

EUROPEAN
MACCABI
GAMES

COPENHAGEN 16-19 th AUGUST 1959



1924



1959

35 YEARS ANNIVERSARY

FESTSKRIFT

I ANLEDNING AF DE FØRSTE EUROPÆISKE

Maccabi Lege

KØBENHAVN

16.-19. AUGUST 1959

OG

JØDISK IDRÆTSFORENING

„*Hakoah's*”

35 ÅRS JUBILÆUM

1924-1959

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ÆRES-KOMITE

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europæiske sektion.

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Grosserer.

LIONEL SCHALIT
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Maccabi World Union,
europæiske sektion.



Bernhard Bodnar
President

Seonny Levitan
Vice-President



Welcome...

Indeed we were very glad when we learned that "HAKOAH" of Copenhagen had been entrusted with the arrangement of the first European Maccabi Games. In spite of a confident assurance that being host to these games would require months of preparation and would occupy many hours of the time of the executive committee and other members of the staff, we felt the election of Copenhagen for the European Maccabiah as a great encouragement for us. Through months we have on our part been looking forward with the joy of expectation to the week when 300 young Jewish athletes will meet in our city for sports contests and good fellowship.

We hope that the arrangement will be fully up to the expectations. We have no illusions that this "little" Maccabiade should be comparable to, let alone excel, a "great" Maccabiade — a Maccabiade arranged in Israel itself with participation of Jewish athletes from all over the world. But we hope and believe that the mere fact that hundreds of Jewish athletes — including, luckily, a group from Israel — are rallied for a sports meeting under the blue-and-white flags, will make these days a great Jewish event.

The Executive Committee of HAKOAH, Copenhagen, bids welcome to all visitors to Copenhagen on the occasion of the Maccabi Games. Our welcome is extended to active athletes, officials, and audiences, and we hope that everybody will contribute to the best of his ability to making these days a fine manifestation of Jewish fighting spirit and unity. We

Det var med stor glæde, vi erfarede, at man havde overdraget „HAKOAH“, København, at arrangere de første europæiske Maccabi lege. Trods sikker forvisning om, at dette værtskab ville kræve måneders forberedelser og lægge beslag på mange timer af såvel bestyrelsens som andre medarbejders tid, følte vi udvælgelsen af København til europæisk Maccabiadeby som en stor opmuntring for os. Gennem måneder har vi for vort vedkommende med forventningens glæde set hen til den uge, hvor omkring 300 unge jødiske idrætsfolk skal mødes i vor by til idrætskampe og til kammeratligt samvær.

Vi håber, at de forventninger, der stilles til arrangementet, til fulde vil blive indfriet. Vi nærer ingen illusioner om, at denne „lille Maccabiade“ skal kunne ligestilles med, endsiige overgå en „stor“ Maccabiade — en Maccabiade, som foregår i selve Israel med deltagelse af jødiske sportsfolk fra hele verden. Men blot dette, at hundreder af jødiske sportsfolk — og imellem disse lykkeligvis også et kontingent fra Israel — mødes til idrætsstævne under de blå/hvide faner, håber og tror vi, vil gøre disse dage til en stor oplevelse.

Bestyrelsen for idrætsforeningen „HAKOAH“ retter en velkomst til alle, der er kommet til København i anledning af Maccabi legene. Vor velkomst gælder både aktive idrætsfolk, ledere og tilskuere, og vi håber, at alle efter bedste evne vil medvirke til, at disse dage bliver en smuk manifestation på jødisk viljestyrke og sammenhold. Vi føler os overbevist om,

feel convinced that also our own members as well as the members of our Community in general will feel themselves so strongly involved in this arrangement that also the attendance here will be reasonably proportional to the interest for the maccabi games shown in the jewish centres all over the world.

We consider the readiness which the Committee of HAKOAH has met everywhere where we asked for assistance for the preparation of this arrangement a good sign of the local interest in the accomplishment of the first European Maccabi Games.

Might the Maccabi Games be conducted in a spirit of fine sportsmanship so that the participants as well as the onlookers may add a fine event to their experience. Might further the European Maccabi Conference following in continuation of the Maccabi Games prove that the Maccabi leaders in the various countries are conscious that the movement bearing the name of MACCABI has for its task the training of a healthy and physically strong Jewish youth with a sound Jewish outlook on life.

On behalf of the HAKOAH Athletic Association:

Bernbard Bodnia,
President.

Semmy Levitan,
Vice-President.

at også vore egne medlemmer såvel som vor menigheds medlemmer i almindelighed vil føle sig så stærkt impliceret i dette arrangement, at også tilslutningen herfra vil stå i rimeligt forhold til den interesse, hvormed denne begivenhed følges overalt i den jødiske verden. Vi betragter den beredvillighed, som „HAKOAH“'s bestyrelse har mødt overalt, hvor vi bad om assistance til forberedelse af dette arrangement, som et godt tegn på den lokale interesse for gennemførelsen af de første europæiske Maccabi lege.

Måtte Maccabi legene blive afviklet på en fin sportslig vis, så at såvel deltagere som tilskuere må blive en smuk oplevelse rigere. Måtte endvidere den europæiske Maccabi konference, som følger i fortsættelse af Maccabi legene dokumentere, at Maccabi-ledelserne i de forskellige lande er sig bevidst, at den bevægelse, der bærer „MACCABI“'s navn, har til opgave at opdrage en sund, fysisk stærk, jødisk ungdom med en sund jødisk livsopfattelse.

På Idrætsforeningen „HAKOAH“'s vegne:

Bernbard Bodnia,
formand.

Semmy Levitan,
næstformand.



THE RT. HON. LORD NATHAN,
PC, T.D., P.R.G.S., F.S.A.

**PRESIDENT FOR MACCABI WORLD UNION, EUROPEAN REGIONAL
EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS AND UNION OF MACCABI ASSOCIATIONS
IN GREAT BRITAIN AND N. IRELAND**

I learn that you are issuing a Festival Number of your Magazine on the occasion of the 35th Anniversary.

Thirty-five years is a long time for any such organisation to continue and it is gratifying to know how much your own has prospered. I hope to be in Copenhagen for the European Games in August and then to be able to offer my congratulations personally.

Meanwhile, I have pleasure, not only on my own behalf as President of the European Territorial Organisation of the Maccabi World Union, but also as President of British Maccabi and on behalf of all our members, in sending you warm congratulations and good wishes.

Jeg erfarer, at De er ved at udgive et festskrift i anledning af Deres 35 års fødselsdag.

35 år er en lang tid for en organisation, og det er rart at vide, hvor mange fremskridt Deres har gjort. Jeg håber at være i København til de europæiske lege i august måned og så være i stand til personligt at overbringe mine lykønskninger.

I mellemtiden, har jeg den fornøjelse, ikke alene på mine egne vegne som præsident for "European Territorial Organisation", men også som præsident for "British Maccabi" og alle dens medlemmer at sende Dem mine hjerteligste lykønskninger og gode ønsker.

Hyldest til „Hakoah“ og Maccabi-bevægelsen

Great tribute has to be paid to Copenhagen's "Hakoah" for taking the initiative to the first "European Maccabia" to be held in Copenhagen on the occasion of "Hakoah's" 35th Anniversary.

With the renaissance of the Jewish nation and the revival of its old spiritual values it has been recognized, that — faithful to the slogan "A sound spirit in a sound body" — regeneration of the Jewish people could not progress normally without simultaneous raising its physical conditions.

No wonder then that at the beginning of our century Jewish youth started to show greater interest in physical training. Many Jewish sport organisations arose consequently within a short time. Their names like "Bar Kochba", "Maccabi", "Hakoah", "Hagibor", speak for the motives which prompted the Jewish youth to practise sport together: their wish to revive the consciousness of Jewish solidarity based on common descent and history.

With the realisation of the Jewish national Ideal in Israel, the old Jewish Homeland, a unique opportunity has been given to the Jewish sportsmen all over the world to manifest their Jewish solidarity within the frame of the "Maccabia", the Jewish Sports Festival to be held in Israel, similar to the Olympic Games. There hundreds of Jewish athletes from all parts of the world competed with the hundreds from Israel, thus creating and renewing the bonds of friendship and partnership inherent in the Jewish people.

Israel therefore is most happy to see in the creation of the European Maccabia another opportunity to demonstrate and strengthen the great alliance which exists between the Jews all over the world. It is a good omen that this first European Maccabia is being held in Denmark, whose friendship with Israel rests on a common vision and on the same aspirations to economic, social and cultural progress. Hundreds of Israelis had the privilege of studying in Denmark many constructive trades, a. o. gymnastic and sports, which have reached the highest standards in this country. Thus Denmark has served as a nursery of many Israeli instructors of physical education and through them the high Danish standards and experience have been put into the service of the development of Israel.

The people of Israel have therefore the more reason to use this occasion in conveying to the first "Euro-

Københavns „Hakoah“ fortjener stor hyldest for at have taget initiativet til at afholde den første europæiske Maccabiade i København i anledning af „Hakoah“'s 35 års jubilæum.

Med den jødiske nations genfødsel og genoplivelsen af dens gamle åndelige værdier er det — tro mod slagordet „en sund sjæl i et sundt legeme“ — blevet anerkendt, at det jødiske folks genopbygning ikke kunne skride normalt frem uden at man samtidigt forbedrede dets fysiske tilstand.

Det er derfor ikke underligt, at den jødiske ungdom i begyndelsen af vort århundrede begyndte at vise større interesse for fysisk træning. Som følge heraf opstod i løbet af kort tid mange jødiske sportsforeninger. Deres navne som „Bar Kochba“, „Maccabi“, „Hakoah“ og „Hagibor“ fortæller om de motiver, der førte til, at jødisk ungdom udøvede sport sammen: Deres ønske om at genoplive bevidstheden om jødisk solidaritet baseret på fælles afstamning og historie.

Ved at det jødiske nationale ideal blev til virkelighed i Israel, det gamle jødiske hjemland, er der givet jødiske sportsfolk overalt i verden en enestående lejlighed til at manifestere deres jødiske solidaritet gennem Maccabiaden, den jødiske sportsfest som holdes i Israel, og som svarer til de olympiske lege. Hundreder af jødiske idrætsfolk fra alle dele af verden har her konkurreret med hundreder fra Israel og har her ved skabt og fornyet venskabsbånd og fællesskab, som er nedarvet i det jødiske folk.

Derfor er Israel meget glad for i skabelsen af den europæiske Maccabiade at finde en anden lejlighed til at demonstrere og styrke den store alliance, som eksisterer mellem jøder verden over. Det er et godt tegn, at den første europæiske Maccabiade holdes i Danmark, hvis venskab med Israel hviler på fælles udsyn og de samme aspirationer med hensyn til økonomisk, social og kulturel fremgang. Hundreder af israelere har haft det privilegium at studere mange konstruktive erhverv, bl. a. gymnastik og idræt, som har nået en meget høj standard i dette land. På denne måde har Danmark virket som opfostringshjem for mange israelske instruktører i fysisk uddannelse og gennem dem er den høje danske standard og erfaring blevet stillet til disposition for Israels udvikling.

Så meget mere har Israels folk grund til at bruge denne lejlighed til at bringe sine varmeste gratula-

pean Maccabia" and to "Hakoah" on its 35th Anniversary their warmest congratulations and wishes.

May these happy events serve the further strengthening of the ties binding the Jewish people all over the world, thus contributing to the deepening of the Jewish consciousness, the consciousness of our common heritage and of our common destiny, for the preservation of Jewish generations to come.

Zvi Avnon,
Ambassador of Israel.

tioner og ønsker for den første europæiske Maccabiade og til „Hakoah“ på 35-årsdagen.

Gid disse glædelige begivenheder må tjene til yderligere styrkelse af båndene, der binder det jødiske folk overalt i verden sammen, og på denne måde bidrager til at uddybe jødisk bevidsthed, bevidstheden om vor fælles arv og vor fælles fremtid, til bevarelse af fremtidige jødiske generationer.

Zvi Avnon,
Israels ambassadør.

About the Jewish congregation in Copenhagen

The Jewish congregation of this city — „Det mosaiske Troessamfund i København“ as it is called officially — may in many respects most likely not be compared with the majority of the communities from which the participants of the maccabiade come. It is more recent than many others — only about 300 years old, and it is smaller — only about 6-7000 souls.

All the same it is aware of its own dignity.

It is placed in a country with the population of which (97 % of all Danes are Lutherans) it lives, having the same rights and duties. For 150 years the Danish Jews have been Danish citizens. They have with honest gratitude accepted what Denmark could give them, accepted more than can be described in this context, and as honestly they have given their country the best of themselves. Danish Jews have contributed to the creation of what is greatest and strongest in Denmark. Danish culture would not be the same and inferior if the Jewish strain had not been there. This is recognized by everyone.

Under such ideal, civic, and political conditions the attractive force from the great common Danish community for the small element of the Jewish population has been inevitable. The typically tempered nature of the Danish mind — as well as that of the religious attitude — has influenced the Jews. The small congregations out in the country could not hold stand at all, and also in the congregation of Copenhagen it

Lidt om den jødiske menighed i København

Den jødiske menighed i denne stad — „Det mosaiske Troessamfund i København“ som den officielt hedder — tæller i mange henseender sikkert ikke sammenligning med flertallet af de menigheder, Maccabi-legendes deltagere kommer fra. Den er yngre end så mange andre — kun ca. 300 år, og den er mindre — kun ca. 6-7000 sjæle.

Alligevel er den sig sin egen værdighed bevidst.

Den er placeret i et land, med hvis befolkning (97 % af alle danskere er lutheranere) den lever på lige fod i rettigheder og pligter. I 150 år har de danske jøder været danske statsborgere. De har i ærlig taknemmelighed modtaget, hvad Danmark kunne give dem, modtaget mere end det kan skildres i denne sammenhæng, og lige så ærligt har de givet fædrelandet det bedste af sig selv. Hvad der i dag er størst og stærkest i Danmark, er medskabt af danske jøder. Dansk kultur ville være en anden og ringere, hvis ikke den jødiske islæt havde været. Dette er anerkendt af alle.

Under så ideelle borgerlige og politiske vilkår har tiltrækningskraften fra det store almindelige danske samfund på det lille jødiske befolkningselement været uundgåelig. Det udpræget tempererede i det danske sind — også i den religiøse holdning — har påvirket jøder. De små menigheder ude i landet kunne aldeles ikke holde stand, og også i menigheden i København måtte man erfare, at mennesker ikke blot

had to be experienced that people not only let themselves be carried by the strong gale, but also and about the same by the favourable wind.

When the congregation nevertheless exists — and stands firm — it is due to the fact that there have still been many who were able to combine the warm heart with the cool brains.

An excellent combination.

Strangers who hastily pass through Copenhagen, and still more hurriedly through its Jewish congregation will often only see the negative, all that crumbles away in the periphery of the congregation. But if one uses the time it always takes to get to the centre, one will see a lot of what explains the noble pride we here connect with the term "Danish Jew". In this congregation today there is to be found a youth that is not behind the best out in the great world when it comes to the will to maintain its congregation — and in this congregation to keep real Jewry.

3-400 people visit the synagogue in the winter term on Saturdays, most of them under exacting observation of the strictest rules of the Sabbath. The sense for the traditions is alive in wide circles of the congregation, and it is combined with a spirit which is receptive to all the new of the time. The Danish Jew is firmly established in his country so that he can give free rein to his love for Israel without coming in conflict with himself or the surrounding world because of that. Maybe this love is not so sounding or noisy as in many other places, but it is true enough. In percentages the number of young Danish Jews volunteering for participation in Israel's struggle of liberty was greater than that of any other country, and not a few of the young have actually chosen to draw the full consequence of the new conditions, have chosen to live in Israel.

All the others of us do our best to preserve this congregation as a free Jewish community in a free Denmark. The piling up of plenty of problems on our way is an understood thing. In reality the same problems are to be found in all other congregations. But with good will as we have it, and with a little help from heaven, as we hope to get it, we shall succeed.

I hope that the participants of the maccabiade will feel well in our midst. Our wish that God's blessing might be with you, accompanies you during your stay here and when you again return to your own countries.

Marcus Melchior,
dr. phil.,
chief rabbi of Denmark.

lader sig rive med af den stærke storm, men også, og nok så meget, af den blide bølge. Når menigheden alligevel består — og står fast —, er det, fordi der dog har været mange, der evnede med den kolige hjerne at forbinde det varme hjerte. En fortrinlig kombination!

Fremmede, der hastigt passerer gennem København og altså endnu mere hastigt gennem dens jødiske menighed, vil ofte kun få øje på det negative, på alt det, der smuldrer i menighedens periferi. Men tager man sig den tid, det altid koster at nå frem til centrum, vil man få øje på meget, der forklarer den noble stolthed, vi her forbinder med begrebet „dansk jøde“. I denne menighed findes der i dag en ungdom, der i vilje til at bevare sin menighed — og i denne menighed at bevare ægte jødedom — ikke står tilbage for de bedste ude i den store verden. 3-400 mennesker besøger i vinterhalvåret hver lørdag synagogen, et flertal af dem under streng iagttagelse af sabbatens strengeste regler. Sansen for *traditionerne* er levende i vide kredse af menigheden, og den parres med en *ånd*, der er modtagelig for alt det nye, der er i tiden. Den danske jøde er så rodfæstet i sit land, at han kan give kærligheden til Israel frit løb uden derfor at komme i konflikt med sig selv eller med omverdenen. Måske er denne kærlighed ikke så klingende eller larmende, som mange andre steder, men den er ægte nok. Procentvis var antallet af unge danske jøder, der frivilligt meldte sig til deltagelse i Israels frihedskamp, større end noget andet lands, og ikke så få af de unge har faktisk valgt at drage den fulde konsekvens af de nye forhold, har valgt at leve i Israel.

Alle vi andre gør vort bedste for at bevare denne menighed som et frit jødisk samfund i et frit Danmark. At der er massevis af problemer, der tårner sig op på vor vej, siger sig selv. I realiteten har man jo de samme problemer i alle andre menigheder. Men med god vilje, som vi har den, og med lidt hjælp fra himlen, som vi håber at få den, skal det nok lykkes.

Det er mit håb, at Maccabi-legenes deltagere vil føle sig vel i vor midte. Vort ønske om, at Guds velsignelse måtte være med dem, følger dem under opholdet her, og når de igen vender hjem til deres eget.

Marcus Melchior,
overrabbiner, dr. phil.



Pierre Gillogani, England
Chairman Maccabi World Union
Executive World Headquarters

The first post-war Maccabi European Games being held in Copenhagen this year are significant for a variety of reasons. Whilst the Maccabiah Games, being held in Israel once every 4 years, are open to Jewish athletes from all over the world, regardless of club affiliation, this year's European Games are being confined to Maccabi competitors representing practically all European Territorial organisations. The Maccabi-Hakoah club of Copenhagen deserves to be congratulated on their splendid initiative for, without their encouragement and hard work involved in the organisation of such a Sports Meet, the Games would not have been possible. The Maccabi World Union Executive, which I will have the honour to represent on this auspicious occasion, is deeply grateful to our Maccabi friends in Copenhagen, as well as to the Government and Civic authorities for the hospitality which they are extending to so many overseas visitors. The Danish people have shown outstanding courage and determination to resist the Nazis during the last war. The Danish King and his people have helped save thousands of innocent Jewish lives. It is fitting, therefore, that a group of young Jews and Jewesses, brought up in the Maccabi tradition, should gather together in the beautiful city of Copenhagen for friendly rivalry on the field of sport and, at the same time, offer thanks to the Danish people for what they have done for the survival of so many thousands of Jews who faced annihilation during the fearful years of the last war.

I look forward with much pleasure to meeting our Maccabi stalwarts in Copenhagen, as well as members of its Jewish community, and sincerely hope that all those gathered in Copenhagen during the month of August will carry away with them a sense of deep appreciation for everything that has been done to make our brief stay so pleasant and memorable.

Det første europæiske Maccabi stævne, der afholdes i København i år, er af mange grunde af stor betydning. Medens Maccabiaderne, der afholdes i Israel hvert fjerde år, er åben for jøder fra hele verden uden hensyn til deres klubs oprindelse, er dette års Maccabi-Lege begrænset til at repræsentere praktisk talt alle europæiske territorial-organisationer.

Den københavnske MACCABI HAKOAH klub fortjener at blive hyldet for deres strålende indsats, thi uden deres opmuntring og hårde arbejde ved arrangementet af et sådant sportsstævne, var legene aldrig blevet til virkelighed. Hovedbestyrelsen for Maccabi World Union, som jeg har den ære at repræsentere ved denne lykkelige lejlighed, er dybt taknemlige for den gæstfrihed, som vore Maccabi venner i København, regeringen og de kommunale myndigheder har udvist overfor så mange udenlandske besøgende. Det danske folk har udvist enestående mod og bestemthed til at bekæmpe Nazisterne under den sidste krig. Den danske konge og folket har reddet mange tusinde uskyldige jøders liv. Det er derfor passende, at en gruppe unge jødiske mænd og kvinder, opdraget i Maccabi-traditionen, samles i det smukke København til venskabelig dyst på sportspladsen og samtidigt takker det danske folk for den indsats, det har ydet for at redde tusinder af jøder.

Jeg ser frem til at møde vore Maccabi kraftkarle i København såvel som medlemmer af det jødiske troessamfund og håber oprigtigt, at alle de, der samles i København i august, vil få en varig oplevelse og drage bort med en dyb taknemlighed for alt, hvad der er blevet gjort for at gøre opholdet så fornøjeligt og minderigt som muligt.



*Lionel Scheidt, England
Chairman, European Executive,
Maccabi World Union.*

Dear Friends,

In the name of the European Executive of the Maccabi Movement it gives me very great pleasure to greet the "HAKOAH" COPENHAGEN on attainment of thirty-five years of fruitful activities.

In a small country like Denmark where the Jewish population is not very large it is important that the contact between the young Jewish people should be maintained and that education in a national sense should be continued. The fight against assimilation must be pursued with the greatest energy and it is in that sense that the "HAKOAH" COPENHAGEN is doing a most useful job.

Also their enthusiasm and services to the Movement as a whole is exemplified by their immediate agreement to organise the EUROPEAN MACCABI GAMES in August of this year which proves that they are a virile, active and go ahead unit of our Movement.

I wish the HAKOAH, COPENHAGEN many years of successful achievements in the fields of both Jewish culture and sport and a future of service on behalf of the Maccabi Movement, the Jewish Youth in Denmark and the whole of the Jewish people.

Kære venner,

På den europæiske Maccabi bevægelses vegne er det mig en stor fornøjelse at hilse „HAKOAH“ København i anledning af dens 35-årige frugtbringende aktivitet.

I et lille land som Danmark, hvor den jødiske befolkning ikke er ret stor, er det vigtigt at opretholde kontakten mellem de unge jødiske mænd og kvinder og at fortsætte med opdragelsen på national basis. Kampen mod assimilationen må føres med største energi, og det er på dette område, „HAKOAH“ KØBENHAVN gør det nyttigste arbejde.

Også deres begejstring og støtte til bevægelsen som en helhed bliver bevist ved deres øjeblikkelige enighed om at organisere de europæiske MACCABI LEGE i august i år, hvilket viser, at de er en stærk aktiv og fremskridtsvenlig enhed i vor bevægelse.

Jeg ønsker „HAKOAH“ mange års succes både på det jødiske kulturelle samt sportslige område og en fremtid med arbejde for Maccabi-bevægelsen, den jødiske ungdom i Danmark og hele det jødiske folk.



F. Simon Worms, England
Hon. Secretary, European Executive,
Maccabi World Union.

Maccabi History is being made Today

"HAKOAH" COPENHAGEN celebrates its 35th birthday and this happy event coincides with the first major Maccabi Meeting in Scandinavia.

The dynamic leadership of the "HAKOAH" CLUB has ensured continuity and growth from very small beginnings indeed, over in unbroken period of 35 years.

Today it plays a leading part in the Maccabi World Movement and in the Cultural and Physical education Jewish Youth in Denmark.

May you continue to go from strength to strength.

Maccabi historie bliver skrevet i dag

„HAKOAH“, København, fejrer sin 35 års fødselsdag og denne glædelige begivenhed sammentræffer med det første store Maccabi møde i Skandinavien.

Den dynamiske ledelse af „HAKOAH“ har sikret kontinuitet og vækst fra en meget lille begyndelse over en ubrudt periode på 35 år.

I dag spiller den en ledende rolle indenfor Maccabi verdensbevægelsen og indenfor den kulturelle og fysiske opdragelse af den jødiske ungdom i Danmark.

Gid I fortsat må vokse endnu større.

לחברי 'הכח' קופנהגן

Foreningen HAKOAH København

ברכותי הלבניות לרגל מלאות שלושים
וחמש שנה ליסוד אגודתכם ומיטב איחולי
להצלחת פעלכם.

Mine hjerteligste hilsener i anledning af 35-året for grundlæggelsen af Deres forening og mine bedste ønsker om held og lykke for Deres arbejde.

Astorre Mayer.

Formand for den jødiske menighed
i Milano.

אגודת ישראל



Dr. Robert Atlas
Sports Director, Maccabi World Union,
Executive World Headquarters,
Tel-Aviv, Israel.

Dear Chawerim.

It is a great pleasure for me to convey to you and to your club my heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of "HAKOAH", Copenhagen.

It is a proud record which, certainly, has very little comparison in the history of Maccabi clubs the world over. Your club was, always, in the forefront of the successful sport clubs in your country, as well as in the Maccabi movement, and competes very favourably with many bigger organisations with your successes at the *Maccabiotsb*, beginning with the first *Maccabiab* in 1932.

The crowning effort of your faithful work for the Maccabi movement is the organisation of the European Maccabi Festival, the first big Maccabi Festival in Europe for many years. I wish you all the success you deserve for this great event and hope that this occasion will give you further strength and impetus in carrying out tasks in organizing the Jewish Youth of your country, infusing into them the spirit of Maccabi, and make of them good sportsmen and workers for Israel.

Kære venner.

Det er mig en stor fornøjelse at fremføre til jer og jeres klub mine hjerteligste lykønskninger i anledning af „HAKOAH“, Københavns 35 års fødselsdag.

Det er en stolt rekord, som man visseilig ikke har set tidligere i Maccabi klubbers historie verden over. Jeres forening har altid været een af de bedste i jeres land, såvelsom inden for „*Maccabi bevægelsen*“, og konkurreret meget gunstigt med mange større organisationer, samtidig med jeres succeser ved de forskellige Maccabiader, begyndende ved den første i 1932.

Jeres trofaste arbejdes hovedpræstation for *Maccabi bevægelsen* er organisationen af de europæiske *Maccabi-lege*, den første store *Maccabi-festival i Europa* i mange år. Jeg ønsker jer al den succes I fortjener for denne store begivenhed, og håber, at denne lejlighed vil give jer yderligere styrke og drivkraft til at udføre jeres opgaver med at organisere den jødiske ungdom i Danmark, og med at indpode dem *Maccabi-ånden* og gøre dem til gode idrætsfolk og arbejdere for Israel.



Rami Goldmann
Belgien,
Vice-Præsident
af Maccabi World Union European Executive

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to the European Games at Copenhagen and the following conference. I should like to express my feelings in a few words and say to you how the Maccabi spirit penetrates more and more the Jewish masses. The Maccabioth and other similar international sports meetings are only the apotheosis of the ever increasing popular spirit.

The educational work organised and relentlessly pursued by our movement is great and deserves

unconditional help and assistance from all the Jewish and Zionist organisations. The fact that the Right Hon. Lord Nathan of Churt has linked his name with that of Maccabi should be sufficient guarantee to all of us of the elevated and noble goal of Maccabi. My thoughts and good wishes are with you. I am quite confident that all the various activities and manifestations will be successful and convey my respect and admiration to the organisers and to the authorities of the joyful town of Copenhagen.

Hvad er Maccabi?

Maccabi Bevægelsen har hentet sit navn i sin inspiration fra den udødelige jødiske helt Yehuda Ha'Maccabi, den tapreste søn af krigerpræsten Mattathias, som i år 168 før vor tidsregning rejste oprørsfanen mod den syriske kong Antiochus' tyranniske tropper, der havde invaderet Israels land, forsøgt at undertrykke folket og udslætte deres traditioner og religion, som de holdt højt i ære. Hverken de mægtige syriske horder, deres krigsvogne eller deres svære våben var i stand til at udslætte den lille, men tapre gruppe maccabæere, der var fast besluttet på at kæmpe til sidste mand for deres religionsfrihed, og som hellere ville dø end overgive sig. Deres heltedåd, frygtløshed og pligtopfyldenhed er blevet legendarisk.

Maccabæertradition

Det var denne maccabæertradition, der inspirerede de fremsynede jødiske ledere, der for over 60 år

siden udtænkte et program for vor ungdoms fysiske og åndelige genfødsel, med det formål at omsætte ordet „En sund sjæl i et sundt legeme“ til praksis.

Oprindelse og udvikling

Naturligvis var der andre og mere nærliggende faktorer, der var medvirkende til skabelsen af Maccabi ungdomsbevægelsen. Det jødiske martyrium gennem de forløbne 2000 år, den bestialske forfølgelse og tvangsudskrivning af forsvarsløse jødiske samfund i mange europæiske lande og især de ondartede pogromer i Rusland i firserne, gjorde deres til at åbne de daværende jødiske leders øjne for det absolut nødvendige i at gøre den jødiske ungdom egnet til og i stand til fysisk selvforsvar. Fysisk styrke, selvdisciplin og korpsånd blev anset for absolutte betingelser for de jødiske samfunds fortsatte bestånd. Man mente, at dette bedst kunne opnås ved indførelsen af et fysisk træningsprogram i form af gymnastik og

atletik. Ideen blev vel modtaget af den yngre generation i Øst- og Centraleuropa, men mødte modstand fra nogle religiøse ledere, der frygtede, at den nye dyrkelse af fysisk træning var uforenelig med de rabbiniske begreber. Men efterhånden som tiden gik måtte vore religiøse og læge ledere erkende, at fysisk træning var en nødvendig forudsætning for et afbalanceret syn på verden, selvtilid og moralsk førerskab, tre ting, som var uundværlige for en jødisk genfødselse.

Maccabi verdensbevægelsen

Dens grundlæggende principper.

I det sidste tiår af det 19. århundrede blev der rundt omkring i Europa oprettet grupper og klubber, som senere blev til faste menighedsinstitutioner. Gymnastiktræningen og andre former for sport fandt sted i improviserede klubhuse, i barakker og på boldpladser. I stedet for at være tilskuere blev unge jødiske mænd og kvinder aktive deltagere og konkurrenter i sunde indendørs og udendørs sportslege.

Hovedtrækkene i et moderne Maccabi program trådte tydeligt frem og dannede grundlaget for dets virkefelt for årene fremover. Dets mål var følgende:

- At fremme et godt helbred, fysisk styrke og godt kammeratskab med ikke-jødiske naboer gennem sport og spil;
- At virke kraftigt og frygtløst og om nødvendigt at kæmpe for tolerance, social retfærdighed og frihed;
- At indpode ung og gammel følelsen af at tilhøre og viljen til at tjene samfundet;
- At bidrage aktivt og moralsk til genopbygningen af Israels land som det jødiske nationalhjem.

Tidligere „Maccabi” klubber

Maccabi-bevægelsens historie er aldrig officielt blevet nedskrevet. Der er imidlertid så mange oplysninger tilgængelige, at det er muligt at rekonstruere arten og udviklingen af de første klubber i flere europæiske lande. Kun få af disse bar det nu næsten overalt accepterede navn „Maccabi”. Nogle var kendt under navnet „Bar-Kochba” (navnet på en anden stor jødisk forkæmper for frihed), nogle under navnet „Hakoah” („styrke”), og andre som „Hagibor” (den stærke mand). Den første sportsklub, der bar navnet Maccabi, blev, menes det, grundlagt i Konstantinopel i 1895-96.

Den første rent jødiske sportssammenslutning i Tyskland blev dannet af en gruppe studenter ved Berlins universitet i 1898. Lignende klubber blev

grundlagt i Øst- og Ungarn i 1899, hvoraf den bedst kendte blev oprettet i Wien i 1903. Delegerede til den 6. verdenszionistkongres, der blev afholdt i Basel det år, overværede en organiseret gymnastikopvisning med 35 udvalgte deltagere fra forskellige jødiske ungdoms- og sportsklubber i Centraleuropa. På det tidspunkt blev grunden lagt til en temmelig løs „Sammenslutning af jødiske gymnastikklubber” med et medlemstal på hen mod 1500. I 1905 fandt der et jødisk gymnastikstævne sted i Berlin, hvori deltog medlemmer fra 11 klubber. Ved et senere stævne i Wien i 1907 fandt der en anden strålende gymnastikopvisning sted med deltagelse af 3000 atleter fra 16 europæiske klubber. I Bulgarien fandtes allerede 11 klubber, da Maccabi-bevægelsen nåede dertil i 1908. Omkring samme tidspunkt blev der oprettet „Maccabi”-klubber i Jerusalem og Jaffa.

„Muskelstærk jødedom”

Da den 9. zionistkongres blev afholdt i Hamburg i 1909, blev der givet en imponerende opvisning af fysiske øvelser af 300 unge mennesker fra hele Europa. Det var ved den lejlighed at Max Nordau, en af de tidligste zionistiske ledere, fremsatte følgende mindeværdige udtalelse: „Vi overværer et enestående fænomen i jødedommens udvikling; jeg kan se, at der fødes en generation af muskelstærke jøder.”

Tilnærmelser til Zionismen

Mange år før den nuværende moderorganisation, „Maccabi World Union”, blev oprettet permanent, var der blevet dannet nationale Maccabi sammenslutninger, der var højt organiserede. Ved en repræsentativ konference, der blev afholdt i 1912 i Berlin, blev der truffet beslutning om en positiv tilnærmelse til zionismen i form af grupperejser til Palæstina, hvoraf den første fandt sted i 1913, og den anden i 1914 umiddelbart før første verdenskrig. På den tid, og kun i en forholdsvis kort periode, blev „Maccabi”-sammenslutningerne uofficielt anset for at være en integrerende del af den unge zionistbevægelse, eftersom de daværende Maccabi ledere havde accepteret det ideologiske program, som var formuleret af verdens zionistkongressen. I 1914 var der alene i Europa over 100 Maccabi-klubber med adskillige tusind aktive medlemmer. Praktisk taget alle klubber antog navnet „Maccabi”. Nogle bibeholdt og bærer stadig deres oprindelige navn „Hakoah” eller „Bar-Kochba”; andre foretrak navnet „Den jødiske sportsorganisation” — eller „Den jødiske gymnastikssammenslutning — Maccabi”.

Oprettelsen af „Maccabi World Union“

Bevægelsens hurtige udvikling og vækst i årene efter den første verdenskrig krævede en intimere sammenslutning og koordination. Dette opnåedes i 1921 ved et særligt møde afholdt i Tyskland, der overværedes af delegerede fra et stort antal Maccabi nationalgrupper, hvor det blev enstemmigt vedtaget konstitutionelt at oprette „Maccabi World Union“, *den moderorganisation, som alle Maccabis nationale eller territoriale organisationer skulle tilslutte sig.*

Store fremskridtsår

Maccabi-ledernes strålende modstand mod Nazi-tyranniet, endnu en gribende historie, blev afbrudt i 1935, da verdenssekretæren måtte flytte sit hovedkvarter til London, en flytning, der var inspireret af afdøde Lord Melchett, som indtil sin for tidlige død var æresverdenspræsident for Maccabi-bevægelsen.

Året 1935 er et mindeværdigt år i Maccabis annaler. Efter den tidligere jødiske sportsfestival i Prag fulgte den anden „Maccabiade“ i Palæstina. Omkring på samme tid blev der oprettet en kibbutz ved navn „Kfar H'Maccabi“, som tiltrak en del Maccabi-

ungdom, hvoraf mange var undsluppet den nazistiske forfølgelse, og de har der fundet et lykkeligt hjem.

I 1937 fandtes der over 40 territoriale organisationer med et aktivt verdensmedlemstal på ca. 175.000. Til trods for det dengang lave jødiske befolkningstal nærmede medlemstallet i Palæstina sig de 10.000. I Storbritannien steg det aktive medlemstal til over 5.000.

Stigende medlemstal

Med undtagelse af de nazistisk okkuperede områder steg medlemstallet alle andre steder støt, og i 1939 anslog pålidelige folk, at der over hele verden fandtes 200.000 unge jødiske mænd og kvinder, drenge og piger, som tog aktiv del i de omfattende Maccabi-arrangementer. Alene i de sydamerikanske lande anslog man, at medlemstallet overskred 10.000.

Således var stillingen, uden fortilfælde i nogen jødiske ungdomsorganisation, da menneskeheden igen blev styrtet ud i rædsel og mørke af den anden verdenskrig.

Pierre Gildesgame.

„HAKOAH”s start and the first 10 years

By: Meyer Rudaizky

It is hard even for me to realise that 35 years have gone since as a youngster, I had the idea of starting the Jewish Sports Association Hakoah and made the idea come true. To-day everybody knows what "Hakoah" has meant for the Jewish youth of Copenhagen. The youth has had a place to meet and a good and quite sufficient frame around their sports; for those who had the talent and in addition to that a fair amount of energy, Hakoah has meant facility to reach the elite of the athletes of the world.

I am trying now to think back on the first ten years of the life of "Hakoah". Many good memories are cavalcading before my eyes and I shall try to write about what I now see about the bringing to existence of the association, of our work, the comradeship and the common objective to qualify young people in athletics and bringing to them the feeling of belonging which would also make them good citizens.

35 years ago — in 1924 — there were or had been several Jewish athletic clubs such as "Hoiwri-Hazoir", "Kadimah", "Kaduah" and others and I played football in all of them. But in spite of all these facilities for football something was still lacking. Most of the members of the clubs which I have mentioned were over 20 years old and very young members were not really on speaking terms with those over 20 years, among whom several were "big shots". It was therefore a natural thought to form a club for those not 20 years old and on October 12, 1924 "Hakoah" was a fact. The model for our club was "Hakoah", Vienna, which at that time had one of the best football teams in Europe and had won the Austrian championship.

We started with gymnastics and handball and rented the gymnasium of the Jewish Day School. Mr. S. N. Heilbo was engaged as coach and a great number of young people wanted to be members from the very beginning. The committee was elected and among the members of the first committee of which I was the president were Simon Sacknovsky, Nathan Farberoff and Elieser Schavlov. Already in the start there was a lot of activity and many matches were arranged with other clubs. In February of 1925 we already entered a team in the Old Boys' Cup Tournament and met with an A and a B team. The A-team came up against Stjernen and was defeated 3—1. This was the team: Fischermann, Dencker, Sjubul, Hirsch Wechter, Nathan Farberoff, Meyer Rudaizky and Sally Rosenberg. "Idrætsbladet", a sports magazine, wrote after

the match: "The Jewish team made terrific resistance and played well." The B-team was unfortunately matched against the strongest team of the year, Efterslægten, and was defeated quite heavily.

The following winter we started again with gymnastics and handball, and in the spring of 1926 we arranged a gymnastics-tournament for boys. Abraham Kurland and Aleks Gringer were placed as member 1 and 2. At that time I had the idea of taking up wrestling in the club. I had taken an interest in wrestling already as a boy when we had very good wrestlers such as Ruben Scheflelowitz, Daniel Schapiro, Herman Kagan and Alf Bogratschew. Here was something to develop an interest for and the committee agreed. "Hakoah" became a member of the Athletics Association of Copenhagen and in the autumn we started training. Young people of to-day ought to know the conditions we were working under. We had no proper mattresses for the wrestling but had to use whatever we could get hold of. But we managed.

I want to emphasise that the wrestlers we have had in "Hakoah" through the years are wrestlers whom we have trained and developed in the club and it has not been wrestlers from other clubs whom we have pressed to join us. We have taught them from the very beginning about wrestling and developed in them the sense of responsibility from which they themselves as well as the club has profited so much. All board members were present at the practices and were able to follow the progress of the individual members and to inspire them to do even better still, and the comradeship which was created in this way has been the fundament of the club and a major reason for its success.

Although we had taken up wrestling; football, handball and gymnastics were still on our programme and in 1926 we were able to form two teams among which other players were Josef and Moses Sachnovsky, Noah Unterschlag, Bernhard Bodnia, Philip Polano, Abraham Kurland, Rosenbaum, Jacob Kurland and Bilewitz. In 1926 Abraham Kurland also participated in the tournament of Copenhagen athletic union's wrestling meeting and was number 3. We started monthly contests and club-championships in almost all classes and in May we moved to Idræts-huset. The following September we were able to invite participants to an international wrestling meeting. In the teamtournament of Copenhagen we entered with

the following wrestlers: Abraham Kurland, Josef Silbermann, Robert Aizen, Wulff Slifka, David Novodvorsky and Emil Wassermann. Our results were not good but we were well received by the press, and that encouraged us to better results of the training.

In 1928 we travelled from tournament to tournament both in the provincial towns and in Sweden, and we won much popularity.

At that time we moved to new facilities at Guldberghus where we actually had a home of our own. Those who were active at that time will remember the great number of evenings where after training we would discuss or develop our talents for table-tennis.

In January 1929 Abraham Kurland at the age of 16 years won the Copenhagen championship in bantamweight. More invitations to participate in meeting came and more members joined the club.

Our 5th anniversary was celebrated by the performing of a show by Felix Breschel: "Der alter und der maier dor" (The old generation and the new one) played by members of "Hakoah" in Yiddish.

In the field of Jewish cultural activity we were also active. Several Jewish plays were produced and our membership-meetings were always carried out in a Jewish spirit. Quite often we would arrange Jewish lectures.

In 1929 the activity was extended to include a ladies branch of the club. This branch started with 30 ladies and the first committee included Bella Asernikov, Rachel Paikin and Sonja Estrin. The ladies started with gymnastics and in 1929-30 "Hakoah" joined Copenhagen Swimming Union. Soon after we arranged an international wrestling meeting lasting two days and the following were among the contestants: Odon and Guyla Zombori and Dr. Papp, Hungary, Földeak, Germany, Ivar Johansson, Ivar Friis, Hilding Hansson, Göte Persson, Sweden, Johs. Jacobsen, Holger Askehave, Chr. Schack, Herman Lejserowitz, Abraham Kurland, Josef Silbermann and Robert Aizen, Denmark. It was a big undertaking to try to gather the best wrestlers in the world in one place and a lot of preparation went into it.

We now felt ready to try to make even stronger international relations and in 1930 we were affiliated with "Maccabi Weltverband" on the initiative of Mr. Skorochod. In celebration of our affiliation we arranged a Jewish sports evening where Dr. Rosenfeld from the Board of the Federation, Berlin, gave a lecture. This was really good propaganda for our club and a number of people joined us following

this affair. A banquet was held in honour of Dr. Rosenfeld in cooperation with the Danish Zionist Federation.

At this time our ladies' gymnastic team was about ready for a public performance and partly because of this feature we arranged a tremendous affair in Tivoli Concert Hall. For this meeting we had invited a boys' wrestling team from Berlin to fight our boys and Hirsch Demnitz and Hirsch Wechter met in a boxing-match. This was the first real big Jewish sport event in Copenhagen and I do not think that those who were present have forgotten it. The ladies especially had success with gymnastic.

However, everything else up till that time faded in the light of one very important event — the participation in the first Jewish Maccabiah in Palestine, where Jewish sportsmen from all over the world met. With the support of the Congregation, the Denmark Lodge and the Zionist Association we managed to find a way to send three participants. Abraham Kurland who in the same year had won the Danish championship in light-weight, was going to participate without discussion, and in welterweight Josef Silbermann and Robert Aizen met in a qualifying match, which Silbermann won. A qualifying match between Herman Lejserowitz and Edvard Schiang in feather-weight was won by Lejserowitz. Our three representatives were specially trained before their departure and after a "good-luck reception" they were sent off. It turned into a real triumph as all three became Jewish champions and thousands of people received them at the railway station on their return and followed them to a banquet in their honour.

Also in 1932 Abraham Kurland was elected to represent Denmark at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. He won silver in light-weight and on September 4 we honoured him at a big affair, where among others Victor Borge entertained.

We continued our relations with foreign clubs and accordingly we in 1933 were visited by a wrestling team from "Hakoah", Vienna, which our guests won 5-2. The year after Michael Kurland became champion in bantam and "Makkabea" from Bratislava were our guests. That takes us up to our 10th anniversary about which time I retired as president. I should like to take this opportunity to thank my comrades in the club and on the board for these years where so much was being done to make "Hakoah" grow. I know that the welfare of the association is still an important matter to them and I know that "Hakoah" can count on them whenever the club needs help.

Two men
of very great importance
to Hakoah
in recent years

Bernhard Bodnia joined the executive committee of the HAKOAH in 1946, was appointed vice-chairman, and then chairman in 1951. He has done splendid work for our club in the great many years he has been a member of the executive committee. He never hesitates to go in for a great idea and make others interested in it. Among other things, he has always held the idea that HAKOAH should have its own house, in which its members could assemble, and the Building Fund, of which he is also the chairman, is indebted to him that the site at Strøby near Køge has been paid for in full, and that money is still left for an early extension. It was also his idea to apply to Claims for a contribution towards the building of this house, and we are grateful to Claims for the kindness it has shown us in this matter.

That from a purely financial point of view HAKOAH has been a great success in recent years redounds to his credit. He and his colleagues on the committee have always held the purse-strings, and have allowed no unnecessary expenses, therefore, our club is to-day in a better financial position than it has ever been before.

Sitting on the board of deputies of the Jewish community, he has strongly advocated the making of an annual grant to HAKOAH, and on the whole we may say that our club has derived great benefit from counting him among its members in the past years. He has also found time to hold office as the cashier of the Copenhagen Wrestling Association, and now, in addition, of the Danish Wrestling Association. At the thirtieth anniversary of the HAKOAH he was granted the highest Danish athletic award, viz. the medal of the DANISH ATHLETIC FEDERATION, and we wish to avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank him for the excellent work he has done for a great number of years, and we sincerely hope that he will soon see his greatest wish — the inauguration of HAKOAH's house — coming true.

To mænd,
hvis betydning
for „Hakoah“
har været meget stor
i de senere år

Bernhard Bodnia kom ind i „Hakoah“'s bestyrelse i 1946, hvor han blev næstformand, og i 1951 blev han valgt til formand. Han har gjort et godt arbejde for foreningen, i de mange år han har haft sæde i bestyrelsen. Han er den mand, der ikke er bange for at gå ind for en stor idé og få andre medinteresseret. Blandt andet har det hele tiden været hans kongstanke, at „HAKOAH“ skulle have eget hus, hvor medlemmerne kunne samles til sommerlejre, etc., og byggefonden, som han også er formand for, kan takke ham, at grunden i Strøby ved Køge er fuldt betalt, og der endnu er penge tilbage til en snarlig udvidelse. Det var også hans idé at ansøge Claims om et tilskud hertil, og vi er taknemlige for den imødekommenhed, Claims har vist os i denne sag.

At „HAKOAH“ rent forretningsmæssigt har båret frugt i de senere år er en af hans fortjenester, hvor han sammen med sine bestyrelseskolleger har været meget agtpågivende overfor penge-kassen, ingen unødvendige udgifter har været tålt, og derfor står foreningen den dag i dag bedre rustet end nogen sinde før på dette område.

I delegeretforsamlingen indenfor det mosaiske troessamfund har han været en af dem, der har kæmpet for, at „HAKOAH“ fik sit årlige tilskud, og i det hele taget kan man sige, at det har været et held for foreningen, at den har haft en sådan mand i sin midte i disse år. Han har samtidig haft tid til at fungere som kasserer for Københavns Athlet Union og nu for Dansk Athlet Union. Ved „HAKOAH“'s 30 års fødselsdag fik han tildelt den højeste danske idrætsudmærkelse, nemlig DANSK IDRÆTS FORBUND's hæderstegn, og vi kan ikke gøre bedre end netop her i vor festskrift at sige ham tak for de mange års udmærkede arbejder og håbe på, at han snart må opleve sit højeste ønske opfyldt - at „HAKOAH“ vil indvie sit eget hus.



Josef Nachemsohn

Josef Nachemsohn has been a member of the executive committee of the HAKOAH since 1947-48, and has had a great share in the creation of the prestige enjoyed by our club today. He is not one of those who lard their speeches with empty words, but he quietly sees to it that the work entrusted to him is done in the very best manner. Among other things, it redounds to his credit that HAKOAH was represented at the Maccabiah in Israel in 1950, 1953 and 1957. He undertook the great task of raising money for that purpose, and his efforts proved successful. It is a great pleasure to co-operate with him, because one always feels that he devotes himself entirely to the cause.

He is extremely hospitable and always anxious to undertake much more than can be expected of him. His reception of guests is unequalled, and HAKOAH is known everywhere abroad for its great hospitality, and we are indebted to him for this reputation.

HAKOAH is very grateful for the work he has done for it, among which we would mention his most recent achievement: raising funds for the issue of this publication. We sincerely hope that he will stay in our midst for many years to come, and that he will be completely restored to health and receive much naches from his family. We are looking forward to being together with him and his wife, Alma. Last year, HAKOAH's Gold Pin was bestowed upon him, and he richly deserves it for the great efforts made by him in the interest of our club.

Meyer Rudaizky.

Josef Nachemsohn har siddet i „HAKOAH“'s bestyrelse siden 1947-48 og sat sit præg på hele foreningens prestige både indad- og udadtil. Han hører ikke til de store talere, der slår om sig med tomme ord og fagter, men er en mand, der i det stille, gør et stykke arbejde og udfører alt, hvad han bliver sat til. Det hører blandt andet til hans store fortjeneste, at „HAKOAH“ kunne blive repræsenteret ved maccabiaerne i Israel 1950-1953 og 57, hvor han påtog sig den store opgave at skaffe penge til dette formål og virkelig realiserede den. Det er en fornøjelse at samarbejde med ham, man ved altid, at her står man overfor en mand, der kun virker i sagens interesse.

Hans gæstfrihed er overstadig, han ligefrem ivrer efter at kunne påtage sig langt mere, end man kan forlange. Hans modtagelse af vore gæster er enestående, overalt i udlandet taler man om „HAKOAH“'s fine behandling af besøgende, og den omtale kan vi ene og alene takke ham for.

„HAKOAH“ kan prise sig lykkelig for, at den har haft en mand som Nachemsohn, og at dette festskrift er kommet ud, har han også sin store andel i. Vi håber endnu i mange år at have ham i vor midte, og at sundheden må vende tilbage til ham i fuldeste mål, og at han også må opleve megen naches af sine kære, og vi ser hen til endnu mange glædelige timer hos ham og hans hustru, Alma. Sidste år blev han hædret med „HAKOAH“'s guldnål, og er der nogen, der virkelig har fortjent den, for sin indsats, så er det ham.

Meyer Rudaizky.

THE SCANDINAVIAN JEWISH YOUTH FEDERATION S. J. U. F.

Simultaneously with the fact that HAKOAH this year completes its 35th year, the S. J. U. F. federation, to which HAKOAH is affiliated, is celebrating its 40th anniversary, and it is natural within the frames of our publication in honour of the Maccabi games to bring a little statement of S. J. U. F. for the guidance of our many foreign friends, and at the same time thereby to bring our greeting and homage to S. J. U. F.

The youth federation was created 1919 in Copenhagen and the few Jewish youth societies existing at that time in Scandinavia, joined the federation: Copenhagen, Stockholm, Oslo, Gothenburg and Malmö. But the federation was gradually extended and it has now all youth societies including Finland as members.

It was the feeling of isolation from the Jewish world among the Scandinavian Jewish youth during World War I which gave rise to the strong desire for being united and form a Scandinavian Jewish collaboration to prevent assimilation and to impart to the Jewish youth the Jewish values, on which they could build also a Jewish future.

The work for the youth during the 40 years has been of huge importance, not only to the youth themselves, but also for the purpose of preserving and strengthening all Jewish communities in Scandinavia. S. J. U. F. and its societies have been the forum, where the changing phases in the historic development after the end of the first world war have fought with old conceptions. This conflict of opinions towards the positive Jewish direction has had a decisive influence for the whole Jewish development in the Northern countries.

From the days of the Balfour-Declaration (S. J. U. F. was created only 1½ years later), over the creation of the Jewish Agency 1929, through the darkness of the Nazi-terror in the 30'ths and the horror of the second world war, S. J. U. F. maintained an intensiv work, which all the time increased in importance.

During the last period of the war the majority of the Danish Jewish community and the surviving part of the Norwegian were refugees in Sweden, but even this unhappy period showed that the youth overcame the difficulties better; thanks to the work of S. J. U. F. The youth were not strangers to each other in this

hard time, but joined hands and carried out a fruitful collaboration in Sweden, which could then continue on the old Scandinavian basis immediately after the war, without difficulties.

With the rise of the State of Israel the youth has in S. J. U. F. also paved the way for the new time and the enormous revolution, which this historic fact has meant to the Jewish communities all over the world. Also in Scandinavia the Jewish youth have been the connecting link between our communities and Israel, which has already and will constantly more and more enrich the substance of our Jewish life.

The Jewish sport clubs have almost from their start been intimately connected with the youth federation. It was quite natural that the annual youth conferences also included sport games, and when the conferences some 25 years ago were extended to include an 8 days' camp, we had to plan for more extensive games, which made the collaboration with the Jewish sport clubs still more intimate. As a consequence hereof the sport clubs were invited after the war to become members of the S. J. U. F., so that they more direct could take part in the cultural endeavours of the Jewish youth, whereas they could at the same time contribute with their special work for preserving the youth fresh and through the sport.

As an old S. J. U. F. veteran I will — at the same time when HAKOAH congratulates S. J. U. F. to the 40 years — congratulate HAKOAH to its 35 years, a jubilee which is emphasized by the enormous Jewish event, which it is for our small community, to arrange the European Maccabi Games

Together with my wishes I will hope, that HAKOAH will continue to enlarge its cultural programme under the auspices of S. J. U. F. together with their work for the sport.

Finally I will hope, that HAKOAH's membership of MACCABI WORLD UNION will characterize its prospective work, so that the Jewish youth in Copenhagen as a whole — irrespective whether their basis of ideals is sport or cultural work — is united in the work which is connecting all of us: The Future of Israel.

Richard Gelran.

President of S. J. U. F. 1935-1945.



Fra receptionen ved „HAKOAH“s 25 års jubilæum i 1949.

Siddende fra venstre: *Israel Silbermann*, mangeårig kasseret og æresmedlem. *Afdøde Marcus Schwartzmann*, formand 1935-37, *Hermann Isachsen*, formand fra 1946-49. *Afdøde Willy Feder*, formand 1942-43.
 Stående fra venstre: *Simon Reiland*, mangeårig næstformand og æresmedlem, *Meyer Rudatzky*, foreningens stifter, formand fra 1924-34 og fra 1949-51, *Samson Blachmann*, kasseret fra 1947-50, *Bernhard Bodnia*, formand fra 1951.

THE 1949-1959 DECADE

Owing to the extremely great activity of our members, this decade belongs to one of the best seen from the point of view of sports as well as from that of our association.

A gratifying feeling of solidarity and Jewish consciousness attracted many young people of our community to our various sections, in which they made a real effort under good training conditions, as evidenced by brilliant results achieved both at home and abroad.

In particular, we would mention our wrestlers, whose excellent results have contributed towards our name being held in respect, and have inspired our other sections to make similar efforts.

ÅRENE 1949-1959

Med en overvældende aktivitet hos medlemmene, hører denne periode til en af foreningens bedste både sportsligt og foreningsmæssigt.

En glædelig samhørighedsfølelse og jødisk bevidsthed, kaldte mange af vor menigheds unge mennesker til vore forskellige afdelinger, som har gode træningsforhold, og som ydede en virkelig indsats, hvad strålende resultater kan fortælle om både i ind- og udland.

Specielt vore brydere bør fremhæves for deres gode resultater, som skabte respekt om vort navn, og inspirerede vore andre afdelinger til lignende præstationer.

In 1950 we sent five wrestlers to the Maccabiah in Israel, all of whom won gold medals, viz. Moses Reilund, Herman Leisin, Kaale Leisin, Simon Kurland, and Isak Paikin. At the same Maccabiah, our handball players won silver medals, an athletic achievement which lent lustre to our association and promised well for futures tasks.

The next year, only our wrestlers came up to our expectations, Moses Reilund, Simon Kurland, Kaale Leisin, and Isak Paikin winning Copenhagen championships, and later on both Kaale Leisin and Isak Paikin won Danish championships, having on several occasions been selected members of the best teams to represent Denmark at international events, at which they made outstanding propaganda for their sport.

The work in the various sections was intensified, and the co-operation with foreign associations became closer.

Our football players went to Zürich and were awarded the first prize, having won their matches against several of the best teams of the European associations. Our handball players took part in games in Stockholm, and won their return match against the team which was awarded the gold medal at the 1950 Maccabiah held in Stockholm. The wrestlers participated with a full team in the home tournaments, and won a fine position, while the youth sections grew larger and stronger, an extremely pleasant tendency seen from the Jewish point of view.

Herman Isaksen, who retired from his chairmanship at the end of 1949, was succeeded by Meyer Rudaizky, who was nominated by the board, and was chairman till 1951, when he was succeeded by Bernhard Bodnia, our present chairman.

The board made extremely great efforts in order to convince the representatives of the community of the importance of our association and of its significance as an instrument for the purpose of gathering our youth, and these efforts proved successful and resulted in annual contributions being made by the community towards financing the work done for our young members.

To our great sorrow, we lost one of our best members, Pinius Solovej, in 1952, who died suddenly at the age of only thirty-seven years. In his memory, a cup is offered once a year to a deserving member.

In 1953 Meyer Rudaizky attended the Maccabiah Conference held in Ireland, and was elected member of the Council. The same year we sent four wrestlers to the Maccabiah in Israel, viz. Kaale Leisin, Herman Leisin, Benny Saarde, and Julius Tschertok, and we

I 1950 sendte vi fem brydere til maccabiaden i Israel, der alle vandt guld, nemlig Moses Reilund, Herman Leisin, Kaale Leisin, Simon Kurland og Isak Paikin; ved samme maccabiade vandt vore håndboldspillere sølvmedaille. Det var præstationer, der kastede glans over vor forening, og lovede godt for kommende opgaver.

Året efter indfrieede også vore brydere disse forventninger, idet Moses Reilund, Simon Kurland, Kaale Leisin og Isak Paikin blev københavns mestre. Senere vandt vi 2 danmarksmesterskaber ved Kaale Leisin og Isak Paikin, som endvidere ved flere lejligheder var udtaget på Danmarks bedste hold i landskampe, og der gjorde en fortræffelig propaganda for deres idræt.

Arbejdet i de forskellige afdelinger intensiveredes, og samarbejdet med udenlandske foreninger blev stærkere.

Fodboldspillerne tog til Zürich og slog flere af de europæiske foreningers bedste fodboldhold, og blev en flot nummer eet; håndboldspillerne rejste til Stockholm og fik revanche over guldmædallievinderne fra 1950 Maccabi Stockholm; bryderne deltog med fuldt hold i den hjemlige turnering og placerede sig pænt, og ungdomsafdelingerne voksede sig større og stærkere, en helt igennem glædelig tendens set med jødiske øjne.

Herman Isaksen, som fratrådte som formand i slutningen af 1949, afløstes på bestyrelsens opfordring af Meyer Rudaizky, som blev siddende til 1951, hvor han afløstes af vor nuværende formand, Bernhard Bodnia.

Der blev arbejdet meget intensivt i bestyrelsen for at skabe den rette good will hos vor menighed, og det lykkedes da også at overbevise menighedens repræsentanter om vor forenings betydning som samlende faktor for de unge, og dette bliver understreget ved det årlige tilskud, vi modtager til hjælp for vort ungdomsarbejde.

I 1952 havde vi den store sorg at miste et af vore bedste medlemmer, Pinius Solovej, som pludselig, i en alder af kun 37 år, afgik ved døden. Til minde om ham oprettedes en mindepokal, som hvert år uddeles til et fortjent medlem.

I 1953 deltog Meyer Rudaizky ved Maccabikonferencen i Irland, og blev valgt ind som council member. Samme år deltog vi ved maccabiaden i Israel med fire brydere, nemlig Kaale Leisin, Herman Leisin, Benny Saarde og Julius Tschertok samt Poula Charlupsky i svømning, og kunne igen glæde os over en strålende indsats, med medailler over hele linien.

also sent one swimmer, Poula Charlupsky, and were again pleased by their brilliant results, for which all of them were awarded medals, viz. two gold medals, three silver medals, and two bronze medals, a convincing sports effort which abundantly repaid the financial effort.

Recognizing the serious Jewish problems and the grave responsibility undertaken by us in respect of the youth, we wanted — through membership of the Scandinavian Jewish Youth Federation — to underline the importance of the co-operation of the Scandinavian youth associations, and to extend it.

Having been associate member for twelve months, our association was admitted to full membership of the Federation, and we have been represented at the annual congresses by four delegates, who have taken a very active part in the work, which we hope will be of great benefit to the Jewish youth.

Last year, our association was given an opportunity for the first time of sharing in the organization of the camp meeting and congress, and was, together with the Jewish Youth Association, very pleased to note the outstanding success of this event.

On that occasion, Meyer Rudaizky, the founder of our association, was made a knight of the Order of King David, and the next year the same honour was bestowed upon Bernhard Bodnia, our present chairman.

Owing to our great favour with our associate members and with the friends of our association, the festivals organized by us proved to be financial hits.

Our shows, which were performed by members of our association and written by Sally Kur, the gifted and well-known author, were looked forward to with great expectations, and an audience of 1200 was quite the normal attendance. As the result hereof, a sound financial basis was established for the realization of our great idea, "Hakoah's House". In addition, we have been promised assistance by Claims towards the building of this house, and the next great event in this country will be the laying of the foundation stone of Hakoah's House on our own site near Strøby Ladeplads, which will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of our association.

In 1957, Meyer Rudaizky was appointed a member of the Executive of the Maccabiah World Union, and at last year's conference in London he succeeded in having a proposal carried to the effect that the first European Maccabi Games are to take place in Denmark.

It is my sincere hope that the organization of this

to guld-, tre sølv- samt to broncemedailler, en overbevisende idrætslig indsats, som rigeligt var den økonomiske indsats værd.

I forståelse af de alvorlige jødiske problemer og i bevidsthed om vort ansvar for den ungdom, som var tilsluttet vor forening, søgte vi optagelse i Skandinavisk Jødisk Ungdomsforbund, og bidrog herved til dettes udvidelse.

Efter et år som korresponderende medlem blev vi optaget i forbundet som ordinært medlem, og var ved de årligt afholdte kongresser repræsenteret ved fire delegater, som tog ivrigt del i det arbejde, som skulle blive til gavn for den jødiske ungdom.

Ved lejren og kongressen sidste år, var foreningen for første gang medarrangør af dette store arrangement, og kunne sammen med Jødisk Ungdomsforening glæde os over en vaskægte succes.

Ved denne lejlighed modtog vor forenings stifter, Meyer Rudaizky, udnævnelse til ridder af kong Davids ordenen, og året efter modtog vor nuværende formand, Bernhard Bodnia, i Oslo samme æresbevisning.

Med en bevågenhed uden lige fra vore passive medlemmer og venner af foreningen blev vore festarrangementer økonomiske fuldtreffere.

Vore revyer, som blev opført af foreningens medlemmer og var skrevet af den dygtige forfatter Sally Kur, var blandt de begivenheder, der blev set hen til med store forventninger. En fyldt sal med 1200 mennesker var ikke noget særsyn, og gennem dette fremmøde blev der økonomisk skabt grundlag for opfyldelsen af vor kongstanke „Hakoahs Hus“, og med det tilsagn fra Claims om tilskud til dette, bliver den næste store begivenhed her i København nedleggelse af grundstenen på vor betalte grund i Strøby Ladeplads, og dermed passeres en milepæl i foreningens historie.

I 1957 blev Meyer Rudaizky indvalgt som medlem af Maccabi World Unions Executive, og ved konferencen i London sidste år blev det overdraget Danmark at arrangere de første europæiske Maccabilege.

Jeg håber, at dette for vor forening så store arrangement, må bære frugt til glæde for os, den jødiske sag og til gavn for de respektive menigheder i Europa, i kamp mod vor fælles fjende assimilationen.

great event will be of benefit to us, to the Jewish cause, and to the various communities in Europe in the fight against our common foe, assimilation, and I also sincerely hope that this sports festival will result in the establishment of friendly relations between the youth irrespective of frontiers, and create ties of friendship for life.

Poul Abrahamsen.

Måtte dette store stævne knytte forbindelser mellem ungdommen ud over landegrænserne, og give jer venskaber for livet.

Poul Abrahamsen.

With „Hakoah” through adversities to progress

By captain A. Sørensen, instructor for „Hakoah” 1931-1949

How did I actually become associated with “Hakoah”? As it often happens in life: by mere coincidence. “Hakoah”’s first chairman, Meyer Rudaizky, who did military service under me in the Citadel of Copenhagen, asked me for permission to use the gymnasium of the Citadel for training boy and girl members of “Hakoah”. At that time I was in charge of the gymnasium, and on receiving applications from various sports associations and clubs in Copenhagen, I granted permission to use the gymnasium. Then “Hakoah” was to me something remote and strange. “The Jews in the Citadel,” I thought, “how will that turn out?” I decided to try, and “Hakoah” got permission to use the hall, and I never regret that decision. The start was not so easy. I was present as a spectator on the first evening to see how things would develop. The gymnasium was like an anthill. Rudaizky was standing in the centre, trying to make himself heard by forty twittering girls, each of whom had an absolutely and completely firm idea on how to play handball. “They are beautiful,” I said to myself, but thought that in view of the general commotion there would not be much handball, as everyone was going to play according to her own rules. I looked sympathetically at Rudaizky, and asked him whether he wanted me to try to establish some kind of order.

Rudaizky gave me a look full of gratitude and silently withdrew. Now it was up to me to silence the crowd and make myself heard. “Sit down on the floor,” I commanded as if they were my soldiers. The young ladies were so shocked that they quietly sat down, staring at me with dark and not too much approving eyes, which rather said, “Who do you think you are?” I continued, “The first one who is going to say anything before I have finished will have to leave this hall.” They looked sidewise at the door near which a couple of “Hakoah” boys stood watching and taking great interest in the spectacle. No, the

girls did not want to be subjected to such humiliation, and they were as silent as soldiers receiving orders.

I succeeded in forming six girl teams, and let me add, six teams which were soon much more disciplined than all other teams in the Citadel. They learnt the ball game not so much due to my modest efforts, but first of all because they displayed energy and quickness during the training hours. They never became star teams, but very quickly learnt to play so well that they were respected by the teams with which they competed. I was proud of my Jewish girls. They knew how to look upon a victory with sporty modesty, and they also knew how to look upon a defeat with composure and without bitterness. They became sports-women and were liked by their opponents.

For some years I worked with “Hakoah” girls, years with steady progress, but the situation changed, the girls got other instructors, and I had to leave.

My longest period with “Hakoah” was, however, as a teacher of men’s teams in gymnastics. We started in modest circumstances. At that time it was difficult to find a suitable gymnasium. A hall would cost much money, and “Hakoah” was not particularly well off at the start. But we stuck together in good and close fellowship, and therefore succeeded after the first difficult years. We found a small and gloomy hall, a cold and unpleasant changing room with very poor bathing facilities, but we were always in high spirits.

I often admired my boys when they received me with exceptional energy in their attempts to overcome the difficulties. No one thought of giving up although things sometimes seemed hopeless. I am sure that old members still remember a particular school where we trained, and where only one at a time could have a bath. Some will also remember an incident when we were not allowed to train because the rent for the gymnasium had not been paid. Then we had to club

together. We often had to move to another gymnasium until, as the result of the efforts made by Herman Isachsen, our chairman, we found a gymnasium that suited our purposes.

The physical training arranged by "Hakoah" for men was attended by a steadily increasing number of members — at first there were only a few participants, and then there were two strong teams. We made displays several times, and were always able to show that the name of our association stood for strength — strength for the daily work, energy to create a sound mind in a sound body. Throughout all those years, our work was characterized by cordial

fellowship, and we almost never had a dispute. We understood each other — the "Hakoah" men and I.

In this article I have used the word *we*, because all the time I worked as the instructor of "Hakoah", I felt that I was a part of the association. To me, the instruction of "Hakoah" members was never a matter of earning money. I felt that it was my task to contribute towards the progress of "Hakoah". Among all the associations with which I worked, "Hakoah" was always nearest to my heart. There I was met with sympathy, helpfulness, and friendship. No wonder that I was faithful to "Hakoah". My faithfulness was created by "Hakoah" itself.



„HAKOAH'S BESTYRELSE I JUBILÆUMSÅRET 1939

Siddende fra venstre: Herman Erbsstein, Meyer Rudaizky, Semmy Levitan, Bernhard Bodnia, Josef Nachemsohn, Reinhold Nathansohn. Stående fra venstre: Alfred Tschernia, Jak Berkowitz, Poul Abrahamsen, Hartog Würms, Conny Dalgart, Simon Reilund, Ino Jacobsen.

TIME-TABLE

European Maccabi Games

COPENHAGEN

Saturday August 15.

Special service at the Synagogue, Krystalgade 12
Commence. 8.30 a. m.
(Attendance in uniform obligatory.)

Sunday August 16.

8.00 a. m. Preliminary Matches in Table Tennis (TEAMS)
Indoor Hall, Østerbrogade.
10.00 a. m. Football Match. Switzerland-Sweden
Kløsterhaven, Østerbrogade.
15 hrs. Grand Opening at Stadium, Østerbrogade
16 hrs. Football Match. England-Denmark I.
Stadium, Østerbrogade.
18 hrs. Table Tennis Finals. Individual EVENTS
Indoor Hall, Østerbrogade.
Evening. Handball Israel-Denmark.
Indoor Hall, Østerbrogade.

Monday August 17.

8.30-14 Preliminary Lawn Tennis. Boldklubben af 1893.
Tennis Court, Østerbrogade.
8.45 a. m. Football Match. Sweden-Denmark II
Kløsterhaven, Østerbrogade.
8.45 a. m. Football Match. France-England
Gøforeningspladsen.
11.00 a. m. Reception at TOWN HALL. By Lord Mayor of Copenhagen.
14 hrs. Handball Competition.
Otto Moustadballen, Nørre Alle.
15 hrs. Football Match. Switzerland-Denmark II
Gøforeningspladsen.
16-18 hrs. Table Tennis. FINALS TEAMS
Opvningssalen, Østerbrogade 79.
17.30 hrs. Football Match. France-Denmark I.
Gøforeningspladsen.
18.15 hrs. Weightlifting Competition.
Stadium.
19.45 hrs. Athletic Meeting under floodlight. Finals
Weightlifting.
Stadium, Østerbrogade.

Tuesday August 18.

8.30-14 Preliminary Lawn Tennis. Boldklubben af 1893.
Østerbrogade.
10-12 a. m. Preliminary Swimming and Waterpolo.
Swimming Pool, Østerbrogade.
10 a. m. Football Match.
Gøforeningspladsen.
14 hrs. Handball Competition.
Otto Moustadballen, Nørre Alle.
15 hrs. Lawn Tennis.
INTERNATIONAL MEETING.
*Københavns Boldklubs Centre Court
Peter Bangvej 147.*
17.30 hrs. Football Match.
Gøforeningspladsen.
18.30 hrs. Wrestling Competitions
Opvningssalen, Østerbrogade 79.
20 hrs. Finals Swimming and Waterpolo
Swimming Pool, Østerbrogade.

Wednesday August 19.

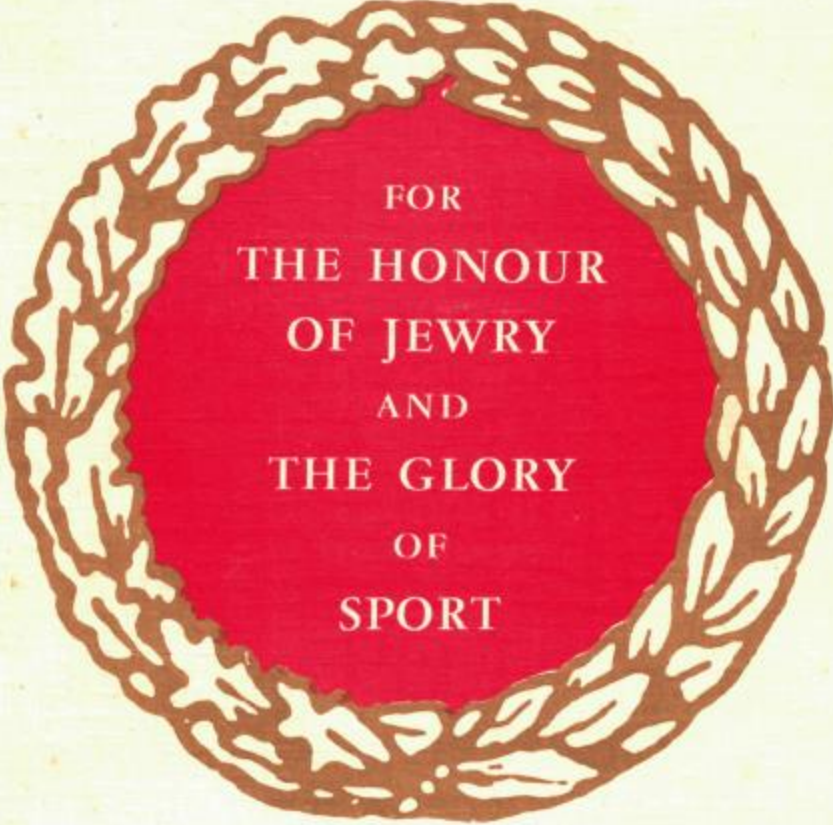
8.30-14 Finals Lawn Tennis. Boldklubben af 1893.
Østerbrogade.
10 a. m. Football Match.
Gøforeningspladsen.
15.30 hrs. Football Match. FINALE
Gøforeningspladsen.
18.15 hrs. Banquet & Ball. Distribution of Cups and Medals at Hotel TRE-FALKE
Fallovesteralle 9.

Thursday August 20.

10.00 a. m. Opening of European Maccabi Conference at Jewish Community Centre
Ny Kongensgade 6.

Friday August 21.

Continuation and Close of Conference



FOR
THE HONOUR
OF JEWRY
AND
THE GLORY
OF
SPORT