

**UNIDAD EDUCATIVA PARTICULAR JAVIER
BACHELOR IN SCIENCES**

**MONOGRAPH
BARRAS BRAVAS IN SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE**

STUDENT:

Jose Maria Mayorga Platon

ADVISER: LCDA. Laura Ortuno

THIRD OF BACCALAUREATE - COURSE "C"

2018– 2019

GRATITUDE

First of all I want to thank God for all these years of life to bless me and make me achieve all the goals that have arisen, my parents for worrying about my education and getting into this great school to form me as an exemplary person and catholic, to my teachers to be always encouraging in each job and situation that I was presented to, my tutor for giving me all their patience, help and will at the time of making this monograph, without the help of any of them this work would not have been possible is achieved, but with all your support was fulfilled and I feel very happy with the motivation that they gave me

SUMMARY

Violence in soccer stadiums takes place in countries all around the world . This monographic study will be divided into two sectors in particular, which are: South America and Europe. People responsible for generating the violence now commonly seen in the different scenarios of soccer in these two specific areas have provoked what is known worldwide as "hooligans" or in Spanish the "barras bravas" phenomenon.

The origin of these groups goes back to the very creation of soccer as this sport consists in two teams disputing over a game in which a notorious rivalry comes into play . The problem with this rivalry is not the game itself but the dispute amongst the fans in the stands, in the stadiums and even which even flows out and over the stadium walls, flooding into the streets around the stadium and beyond, because as humans, are by nature, always competitive beings and this is reflected from the very moment we choose to take a side and support a particular team.

In Europe, the out of hand fanatics in the soccer world are known across the globe as Ultras and Hooligans, depending on which part of the continent one finds himself.. These groups are the oldest of their kind, having had their beginnings, legend has it, ever since soccer originated in Great Britain. At the beginning this rivalry was nothing more than chants rivaling contrary chants, then over time, the exchanges became more intense. As the sport incremented its level of quality, the level of intensity between the backers grew deeper roots, to the point of fanaticism, and then, the chanting turned into clashes which developed into something more physical and intense,,to the point of becoming massacres and wars to the death.

In South America the situation and scenario is very different The so called 'Barras Bravas' are people who pretend to be fans of a particular team, but in reality, their major purpose is only to go to the stadiums in order to generate problems and create disturbances. The most talked-about problems are brought on about by racist chants besides the more typical chants against rival teams. These encounters and verbal exchanges also can be held responsible for resulting in fights to the death, many broken bones, damage to private and public property and fights with police.

ÍNDEX

	Page
GRATITUDE.....	ii
SUMMARY.....	.iii
INDEX.....	v
INTRODUCTION.....	6
CHAPTER I: BARRAS BRAVAS.....	7
1.2 Origin.....	7
1.3 Names that can take rough bars according to their continent or country	8
1.4 General structure of a bar.....	10
CHAPTER II: EUROPE.....	12
2.1 Hooligans.....	12
2.2 Origin.....	13
2.3 Countries related to hooligans.....	14
CHAPTER III: SOUTH AMERICA.....	16
3.1 Barras Bravas.....	16
3.2 Origin.....	17
3.3 Origin of the term Barra Brava.....	17
3.4 Implement of the wild bars.....	18
3.5 Countries with rough bars.....	19
3.6 Incidents caused by rough bars.....	20
3.7 Poll.....	22
CONCLUSIONS.....	26
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	27
BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES.....	28

INTRODUCTION

The following research focuses on violence in the soccer stadiums of South America and Europe is done for the sole purpose to demonstrate and educate people that contribute or are or have been victims of different types of violence that is generated in the soccer stadiums in each country of the danger and harm they cause themselves, others and the sport itself..

Violence between soccer fans dates back to the origins of the game, since as in any competition, there will always be a rivalry between two different teams, in this case soccer teams. As Crowley (2005) says it "has always been a kind of violence related to sport, and especially soccer-related". This type of violence usually results in bad outcomes.

The outcomes most talked-about in such situations usually refer to when these confrontations result in deaths. Deaths caused by these encounters between rival teams are very few when we simply analyze numbers, but the resentment and the impact they have and foment is very large.

CHAPTER I

1.1 BARRAS BRAVAS

1.2 Origin

The origin of the wild bars goes back to the early days of professional soccer. The rivalry between the teams, and their bars have always existed. Early clashes were peaceful, resulting only as chants exchanged between rivaling fans, but as the years progressed and the sport to become the most popular in the world, the types of violence surrounding the sport, were changing. Not only the rivalry chants, but the clashes between supporters were already becoming more physical and brutal, as well as including knives and firearms.

Clashes between the bars grew to where they were no longer limited to the stadiums but poured out around, the area surrounding the games.. The clashes brought dire results, among them people ended up beaten, injured and dead. It should be noted that rivalry is found in all sports but none resulting to the ends that have been reached in soccer, no other sport has come anywhere near the extent of the shocking violence which occurs between soccer fans. As Crowley (2005) says it "has always been a kind of violence related to sport, and especially soccer-related". This type of violence is usually bad outcomes as those already mentioned.

The Italian Ethnologist Alessandro Dal Lago (1990: 30 and ss.) has proposed to characterize the "logic of the organized fan" according to three hypotheses: by identifying with certain symbols soccer promotes a division of the world into friends/enemies; a party is the occasion of a ritual confrontation between friends/enemies, who can become, in certain circumstances, a physical shock; a stadium is not only the area of the party, but also part of the ritual celebration of the friend/enemy metaphor.

1.3 Names that can take rough bars according to their continent or country

South America

In America a general term for these serious fanatical followers is "barra brava" and is already commonly used in almost all countries of the continent. Some countries simply say or refer to them as vandals or criminals as they perform acts of violence. In Colombia and Argentina they are also known as "the soccer mafia".

Another more widespread term could be "puffy" but this term can also refer to the fans of a soccer team, not necessarily the Group of people that generate these acts of violence.

Europe

In Europe, they take different names depending on the different dialects that are spoken. In the majority of countries, these fan bases are known as "ultras" this word having been adapted and recognized in several languages, but in Britain it takes a different name, there they are known as "Hooligans". This term was one of the first to emerge around the world since soccer originated in these countries, where the phenomenon known as "swollen" emerged.

1.4 General structure of a bar

Leader

The leader in a band is the main person of all the fans, he is in charge of directing the whole band, he decides what is sung; to become the leader you must have had a lot of time being part of the bar, so little by little you are gaining people up to rank until you reach that position, he knows all the groups there and is in charge of approving who can be part of the fans or not, their role is very important since all the decisions they make have to be good for the team, the leader will never be alone, he has his allies; better named his "right hands". Because "in the processes in which people acquire identities that are appointed, the ability to attribute authoritarian and effectively identities, both to constitute or to contradict the individual experience, becomes significant. This is the question that really matters (put crudely, the power) "(Jenkins, 1996: 23)."

Allies

These allies in the bar are mostly recognized and called the "right hands" they are always with the leader supporting him in the orders he gives, protecting him from those who want to go against him, and above all they are the co-leaders, in case that the leader is not present or requires his help; they can also give orders and the bar will have to perform them

Bands or wedges

They are the smallest groups that are also part of the fans, mostly they go on their own to sing, encourage and support the club, they always have a good relationship with others and they are out of trouble, each of these groups has its small leadership that directs them and makes them do things well

CHAPTER II

Europe

2.1 Hooligans

This is the name that violent European soccer fans have taken. This term comes from the early beginnings of soccer, and is a term recognized globally, taking into account that English is the universal language. "Hooligan and hooliganism are anglicisms used to refer to high school students who produce disturbances or carried out acts of vandalism, which sometimes can lead to tragedies like that of Heysel." as a matter of fact, in 1912, authorities found they had to suspend a match between Liverpool and Manchester United due to hooliganism" BBC world. com (2005). "Of the Hooligans at the Barras Bravas". But this term has become widespread across Europe in which is more known seek to refer to gang members and thieves. This term is so strongly associated that has been even used in politics as a derogatory term to anyone in particular.

2.2 Origin

Hooligans have their origins dating back in the early 20th century, as one of the most talked-about events that you could say that it was the first of these acts of vandalism occurred in 1912, which had to suspend an official soccer match due to racist insults and launching of objects onto the field. After this event, the acts of "hooliganism" were not so dreamed up until the Decade of 60, where the hooligans had its boom. After this decade, the term and group it represented became notoriously world famous.

"Thirty-nine Juventus fans have been killed during unrest in the European Cup Final in Brussels. The tragedy occurred when a wall collapsed in the stadium and crushed the Juventus fans as they tried to escape from the Liverpool fans. The two groups of supporters had spent the day drinking in the Belgian city and had reached the Heysel Stadium, waving flags and singing. But shortly before the start of the match, the atmosphere turned violent and the Liverpool fans

ran stampeding through a thin line of police towards amateur rivals" [BBC](#), ed. (2005). "BBC On This Day: 29.05.1985: Fans die in Heysel rioting"

2.3 Countries related to hooligans

England

England is known around the world as the country where professional soccer originated, but at the same time, is also recognized as the birthplace of the so-called hooligans. Here is where their actions have continuously provoked and caused more and more incidents at soccer events, unbiasedly, either in friendly matches, as in very important end between great teams. The hooligan phenomenon did not only take place within the boundaries of the stadiums in the country, but these very same people migrated to other countries, following their teams of choice, even when their teams played in several or most continental tournaments. These have been the scenes set where these bars have been at the center of the scene of the crime, causing and provoking events of vandalism in different European countries. Among the events

more resounded is the tragedy of Heysel. In this tragedy, there were a total of 38 dead, of which 2 were minors.

SPAIN

In Spain the bars are called with the name of ultras, the first bara remote from 1965, the fans of Barcelona with 17 founding members welcoming people to go to see their team with megaphones and microphones to encourage, its name comes from that they think they are superior with the other bars of the countries so that's why the nickname "ultra" unlike the other bars in other countries they do not use instruments to support, they use microphones and megaphones, it is also not casual to see that there are disturbances between they themselves and even worse towards other bars, their way of encouraging is calmer, they concentrate more on watching the game than on encouraging, the characteristic teams that have their bars are Real Madrid, Barcelona, Atletico Madrid, Atletico Bilbao and Malaga.

CHAPTER III

South America

3.1 Barras Bravas

These massive groups have recently made themselves known in recent years to manage soccer in their own way. They are recognized for causing disturbances in the stadiums, streets and wherever they are gathered, they are always in trouble with the authorities and authorities of the club so they are always covered with masks so as not to be recognized and they are not imprisoned or restricted. to the stadium

3.2 Origin

Origins of the so-called rough bars/ clubs occur shortly before the rise of the hooligans, more or less talking about it are dated from the Decade of the 40s and 50s. These rough bars/ clubs took the style of vandalism of the hooligans but changed it in their own way, which was to include flags called "rags", drums and others so encourage the teams of his love. All of these devices used by them also have another purpose, which is to camouflage the incidents occurring in the stadiums.

3.3 Origin of the term barra brava

The term barra brava is the adaptation of the term hooligan or ultra to the Latin Spanish. The term symbolizes 2 things: the word "bar" or clubs which is a reference to the supporters of a team, and the term "brava" which is related to the various incidents they generate and which want to become creditors of that name. This term became viral through the press in Argentina since there is where originates this trend of rough bars/ clubs and then is sprinkled in the rest of South America.

"On April 9, 1967 15-year-old Héctor Souto was beaten to death, follower of Racing Club, by one of the leaders of the hurricane bar; the incident happened when he entered the rostrum where the rival supporters were by mistake"(Alabarces, 2004: 22). Since that time fans were given the name rough bars/ clubs who had aggressive behavior both inside and outside the stadium. Apparently in Chile, Ecuador and Peru, the rough bars were formed at the end of the 1980s. In Colombia and in Central America, their beginnings date back to the early 1990s.

3.4 Implements of the wild bars/ clubs

The implements that there will always be in a bar will be 2, which will encourage and those of their own benefit, or example in cheering we will find flags, whistles, drums, balloons, etc. and on the other hand there are drugs, weapons, knives, etc.

3.5 Countries with rough bars/ clubs

Argentina

When we talk about brave bars, the country of Argentina will always be recognized for its numerous teams and numerous fans, it is the country with the most bars in South America, in Argentina everything is a little different, they are disorganized and their groups are so big that it is almost impossible that they can be controlled by the authorities, they are recognized by their large organizations throughout the parties with their big flags, sticky songs and the joy that they

share to the players, also on the other hand they are known to be problematic and very violent in important matches known as "classics" as they face their main rival, to such an extent that there are wounded and deaths

Ecuador

In Ecuador there will always be three main teams and their three bars in particular, Barcelona La Sur Oscura, which is the one with the biggest fans, and eternal rival of Emelec; Emelec La Boca del Pozo and Liga de Quito The White Death, that rivalry has been maintained since the creation of each bar making common the incidents and problems in each game that they face to the point that there are wounded and deaths

3.6 Incidents caused by rough bar

The most recent and notorious worldwide incidents caused by rough bars and club members are:

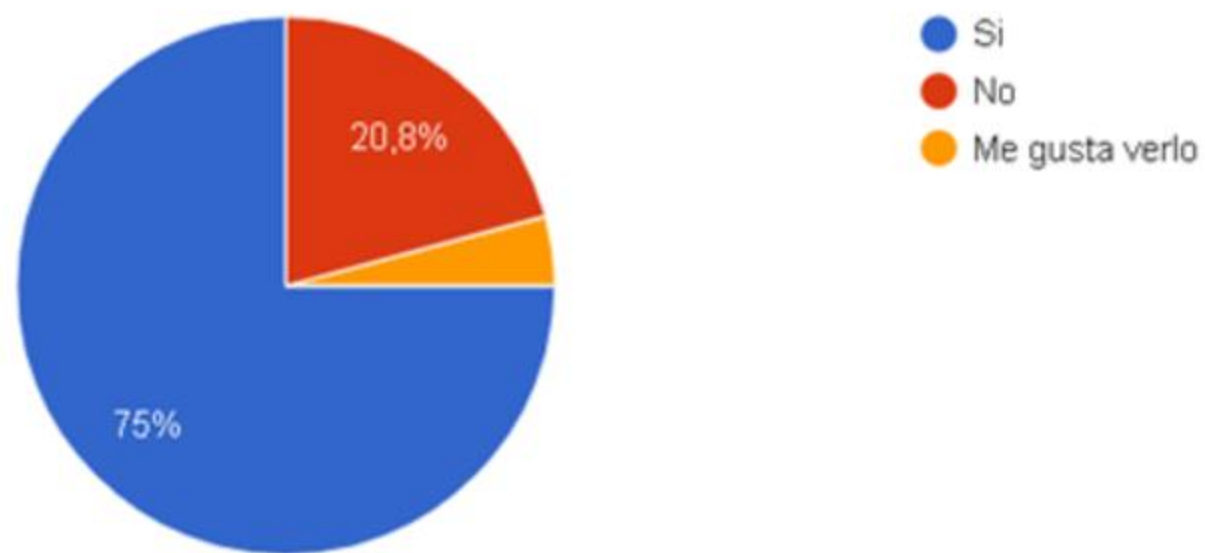
-The one that occurred in a Copa Libertadores de América match in which Boca Junior fans, the so-called bar "player N^o 12 " threw pepper gas in the exit tunnel to the stadium where the players of the opposing team were, It should be noted t it was not the first time that an act of this kind has occurred in that country.

-In Ecuador a case which became known was the case in which a member of the Dark South club members assassin a child by launching a live flare into one us the suites belonging to fans of the opposing team

-Argentina in 2004 saw a major brawl among many fans of Boca Juniors and River Plate, which disputed the call of the Argentine Superclásico . These clubs clashed at this gathering exchanging hits and did not stop until there were many wounded, even police officers who were present at the ceremony fled in the same way as many of the participants who did not want to be involved in the disturbances.

3.7 Poll

1. DO YOU LIKE SOCCER?



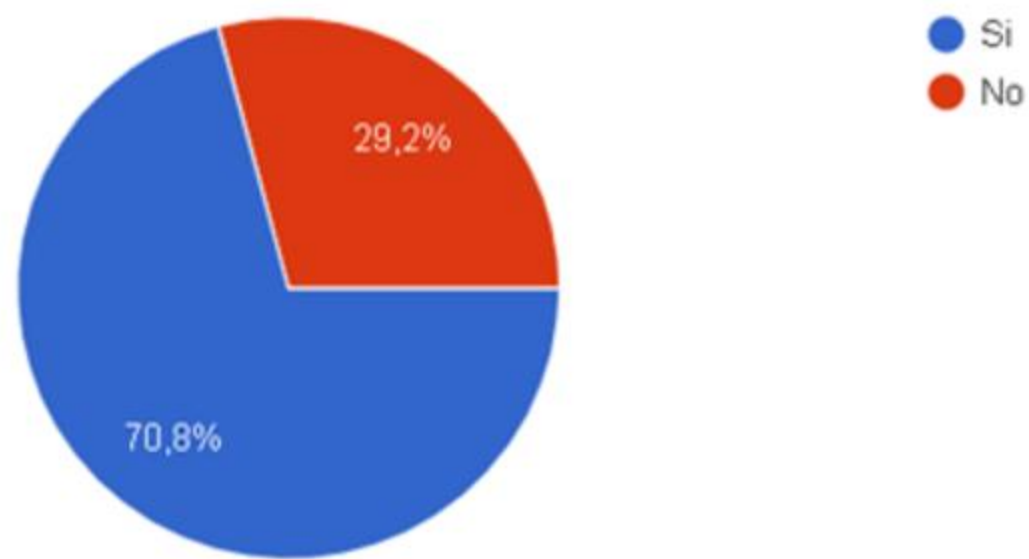
1st graph: DO YOU LIKE SOCCER?

FOUNT: SURVEY

AUTHOR: JOSE MAYORGA PLATON

This graphic shows that 75% of the randomly selected people who took this survey like soccer, 20,8% dont like, and 4.2% likes to watch it

2. ARE YOU A FAN OF ANY CLUB?



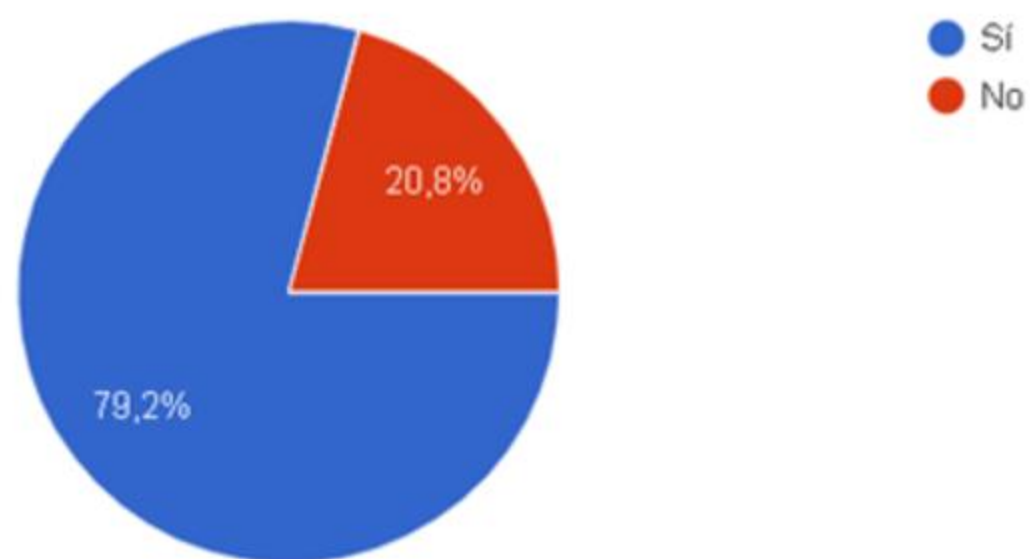
2ND GRAPH: ARE YOU FAN OF ANY CLUB?

FOUNT: SURVEY

AUTHOR: JOSE MAYORGA PLATON

This graphic shows that 70.8% of the randomly selected people who took this survey is fan of a club, and the other 29.2% is not

3.HAVE YOU EVER WATCH VIOLENCE IN ANY MATCH?



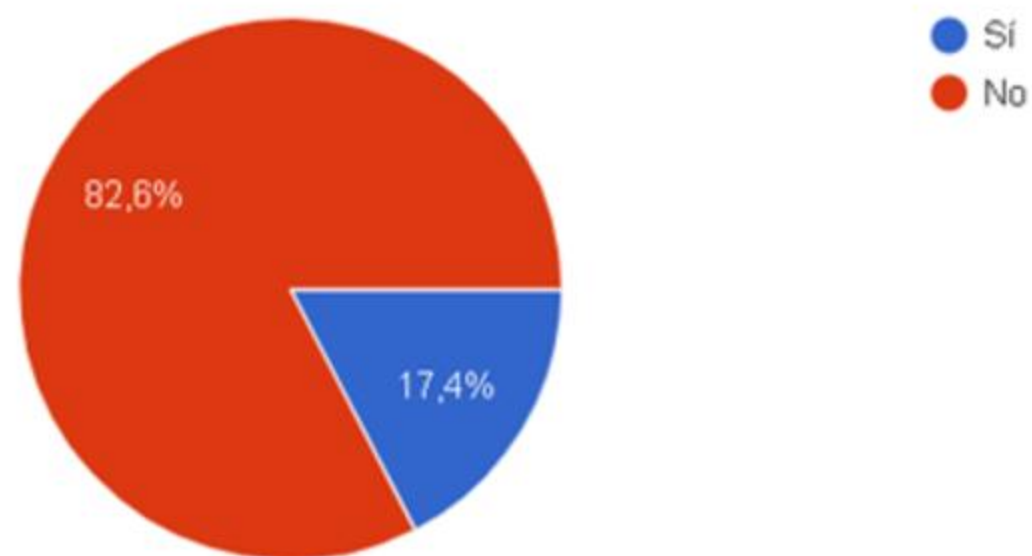
3RD GRAPH: HAVE YOU EVER WATCHED VIOLENCE IN ANY MATCH?

FOUNT: SURVEY

AUTHOR: JOSE MAYORGA PLATON

This graphic shows that 79.2% of the randomly selected people who took this survey have seen a violence act during a match, and the other 20,8% haven't

4. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A VICTIM OF VIOLENCE IN THE STADIUM?



4TH GRAPH: HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A VICTIM OF VIOLENCE IN THE STADIUM?

FOUNT: SURVEY

AUTHOR: JOSE MAYORGA PLATON

This graphic shows that 82.6% of the people who did this survey haven't been a victim of violence in the stadium and the other 17.4% have.

CONCLUSIONS

At the end of this monographic work it is concluded that:

- The so-called "barras bravas" do not have or bring any positive or productive effect that can be considered socially beneficial and should therefore be eradicated, The only way to extract the violence encompassing the world of Soccer is through the extinction of said clubs.
- The clashes caused by these groups have gone by removing the custom of families to attend this type of sporting events, which often affects the clubs and the players themselves.
- Authorities can also be held accountable in in party in these acts of violence since the sanctions imposed are very mild and there are even many times that no sanctions are pressed or handed out to those disturbing the peace and bringing chaos and mayhem to a sport which should be family oriented and enjoyed by all.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of this investigative work it is recommended that:

- If you are a spectator and should happen to witness one or any act of violence, one must find the proper authorities and denounce the actions so in that case the problems not escalate or snowball into a problem of uncontrollable proportions
- If the situation worsens the best course of action is to find an exit or a place which offers safety and protection because if there is a rowdy crowd, it is likely to begin throwing stones or bottles and the most important thing would be to take cover and protect your head.
- If clashes occur in streets or public spaces, the most likely way to protect yourself is to get out in the open, seek protection by entering a building or commercial property and

calling the police so they can use their training to calm the protesters. Make sure not to exit until all is clear and then wait until the go ahead has been issued by authorities .

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

- Alabarces, p. (2004). Chronic endurance. Soccer violence and politics. Buenos Aires: Intellectual Capital.

- BBC mundo.com (2005). "Of the Hooligans at the Barras Bravas"

- [BBC](#), ed. (2005). "BBC On This Day: 29.05.1985: Fans die in Heysel rioting»

- Dal Lago, Alessandro 1990 Descrizione di a battaglia (Bologna: Il Mulino).

- Jenkins, Richard 1996 *Social Identity* (London: Routledge).

