **Ömer Turan** (Istanbul Bilgi University) and **Burak Özçetin** (Akdeniz University) focused on the central role played by football fans at the June 2013 Gezi Park protests. Especially Çarşı, the politicized fan group of Beşiktaş, was always at the centre of resistance. They also revisited Habermas's model of the public sphere and argued that fan groups at Gezi showed the necessity to modify the classical Habermasian model and include in it the multiplicity of counter publics as milieus of discursive contestation and agitational activities.

Gezi protests were also at the focus of **Bezen Balamir Coşkun** (Zirve University) and **Gülçin Balamir Coşkun** (Kemerburgaz University). By scrutinizing the political activism of the Çarşı fan group, they analysed the transformation of a football supporter group to an oppositional public sphere. By engaging in protests inside and outside the stadia, Çarşı has managed to organize people to exert their influence on the public debate, emerging as a public-political actor in a Habermasian sense.

In the session on gendered spaces, **Martine Prange** (Leiden University) focused on women's football's transformative effect on Europe's public sphere and explored the UEFA pilot project of the transnational BeNe League for women, answering the question of what a transnational league adds to the creation of a pan-European public sphere. The BeNe League was also at the focus of the paper presented by **Nathanja van den Heuvel** (Leiden University) who considered the ways and the extent to which football clubs in the Lowlands offer women a space to negotiate their identity. She aimed to substantiate how the football club may be another kind of 'heterotopia' – one where the possibilities for alternative social formations opens up.

Gertrud Pfister, Svenja Mintert, Verena Lenneis and **Marianne Brandt-Hansen** (University of Copenhagen) finally scrutinised whether the football stadium is still a men's space. Resorting to gender theories and Bourdieu's classical notions of 'habitus', 'taste' and 'capitals', the presenters aimed to unveil the staging on masculinity in the fan zone.

Sessions in Turkish

The Ankara conference also included some presentations in Turkish provided by Turkish fan groups. **Barış Karacasu, Burkal Efe Sakızlıoğlu** and **Devrim Cem Erturan** talked about the experiences of fan groups in Ankara and İzmir in mobilising fans, activists and football spectators against the

demolition of Alsancak and Cebeci stadiums in these cities. The common reference point of the three presentations was the significance of stadiums in urban culture, memorabilia and identities of city dwellers and social and political actors. This significance, according to the presenters, transformed stadiums from sole spaces of football playing into an open air test-bed for production and reproduction of urban belongings and identities.



Another session in Turkish was the Roundtable on Public Sphere and Alternative Media which included some of the most popular bloggers and online football journalists in Turkey, **Tanıl Bora, Ilker Yılmaz, Salih Demirci, Uğur Karaçullukçu** and **Mustafa Demirtaş**. This event got considerable attention from the football community in Turkey. The panellists mainly evaluated alternative channels of getting information on football in Turkey and discussed whether this creates a new terrain for proliferation of a new football understanding and identities attached to football.

Conclusion

The presentations, lectures and roundtables of the Ankara conference showed how difficult it is to pinpoint the contours, content and the features of the 'public sphere' concept, especially as the terminology is already highly contentious and subject to debate. Thus, if we assume that we apply the concept of 'European public sphere' to football, we need to address the following questions:

- 🕒 how 'public' is it? (this 'public' apparently has to be open, inclusive, bottom-up, non-elitist, sustained, which is hardly the case in the European integration project now);
- 🕒 how 'political' is it? (we no longer think about politics only in terms of elections and the ballot box, but take into account the implicit policy-relevance of non-political spheres);
- 🕒 how 'European' is it? (perhaps the football community mainly encompasses some 'big' countries with considerable blind spots on the periphery?)



Are the media interested in research?

Paul Dietschy reflects on his dissemination marathon during the World Cup

Paul Dietschy, director of the *Laboratoire des Sciences Historiques* at the University of Franche-Comté and leader of Work Package 3 in the FREE project, is undoubtedly one of Europe's most prominent football historians. In spring 2014 he published an updated and extended second edition of his *Histoire du football*, which *L'Équipe Magazine* simply called 'The Dietschy', emphasising it has clearly become the ultimate reference in the field.

Given Paul's status and his long-standing experience with media of all sorts, it came as no surprise that he was massively solicited from the entire media spectrum – especially in the Francophone world – between May and July 2014, when the World Cup clearly dominated the news.



Paul, pro-active dissemination of research findings has become a required part of publicly funded research projects.

But the question is: are the media interested?

You will not be surprised to learn that the answer to this question depends heavily on the type of media. Media interests are multiple, and the degree of seriousness in engaging with academic research from the social sciences and humanities is very... let's say: 'variable', especially on television.

What's wrong with television?

Television, whether public or private, inevitably has the tendency to simplify, and excessively so. When you are interviewed for a documentary film or a magazine, you can expect your statements to be cut in the editing process. This ends up making you say things that the journalist wanted to hear.

When you are invited to a live debate, you are expected to be available at any point during a ten-minute show. In such a short time, it is hardly possible to do justice to the complexity of the issues being discussed. As a result, you find yourself participating in a rather superficial talk.

Also, you are never entirely in command of how they present you. Collaboration in a project like FREE is

already perceived as too complicated to explain. They clearly prefer to simply say 'Professor X, the author of Y'. Of course, this reduces the dissemination impact.

Is it worse in France than elsewhere?

It is true that the centralisation of French television in Paris does not help. If you live in the province, it is simply not possible to follow-up on most of the invitations. And taking part in a TV debate via telephone is a very frustrating experience.

How about the radio?

I must admit I am a little disappointed with the current development of the radio. There are a few very good magazine formats on public radio that still take the time to develop ideas and show curiosity for more complex issues, like the ones we research in the FREE project.

On the other hand there is clear tendency to favour short formats and a controversial tone. Very often now, researchers are invited with the objective to produce a live dispute or even aggressive polemic between academics, with only little interest for the actual topic that is being discussed.

And the written press?

Clearly, this was the most positive experience this summer. Of course, everything depends on the paper or magazine with which you work. Some only contact you in order to hear you say or confirm what they already think and say themselves.

But there are many intelligent journalists out there who are respectful of your research work and curious to learn about your findings and interpretations. They are open to nuances and let you put conventional wisdom into question.

There still is a written press, both printed and online, and including some titles of the sports press, that is capable and willing to think and share more demanding reflections with their readers. These media is what academic researchers should target in the first place when looking for avenues of effective dissemination.



Whose Game is it? Conference Programme

Supporters and football governance, Loughborough University, 24-25 October 2014

Friday 24 October 2014

Keynote

- Sean Hamil, Director of Birkbeck Sport Business Centre: *'Can supporter engagement really work? A comparative analysis of ownership models around Europe'*

Football power, corruption and collective action

- Kamila Grzeškowiak, Adam Mickiewicz University: *'Football – something more than just a sport or a machine to make money?'*
- Loïc Trégourès, University of Lille 2: *'Beyond the pattern : corruption, hooligans, and football governance in Croatia'*
- Emir Güney, Kadir Has University: *'Supporter Ownership Models in Turkish Football'*

Towards better football governance

- Marc Doidge, University of Brighton: *'The Italian Ultras: from local divisions to national co-operation'*
- Jayne Caudwell, University of Brighton: *'"I just love watching football": The experiences of a transgender Norwich City FC fan'*
- Ruth Morris: *'Why the Y-word? A stylometric analysis of how the press reported chanting on the Tottenham Terraces and Anelka's "quenelle" gesture'* [tabled paper]

Exhibition opening

- Martin Cloake, participant in the FREE Project

Improving the football experience for supporters with disabilities

- Jo Welford, Loughborough University
- Barbara Merrell, Leicester City Disabled Supporters Association
- Joyce Cook, Centre for Access to Football in Europe

Alternative club models in Europe

- Adam Brown, FC United of Manchester
- Jokin Garatea, Athletic Club
- Roger Hasenbein, FC Sankt Pauli

Saturday 25 October 2014

The FREE policy papers on football governance

- Borja García & Jo Welford, Loughborough University
- Steve Bradbury, participant in the FREE Project

Single club case studies of supporter engagement

- Jim O'Brien, Southampton Solent University: *'Osasuna and the tradition of "socio" ownership in Spanish Club Football'*
- Oswaldo Croci, Memorial University: *'The hopes and challenges of football supporters' action in Italy's lower leagues: the case of Sambenedettese'*
- Dino Numerato, Loughborough University: *'Between civic engagement and politics: A case study of Bohemians Prague 1905 Supporters'*

Fans' engagement beyond club management

- James Kenyon, University of Northampton: *'Football Fan Relationships with Their National Associations: A Trans-European Perspective'*
- Fernando Borges, Panthéon-Assas University: *'Benfica TV: a new model to Own the Matches'*

A critical analysis of supporter activism

- Andrew Jenkin, Supporters Direct Scotland: *'The Future of the Community Ownership Movement in Scotland'*
- Dave Boyle: *'Who governs (and how and over what)? The crisis of legitimacy at fan owned football clubs'*
- David Webber, Warwick University: *'No Longer the People's Game: Karl Polanyi and the Double-Movement "Against Modern Football"'*

Supporters, structures & systemic football governance

- Petar Ceronja, Odvjetničko Društvo Law Firm: *'Football Club Ownership Model in the Republic of Croatia – a Possible Model for South-East Europe?'*
- Radek Kossakowski, Gdansk University: *'From the bottom to the Premiership The meaning of supporters movement in the rescue of football clubs in Poland'*
- Daniel Ziesche & Michael Groll, German Sports University: *'"Good" governed? Stakeholder representation in German professional football clubs'*

Panel debate (Q&A session)

- William Gaillard, UEFA
- Ryan McKnight, former CEO of Stockport County
- Ben Shave, Supporters Direct Europe
- Daniela Wurbs, Football Supporters Europe e.V.

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The FREE Project in Latin America

In its dissemination activities, FREE went around the globe. Prior to the World Cup, Gosia Kowalska had already attended the [2nd International Conference on Mega-Events and the City](#) in Rio de Janeiro and summed up her experience in [a post on the FREE blog](#) on 5 June.

During the World Cup, **Albrecht Sonntag's** interviews in *O Estado de São Paulo* and the *Folha de São Paulo* (had quite some echo in the Brazilian social networks. Not as much, however, as the angry blogpost by **David Ranc** on [the North's contempt towards Southern countries](#) in the context of mega-events organization. Not only did he receive abundant controversial comments on both social media and the FREE blog, but even arose the interest of Brazilian mainstream television, which came to [Paris to interview him outside his beloved Parc des Princes](#).



Shortly after the World Cup, FREE had an entire panel at the [FLACSO-ISA Joint International Conference in Buenos Aires](#), which was held from 23-25 July 2014 and focused on the topic 'Global and Regional Powers in a Changing World'. (FLACSO stands for 'Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales', ISA is the well-known 'International Studies Association')

Borja García (Loughborough University), **Özgehan Şenyuva** (Middle East Technical University), and **Nina Szogs** (University of Vienna) contributed to the panel 'Sport, Globalization, and the New World Order' convened by Borja García. The three FREE members provided a European perspective on sports and football fan culture which stimulated a lively discussion amongst scholars from other continents that attended the panel.

In his presentation, **Özgehan Şenyuva** introduced the debate on how football constitutes a public sphere in Europe, which is a central issue of concern to the FREE Project. Furthermore, he discussed how a country's desire to host mega sports events is deeply related to the idea of seeking acceptance and recognition as a major power, as in the case of Turkey.

Borja García's presentation provided comparative case study evidence that FIFA as a global regulator for football has been able to force national governments to abandon legislation and has interfered in football matters even in the case of blatant failures of football governance. The research supports the claim that private regimes providing unique governance contributions represent an institutional equilibrium that is able to resist challenges.

Nina Szogs discussed the perception and performance of Galatasaray & Fenerbahçe fans in Vienna. Drawing upon ethnographic fieldwork, she looked into the impact of merchandising industries on fan cultures in Vienna by focusing on the meaning that fans attribute to fandom in migration processes and its integration into their everyday lives.

Asides from presenting at the conference, the FREE consortium members visited the famous stadium of Boca Juniors and attended a match at the stadium of CA San Lorenzo de Almagro. Looking over the rim of their (European) teacup, the researchers were able to observe Argentinian football fan culture through the use of ethnography as well as participate in the lively sports events.

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'[Anything to report?](#)' This question was asked by Albrecht Sonntag on 30 March 2012, two days before the official start date of the FREE project, with the explicit objective to launch the project's own blog. It seems that the answer was 'Yes!': on 6 October 2014, **the FREE blog published its 100th post** on the topic of '[Fair competition and legitimacy](#)', an issue that is just as important for European football as it is for European integration as a whole.

The FREE blog is not an official 'deliverable' of the project, but has become a regular feature on the website, quite frequently inviting guest contributors to share their views. Not all posts have had the same echo as David Ranc's [World Cup comment](#) mentioned above, but all of them had something interesting to say. Together they form a nice little 'chronicle' of international football, parallel to and interacting with the project. Have a look! Or, even better: submit a post to us!



News from the Network

☞ A few fresh faces have joined the FREE project. **Simona Domazetoska** (pictured right will be assisting the Viennese team. **Paula Lara Gonzalo** (pictured below) will be working on the surveys in Valencia. **Xavier Béal**, **Francesco Muollo** and **Raquel Mirabet Agulled** have joined Paul Dietschy's team and will work from France, Italy and Spain.



☞ In addition to her Rio paper detailed p7, **Malgorzata Kowalska** presented a paper on 'Neoliberalism as we know it. The crisis, the elites and the sports mega-event in Poznan, Poland' at the *International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Japanese Society of Cultural Anthropology 2014 inter-congress: the future with/of anthropologies* in Tokio.

☞ FREE was represented at the *13th International Congress of the Spanish Association for the Social Research Applied to Sport (AEISAD)* on 'Crisis, Social Change and Sport' celebrated in Valencia from 25th to 27th September. **Helena Flores Navarro** presented a paper on 'Some critical aspects about Spanish football's management from supporters' point of view' and **Paula Lara Gonzalo** talked about 'Football as a public space: An evolutionary analysis of team identification in Spain (1984-2014)'. AEISAD is currently presided by **Ramón Llopis Goig**.

☞ **Jo Welford**, **Borja García** & **Brett Smith** of the Loughborough team published an article on 'A "healthy" future? Supporters' perceptions of the current state of English football' in *Soccer & Society*, which derives directly from the work of the project's Work Package 8.



☞ **Alexandra Schwell** is part of a new project on 'Doing World Heritage – Understanding Word Heritage. Objects and Narratives in the Context of Prehistoric Palafittes', funded by the Austrian Ministry of Science, Research and Economy for 192 000 € & 2 years. Alexandra was also an invited fellow (*chercheure invitée*) at the *Centre canadien d'études allemandes et européennes*, Université de Montréal, Canada.

☞ On 13-15 November 2014, **Gertrud Pfister** from the University of Copenhagen organises a conference on '*Transnational Body and Movement Cultures from a Gender Perspective*' in Copenhagen, Denmark. A keynote and a workshop about the FREE project will take place.

☞ **Alexandra Schwell** and **Michał Buchowski** will be organizing a session with speakers from within FREE and beyond at the *113th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association* in Washington.

☞ FREE was represented at the *UACES 44th Annual Conference in Cork*. A panel included **Alexandra Schwell** on 'Offside. Eastern Europe as the Blind Spot of European Football', **Albrecht Sonntag** on 'European Collective Memory in Popular Culture: Hypotheses and Findings from the FREE Project', **Başak Alpan** on 'Between Public and Private: What Does European Football Tell us about the Public Sphere?' (paper with **Özgehan Şenyuva**) & **David Ranc** on 'Football after the Bosman Ruling (1995): Globalisation, Glocalisation, Gloculturation'. In a Sport&EU panel, **Borja García** presented on 'Consumers or Stakeholders? A Comparative Analysis of Supporters Vision of their Own Role' in Football Governance in Six European Countries' (paper with **Jo Welford**)



☞ **Nina Szogs** was interviewed by the *Wiener Zeitung* on her dissertation project (7 June 2014) and presented an impressive number of papers including: 'Galatasaray und Fenerbahçe: Wiener performative Praxen einer transnationalen Loyalität/Rivalität. Erschaffen, Erleben, Erinnern. Fankulturen als Akteure populärer Unterhaltung und Vergnügung' in Regensburg; 'Über Grenzen und grenzenloses Jubeln. Galatasaray- und Fenerbahçe-Fans in Wien' at the Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen; 'Liebe und Rivalität. Galatasaray- und Fenerbahçe-Fans in Wien' at the Universität Zürich. Nina was a participating lecturer for the course 'Football and the Politics of Emotion: Identity, Integration, Insanity' at the Europa-Universität Viadrina Frankfurt.

☞ Meanwhile, **Paul Dietschy** published papers in four (4!) languages. 'Kriegshelden – Sporthelden ? Das Dilemma der französischen Sportpresse im 1. Weltkrieg' in Arnd Krüger et Swantje Scharenberg's *Zeiten für Helden – Zeiten für Berühmtheiten im Sport*; 'Violência e torcedores de futebol na Europa até o início dos anos 1960 : o exemplo da Itália' in Bernardo Borges Buarque de Hollanda et Heloisa Helena Baldy dos Reis (dir.), *Hooliganismo e Copa de 2014*; 'The 1938 World Cup: Sporting Neutrality and Geopolitics, or All-Conquering Fascism ?' in Stefan Rinke and Kay Schiller *The FIFA World Cup 1930-2010*; '¿ Globalizando el fútbol ? La FIFA, Europa y el mundo del fútbol no europeo, 1912-1974' *ISTOR. Revista de Historia Internacional*.

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