



**32nd International
Walther Bensemann Remembrance Tournament**

Nuremberg July 28 – 31, 2022

English



The 32nd International Walther Bensemann remembrance tournament is made possible by our partners, sponsors and supporters.

The tournament is organised by:



The tournament is supported by the following partners:



The tournament is sponsored by:



**DFB-
KULTURSTIFTUNG**



**Stiftung
ERINNERUNG**

2021
JÜDISCHES LEBEN
IN DEUTSCHLAND



**Bundesministerium
des Innern**

Welcome to the international Walther Bensemann remembrance tournament

This tournament is dedicated to Walther Bensemann, founder of football, co-founder and name giver for the German Football Association, football pioneer, and brain behind the Ur-Länderspiele [the first international matches]. Organised by the !Nie wieder and Makkabi Deutschland initiatives, around 200 under-17 players from 8 top teams and five European nations will play against each other from 28 to 31 July. The players are from Israel (Maccabi Tel Aviv), Poland (KS Cracovia), Italy (FC Bologna), England (Chelsea FC) and Germany (FC Bayern, Eintracht Frankfurt, Karlsruher SC and 1. FC Nürnberg).

All participating clubs have a link to Walther Bensemann and the visions and ethical values he associated with football. They are united by a critical culture of remembrance for the period shaped by national socialist terror, to which Walther Bensemann was subjected due to his cosmopolitan Jewish heritage.

Football isn't the only thing on the agenda for the young players. Together with Holocaust survivors and loyal fans, they will carry on the legacy of Walther Bensemann's vision. On the football field, in interviews, speeches, workshops and evening get-togethers, all participants and supporters represent a Europe governed by equity, tolerance, humanity and peace.

Content

Greetings from the patrons	2	FC Bologna	18
Why the 'Walther Bensemann tournament'?	4	1. FC Nürnberg	20
The pioneer: Walther Bensemann	7	Karlsruher SC	22
A tournament steeped in tradition	10	Eintracht Frankfurt	24
Maccabi Tel Aviv	12	FC Bayern	26
Chelsea FC	14	Tournament schedule	28
KS Cracovia	16	Bensemann Campus	30

Greetings from the patrons



Horst Hrubesch

I was overjoyed to be asked about becoming a patron of the Walther Bensemann Remembrance Tournament. In 2016, I was presented the Walther Bensemann award, at which time it became pretty clear that I would be taking on this role. Walther Bensemann always strongly advocated for football as a way to increase understanding among nations. He envisioned the reconciliation of nations through sport, even going so far as to talk of a United States of Europe over 100 years ago!

It may be three years since I received the request for my patronage due to the pandemic, but the tournament is more important than ever today. War has since erupted in Ukraine, right in the heart of Europe. At the end of May, we organised a benefit match for the Ukraine in Hamburg to demonstrate our solidarity with the people living there.

The eight clubs represented in the Walther Bensemann Remembrance Tournament from five different European nations will come together in Nuremberg to demonstrate what Europe really represents: peace and tolerance. They will learn from Holocaust survivors what happens when anti-Semitism, intolerance and hate are allowed to slip through the cracks. Young talented players from Poland, England, Israel, Italy and Germany will not just play against each other at this tournament, but also learn to develop relationships built on mutual respect, tolerance and integration. Many players at the tournament will soon become role models for other young people. That's why it's so crucial that they discuss and embody these concepts together. These values also play a major role in my work at the Hamburger SV youth training centre. As a European champion and Bensemann award-winner, I am therefore honoured to be a patron of this tournament.

Horst Hrubesch, European Football champion as player and coach



Photo: Christine Dierenbach / GTZ Nürnberg

Marcus König

Nuremberg in particular has had to experience a painful past, where it leads when racist slogans prepare the basis for inhuman politics. After all, the racial laws passed in 1935 are inseparably linked to our city. Therefore, we have a special duty to ensure that such things never happen again. Anti-Semitism, extremism, xenophobia, and racism have no place here.

If we want to win people over it (This tournament?) must include tolerance, civil courage, respect, human dignity, unconventional approaches, creativity, and originality are needed. Hardly any other field offers such excellent conditions in this context as sports. Walter Bensemann also shared these views, and passionately fought for his pacifist and people-unifying ideas. The founding of the kicker-sport magazine in Nuremberg was for him a symbol of the reconciliation of nations through sport. And team sports, especially soccer, can reinforce this function. Soccer is not just about excitement, emotion, victory, or defeat. It also means showing respect and appreciation for the opponent.

The Walter Bensemann Memorial Tournament – as the past has already shown – is a great opportunity to activate more people to courageously stand up for diversity playfully. The initiative '! Never Again' and Makkabai Deutschland are sending a positive message for democracy and against discrimination for the 32nd time. I am pleased that young people can approach such important topics in different ways besides sports. A critical debate can and should ultimately help immunize our society against racist thinking and strengthen democratic cohesion.

Marcus König, Lord Mayor of the City of Nuremberg

Photo: Daniel Schwarzc



Dr. Charlotte Knobloch

If we take a close look at the reality Europe faces in 2022, there are plenty of things to worry about. War and hardship have returned to our continent, with hate once again turning into violence. Something we viewed as a remnant of the past. The one thing that provides a glimmer of hope today is the unity against relapsing into dark times which is shared by many people across national borders. Unity is our greatest strength.

But it doesn't just happen. It needs to be developed and strengthened – including across borders. This was recognised back in the day by Walther Bensemänn Z"l, a veritable pioneer of German football who is largely overlooked today. We have Bensemänn to thank for the football magazine Kicker and the key insight that football has the power to bring people together across borders. Bensemänn was ahead of his time with these notions back in the 1920s.

It's therefore high time to honour his memory and promote the values he represented. I am delighted that the International Walther Bensemänn Remembrance Tournament hosted this year in Nuremberg constitutes a football event that brings young people together through sporty competition in the spirit of Bensemänn. When youth teams from throughout Europe fight to win the tournament, they always have the trophy in mind. But, as is always the case in football, the path to glory is the goal. The collective atmosphere stirred up by the competition is a major triumph in itself. That's why I feel highly honoured to support the tournament as a patron this year and wish everyone involved good luck and lots of fun for their teams. One thing is for sure: Walther Bensemänn would have been very proud of you all!

Dr. Charlotte Knobloch, President of the Jewish Community in Munich and Upper Bavaria

Photo: Maiko Limberg



Dr. Josef Schuster

Over 30 years have passed since the last Walther Bensemänn tournament. I am delighted to hear that the remembrance tournament will once again take place after this extended break. Breathing new life into this major international sporting event is a truly great idea. In the midst of a rise in anti-Semitism and racism, which doesn't stop at the gates to football stadiums and the ranks of the football pitch, this tournament sends an important signal. It unites top-class sport with social responsibility. The supporting programme and interview with Holocaust survivors highlight how the organisers of the Walther Bensemänn tournament want to boost the role of players as ambassadors for democracy and against discrimination. I would therefore like to thank the 'Nie Wieder' [Never Again] initiative and MAKKABI Germany for organising the tournament along with the numerous partners and sponsors for their support. It is with great delight that I have taken on the role of patron for this special sporting event.

I look forward to greeting the large crowds of football fans that will gather in Munich from 28 to 31 July 2022. I would also like to wish the players good luck and hope they have a great time on the field! It is my hope that the International Walther Bensemänn Tournament, in spirit of its namesake, brings us all to a state of peaceful coexistence, respect and tolerance, both off and on the football pitch.

Dr. Josef Schuster, President of the Central Council of Jews in Germany

Why the ‘Bensemann Tournament’?

Why have we named our youth tournament after Walther Bensemann? A name only a handful of the tournament’s players and spectators know – let alone anything about his life.

Celebrated at first, then persecuted

Everything was completely different 100 years ago. At the time, Bensemann was a famous name in the German football scene, regarded as a living legend. He made a key contribution to establishing football in Germany. He founded several successful clubs. He organised the first international matches. He ran the most popular football magazine ‘Kicker’. You can find out more about his life on the following pages. Walther Bensemann was nearly wiped from the history books by the Nazis. In 1933, they kicked him off

the editorial team of his magazine Kicker due to his Jewish roots. He was considered a ‘subhuman’ by the Nazis, one of the objectives of their brutal pursuit of annihilation. In light of this, Bensemann went into exile in Switzerland, where he passed away one year later. After the war, his former companions preserved his memory, but over time this spirit of remembrance likewise faded.

The notion of pacifist sport

Luckily, this has all changed in recent years. The International Bensemann Tournament is another way in which we hope to breathe new life into his legacy. A quest that offers many advantages. Bensemann was not only a major trailblazer and visionary who recognised the huge potential of football back when it was still a relatively unknown niche sport.

The ethical values Bensemann associated with the sport were an even more important contribution to the game. He strongly believed that sport, in particular football, had the power to secure peace in Europe. One of the examples he gave was the tensions between France and Germany around 1900. The fact that tensions culminated in a treaty and not a war was, in Bensemann’s eyes, ‘the result of several hundred international competitive matches that broke down prejudices and established a respectful understanding between the two nations’.

He also hoped the international matches between former enemies like the French and Germans would have a similar peace-making impact in the aftermath of World War One. He called on footballers from all nations to ‘elevate the ethics of the communal spirit to a symbol of football nationhood as players’ and consequently follow the principle of ‘pacifist sport’.

Strong Europeanism

In his publication, the Kicker, Bensemann criticised the often times nationalist politics of the German Football Association, writing: ‘For ethical, social and national reasons, I can name only one end goal worth fighting for: the United States of Europe.’ European unification remains a common expression in the world of politics to this day; but at the time between

Die Völkerversöhnung durch den Sport



Der „Kicker“-Pokal für das erste, nach dem Kriege stattfindende Wettspiel zwischen einer ungarischen und tschechischen Mannschaft

Der Pokal sollte am Sonntag zum Austrag kommen anlässlich des Wettspiels Slavia-Prag – F.T.C.; durch die Unnachsichtigkeit der ungarischen Regierung musste das Wettspiel unterbleiben. Der Pokal harrt nun seiner Austragung

This Peace Trophy was donated by Kicker after the First World War in celebration of the first match between teams from former enemy nations.



Photo: Stadt Nürnberg / Jutta Missbach

The Walther Bensemann award, including a 10,000 Euro prize, is presented each year in Nuremberg. It is awarded to famous footballers whose 'outstanding commitment marked by courage and a pioneering spirit has improved social responsibility, fair play and intercultural understanding in the world of football'. Previous winners include Horst Hrubesch, Franz Beckenbauer, Günter Netzer, Vicente del Bosque, César Luis Menotti, Bernd Trautmann, Alex Ferguson and Bobby Charlton. The photo shows Kicker's head editor Jörg Jakob with the award winner 2021, Clarence Seedorf.

the two world wars, it was truly a brave statement, particularly for a sports publication. One journalist wrote the following on Bensemann and his Kicker in 1930: 'Where others have fallen back on reporting about wretched, cowardly nationalism, this football publication is dominated by the kind spirit of decent humanity, a humanity that has prevailed in the face of significant drawbacks, a hopeful strong Europeanism.'

In light of the atrocious war currently going on in Ukraine, we need this 'kind spirit' in the world of football more than ever. International matches should not be events to showcase national prestige, or play out state rivalries. Neither should they be events for financial gain. Instead, they should contribute to peaceful and open encounters between people from different backgrounds – on the pitch, in the stands, on the street and during post-match drinks.

'Only once mutual understanding evolves and mutual appreciation deepens will the small leather ball become another symbol of peace for all nations'.

Walther Bensemann

Fairness and tolerance

Bensemann viewed football as the ideal way to unite nations due to the fact that it's played with the same rules everywhere and, in principle, anyone can play regardless of their heritage, skin colour or religion. In order for the game to work, Bensemann asserted that certain ethical principles need to be adhered to, including fairness and tolerance. Football simply doesn't work if not everyone is granted fair access to play and the same rules don't apply equally to everyone. It also doesn't work if the personalities of the players, both on the same team and opposing sides, are not met with respect and tolerance. In other words: Football only works if racism, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia, the discrimination of homosex-



In the spirit of Walther Bensemann, the 'Nie Wieder' (INever again) network organizes an annual Holocaust Remembrance Day in German football. Not only the supporters of the clubs, but also professional players take part, like here at Fortuna Duesseldorf.

uals and other queer people, are not given a platform. This is unfortunately not always the case, even nowadays. Black players still receive abuse from certain fans. Gay footballers don't feel comfortable coming out due to fear of discrimination. Teams from Jewish clubs complain about prejudices that sometimes turn violent. States governed by dictatorships, like China, Russia and Qatar also misappropriate major sporting events to send a friendly image to the outside world.

Sport and politics

Bensemann once wrote that politics has no place in sport. With this, he meant that politics should not be allowed to use sport as an instrument, especially not with aims that go against the sport's ethical values, namely fairness and tolerance. However, that doesn't mean that players and fans should be blind and deaf to political and social issues in football. Quite the opposite: Bensemann demonstrated that social and political engagement is necessary – both in the world of sport and society as a whole.

The values he represented stood in stark contrast to those held by the Nazis, who took over power in 1933. They had no interest whatever in fairness and tolerance, peace politics and European unification. For this reason, they drove Bensemann out of the country and tried to hush up his spiritual legacy. However, this is precisely what has driven us to keep his ideas alive. The International Walther Bensemann Youth Tournament was created to promote exactly this. *bmb*

The pioneer: Walther Bensemann

When Walther Bensemann was born in Berlin in 1873, hardly anyone in Germany had heard of football. By contrast, in England and Scotland, where the game originated, people were already eagerly kicking away. That's not to say that there weren't any matches played on the continent.

Merchants, academics and students brought football with them from the British Isles to the European mainland. Indeed, the young Walther was introduced to the avant-garde game by English classmates at a boarding school in Switzerland. The entrepreneurial 14-year-old quickly established his first club, FC Montreux, which is still around today.

Clubs were founded in Karlsruhe, Frankfurt and Munich

In 1889, Walther moved to Karlsruhe to complete his school final exams at a grammar school in the city. He brought with him a leather ball and the strong will to transform Germany into a football-loving nation. Although certain towns had started to establish small clubs at the time, the sport was still experiencing a rather modest start in Germany. All throughout the south of the country, football was completely unknown.

That was all about to change. Starting at school, and then when he was a student, Bensemann founded numerous clubs (or helped establish them), giving rise to the new football movement. Among them were clubs that would one day be known the world over, including Karlsruher FV (1910 German champion), the Frankfurter Kickers (a predecessor to Eintracht Frankfurt) and the football division of MTV München (which subsequently became FC Bayern).

The first international game

From day one, Bensemann was driven by the idea of holding matches across borders. In October 1893, he organised a match between some teams from southern Germany and the leading Swiss team at the time, Villa Longchamp from Lausanne. The international football match was officially the first to be played on German soil.



Walther Bensemann first came across football as a 14-year-old student in Switzerland.

On the other hand, organising a match against a French team would not prove so easy. At the time, Germany and France were bitter enemies. But that was precisely what appealed to Bensemann. To him, a cross-border match would be a great way to break down prejudices. Bensemann wrote the following in an open letter to German football clubs: 'Every reasonable man should celebrate an occasion that unites the French and Germans by peaceful means to depart from deeply engrained animosity between the two nations.'

Spurred by protests from nationalist sports fans, a team of 11 players selected by Bensemann travelled to Paris to play two matches against French teams in 1898. One year later, he scored another major triumph. He managed to convince the English Football Association to send a team to the continent for the first time in its history. This led to the 'Ur-Länderspielen' in November 1899 between the team sent by the FA and a selection of players hand-picked by Bensemann in Berlin, Karlsruhe and Prague. Needless to say, the Germans took quite the beating (the results



A scene from the Ur-Länderspiel against an English team. The match took place in Berlin in 1899.

were 2:13 or 0:7). Nevertheless, these games gave the football movement a big push forward in Germany. It marked the first time spectators and players could see everything that could be done with the ball and the enormous potential of the game.

Turmoil during the World War

It may have been the first international tournament to be held outside the British Isles. However, it wasn't technically official as the German Football Association didn't exist back in November 1899. The association was founded two months later. As might be expected, Bensemann, the most renowned if not controversial pioneer of the game at the time, was involved. He came up with the final name for the association: The German Football Association. After this, Bensemann worked as a teacher for 13 years in Scotland and England, which became second homes for him. This made it all the more devastating to him that the two nations he loved so much – Germany and Britain – stood in enemy trenches during the First World War, slaughtering each other on the

battlefield. He learned of the death of a German friend and of a former English student.

The pain he felt led him to embark on a new mission. Once again, now more than ever, football needed to do its part to overcome boundaries, hate and prejudices. 'Football is a religion', he wrote. 'It may be the only true way to unite people and classes.'

The mission behind Kicker

In order to pursue this goal, Bensemann established Kicker, the most important football magazine to this day, in July 1920. He founded the publication on his own initiative, without major financial support and without a large team of staff. In the early days, the magazine was almost exclusively filled with his own writings. He was a terrific and polemic writer, who never produced a dull article and provoked fierce debate time and again. He made no qualms about his motivations: Kicker was 'a symbol of unity through sport'.

With this in mind, after the war, Bensemann worked hard to bring international sport back to its pre-war

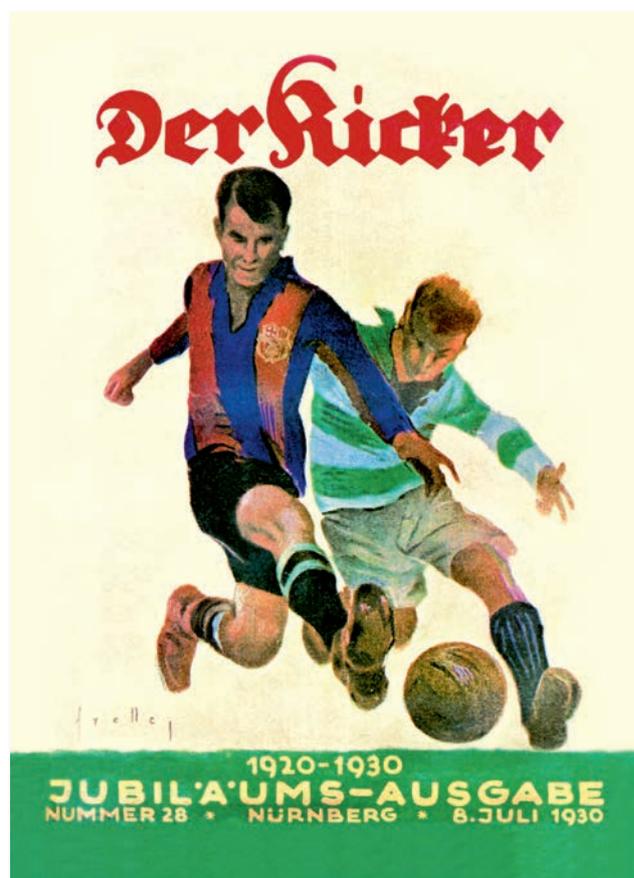
status and viewed every cross-border encounter as a small peace mission – particularly matches between the nations who fought one another during the war.

Dispute with the German Football Association

Unity through sport – a matter of course, surely? Isn't this idea often the topic of all kinds of Sunday speeches today? Even voiced by Gianni Infantino? That may be the case now, but everything was different in the past.

In reality, Bensemann was heavily antagonised by the nationalist officials from the German Football Association. He found their actions on the international stage arrogant and insolent. In turn, they accused him of thinking and voicing a 'foreign mentality', and pursuing 'the silly notion of a world brotherhood of sportsmen'. They were too busy focusing on the militant training of the German youth and preparing for war to worry about unity with other nations.

Controversy plagued matches between the continent's top teams at the time, namely the professional teams from Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In the minds of the top officials from the German Football Association, who strictly supported ama-



A cover of the Kicker-magazine, 1930



Walther Bensemann in 1920 as the editor of Kicker.

teur football, professional football represented 'a sign of the decline of the people'. As a result, international matches against these teams were not only condemned; they were even banned for a number of years – a catastrophic blow to Bensemann. When the Nazis came to power in 1933, the majority of German Football Association officials remained in their roles and held onto their convictions. By contrast, Walther Bensemann, who hailed from a Jewish family and unreservedly held onto his cosmopolitan beliefs, felt forced to emigrate as quickly as possible. He died poverty-stricken and ostracised one year later in Switzerland in November 1934. *bmb*

A tournament steeped in tradition

It may be a new event, but our tournament has plenty of history. An international youth tournament in remembrance of Walther Bensemann was held for several decades before being cancelled 30 years ago. The idea behind the tournament can be traced back to Bensemann's closest friends and companions, who all met at his funeral in November 1934, held in his final place of residence, Montreux. The group included Ivo Schricker, a friend from Bensemann's youth who lived in Zurich serving as the General Secretary of FIFA. (Along with one other employee, in his day and age, he constituted the entire workforce of the FIFA headquarters, which had just one office room...). There was also Albert Mayer, a renowned Swiss sports official, whose house was Bensemann's final home. Mayer would go on to represent Switzerland on the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Dori Kürschner, an internationally renowned trainer from Hungary who became a German champion with 1. FC Nürnberg in 1921 and trained FC Bayern, was also at the funeral. Due to his Jewish heritage, he was no longer allowed to work in Germany and trained the Grasshoppers Zürich, where he enjoyed great success with several won Swiss championships.

Swiss début

The distinguished group elected – as a reporter put it at the time – to ‘keep the spirit of Walther Bensemann alive with an international youth tournament to bring together the football youth of Europe each year’. As Germany was under the grips of Nazism at the time, hosting the tournament in Bensemann's homeland was not an option. Instead, the first tournament took place in Geneva in 1937 under the name ‘Tournoi international de Football-Juniors pro memoria Walter Bensemann’. Switzerland, Czechoslovakia (former Czech Republic), France and Italy each sent a team, and the first winner was FC Bologna. The initial success was followed by other tournaments in Strasbourg and Zurich in 1938 and 1939 until the World War put a temporary halt on the games.

After the war, the tournament resumed in 1946, this time in Zurich. It was first held in Germany in 1951



Posters for Walther Bensemann tournaments held in years past.

Youth worker Wackl Richter reported on the participation of FC Bayern Munich in the 1951 youth tournament in the club's newsletter:

‘All ages were represented and I was happy to hear the name of our president, Kurt Landauer, mentioned time and again. The old pioneers of football were truly pleased to hear so many good things about our club president. Each of them sent their kind regards to Landauer (...)

Following a group theatre visit, we were back on the bus back to Munich on Tuesday. The trip was certainly worth it. Many friendships were formed among the players in the spirit and vision of the Walther Bensemann remembrance tournament.’

hosted by the city of Karlsruhe. Following this, it was held roughly every two years alternating between the cities of Strasbourg, Basel and Karlsruhe, and funded by UEFA. When Bensemann's close friend Ivo Schricker died in 1962, the event title was expanded to ‘International Tournament in Remembrance of Walter Bensemann – Dr Ivo Schricker’ to unite the commemoration of both friends and pioneers with the same vision.

Famous clubs

Over the course of the 31 tournaments played in total, numerous youth teams from renowned clubs took part, including teams from

Germany: FC Bayern Munich, FC Schalke 04, 1. FC Nürnberg, 1. FC Köln, 1. FC Kaiserslautern, SpVgg Fürth, VfL Bochum, Karlsruher SC and Karlsruher FV

Switzerland: Grasshoppers Zürich, FC Zürich, Servette FC Geneva



Walther Bensemann (sitting in the centre with the ball) with his legendary Karlsruhe Kickers. This photo from 1894 provided the inspiration for the logo of the Bensemann tournament.

Austria: Rapid Vienna, Austria Vienna

Italy: Juventus Turin, FC Bologna

England: Queens Park Rangers, Birmingham City

France: Racing Strasbourg, FC Nancy

The Netherlands: Feyenoord Rotterdam

Belgium: Standard Liège, RSC Anderlecht

The Czech Republic: Slavia Prague, SK Bratislava

Yugoslavia: Dinamo Zagreb.

The winners list names Birmingham City as the record champions: The Brits have won the cup a grand total of five times, followed in joint second by Wacker Vienna and FC Bologna, who have each won four times.

Final match in 1991

The tournament was held for a final time by Karlsruher FV in 1991, exactly 100 years after its founding by Bensemann. After the 1991 tournament, UEFA withdraw its sponsorship of the event and the leading organisation committee dissolved. All the more reason to celebrate that UEFA now has extensive funds to relaunch the tournament.

In the 1991 welcoming address to the last event to be held for a long time, the tournament was described as an event with ‘not only a high sporting value, but an

event of major significance throughout the European continent’. Sporting events like these have the power to build bridges between people and nations, and paved the way to a united Europe.

This was true back 30 years ago, and remains so to this day. *bmb*

List of winners from 1937 to 1991

1937	FC Bologna	1963	Deportivo Mirandes
1938	FC Bologna	1965	Juventus Turin
1939	Slavia Prague	1966	1. FC Köln
1940	CS International Geneva	1970	Birmingham City
1946	Wacker Vienna	1971	Birmingham City
1947	Wacker Vienna	1972	Rapid Vienna
1948	Wacker Vienna	1973	Birmingham City
1950	Wacker Vienna	1975	Standard Liège
1951	Queen's Park Rangers	1977	VfL Bochum
1953	FC Casale	1979	FC Bologna
1955	FC Casale	1981	AC Como
1957	Austria Vienna	1983	1. FC Nürnberg
1958	AC Legnano	1985	RSC Anderlecht
1960	Birmingham City	1987	RSC Anderlecht
1962	Birmingham City	1990	FC Bologna
		1991	Karlsruher FV

Maccabi Tel Aviv: The record-holding club



On a national scale, Maccabi Tel Aviv is an outstanding club: the oldest, largest and most successful football club in Israel. Maccabi has taken home the championship title no less than 23 times (most recently in 2020) and won the cup 24 times (most recently in 2021). No other Israeli football club comes even close to this level of success.



One of the club's most renowned players, Sheran Yeini, has played for Maccabi since 2004 (with one short break) and claimed the title of champion five times with the club. He has also played 32 games for the national team, a number of which as captain.

Founded in 1906

The history of Maccabi reflects a part of Jewish history, Jewish persecution and Jewish resistance. It all starts with the name: The term Maccabi, found in the name of many Jewish clubs, commemorates the Maccabi freedom movement who fought against foreign rules in pre-Christian times. In tribute, the club



Maccabi Tel Aviv in 1939 when it reclaimed the championship title.

emblem is embellished with the Star of David. Maccabi Tel Aviv already existed before Israel was established as a state. Present-day Israel and Palestine still formed part of the Ottoman Empire before World War One. At the time, a group of young immigrants, not one older than 16, brought football over from Europe and founded the first club in 1906: HaRishon LeZiyyon, which was later renamed Maccabi Tel Aviv a few years later.

Reinforcement by Jews persecuted by the Nazis

In the aftermath of the First World War, the region was under the rule of the British authorities, who were keen fans of football and soon approved a cup competition and a championship. The first champions to take home the trophy in 1932 were a team of British police officers in Jerusalem, followed by Jewish teams in the years that followed. These teams were reinforced by players who were forced to flee Europe in the face of Nazi persecution. Friedrich Donenfeld was one of these players. An Austrian national player, he played for the renowned Viennese club Hakoah until 1936, when he transferred to Maccabi Tel Aviv. After the war, he became a coach for various teams, including the Dutch national team.

Boycott and remembrance

After the state of Israel was founded, Maccabi Tel Aviv became the first official national champion in 1950. The team scored a staggering 103 goals over 24 league matches. Maccabi didn't just celebrate victory on the national stage, but also on an international scale: In 1968 and 1971 the club won the Asian club championship. Notably, Maccabi won without a fight in the 1971 finale when the other team, an Iraqi police line-up, failed to show up: Quite a few clubs from Islamic nations boycotted matches with Israeli players. Although Maccabi Tel Aviv was founded by Jews closely affiliated with the Zionist movement, it isn't an exclusively Jewish club. Non-Jews have long



Bloomfield Stadium in Tel Aviv: Dominated by blues and yellows.

played for the club, and the list of coaches over the years includes top footballers from several countries, including Paulo Sousa (who started off playing for BVB), Peter Bosz and Jordi Cruyff. Nevertheless, remembrance of the dark history of the Jews remains firmly engrained in the club's culture.

On the most recent Holocaust Remembrance Day, three Maccabi youth players performed a reading of old texts. The texts were diary entries and letters written by persecuted Jews before they were murdered by the Nazis. *bmb*



Tel Aviv



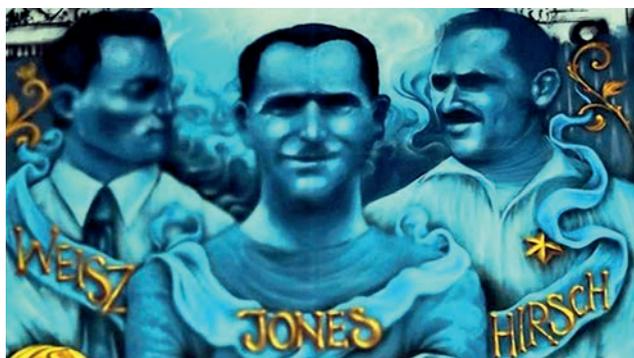
Chelsea FC: King David Anti-Semitism Award goes to the Champions League victors

Chelsea FC is the only club to win all three European tournaments (Champions League, Europa League and the former Europa Cup) twice. Coach Thomas Tuchel and three German national players Antonio Rüdiger, Kai Havertz and Timo Werner led the club to victory in the 2021 Champions League.

Chelsea FC was a relatively late bloomer in the English football scene. Teams like FC Liverpool, Arsenal and Manchester United had already won the championship several times before Chelsea laid its hands on its first trophies.

Representative of the swinging sixties

Chelsea FC was founded on 4 March 1905 in West London – more precisely, in the Rising Sun Pub, right across the street from the legendary stadium at Stamford Bridge.



The national player and two-time German champion Julius Hirsch from Karlsruhe, who was murdered by the Nazis, didn't actually have any connection to Chelsea FC. With this in mind, all the more credit should go to the London club for honouring him with a large painting.

The mural for Julius Hirsch, Árpád Weisz and Ron Jones on Stamford Bridge also serves as a reference point for the 'Say NO to Antisemitism'-campaign



ford Bridge. The former fishing village, Chelsea, had already developed its own unique flair. Early Bernard Shaw works were performed at the Royal Court Theatre on Sloane Square in the heart of Chelsea between 1904 and 1907.

Chelsea won its first major national trophy with its triumph at the English Championship in 1955, 50 years after its founding. Shortly thereafter, Chelsea built its reputation as a key pillar of the swinging sixties in the world of football. English football historian Simon Inglis writes: 'The swinging sixties marked an era of great excitement at Stamford Bridge. Chelsea donned a fully blue kit, had fans in the showbiz industry and was located around the corner from Kings Road. By comparison, Arsenal seemed positively fossilised and Tottenham was regarded a club from the suburbs.'

In the mid-90s, Chelsea was the first Premier League team to incorporate elements of football from the continent into English football, effectively modernising the game on British shores. However, the club didn't start collecting trophies and transforming into a world-famous team until it was taken over by Roman Abramowitsch in 2003. It was only then that the team rose among the ranks to achieve major success in the Champions and Europa League.

Remembrance of Holocaust victims

Chelsea has long worked to combat anti-Semitism and raise awareness of the Holocaust. In 2018, the club launched its 'Say No To Anti-Semitism' campaign, designed to raise awareness of and educate players, staff and fans on the topic of anti-Semitism. As part of the campaign, Roman Abramowitsch commissioned Jewish artist Soloman Souza to create a mural to commemorate Jewish footballers who fell victim to Nazi persecution. The mural is located outside the stadium's West stand at Stamford Bridge. German-Jewish national player Julius Hirsch, Hungarian-Jewish champion coach Árpád Weisz and Ron Jones, who was held captive in the prisoner of war



Photo: Imago

Champions League Winner 2021: Chelsea FC.

camp at Auschwitz and gained the nickname the ‘Goalkeeper of Auschwitz’, are painted on the mural. The next project Souza will undertake is the exhibition ‘49 Flames – Jewish Athletes and the Holocaust’. The title refers to the number of Olympic athletes murdered by the Nazis. In November 2021, the European Jewish Association (EJA) awarded Chelsea the King David Anti-Semitism Prize. The award served as recognition from the EJA of the team’s ‘fearless and unequivocal leading role’. Some of the worst examples of anti-Semitism were experienced on the playing field. Chelsea is no exception to this rule. But in contrast to other teams, the club decided to do something against it. This marks the first time that the award has been given in the field of sports. *dsm*



Chelsea, Old Church

KS Cracovia: The Polish legend



Kraków-based KS Cracovia is arguably one of the most historic Polish football clubs. It can look back on a long history of triumphs, including five national championship victories. The club's last major victory occurred just two years ago. In 2020, Cracovia won both the Polish cup and Supercup.



Photo: National Digital Archive, Polen

The 1921 KS Cracovia champion team with Jewish players Ludwik Gintel (standing fourth from the left) and Leon Sperleng (standing fourth from the right).

The oldest club in Poland

Cracovia is Poland's oldest club still in existence to this day. Back when it was founded in 1906, Kraków was still situated in Austrian Galicia, home to a large Jewish community. It should therefore come as no surprise that the club already had a number of Jewish members during its founding phase. Future club president Professor Janusz Filipiak wrote: 'The club was co-founded by a Jewish doctor; the other founders were men from a wide variety of backgrounds and worldviews. In this sense, the club has always had an international, cosmopolitan culture, but not an explicitly Jewish one.'

When Kraków became part of the Second Polish Republic after the First World War, the 'Pasy', i.e. 'Stripes', of Cracovia were instantly among the ranks of the top teams of the day. In 1921, the club took home victory at the first ever Polish championship, and seven 'Pasy' were in the line-up for Poland's first national game against Hungary in 1921. Cracovia also went on to win the championship again in 1930, 1932 and 1937.

The most renowned player from this era was Josef Kaluza, who is affectionately called the Kraków Messi by present-day fans. Following his career as a player, Kaluza coached the Polish national team to great success between 1932 and 1939. The German invasion of Poland in 1939 signalled a swift end to his career. When he died from blood poisoning in 1944, his funeral transformed into a demonstration spearheaded by Kraków's sports community against the German occupiers.

Murdered by the German occupiers

Other former Cracovia players lost more than just their job under German rule. For example, Leo Sperleng, a three-time champion with Cracovia who played 16 matches for the national line-up. As a Jew, he was held captive in the Lviv ghetto and shot by a drunk guard in December 1941.

Witold Zielinski was another Jew who donned the 'Pasy' kit and died a violent death under German occupation. As a resistance fighter, he was killed by SS henchmen at Auschwitz.

After the end of the Second World War, Cracovia went on to win the Polish championship once more in 1948 before the club was defeated by local rivals Wisła in the newly socialist country and relegated, eventually down to the fourth division in 1974. Clearly the membership of Karol Wojtyła, Bishop of Kraków at the time and later Pope in Rome, did



The statue of Polish football legend Josef Kaluza welcomes fans in front of the Cracovia station.



Youth team KS Cracovia

little to help. The club only managed to rise back to the first division of the Polish league in 2004. They enjoyed a solid mid-table position in the 2021/22 season, while rivals Wisła were relegated.

Hostile ultra fans

Cracovia and Wisła, the two Kraków teams steeped in history dating back to almost the same founding date, have maintained a long-standing rivalry, often referred to as a 'holy war'. When hooligans get

involved, major violence has been known to break out at matches. To this day, anti-Semitic insults remain part of the repertoire employed by certain Wisła ultra fans. In response, Cracovia hooligans have provocatively taken on this falsely attributed Jewish identity and refer to themselves as the Jewish gang. In reality, the hooligan rivalry has nothing to do with Jews, football or the club. KS Cracovia is still a club with an international, cosmopolitan culture. *bmb*



Photo: imago

The Cracovia Stadium

FC Bologna: Sporting success in the hands of Árpád Weisz



FC Bologna took home the trophy for the original Walther Bensemann youth tournament, held until 1991, an impressive four times. However, these triumphs only represent a small part of the club's trophy collection: FC Bologna has won the Italian championship seven times and the cup twice. The glory days of the club founded in October 1909 may be a thing of the past, but the strong Italian Serie A team has remained a constant force to be reckoned with in recent years.

Top coach

The 'I Rossoblu' (reds and blues) enjoyed their most successful years between 1934 and 1941. The team's coach at the time, Árpád Weisz, one of the around 60 Hungarian coaches working in Italian professional football at that point, made a significant contribution to the team's success during this era. Many of the Hungarian team coaches were Jews, including Weisz. Back in the past, Weisz had played in Serie A as a player, and he wasn't the only Hungarian legend in Italy by a long shot. Players from the Budapest school were highly renowned. Prior to 1926, when foreigners were no longer granted visas to play, over 70 Hungarians played for Italian professional clubs under contract. Many of them remained in Italy after the ban and continued to work in Serie A teams – now as coaches.



Árpád Weisz, renowned FC Bologna coach

After years spent working as a coach in Italy, Argentina and Uruguay, Weisz enjoyed great success with Inter Milan and won the *Scudetto* in 1930. At just 34 years old, the Hungarian Jew remains the youngest champion coach to date in the history of Serie A. A few years later he transferred to FC Bologna, where he gained the title

of Italian champion in 1936 and 1937. His team also claimed a 4:1 victory against FC Chelsea at the 1937 World Exposition in Paris.

By this point, Weisz was one of the most renowned and sought-after coaches in Europe. In Italy, he introduced the W-M formation pioneered by English colleague Herbert Chapmann. He also had a keen eye for talent. Some of his top finds included Vittorio Pozzo, the architect and general of Squadra Azzurra, two-time world champion at the time. When Weisz released a textbook entitled 'Il Giuoco del Calcio' in 1930, Pozzo wrote the foreword.

Murdered in Auschwitz

At the same time, the wave of fascism also had Italy in its grips with ever-worsening anti-Semitic policies, resembling the German NS dictatorship more closely every day that went by. In 1938, Italy's cabinet elected to deport foreign Jews. They were granted six short months to leave the country.

As a result, Árpád Weisz was also forced to step down from his position at FC Bologna. He left Italy in January 1939, initially moving to Paris with his family and then on to the Netherlands, where he took over the helm at FC Dordrecht. However, he was forced to once again abandon his post following the German invasion in 1940. Árpád Weisz and his family were arrested in August 1942 and transported to Westerbork transit camp. A few weeks later, he was deported to Auschwitz, where he was murdered by the SS on 31



'I Rossoblu' (reds and blues): the triumphant FC Bologna team in 1936/37



'No al razzismo'. Árpád Weisz, who has been honoured by Bologna and Inter Milan, is at the heart of an anti-racism campaign launched by these clubs.

January 1944. His wife Elena and their two children Roberto and Clara had already been murdered in Birkenau on 5 October 1942. The club museum run by FC Bologna features an exhibition dedicated to its beloved coach. At Stadio

Renato Dall'Ara in Bologna a memorial plaque was installed in remembrance of Weisz, and the former Curva San Luca stadium was renamed Curva Árpád Weisz in 2018. *dsm*



Bologna, Piazza Maggiore

1. FC Nürnberg – the living legend



1. FC Nürnberg is not only one of the German clubs with the longest history, but it's also one of the most successful ones, with nine German championships and four cup victories under its belt. It's affectionately and simply known as the 'Club' throughout Germany.



In 1920, 1. FCN became the German champion for the first time with its victory over SpVgg Fürth.

A steep climb up the ranks to Germany's top team

1. FC Nürnberg was founded by 18 former grammar school students in May 1900. During his two tenures as the club's president (1912-1914 and 1919-1921), Jewish lawyer Dr Leopold Neuburger oversaw the construction of a large home stadium for the club, including training facilities, laying the foundations for the rise of 1. FCN to the top team in the nation at the time. Similarly to the Jewish editor of Kicker, Walther Bensemann, Neuburger viewed football as a way to improve understanding between nations. In 1920, 1. FC Nürnberg became the German champion for the first time with its victory over SpVgg Fürth. In the seven years that followed, the club won another four titles, earning the club the title of record champion. 1. FCN mastered the passing game to perfection. The top players from the Golden Twenties were goalkeeper Heiner Stuhlfauth, who never conceded a goal in all the finals he won, and the centre field Hans Kalb with a truly powerful shot.

The club under national socialism

As the club failed to achieve success at the end of the 1920s, the team gained a new chance at glory with the Hungarian and decorated football player Jenö Konrad as their coach in the summer of 1930. Konrad could tangibly feel the anti-Semitism in Germany. 'The club is being destroyed by Jews', claimed the national socialist newspaper 'Der Stürmer' to stir up hatred against the Jewish coach in an August 1932 publication. He swiftly packed his suitcase and finally made it onto a ship to New York in May 1940 after several stops on the way.

Shortly after the Nazis came to power, 1. FCN was one of the first football clubs in Germany to expel and ban its 142 Jewish members on 1 May 1933. The successful club in the city that played host to the party rallies had clearly demonstrated its support. The new ruling powers in German also enjoyed appearing side by side with the successful players when 1. FCN were once again crowned the German champions in 1936 and won the cup in 1935 and 1939.

Belated tribute to the Jewish coach

Shortly after the war, the previous president was back in his rightful position after being removed by NSDAP members. When it came to sport, the club also returned to its former glory. In 1948, 1961 and 1968 it took home the title of champion, and won the cup in 1962, then most recently in 2007. Since its relegation from acting champion in 1969, the club moved up and down between the first and second leagues.



The Jewish coach Jenö Konrad swiftly packed his suitcase and left Nuremberg in August 1932 after a piece was published in the anti-Semitic smear publication 'Der Stürmer'.



Photo: imago

The club earned its most recent title in 2007 as the winner of the German Football Association Cup with a 3:2 victory over VfB Stuttgart sealed during extra time.

At the same time, the club started to take a look into its past. The Nürnberg ultras, one of the largest ultra fan groups in Germany, paid tribute to the Jewish coach Konrad with a monumental stadium choreography in November 2012. In early 2013, the club invited Konrad's daughter Evelyn to Nuremberg and symbolically exonerated the Jewish members of the

club kicked out during the Nazi era. The club and ultras received the Julius-Hirsch award from the DFB for their work in 2013. On its interactive platform clubgeschichte.de launched in 2021, 1. FCN offers the public easy access to all club media published to date and encourages fans to actively learn more about the club's history. *Bernd Siegler*

Photo:
1. FC Nürnberg



Choreography by the 'Club'-fans in memory of Jenö Konrad, November 2012.

Karlsruher SC: The trailblazer from Southern Germany



Karlsruher SC has long held a perpetual spot in the second division of the Bundesliga. It might not be the first division, but that doesn't mean the club doesn't have a considerable trophy collection to look back on: German Championship, European Cup and the German Football Association Cup. It has also played host to many renowned players who donned the national kit during or after their time at KSC, including Oliver Kahn, Mehmet Scholl and Thomas Häßler.



In 2007, Karlsruher SC was promoted back to the Bundesliga.

Early links to Walther Bensemann

KSC has existed as a club since 1952, but its roots go back further to the era when football first arrived on the German scene. Back in the day, at the end of the 19th century, Karlsruhe was one of the early football strongholds in the German empire. This can be attributed to the trailblazer Walther Bensemann, who introduced football to Southern Germany when studying at a grammar school in Karlsruhe and founded the first clubs in the nation, including Karlsruher Fußballverein (KfV) in 1891.

Bensemann was also closely tied to FC Phönix, which was founded three years later in Karlsruhe. He represented the club as a delegate in 1900 at the founding congress of the German Football Association. During that period, Phönix and KfV were two of the top teams in the nation, with one winning the German championship in 1909 and the other a year later. The 1910 semi-final between the two local rivals was a

1892

'I first encountered football in 1892. At the time, I was a pupil at grammar school in Karlsruhe. One of my classmates received a proper football from his father as a gift. We took it to nearby 'Engländerplatz' for a fun kick around. The person who brought football to Karlsruhe, Walther Bensemann, was studying for his finals as a senior at that point. 'I thought he was pretty old at the time, and we all assumed he was a Brit. He founded the Karlsruhe Football Cup with older students from the school.'
Gerhard Benstz, founding member of the KSC predecessor FC Phönix

legendary match that drew in 6000 spectators from the entire region, a record number at the time.

Jewish victims under Nazi oppression

In the aftermath of the First World War, VfB Mühlburg entered the scene as a third Karlsruhe rival team, occasionally surpassing the local competition. However, two celebrated Jewish members among the club's ranks were forced to leave VfB when the Nazis rose to power in 1933: club doctor Dr Fritz Weile and midfielder Sigi Hess. Both successfully made it to the U.S. Gottfried Fuchs, legendary KfV national



Karlsruher SC predecessor FC Phönix became German champion with this team in 1909.



Photo: David Kaiser

Supporters of Karlsruher SC.

player, followed in their footsteps and emigrated to the U.S., but his fellow Karlsruhe striker Julius Hirsch, a two-time German champion player, failed to escape the Nazis and was murdered in Auschwitz. Fuchs and Hirsch were both Jews.

After the Second World War, two of the major Karlsruhe clubs – FC Phönix and VfB Mühlburg – joined forces to create Karlsruher SC in 1952. From then on, KSC has dominated the local football scene, with previous rival KfV gradually relegated to the lower divisions.

Active supporters

The new club, KSC, started off at a sensational pace: Winners of the German Football Association Cup two years running in 1955 and 1956, vice champions

in 1956, and one of the founding members of the Bundesliga when it was established in 1963. Major success would return to the team once Winfried Schäfer took to the helm as coach. In his twelve-year tenure, he got the team to the semi-finals in the 1994 UEFA cup and triumphed at the UEFA Intertoto Cup two years later (an early similar cup to the current Conference League).

Karlsruher SC can currently be proud of their active and large fan club, the Supporters, who campaign against the over-commercialisation of football, advocate a return to the traditional club logo and call for the maintenance of ‘Engländerplatz’, the place where Walther Bensemann got the ball rolling over 130 years ago. *bmb*



Eintracht Frankfurt: The eagles with a rich history



In Spring 2022, football fans throughout all of Europe had their eyes on Eintracht Frankfurt. In an incredible triumph, the club beat FC Barcelona (quarter final), West Ham United (semi-final), and then scored the winning goal against Glasgow Rangers for a dramatic showdown to the Europa League final. The entire city celebrated the triumphant victors. However, this wasn't the first time Frankfurt had won on the European stage. Eintracht first won the UEFA Cup, the predecessor to the Europa League, in 1980. In Germany, along with winning a championship title in 1959, the team is primarily known for its success in the German Cup as proud five-time trophy winners, most recently in 2018.

Bensemman as a co-founder

Walther Bensemman was also involved in the founding of Eintracht back in the 19th century. The football pioneer visited Frankfurt in 1899 and established a team of sport-loving students, who he kitted out with stylish football shirts and other clothing: white shirts with a red eagle and black shorts – colours and emblems still worn by the team to this day. The 'kickers', the name the new team went by, merged with other clubs over the coming years, which ulti-



The Eintracht team that played FC Bayern in the 1932 finals of the German Championship. Half a year later, the Nazis came to power, marking the start of a reign of terror for the Jewish members of the club.

mately led to the creation of Eintracht in 1920. It didn't take long for the club to cause a sensation. By 1932, the team reached the finals of the German Championship, where it ultimately lost to FC Bayern.

Impact of the persecution of Jews

However, this high point was quickly marred when the anti-Semitic overreach of the NS regime took hold and strongly impacted the cosmopolitan, liberal Eintracht. One of the numerous Jewish sponsors of the club at the time was the shoe company 'J & C.A. Schneider', which primarily manufactured slippers – 'Schlappen' in Hessian – which earned Eintracht its nickname 'Schlappekicker'. Five Eintracht national players were hired there at one time or another. The Jewish company owners were forced to emigrate along with other Jewish sponsors and officials, including the club's treasurer Hugo Reiss. Numerous Jewish members were banned from the club and later sent to concentration camps.

Eintracht's legendary national player Rudi Gramlich, owner of a leather factory at the time, unceremoniously benefited from the NS period. The factory he owned previously belonged to Jewish merchants murdered by the Nazis. As Gramlich was also openly involved in war crimes as a member of the SS Panzer Division 'Totenkopf', he was interned after the war. Once he was freed after two and a half years, he was able to start a new career unscathed and went on to become president of Eintracht and was voted onto the board of the German Football Association. It took until 2020, 32 years after his death, for the club to decide to repeal Gramlich's honorary presidency in light of his tarnished history.

Fighting anti-Semitism to this day

Since then, the club has committed to fight anti-Semitism and racism. First and foremost, the club's president Peter Fischer has made several strong comments on the matter: '90,000 members of my club stand strongly against racists and the AfD. They've left no room for misinterpretation: We don't have time for Nazis. We're against the far right.' In 2022, Fischer



Youth team Eintracht Frankfurt

was awarded the Buber-Rosenzweig medal by the Society for Christian-Jewish Cooperation in recognition of his unequivocal position. The Eintracht Frankfurt Museum and fan project also received major recognition in the form of the Julius-Hirsch award granted by the German Football Association in 2021 and 2012 respectively.

In this sense, FC Eintracht is not just a major player in the European Cup, but also when it comes to conveying the true values of sportsmanship. *bmb*



Photo: imago

Europe League Winner 2022:
Eintracht Frankfurt.



Photo: imago

FC Bayern: Achievements spurred by Jewish trailblazers



The proud holder of 32 German championship titles, FC Bayern is the undisputed record champion in Germany. All champion titles from the past ten seasons were won by Munich. The club's path to victory began in 1969, when the team won the Bundesliga under the helm of captain 'Kaiser' Franz Beckenbauer. However, the club had long been renowned throughout Germany as one of the top teams in the 1920s and 30s. The success enjoyed by the club at that time can also be attributed to Jewish pioneers and patrons.

First-time champions under the leadership of Landauer

FC Bayern, founded on 27 February 1900, started as the football division of the Männer-Turnverein München. Walther Bensemann was an active member of the football division and remained closely associated with the new club throughout his life.

Two of the 17 Bayern founding members were Jewish citizens: Josef Pollack, who also went on to score the club's first ever goal, and the artist Benno Elkan, whose most famous work, the big Menora, stands in front of the Knesset in Jerusalem.



Long-standing president of FC Bayern, Kurt Landauer.

In 1911, the Jew Kurt Landauer became club president of FC Bayern, which he remained until the Nazi takeover. Under the presidency of Landauer, FC Bayern achieved its first German championship title in 1932. The victorious eleven were coached by Austro-Hungarian Jew Richard Dombi (born: Richard Kohn). In his day, Dombi was regarded as one of the more innovative and renowned coaches on the continent. During his time at Bayern, he took on the role of coach and manager at the same time. Three of his predecessors at FC Bayern, the Hungarian Izidor 'Dori' Kürschner, Leo Weisz and Kalman Konrad, shared the same faith. At the time, work promoting young talent was largely spearheaded by the Munich-based Jew Otto Albert Beer and sponsored by numerous Jewish textile merchants.

Victims of the Holocaust

Once the Nazi regime took over power, Kurt Landauer was forced to step down from his presidency. The reign of terror swiftly followed, with the first Bayern member, the Jewish lawyer Dr Alfred Strauß murdered by the Nazis in May 1933. Two years later, the club elected to expel its Jewish members, around 10 percent of all members. Kurt Landauer was arrested on 'Kristallnacht' and taken to Dachau concentration camp along with twelve former Jewish Bayern members. Landauer was released after 33 days and managed to emigrate to Switzerland. Champion coach Richard Dombi survived the Shoah in Rotterdam, after winning the Dutch championship in 1936 and 1938 with Feyenoord. Around 40 'Bayern-Jews' survived the Holocaust, the majority through emigration. However, many were unable to escape the Nazis and were murdered – including Otto Albert Beer.

Return to the club's history

Once the Nazi terror regime came to an end, Landauer returned to Munich and resumed his role as president of FC Bayern for several years. In addition to Landauer, other Holocaust survivors started to rejoin the club. One such member was Alfred



Youth team FC Bayern

Reitlinger, whose brother was murdered by the Nazis. In 1955, Reitlinger became president and oversaw the club's victory at the German Football Association Cup for the first time in 1957. The Jewish history of FC Bayern lay largely forgotten for a number of decades. This all changed after the turn of the millennium. Special acknowledgement goes out to the club's archivists Andreas Wittner, Anton Löffelmeier from the city archives and several

journalists, who together ensured the stories of the persecuted and murdered Jewish members were once again included in the club's history. Certain Bayern ultra fans also made a major contribution in this respect. Their work was awarded when FC Bayern won the Julius-Hirsch award granted by the German Football Association in 2005, followed by the 'Schickeria' fan club in 2014. *dsm*



Bayern's ultra fans organised a large-scale choreography in memory of Landauer.

Game Schedule

Group A	
1st	team A1
2nd	team A2
3rd	team A3
4th	team A4

Group B	
1st	team B1
2nd	team B2
3rd	team B3
4th	team B4

No.	Place	Grp.	Beginning	Schedule preliminary round		Result
1	1	A	13.30	29.7.	team A1 — team A2	:
2	2	A	14.00		team A3 — team A4	:
3	1	B	14.45		team B1 — team B2	:
4	2	B	15.15		team B3 — team B4	:
5	1	A	16.00		team A1 — team A3	:
6	2	A	16.30		team A2 — team A4	:
7	1	B	17.15		team B1 — team B3	:
8	2	B	17.45		team B2 — team B4	:
9	1	A	13.30	30.7.	team A2 — team A3	:
10	2	A	13.30		team A4 — team A1	:
11	1	B	14.30		team B2 — team B3	:
12	2	B	14.30		team B4 — team B1	:

No.	Place	Beginning	Placement Round		Result
13	1	16.00, 30.7.	4th group A	— 3rd group B	:

No.	Place	Beginning	Placement Round		Result
14	2	16.30, 30.7.	3rd group A	— 4th group B	:

No.	Place	Beginning	Semifinal 1		Result
15	1	17.15, 30.7.	2nd group A	— 1st group B	:

No.	Place	Beginning	Semifinal 2		Result
16	2	17.45, 30.7.	1st group A	— 2nd group B	:

No.	Place	Beginning	Match for 7th and 8th place		Result
17	1	10.00, 31.7.	loser match 13	— loser match 14	:

No.	Place	Beginning	Match for 5th and 6th place		Result
18	2	10.00, 31.7.	winner match 13	— winner match 14	:

No.	Place	Beginning	Match for 3rd and 4th place		Result
19	3	10.00, 31.7.	loser match 15	— loser match 16	:

No.	Place	Beginning	Final		Result
20	1	11.15, 31.7.	winner match 15	— winner match 16	:



The club grounds 1. FC Nuremberg, the venue of Walther Bensemann Remembrance Tournament

Bensemman Campus

No.	Area	Speaker	Topic
A1	Conversations with Holocaust survivors	Ernst Grube Friday, 29th July 2022 Saturday, 30th July 2022 <i>(Language: DE)</i>	Never again Theresienstadt! – and how soccer helped me find my way back to life <i>'My time in the Theresienstadt concentration camp and how soccer helped me to live my life with the experiences of exclusion and death threats' Ernst Grube, who played soccer for Helios Munich and 1860 Munich after his liberation, talks to the young soccerers about how he understands and lives the 'Never again Theresienstadt!' in his professional and political life to this day.</i>
A2		Eva Szepesi Friday, 29th July 2022 Saturday, 30th July 2022 <i>(Language: DE/EN)</i>	Generations of a family in dialogue <i>'How I survived Auschwitz as a 12-year-old girl and what consequences that had for my life' Eva Szepesi, born in Budapest, comes with her daughter Anita. She talks and discusses with the young kickers. Mother and daughter answer the questions of the teams.</i>
A3		Zvi Cohen Friday, 29th July 2022 Saturday, 30th July 2022 <i>(Language: EN)</i>	How the harmonica saved my life <i>'The Boy with the Harmonica' is Zvi Cohen. The 86-year-old lives in Kibbutz Ma'abarot near Tel Aviv. He survived the Theresienstadt concentration camp together with his parents. He regularly tells his story to the players of the German U18 national team as part of the annual Christmas tournament in Israel.</i>
A4		Walter Frankenstein Friday, 29th July 2022 Saturday, 30th July 2022 <i>(Language: DE)</i>	How soccer can overcome prejudice <i>Walter Frankenstein (95) survived the Holocaust in Berlin as a Jew. In 1943 he hid with his wife and two sons in the capital and survived the persecution of the Nazi regime thanks to helpers. Walter Frankenstein talks to the participants about his life and how soccer can break down prejudices between people of different origins, cultures and religions.</i>
A5		Shaul Paul Ladany Friday, 29th July 2022 Saturday, 30th July 2022 <i>(Language: EN)</i>	I live to go <i>Shaul Paul Ladany (born April 2, 1936) is an Israeli Holocaust survivor, racing driver, and two-time Olympian. Ladany survived the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in 1944 when he was eight years old. In 1972 he survived the Munich massacre. He is now a professor of industrial engineering and management at Ben Gurion University, has authored over a dozen books and 120 research papers, and is said to speak nine languages. He lives in Omer, Israel.</i>

Imperial Castle Nuremberg is a modern DJH Youth Hostel today.



No.	Area	Speaker	Topic
B1	Lecture & discussion (historical)	Bernd Siegler Friday, 29th July 2022 (Language: DE)	Jenö Konrad – From successful trainer to exile <i>The historian and archivist of 1. FC Nürnberg, Bernd Siegler, explains how his club dealt with the expulsion of its Jewish, formerly very successful coach Jenö Konrad and how the 'club' has progressed since then.</i>
B2		Bernd Beyer & Dietrich Schulze-Marmeling Friday, 29th July 2022 (Language: DE/EN)	Who was Walther Bensemann? <i>The intellectual and cosmopolitan Bensemann introduced 'English sport' in southern Germany, organized the first international matches and was one of the founders of the German Soccer Association, FC Bayern Munich, Eintracht Frankfurt and the Kicker Sportmagazin. A larger than life personality. The Bensemann biographer Bernd Beyer also goes into what one can learn from Walther Bensemann today. Together with Dietrich Schulze-Marmeling, other Jewish pioneers in European soccer such as Árpád Weisz, Julius Hirsch and Ron Jones and their legacy to the football world will also be presented.</i>
B3		Oded Breda Saturday, 30th July 2022 (Language: EN)	Lige Terezin – soccer in the death camp <i>'How my murdered uncle motivated me to look for his traces in Theresienstadt and how my documentary film 'Lige Terezin' about football in the concentration camp came about.' Oded Breda comes from Israel and is the initiator and founding director of the Museum for the Victims of the Theresienstadt Concentration Camp 'Beit Terezin'.</i>
B4		Istvet Mezei Saturday, 30th July 2022 (Language: DE/EN)	The Roma soccer league in Hungary (discussion) <i>Ex-soccer player Istvan Mezei still runs a youth soccer academy for Hungarian Roma, which he set up in the 1980s with Hungary's soccer idol Janos Farkas. In 1992 he founded a national Roma soccer team, which became runners-up at the European Minorities Soccer Championship in Germany in 2012. The life story of a soccer madman, his ongoing fight against discrimination. And an exciting panorama of 70 years of Central European history told from the perspective of a European Rome.</i>

No.	Area	Speaker	Topic
C1	Lecture & discussion (up-to-date)	Ilay Elmkie (requested) Friday, 29th July 2022 (Language: DE/EN)	Film 'Zahor' & life in Hoffenheim <i>TSG Hoffenheim's Israeli kicker, Ilay Elmkie, presents the film 'Zahor – Remember You'. The film tells the story of the Jewish brothers Fred and Mechanem Mayer, who survived the hell of the 'Gurs' camp in France, but lost their parents in Auschwitz. The young Hoffenheim native lent his voice to the film. He talks about his understanding and learning from the project and how he coped in Hoffenheim as a young Israeli.</i>
C2		Makkabi Deutschland Friday, 29th July 2022 (Language: DE/EN)	Interactive Role Reversal: Diversity in Soccer <i>Each soccer team is made up of different characters from diverse backgrounds. Is it the same in your team? Do you keep observing exclusion and hostility? In this workshop you will put yourself in different roles and biographies that we encounter in everyday life in sports clubs. Here, too, the unequal distribution of rights and opportunities based on gender, origin, religion, skin color, appearance, age or health is often revealed. You will learn how different forms of discrimination affect people's opportunities for sporting and personal development.</i>
C3		Ronald Uhlich Saturday, 30th July 2022 (Language: DE/EN)	Julius Hirsch Prize Winner 'FC Ente Bagdad' – You'll never watschel alone! <i>Ente Baghdad has stood for humanism, human rights, diversity, togetherness and help for many years. But even today there are wars, persecuted people, group-related discrimination. With interviews, film sequences and presentations, experiences with racism, discrimination and anti-Semitism should be exchanged with the participants. What can we as players and future professionals do about it?</i>
C4		Oswald Marschall Saturday, 30th July 2022 (Language: DE)	Antigypsyism in sport (discussion) <i>'I cried in bed at night, I was exhausted. You didn't give me the chance. You have to imagine: I was 22, actually my good times were just beginning, I just got out of my youth. Nobody ever tried to get me back, not even my fellow coaches. I went to boxing events and they hardly greeted me.' The boxing trainer Oswald Marschall would have been the first German Sinto at the Olympics in 1976, but the boxing association made it clear despite his achievements: Marschall wouldn't be nominated. He then ended his career. Today he promotes young Sinti and Roma through sport.</i>

No.	Area	Speaker	Topic
D1	Field trip (historical)	Günther Koch Friday, 29th July 2022 Saturday, 30th July 2022 (Language: DE/EN)	The Märzfeld station and its history <i>Günther Koch, former radio reporter and board member of 1. FC Nürnberg, invites you to a trip to the train station in Märzfeld. Here the participants learn about the importance of the now closed train station, what role neo-Nazis play today and why a peaceful and united Europe is so important.</i>
D2		Bernd Kugler Saturday, 30th July 2022 (Language: DE/EN)	The Reichsparteitagsgelände <i>The NSDAP assembly grounds were used for large parades and propaganda. Bernd Kugler from the Nuremberg fan project leads a tour of the site and explains how the area was used then, now and in the future.</i>

No.	Area	Speaker	Topic
E1	Field trip (up-to-date)	Marvin Bernhardt Workshop over 2 days 29th + 30th July 2022 (Language: DE/EN)	Nuremberg fan scene – stadium banner <i>Together with the Nuremberg fan scene, the participants create a stadium banner. This banner will be displayed at the tournament site on the final day of the tournament and then taken to the home stadiums of the participating clubs for display on matchdays.</i>
E2		Anja Sparberg Workshop over 2 days 29th + 30th July 2022 (Language: DE/EN)	Human Rights Worldwide (Nuremberg State Theatre) <i>The choreographer and videographer Ingo Schweiger will work with you on the street of human rights. Between the pillars, on which human rights are written in different languages, there is space for your position on the subject. Which human right is most important to you? Is there a human right without which playing soccer would not be possible? Questions that only you could answer – and in a second step, a fan choreography with an accompanying choreography should be created in one place so that your answers can be heard and seen. With an introduction by Hannes Koch and Burak Uzun.</i>
E3		Kicker-Magazin Friday, 29th July 2022 (Language: DE) Friday, 29th July 2022 (Language: EN)	Tour of the Kicker editorial team <i>How does the number one German soccer magazine founded by Walther Bensemann work today? How will the next edition be made? During a tour of the editorial staff, participants get to know the origins and history of the magazine up close.</i>
E4		Kicker-Magazin Friday, 29th July 2022 (Language: DE/EN)	Creating a page for the next Kicker issue <i>In an exclusive editorial meeting of 'Kicker' magazine, the players who submitted their article in the run-up to the tournament, together with the sports journalists, create a special page on the Bensemann tournament. This special page will appear in the next issue of 'Kicker'.</i>



Meeting place Imperial Castle Nuremberg

Books about Walther Bensemann und other jewish footballers



Bernd-M. Beyer
Walther Bensemann – Kosmopolit des Fußballs, Gründer des „Kicker“
 Reihe Jüdische Miniaturen,
 Verlag Hentrich & Hentrich, 78 Seiten,
 Abb., 8,90 Euro



Lorenz Peiffer, Moshe Zimmermann
Emanuel Schaffer. Zwischen Fußball und Geschichtspolitik – eine deutsch-jüdische Trainerkarriere
 Verlag Die Werkstatt, 200 Seiten, Abb.,
 22,00 Euro



Bernd-M. Beyer
Der Mann, der den Fußball nach Deutschland brachte. Das Leben des Walther Bensemann
 Ein biografischer Roman. Verlag Die Werkstatt, 592 Seiten, Abb., 19,90 Euro



Dietrich Schulze-Marmeling
Kurt Landauer – Der Vater des modernen FC Bayern
 Reihe Jüdische Miniaturen,
 Verlag Hentrich & Hentrich, 84 Seiten,
 Abb., 8,90 Euro



Bernd-M. Beyer (Hrsg.)
„Der König alles Sports“. Walther Bensemanns Fußball-Glossen
 Verlag Die Werkstatt,
 256 Seiten, Abb.,
 22,90 Euro



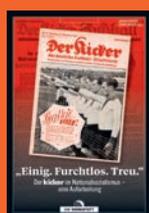
Dietrich Schulze-Marmeling
Der FC Bayern, seine Juden und die Nazis. Aufstieg und Zerschlagung einer liberalen Fußballkultur
 Verlag Die Werkstatt, 384 Seiten, Abb.,
 28,00 Euro



Lorenz Peiffer
Zwischen Erfolg und Verfolgung. Deutsch-jüdische Fußballstars im Schatten des Hakenkreuzes
 Text Deutsch und Hebräisch.
 Verlag Hentrich & Hentrich, 112 Seiten.,
 Abb., 14,90 Euro



Werner Skrentny
Julius Hirsch. Nationalspieler. Ermordet. Biografie eines jüdischen Fußballers.
 Verlag Die Werkstatt,
 352 Seiten, Abb.,
 24,90 Euro



Lorenz Peiffer, Henry Wahlig
„Einig. Furchtlos. Treu“ – Der Kicker im Nationalsozialismus. Eine Aufarbeitung
 Verlag Die Werkstatt,
 432 Seiten, Abb.,
 39,90 Euro



Petra Tabarelli
Simon Rosenberger – Der vergessene Fußballpionier
 Reihe Jüdische Miniaturen, Verlag Hentrich & Hentrich, 78 Seiten, Abb., 8,90 Euro



Lorenz Peiffer, Henry Wahlig
Jüdische Fußballvereine im nationalsozialistischen Deutschland. Eine Spurensuche
 Verlag Die Werkstatt, 576 Seiten, Abb.,
 44,90 Euro



Matthias Thoma
„Wir waren die Juddebube“. Eintracht Frankfurt in der NS-Zeit
 Verlag Die Werkstatt, 240 Seiten, Abb.,
 19,90 Euro



Lorenz Peiffer, Dietrich Schulze-Marmeling (Hrsg.)
Hakenkreuz und rundes Leder. Fußball im Nationalsozialismus
 Verlag Die Werkstatt, 608 Seiten, Abb.,
 19,99 Euro

IMPRESSUM

**Redaktion: Bernd-M. Beyer (v.i.S.d.P.),
 Dietrich Schulze-Marmeling**

**Herstellung und Kontaktadresse:
 Die Werkstatt Medienproduktion GmbH,
 Lotzestr. 22a, D-37083 Göttingen**

Despite careful research, it has not been possible in some cases to locate the copyright holders of photos. Should copyrights have been violated in individual cases, please contact us.



**‘Change your faces,
gentlemen, become
sportsmen, and help
restore to the weary and
torn world the true peace
that can rest solely on
the understanding of
nations and whose symbol
is the world-conquering
darling and the remedy
of youth: the little yellow
leather ball, is, was and
will be.’**

Walther Bensemann

(Der Kicker, April 19, 1921)