

FORWARDS

(INSIDE FORWARDS / WITHDRAWN CENTRE-FORWARDS / SUPPORT STRIKERS)

#50



Lorenz HERR (b. 1942)
Germany, Forward
League runner-up 1975
Cup finalist 1977

A technically very sound midfielder and forward who was difficult to classify as a player in the 1970s. Fritz Walter likened him to Ernst Willimowski, the 1930s and 40s centre forward. Scoring many goals, he was not a classic playmaker but would probably be called a false 9 in today's terms. Very good at heading and shooting, he was a constant threat for any goalkeeper, also because of his freekick-taking. Horr was unlucky that there was no room for his type of player in the national team, talent-wise he definitely had the necessary tools to succeed internationally. Another factor might have been that he played the first half of his career for lowly Alsenborn and debuted in the Bundesliga at the ripe age of 27 in 1969.

League record

1962-65	-	-	Alsenborn (Div. 4/Div. 3)
1965-66	28	15	Alsenborn (Div. 2)
1966-67	28	14	Alsenborn (Div. 2)
1967-68	30	24	Alsenborn (Div. 2)
1968-69	29	24	Alsenborn (Div. 2)
1969-70	22	13	Hertha BSC (BL)
1970-71	33	20	Hertha BSC (BL)
1971-72	32	11	Hertha BSC (BL)
1972-73	34	12	Hertha BSC (BL)
1973-74	32	7	Hertha BSC (BL)
1974-75	34	3	Hertha BSC (BL)
1975-76	27	3	Hertha BSC (BL)
1976-77	26	6	Hertha BSC (BL)
1977-78	37	5	Worms (Div. 2)
1978-79	10	3	Mannheim (Div. 2)



Thomas DOLL (b. 1966)

18 A (1 goal), Germany, Winger/Forward

League champion 1987, 1988

League runner-up 1989

Cup winner 1987, 1988

Doll was an agile, fast and tricky winger at the start of his career in East Germany who later became an offensive midfielder. He could read a game quite well, was very dangerous in the box, tricky in one-on-one situations, yet quite prone to injury.

League record

1983-84	5	0	Rostock (East Germany)
1984-85	17	1	Rostock (East Germany)
1985-86	25	3	Rostock (East Germany)
1986-87	26	7	Dynamo Berlin (East Germany)
1987-88	23	11	Dynamo Berlin (East Germany)
1988-89	25	13	Dynamo Berlin (East Germany)
1989-90	25	8	FC Berlin (East Germany)
1990-91	33	4	Hamburg (BL)
1991-92	31	7	Lazio (Italy)
1992-93	20	2	Lazio (Italy)
1993-94	13	0	Lazio (Italy)
1993-94	6	1	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1994-95	10	1	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1995-96	12	2	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1996-97	-	-	Bari (Italy - Div. 2)
1997-98	14	0	Bari (Italy)
1998-99	13	0	Hamburg (BL)
1999-00	21	0	Hamburg (BL)
2000-01	7	0	Hamburg (BL)



Anthony (Tony) WOODCOCK (b. 1955)

42 A (16 goals), England, Forward

League champion 1978

League runner-up 1979

Champions Cup 1979, 1980

Tony Woodcock joined Köln in 1979 following Kevin Keegan as the second high-priority import from England. A fast and dynamic two-footed forward who had a certain presence inside the box, but felt more at home in an inside forward position, drifting around the box and good at breaking out on the wings. Most of Woodcock's actions he initiated coming from a midfield position, where he liked to start his runs towards the box with the ball close at his feet. For that type of player, he scored a good number of goals for Nottingham, Köln and Arsenal.

League record

1973-74	2	0	Nottingham (England - Div. 2)
1974-75	9	0	Nottingham (England - Div. 2)
1975-76	4	1	Lincoln (England - Div. 4)
1976-77	6	2	Doncaster (England - Div. 4)
1976-77	30	11	Nottingham (England - Div. 2)
1977-78	36	11	Nottingham (England)
1978-79	39	10	Nottingham (England)
1979-80	16	4	Nottingham (England)
1979-80	20	7	Köln (BL)
1980-81	29	6	Köln (BL)
1981-82	32	15	Köln (BL)
1982-83	34	14	Arsenal (England)
1983-84	37	21	Arsenal (England)
1984-85	27	10	Arsenal (England)
1985-86	33	11	Arsenal (England)
1986-87	30	10	Köln (BL)
1987-88	20	1	Köln (BL)
1988-89	32	5	Fortuna Köln (Div. 2)
1989-90	5	0	Fortuna Köln (Div. 2)



Josef (Jupp) GAUCHEL (1916-1963)
16 A (13 goals), Germany, Inside Forward

Jupp Gauchel was an athletic, diligent and powerful linkman who spent his whole senior career playing for little Neuendorf. Gauchel was one of the few players in the German-Austrian team at the 1938 World Cup that performed convincingly. A tremendously valuable inside forward due to his hard shot, swiftness and industriousness. Gauchel was a real teamplayer, incredibly important and valuable but never fully recognized as such by the crowds. In 1941 'Kicker' addressed this point: "Gauchel has a hard time pleasing the crowds, with the exception of his shots. His movement looks unrefined, he looks awkward when he sprints, particularly as he tends to lose the ball at high tempo due to his overzeal. This leads many to overlook his well-honed handling of the ball." Additionally, the man from Neuendorf was a solid header of the ball.

Senior clubs

1933-52	-	-	Neuendorf
1952-53	16	6	Neuendorf (Div. 1 – Southwest)
1953-54	12	4	Neuendorf (Div. 1 – Southwest)



Heinrich (Heiner) TRÄG (1893-1976)

*6 A (1 goal), Germany, Inside Left/Outside Left
 League champion 1920, 1921, 1924, 1925, 1927
 League runner-up 1922
 Top Scorer Championship 1920, 1922, 1925*

The small, edged, temperamental Heiner Träg was an energetic powerhouse during Nürnberg's golden phase in the 1920s and one of the main protagonists of that club. Quick-tempered and hot-headed, Träg was a problematic character who often stood in his own way due to his antics. The extremely dynamic left-footed player with great acceleration and perseverance mainly operated in the inside left position after he had initially started out as an outside left. Feared by all goalkeepers, his left foot was lethal and he scored many goals with his dynamite shot. One of his finest performances was the 1920 German championship semi final against Titania Stettin when he scored all three goals in 3-0 triumph for Nürnberg. He scored two goals in the 1921 final against Vorwärts Berlin (one an uncharacteristic header). In everyday life Träg was said to be a thoroughly good-natured man but on the pitch he often was sent off due to his quick temper. Technically he was not more than an average player and thus depended on his teammates setting him up so that he could unleash his lethal shot. This may have been the reason why his international exploits were rather limited, as he did not find the same surroundings in the national team as in his club. His last great moment came in the 1927 German championship final when he scored the 1-0 against Hertha BSC but 10 minutes later he was sent-off for insulting the referee. The Berlin press was enraged and disgusted with Träg's behaviour which afflicted Träg in such a way that he retired from football at the end of the season.

Senior club

1911-27 455 - 1. FC Nürnberg (Div. 1)



Hans SIEMENSMEYER (b. 1943)
2 A (1 goal), Germany, Central Midfielder/Forward

A ball winner and a playmaker in one, Hans Siemensmeyer was an adventurous and industrious midfielder with a solid touch who started his career as an inside right in the 1960 playing for Oberhausen in the first half of his career and for Hannover 96 in the second. During his time in Hannover he evolved into a really fine playmaker and became a symbolic figure for that club.

League record

1960-61	28	7	RW Oberhausen (Div. 1 – West)
1961-62	30	9	RW Oberhausen (Div. 1 – West)
1962-63	28	5	RW Oberhausen (Div. 1 – West)
1963-64	37	14	RW Oberhausen (Div. 1 – West)
1964-65	29	8	RW Oberhausen (Div. 1 – West)
1965-66	30	15	Hannover (BL)
1966-67	34	9	Hannover (BL)
1967-68	34	7	Hannover (BL)
1968-69	24	2	Hannover (BL)
1969-70	34	12	Hannover (BL)
1970-71	27	6	Hannover (BL)
1971-72	34	8	Hannover (BL)
1972-73	30	8	Hannover (BL)
1973-74	31	5	Hannover (BL)



Bernd GERSDORFF (b. 1946)

1 A, Germany, Offensive Midfielder/Forward

League champion 1974

Cup finalist 1977, 1979

Champions Cup 1974

In front of the goal Bernd Gersdorff was an extremely dangerous offensive midfielder and forward, equipped with a talented left foot, the native Berliner set a record in 1974 when he re-joined Eintracht Braunschweig after some months playing for Bayern München. Braunschweig were playing in the second division for one season and Gersdorff managed to score an incredible 35 goals in 19 games that year. That was the best rate ever recorded in the Regionalliga North.

League record

1965-66	24	16	Tennis Borussia Berlin (Div. 2)
1966-67	20	8	Tennis Borussia Berlin (Div. 2)
1967-68	28	14	Tennis Borussia Berlin (Div. 2)
1968-69	28	7	Tennis Borussia Berlin (Div. 2)
1969-70	31	5	Braunschweig (BL)
1970-71	33	1	Braunschweig (BL)
1971-72	32	7	Braunschweig (BL)
1972-73	34	9	Braunschweig (BL)
1973-74	12	2	Bayern München (BL)
1973-74	19	35	Braunschweig (BL)
1974-75	34	15	Braunschweig (BL)
1975-76	29	13	Braunschweig (BL)
1976-77	11	1	Braunschweig (BL)
1976-77	16	3	Hertha BSC (BL)
1977-78	31	8	Hertha BSC (BL)
1978-79	22	3	Hertha BSC (BL)
1978-79	30	10	San José Earthquakes (United States)
1979-80	16	1	Hertha BSC (BL)
1979-80	5	1	San José Earthquakes (United States)
1979-80	11	5	San Diego Sockers (United States)



Ronald (Ronny) BORCHERS (b. 1957)

6 A, Germany, Right Midfielder/Forward

Cup winner 1981

World Cup finalist 1982

A talented inside forward with a tendency to drift to the right wing to initiate attacks, he looked destined to become an international player for Germany already at 18, 19 years. In the late-1970s he was a candidate to become “the next Uli Hoernes”. He had very good premises: great talent coupled with physicality, pace, above average ball control and technique and an eye for goal scoring opportunities. In the end he was capped six times and a member of the 1982 World Cup squad but for a greater career he probably lacked the necessary professionalism.

League record

1975-76	1	0	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1976-77	5	0	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1977-78	6	1	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1978-79	27	5	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1979-80	28	4	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1980-81	34	3	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1981-82	22	9	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1982-83	15	1	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1983-84	31	1	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1984-85	26	4	Bielefeld (BL)
1985-86	15	1	Grashoppers (Switzerland)
1986-87	18	0	Mannheim (BL)



Klaus STÜRMER (1935-1971)

2 A (1 goal), Germany, Inside Right

League Champion 1960, 1963, 1966

League runner-up 1957, 1958, 1964, 1967

Cup winner 1966

Cup finalist 1956

An elegant, technically versed inside right who spent the first half of his career playing for Hamburg and the rest in Switzerland. Klaus Stürmer was an important player in the rise of Uwe Seeler. When Stürmer died in 1971 of cancer, 'kicker' wrote: "Klaus Stürmer was the thinker – Uwe the executor. What Stürmer plotted, Uwe put into action. Seeler anticipated Stürmer's ideas. A harmonious duo in total unison. Rarely did two players complement each other like Klaus and Uwe."

League record

1954-55	23	12	Hamburg (Div. 1 – North)
1955-56	27	14	Hamburg (Div. 1 – North)
1956-57	16	13	Hamburg (Div. 1 – North)
1957-58	12	10	Hamburg (Div. 1 – North)
1958-59	28	20	Hamburg (Div. 1 – North)
1959-60	23	13	Hamburg (Div. 1 – North)
1960-61	24	20	Hamburg (Div. 1 – North)
1961-62	5	6	Hamburg (Div. 1 – North)
1962-63	32	20	FC Zürich (Switzerland)
1963-64	40	25	FC Zürich (Switzerland)
1964-65	-	-	Young Fellows Zürich (Switzerland – Div. 2)
1965-66	30	17	FC Zürich (Switzerland)
1966-67	29	12	FC Zürich (Switzerland)
1967-68	22	5	Grenchen (Switzerland)
1968-69	-	-	Grenchen (Switzerland – Div. 2)
1969-71	21	5	Winterthur (Switzerland)



Sergej BARBAREZ (b. 1971)

45 A (17 goals), Bosnia, Midfielder/Forward

Bosnian Footballer 2001, 2003

Top Scorer League 2001

A typical 'wanderer' between striker position and offensive midfield position. His greatest asset was his finishing skill. An intelligent and creative forward with a certain versatility, as Barbarez was also useful on the left wing.

League record

1992-93	18	2	Hannover (Div. 2)
1993-94	29	15	Union Berlin (Div. 3)
1994-95	29	14	Union Berlin (Div. 3)
1995-96	30	17	Union Berlin (Div. 3)
1996-97	27	2	Hansa Rostock (BL)
1997-98	32	11	Hansa Rostock (BL)
1998-99	22	4	Borussia Dortmund (BL)
1999-00	14	2	Borussia Dortmund (BL)
2000-01	31	22	Hamburg (BL)
2001-02	24	7	Hamburg (BL)
2002-03	24	6	Hamburg (BL)
2003-04	32	10	Hamburg (BL)
2004-05	30	11	Hamburg (BL)
2005-06	33	9	Hamburg (BL)
2006-07	32	7	Leverkusen (BL)
2007-08	29	4	Leverkusen (BL)



Hans FIEDERER (1920-1980)

6 A (3 goals), Germany, Inside Left

Hans Fiederer was an elegant and smooth handler of the ball who was counted among the greatest talents in the inside left position during the late-1930s. Alongside his elaborate technique he also had a tremendous hard shot at his disposal. Thus it came as no surprise that he debuted already at the age of 19 in the national team in 1939. Quickly Fiederer established himself in the circle of the national team. Yet fate struck him down in August 1942 as he lost his right leg in an attack with hand grenades by the French resistance movement in Paris where he was stationed. His passion for football was not lost though and he established himself as one of the foremost sports writers in Germany during the 1950s and 1960s.

League record

1937-38	15	4	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1938-39	15	6	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1939-40	15	12	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1940-41	19	12	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1941-42	17	10	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)



Georg (Schorsch) HOCHGESANG (1897-1988)

6 A (4 goals), Germany, Inside Forward/Centre-Forward

League champion 1924, 1925, 1927, 1933

League runner-up 1922

Top Scorer Championship 1925

Blessed with a brilliant feeling for the ball, Schorsch Hochgesang could draw from an seemingly never-ending repertoire of tricks and could be deployed as an inside forward on both sides as well as centre-forward. His specialty were forceful yet precise freekicks. Not a fast player and not really athletic. When he joined Nürnberg in 1923 he soon established himself as the playmaker and because of his finesse and elegance on the ball he soon drew comparisons with the Hungarian virtuoso Alfréd Schaffer. Not least by Schaffer himself who stated: "He plays like me when I was young." Over the years he felt it hard to subordinate to tactical orders and his lacking athleticism also drew some critical remarks from the press and the fans. Hochgesang decided to leave Nürnberg in 1928 because of this and joined lowly Fortuna Düsseldorf on the Rhine. Here, Hochgesang became the precursor of Fortuna's rise to one of the top clubs in Germany, with Hochgesang as playmaker and goalgetter in one. He also occasionally acted as player-manager. With Fortuna, he won the German championship in 1933 and satisfied with his career, he retired a year later.

Senior clubs

1916-23	-	-	Pfeil Nürnberg
1923-28	259	-	1. FC Nürnberg
1928-34	-	-	Düsseldorf



Karl ALLGÖWER (b. 1957)

10 A, Germany, Offensive Midfielder/Forward/Sweeper

League champion 1984

Cup finalist 1986

UEFA Cup finalist 1989

An offensive midfielder who could play in the centre as well as on the flanks. Fast, light-footed, dynamic with a sound technique, a good strategist. Feared were his freekicks, which he could hit hard and precise. As a peace activist during the 1980s, he was a very rare breed among footballers of the time. Outspoken and offensive about his political beliefs, he strangely lacked the necessary self-confidence as a footballer to reach a really high international level.

League record

1977-78	38	11	Kickers Stuttgart (Div. 2)
1978-79	38	23	Kickers Stuttgart (Div. 2)
1979-80	40	25	Kickers Stuttgart (Div. 2)
1980-81	32	10	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1981-82	31	3	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1982-83	33	21	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1983-84	29	12	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1984-85	32	19	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1985-86	33	21	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1986-87	21	10	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1987-88	31	9	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1988-89	32	12	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1989-90	32	4	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1990-91	32	8	VfB Stuttgart (BL)



Georg (Allan) FRANK (1907-1944)

*4 A (5 goals), Germany, Inside Left
League champion 1929*

This inside forward was technically highly gifted and a great shooter of the ball. He also knew how to fight and was a committed teamplayer. He debuted in the national team at the age of 19 only a year after he had joined Fürth's senior team. While his first game for Germany was unremarkable, it was his second two years later in 1929 where he distinguished himself notably by scoring four goals in a 7-1 rout against Switzerland. In this game, he harmonised magnificently with his partners in attack, Josef Pöttinger, Wiggerl Hofmann and Hanne Sobek. 1929 proved to be his best year, scoring the winning goal in the famous 2-1 away win against Italy, he also scored in the German championship final against Hertha BSC which was won 3-2 by Fürth. 1929 proved to be the peak of his career. The inside left position in the national team would again be occupied by Dresden's superstar Richard Hofmann after a suspension had been lifted. This greatly limited Frank's exposure in the national team. Due to issues in his private life, he left Fürth "overnight" and joined Tennis Borussia Berlin in 1930 but soon he got homesick and returned to Fürth. He remained an undisputed key player for Fürth during the 1930s. He died in combat in November 1944 on the Eastern front.

League record

1926-27	14	9	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1927-28	22	16	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1928-29	27	30	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1929-30	26	40	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1929-30	-	-	Tennis Borussia Berlin (Div. 1 – Midgermany)
1930-31	27	31	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1931-32	24	11	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1932-33	34	22	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1933-34	22	10	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1934-35	19	5	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1935-36	12	5	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1936-37	17	5	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1937-38	15	7	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1938-39	15	6	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1939-40	4	2	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1940-41	7	1	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)



Walter DIETRICH (1902-1979)

*14 A (6 goals), Switzerland, Inside Left
League runner-up 1932*

Walter Dietrich was one of the very first foreign stars to play in Germany. The Swissman learned his trade under the tutelage of Hungarian legend Albert Schaffer and was later further refined by the Englishman Duckworth. Dietrich impressed with his technical elegance and enormous versatility. His standard position was that of inside left but he could play many other roles if demanded to do so. For Eintracht Frankfurt Dietrich became the centrepiece in their rise to almost the top of German club football around 1930. Dietrich was known as the "spiritus rector" of the technically pleasing Eintracht style. After retiring from football in 1935, Dietrich remained in Frankfurt where he managed an architects office.

League record

1925-26	9	2	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 - Main)
1926-27	20	8	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 - Main)
1927-28	35	19	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 - Main)
1928-29	26	7	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 - Main)
1929-30	29	11	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 - Main)
1930-31	17	7	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 - Main)
1931-32	36	8	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 - Main)
1932-33	30	1	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 - Main)
1933-34	4	1	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 - Hesse)
1934-35	1	0	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 - Hesse)



Herbert LAUMEN (b. 1943)

2 A (1 goal), Germany, Midfielder/Forward

League champion 1970, 1971

Originally an outside right who evolved into a withdrawn centre forward who liked to roam behind the strikers. His outside right position at Mönchengladbach was adopted by Herbert Wimmer in 1966 thus Laumen was free for his new role. Made history for scoring the fastest ever hattrick in the Bundesliga when he scored three goals in six minutes against Hannover 96 in 1967. One with his left foot, one with his head and one with his right foot. Laumen liked to lurk around the box looking for chances to create danger which he often achieved due to his deftness at finishing coming literally from out of nowhere. He is still Mönchengladbach's second best goalscorer after Jupp Heynckes.

League record

1962-63	15	6	Bor. Mönchengladbach (Div. 1 – West)
1963-64	20	9	Bor. Mönchengladbach (Div. 2)
1964-65	26	6	Bor. Mönchengladbach (Div. 2)
1965-66	22	6	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1966-67	31	18	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1967-68	34	19	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1968-69	34	15	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1969-70	34	19	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1970-71	31	20	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1971-72	31	10	Bremen (BL)
1972-73	29	8	Bremen (BL)
1973-74	21	6	1. FC Kaiserslautern (BL)
1974-75	19	4	Metz (France)



Friedhelm FUNKEL (b. 1953)
Germany, Central Midfielder/Striker
Cup winner 1985
Cup finalist 1981

A very hard-running and hard-working offensive midfielder who could also be used as a central forward. Solid technique, excellent aerial ability, Funkel liked to roam the midfield looking for the lethal finish near or inside the box. A very important player for Uerdingen and Kaiserslautern.

League record

1971-72	3	1	Neuss (Div. 2)
1972-73	-	-	Neuss (Div. 3)
1973-74	21	6	Uerdingen (Div. 2)
1974-75	38	13	Uerdingen (Div. 2)
1975-76	31	5	Uerdingen (BL)
1976-77	38	17	Uerdingen (Div. 2)
1977-78	38	25	Uerdingen (Div. 2)
1978-79	38	11	Uerdingen (Div. 2)
1979-80	34	14	Uerdingen (BL)
1980-81	31	13	1. FC Kaiserslautern (BL)
1981-82	24	10	1. FC Kaiserslautern (BL)
1982-83	11	1	1. FC Kaiserslautern (BL)
1983-84	33	15	Uerdingen (BL)
1984-85	31	11	Uerdingen (BL)
1985-86	30	2	Uerdingen (BL)
1986-87	29	8	Uerdingen (BL)
1987-88	27	2	Uerdingen (BL)
1988-89	30	2	Uerdingen (BL)
1989-90	9	0	Uerdingen (BL)



Robert SCHLIENZ (1924-1995)

3 A, Germany, Centre Forward/Inside Right/Half Back/Centre-Half

League champion 1950, 1952

League runner-up 1953

Cup winner 1954, 1958

Top Scorer League 1946, 1948

Robert Schlienz, who lost one arm in a car accident in 1948, started out playing as centre forward and inside right in the mid-1940s and was renowned as a very skilled forward and for his goalscoring instinct. He played the majority of his career for VfB Stuttgart. After he had to pause for a while after his accident, Schlienz was determined to continue his career as a footballer, and he succeeded in doing so by withdrawing from centre forward to right half and eventually centre half. In his new roles he continued to put emphasis on the offensive and soon became one of the best in these positions. Now a creator, Schlienz impressed with his commitment, energy and fighting spirit. Coupled with his technical skills, he was regarded as one of the best footballers in Germany during most of the 1950s. When VfB Stuttgart met Real Madrid in a friendly in the mid-1950s, Alfredo di Stéfano said about Schlienz: 'the best player on the pitch was the one-armed man. What I saw of him I did not think could be possible until now.' Strangely, Sepp Herberger did not want to rely on Schlienz's service for the national team, as he thought that the opponents would be (unfairly) inhibited playing against a 'disabled' man. Schlienz is still regarded by many as the greatest Stuttgart player ever.

League record

1941-45	-	-	Zuffenhausen
1945-47	-	-	Zuffenhausen
1947-48	35	31	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)
1948-49	18	13	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)
1949-50	30	9	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)
1950-51	30	12	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)
1951-52	29	6	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)
1952-53	30	5	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)
1953-54	30	4	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)
1954-55	30	1	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)
1955-56	28	1	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)
1956-57	27	0	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)
1957-58	10	1	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)
1958-59	28	0	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)
1959-60	0	0	VfB Stuttgart (Div. 1 – South)



Heinz STREHL (1938-1986)

4 A (4 goals), Germany, Inside Forward/Centre Forward

League champion 1961, 1968

League runner-up 1962

Cup winner 1962

Top Scorer League 1960

Top Scorer Champions Cup 1962

An iconic player for Nürnberg, Heinz Strehl started out as a really productive centre forward but later in his career he became a sort of withdrawn no. 9 who was more renowned for his creativity than his goalscoring. During his early years Strehl was regarded as one of the most technically capable centre forwards in Germany and soon he made use of his remarkable ball control and passing skills in a more and more withdrawn offensive midfield position. Nominally, Strehl was regarded as one of the two inside forward (central forwards) in the 4-2-4 tactic but de facto he was an offensive midfielder feeding the wingers and the central striker. Strehl was a fairly tall player who scored many goals in the early days with his heading via his physical assertiveness. In fact physically Strehl resembled a classic 'tank' centre forward. His international career started brightly in 1962 and 1963 but in the long run, there was no way Strehl could have ousted Uwe Seeler and as an offensive midfielder there were other players around (most notably Wolfgang Overath) who were regarded as better fits in that position. Thus Strehl stopped at only four caps (managing four goals) for Germany.

League record

1958-59	9	2	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1959-60	28	30	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1960-61	29	22	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1961-62	22	12	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1962-63	29	15	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1963-64	30	16	Nürnberg (BL)
1964-65	30	15	Nürnberg (BL)
1965-66	30	12	Nürnberg (BL)
1966-67	31	10	Nürnberg (BL)
1967-68	33	18	Nürnberg (BL)
1968-69	20	5	Nürnberg (BL)
1969-70	9	2	Nürnberg (Div. 2)



Horst KÖPPEL (b. 1948)

11 A (2 goals), Germany, Inside Forward

League champion 1970, 1971, 1975, 1976, 1977

League runner-up 1974, 1978

UEFA Cup 1975, 1979

Euro winner 1972

A technically very sound offensive midfielder, striker and winger with great stamina and a veritable hunger for goals. Köppel won six domestic trophies with Borussia Mönchengladbach. His main competitor for a place in the national team was Uli Hoernes who in the long run was just a little bit better than him. Perhaps his good-natured mentality prevented him from achieving more with the national team.

League record

1966-67	27	8	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1967-68	34	17	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1968-69	32	5	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1969-70	34	9	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1970-71	34	9	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1971-72	34	8	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1972-73	29	11	VfB Stuttgart (BL)
1973-74	31	12	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1974-75	7	1	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1975-76	16	0	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1976-77	22	3	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1976-77	12	1	Vancouver Whitecaps (United States)
1977-78	0	0	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1977-78	8	0	Vancouver Whitecaps (United States)
1978-79	8	0	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)



Friedhelm (Timo) KONIETZKA (1938-2012)

9 A (3 goals), Germany, Inside Left

League champion 1963, 1966

League runner-up 1967, 1972

Cup winner 1965, 1972, 1973

Cup finalist 1963

A productive inside left with fluctuations in his performances which ultimately cut short his international career as Sepp Herberger once said about him: „I am never sure which Konietzka will show up.“

League record

1958-59	8	8	Dortmund (Div. 1 – West)
1959-60	29	25	Dortmund (Div. 1 – West)
1960-61	28	19	Dortmund (Div. 1 – West)
1961-62	16	13	Dortmund (Div. 1 – West)
1962-63	26	19	Dortmund (Div. 1 – West)
1963-64	25	20	Dortmund (BL)
1964-65	28	22	Dortmund (BL)
1965-66	33	26	TSV 1860 München (BL)
1966-67	14	4	TSV 1860 München (BL)
1967-68	-	-	Winterthur (Switzerland – Div. 2)
1968-69	24	9	Winterthur (Switzerland)
1969-70	26	14	Winterthur (Switzerland)
1970-71	26	14	Winterthur (Switzerland)
1971-72	25	6	Zürich (Switzerland)
1972-73	9	0	Zürich (Switzerland)



Josef RASSELNBERG (1912-2005)

9 A (8 goals), Germany, Inside Left

Josef Rasselberg made headlines with his displays in the inside left position despite playing for little town club Benrath during the peak of his career. A delicate technical player, playful and witty on the ball and famous for an never ending supply of showpieces, during his peak he was a very fine playmaker and regular goalscorer. Together with Karl Hohmann, who also played for Benrath, Rasselberg was the guarantor in little Benrath becoming one of the elite clubs in West German football during the 1930s.

The tall and lean strategist would in all likeliness have been a starting player for Germany in the 1934 World Cup if he had not caught an injury right before the start of the Cup. In 1935 Benrath managed to reach the semi final of the German championship, the biggest success in the history of the club. Rasselberg was increasingly troubled by knee problems and he was suspended by the German FA in 1936 after he joined second division side Kreuznach and apparently received a sum of money for that. The ban was lifted in 1937 and Rasselberg resumed his playing career, yet his career in the national team was definitely over at that point, not only because of the ban and his injury problems but also because in Otto Siffling, there was now a huge competitor established in the team in the inside left position.

Senior clubs

1930-36 Benrath

1937-51 Bad Kreuznach



Albert BRÜLLS (1937-2004)

25 A (9 goals), Germany, Outside Left/Inside Forward

Cup winner 1960

World Cup finalist 1966

An inside left with a strong urge to attack centrally but also from the wing who played in Serie A in the 1960s but due to a phlegmatic character didn't manage a really great career.

League record

1955-56	29	10	Bor. Mönchengladbach (Div. 1 – West)
1956-57	26	5	Bor. Mönchengladbach (Div. 1 – West)
1957-58	0	0	Bor. Mönchengladbach (Div. 1 – West)
1958-59	30	13	Bor. Mönchengladbach (Div. 1 – West)
1959-60	21	6	Bor. Mönchengladbach (Div. 1 – West)
1960-61	26	1	Bor. Mönchengladbach (Div. 1 – West)
1961-62	28	3	Bor. Mönchengladbach (Div. 1 – West)
1962-63	27	5	Modena (Italy)
1963-64	16	1	Modena (Italy)
1964-65	-	-	Modena (Div. 2 – Italy)
1965-66	30	6	Brescia (Italy)
1966-67	23	0	Brescia (Italy)
1967-68	11	0	Brescia (Italy)
1968-69	23	2	Young Boys Bern (Switzerland)
1969-70	22	5	Young Boys Bern (Switzerland)
1970-71	33	7	Neuss (Div. 2)
1971-72	31	11	Neuss (Div. 2)



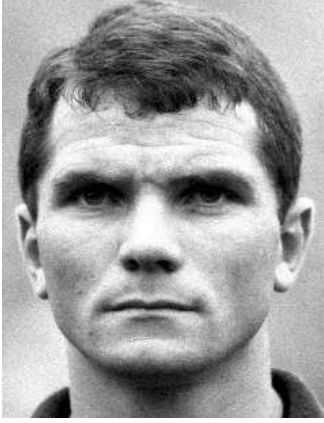
Willi (Krümel) SCHRÖDER (b. 1928-1999)

*12 A (3 goals), Germany, Inside Forward
Cup winner 1961*

Nicknamed 'crumbs' because of his delicate figure, Willi Schröder was a native of Berlin who spent the majority of his career playing for ATSV Bremen and then Werder Bremen. Known for his brilliant ball control, the two-footed Schröder was either deployed as a centre forward or as an inside forward, becoming an outstanding offensive force with his hard shooting. A playmaker and goalgetter in one, his team was also known just as "the Schröder XI". For Germany he was participating in the 1952 Olympics where he was voted best "inside forward" of the tournament ahead of Ferenc Puskas. For a while, Schröder was Germany's most sought-after footballer who had many offerings from big clubs among them Italian clubs, but Schröder opted to play for Werder Bremen, where he became the decisive player in the following nine seasons.

League record

1946-51	-	-	ATSV Bremen (Div. 2)
1951-52	-	50	ATSV Bremen (Div. 2)
1952-53	-	40	ATSV Bremen (Div. 2)
1953-54	-	-	suspended
1954-55	15	8	Bremen (Div. 1 – North)
1955-56	30	27	Bremen (Div. 1 – North)
1956-57	29	18	Bremen (Div. 1 – North)
1957-58	27	20	Bremen (Div. 1 – North)
1958-59	29	19	Bremen (Div. 1 – North)
1959-60	29	17	Bremen (Div. 1 – North)
1960-61	29	6	Bremen (Div. 1 – North)
1961-62	24	14	Bremen (Div. 1 – North)
1962-63	1	0	Bremen (Div. 1 – North)
1963-64	19	3	Bremerhaven (Div. 2)



Lothar ULSASS (1940-1999)

*10 A (8 goals), Germany, Inside forward
League champion 1967*

Lothar Ulsass is an iconic player for Eintracht Braunschweig, the player most associated with their shocking 1967 German championship. An outstanding footballer who mostly liked to play as a withdrawn centre forward so that he could make use of his playmaker qualities but still was close enough to the box to score himself. Ulsass was unlucky that players like Günter Netzer and Wolfgang Overath stood in his way of more international recognition thus he ended up with only ten international games in which he scored eight goals. His career in Germany ended abruptly in 1971 due to his involvement in the Bundesliga scandal. He left Germany to play in Austria for the remainder of his career.

League record

1960-62	58	53	Arminia Hannover (Div. 2)
1962-63	26	23	Arminia Hannover (Div. 1 – North)
1963-64	32	30	Arminia Hannover (Div. 2)
1964-65	30	12	Braunschweig (BL)
1965-66	31	17	Braunschweig (BL)
1966-67	32	14	Braunschweig (BL)
1967-68	19	10	Braunschweig (BL)
1968-69	30	6	Braunschweig (BL)
1969-70	27	7	Braunschweig (BL)
1970-71	32	18	Braunschweig (BL)
1971-72	0	0	suspended
1972-73	15	7	SC Wien (Austria)
1973-74	23	10	SC Wien (Austria)



Uwe RAHN (b. 1962)
14 A (5 goals), Germany, Forward/Midfielder
League runner-up 1989, 1990
Cup finalist 1984
Top Scorer League 1987
World Cup finalist 1986
German Footballer 1987

Originally apprenticed as a playmaker, Uwe Rahn became a cross between a offensive midfielder and a pure striker known for his good technique, clinical finishing and aerial ability.

League record

1980-81	14	3	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1981-82	30	2	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1982-83	24	3	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1983-84	31	14	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1984-85	34	14	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1985-86	28	9	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1986-87	31	24	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1987-88	25	12	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1988-89	10	0	Bor. Mönchengladbach (BL)
1988-89	20	7	Köln (BL)
1989-90	23	6	Köln (BL)
1990-91	21	5	Hertha BSC (BL)
1991-92	15	5	Düsseldorf (BL)
1992-93	12	3	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1992-93	7	1	Urawa (Japan)



Klaus TOPPMÖLLER (b. 1951)

*3 A (1 goal), Germany, Central Midfielder/Centre Forward
Cup finalist 1976*

A player with two frequent roles in his club Kaiserslautern: that of a classic 'tank'-like centre forward who scored many goals with his head, and that of a central defensive midfielder. Toppmöller's skill on the ground was useful but overall pedestrian, in midfield he functioned predominantly as an industrious ball winner and buffer due to his physique, with less duties in buildup. What is remarkable about Toppmöller is that he managed to keep his goalscoring record intact even over the long spells when he was playing as a defensive midfielder.

League record

1970-71	30	11	Trier (Div. 2)
1971-72	29	22	Trier (Div. 2)
1972-73	9	0	1. FC Kaiserslautern (BL)
1973-74	32	21	1. FC Kaiserslautern (BL)
1974-75	28	6	1. FC Kaiserslautern (BL)
1975-76	32	22	1. FC Kaiserslautern (BL)
1976-77	34	19	1. FC Kaiserslautern (BL)
1977-78	34	21	1. FC Kaiserslautern (BL)
1978-79	30	17	1. FC Kaiserslautern (BL)
1979-80	5	2	1. FC Kaiserslautern (BL)
1979-80	31	7	Dallas Tornado (United States)
1980-81	0	0	Calgary Boomers (Canada)
1981-86	137	114	Salmrohr (Div. 3)
1986-87	31	0	Salmrohr (Div. 2)



Andreas (Resi) FRANZ (1897-1970)
10 A (4 goals), Germany, Inside Right
League champion 1926, 1929
League runner-up 1920
Top Scorer Championship 1927

Germany's best inside right during the 1920s, a fantastic goalgetter and playmaker in one. His body control and technique were exceptional, a nimble and flexible forward, tricky and a great shooter. Resi Franz and his congenial partner in attack, centre forward Lony Seiderer, were synonymous with the great Fürth team of the 1920s, one of the most famous exponents of the technical Southern German style of that time. The Fürth style notably distinguished itself by a combination of elegance and effectiveness. His finest display for Germany was in the 4-3 victory against Austria in 1924, when he scored three goals.

League record

1916-17	8	17	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1917-18	9	15	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1918-19	13	22	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1919-20	11	19	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1920-21	17	28	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1921-22	14	20	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1922-23	19	31	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1923-24	24	11	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1924-25	14	10	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1925-26	22	16	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1926-27	21	19	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1927-28	29	35	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1928-29	25	32	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1929-30	18	18	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1930-31	24	15	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1931-32	29	16	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1932-33	11	9	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – North Bavaria)
1933-34	4	2	SpVgg Fürth (Div. 1 – Bavaria)



Dimitar BERBATOV (b. 1981)

78 A (48 goals), Bulgaria, Forward

League champion 2009, 2011

League runner-up 2000, 2001, 2002, 2010, 2014

Cup winner 1999

Champions Cup finalist 2002, 2009, 2011

Intercontinental Cup 2008

Top Scorer League 2011

Top Scorer UEFA Cup 2001

Bulgarian Footballer 2002, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

Berbatov was a technically very skilled and cunning forward but initially someone that was not lethal enough in finishing, often wasting real sitters. When he changed that, he was for 4-5 years one of the best goalscorers in European club football.

League record

1998-99	11	3	CSKA (Bulgaria)
1999-00	27	14	CSKA (Bulgaria)
2000-01	11	9	CSKA (Bulgaria)
2000-01	6	0	Leverkusen (BL)
2001-02	24	8	Leverkusen (BL)
2002-03	24	4	Leverkusen (BL)
2003-04	33	16	Leverkusen (BL)
2004-05	33	20	Leverkusen (BL)
2005-06	34	21	Leverkusen (BL)
2006-07	33	12	Tottenham (England)
2006-08	36	15	Tottenham (England)
2008-09	1	0	Tottenham (England)
2008-09	31	9	Manchester U. (England)
2009-10	33	12	Manchester U. (England)
2010-11	32	20	Manchester U. (England)
2011-12	12	7	Manchester U. (England)
2012-13	33	15	Fulham (England)
2013-14	18	4	Fulham (England)
2013-14	12	6	Monaco (France)
2014-15	26	7	Monaco (France)
2015-16	17	4	PAOK (Greece)



Ulrich (Uli) HOENESS (b. 1952)

35 A (5 goals), Germany, Midfielder/Forward

League champion 1972, 1973, 1974

League runner-up 1971

Cup winner 1971

Champions Cup 1974, 1975, 1976

Intercontinental Cup 1976

World Cup winner 1974

Euro winner 1972

Euro finalist 1976

One year older than his brother Dieter, Uli Hoeness had won all important trophies in World football by the age of 22 (World Champion, European Champion, European Cup winner, domestic championship and domestic Cup). Hoeness joined Bayern aged 18 in 1970 together with his friend Paul Breitner. He almost immediately was a starter at Bayern and soon also an international player. An offensive midfielder who liked to cut inside coming from right midfield whose main assets were his stamina and fast pace. Technically not that outstanding, his main weapon were long solos from a deep midfield position straight into the box looking for a 1-2 with Gerd Müller or shooting directly. His greatest game was the replay of the 1974 European Cup final against Atletico Madrid where scored two signature goals. His most famous (infamous) moment in the national team however was his failure in the 1976 European Championship final penalty shoot-out when he not only missed the goal but shot the ball far too high way way over the top. Had to retire in 1979 aged 27 due to a severe knee injury. He then became the youngest ever managing director of the Bundesliga and over the course of the next 30 years also the most successful, longest-serving and notorious one.

League record

1970-71	31	6	Bayern München (BL)
1971-72	34	13	Bayern München (BL)
1972-73	34	17	Bayern München (BL)
1973-74	34	18	Bayern München (BL)
1974-75	28	8	Bayern München (BL)
1975-76	17	4	Bayern München (BL)
1976-77	27	9	Bayern München (BL)
1977-78	30	11	Bayern München (BL)
1978-79	4	0	Bayern München (BL)
1978-79	11	0	Nürnberg (BL)



Mehmet SCHOLL (b. 1970)

36 A (8 goals), Germany, Forward

League champion 1994, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006

League runner-up 1993, 1996, 1998, 2004

Cup winner 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006

Cup finalist 1999

Champions Cup 2001

Champions Cup finalist 1999

UEFA Cup 1996

Intercontinental Cup 2001

Euro winner 1996

Mehmet Scholl, a classical 'unfinished' talent was one of the most promising players of the 1990s who couldn't live up to that promise. Son of a Turk and a German woman, he was a remarkably good, lightfooted technical player of great intelligence who was a bit afflicted by his versatility. His de facto position was often not really obvious, during his time in Karlsruhe he was often seen playing on both wings or coming from a deeper midfield position where he started his solo runs and he was also a capable offensive midfielder operating directly behind two forwards but was also dangerous as a striker. Possibly he would have been most suited to play in a modern 4-2-3-1 system in a similar role as Mesut Özil or even Thomas Müller. Scholl was blessed with high mobility and an expert at sidestepping, had a good shooting technique and was a very good freekick taker. Nevertheless one would have expected him to score a few more goals during the second, more mature half of his career when he dropped his joker mentality and became a more reputable player. During the later years of his career, Scholl was afflicted by many injuries. He had the abilities to reach the absolute top level during his time but it wasn't to be.

League record

1989-90	3	1	Karlsruhe (BL)
1990-91	27	6	Karlsruhe (BL)
1991-92	28	4	Karlsruhe (BL)
1992-93	31	7	Bayern München (BL)
1993-94	27	11	Bayern München (BL)
1994-95	31	9	Bayern München (BL)
1995-96	30	10	Bayern München (BL)
1996-97	23	5	Bayern München (BL)
1997-98	32	9	Bayern München (BL)
1998-99	13	4	Bayern München (BL)
1999-00	25	6	Bayern München (BL)
2000-01	29	9	Bayern München (BL)
2001-02	18	6	Bayern München (BL)
2002-03	18	4	Bayern München (BL)
2003-04	5	0	Bayern München (BL)
2004-05	20	3	Bayern München (BL)
2005-06	18	3	Bayern München (BL)
2006-07	14	1	Bayern München (BL)



Rudolf (Rudi) NOACK (1913-1947)

3 A (1 goal), Germany, Inside Left

League champion 1943, 1944

Cup winner 1943

Top Scorer League 1932, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1942

A legendary ball artist for Hamburg and Vienna in the 1930s and 40s, Rudi Noack wowed the crowds with his dance-like ways of treating the ball and outmanoeuvring opponents. Noack was a delicate technician of a kind not seen in Northern Germany up to that point. He was known as a difficult character who often disobeyed orders, plus, he had a naked woman tattooed on one of his arms which was unheard of for a footballer during the 1930s. Always sceptical of authorities, Noack's life under the Nazi regime wasn't exactly joyous. Still, he debuted for Germany in January 1934 and also made the 1934 World Cup squad where he scored Germany's consolation goal in the 1-3 semi final defeat by Czechoslovakia. Apart from a third cap in 1937, Noack's international career was already over at that point.

A Hamburg newspaper once wrote about Noack's relationship with the national team: "When Noack can act in his club team the way he sees fit, then he is the leader of his group. The moment he is being constrained by authorities, which is common and unavoidable in the national team, he feels unfree and dependent. He feels obstructed. He is a king in his Hamburg empire but clearly unsuited to function in the empire of Otto Nerz." At the same time his private moral conduct left nothing to be desired, as he was a non-smoker and anti-alcoholic. Actually he should have been a favorite pupil of the successor of Otto Nerz, Sepp Herberger. As his former teammate Rudi Greifenberg related: "Rudi was a fanatic for justice, he did not take any orders by anyone and openly stated his views, including Herberger. Maybe it all had political reasons. Both of us were no communists but we didn't like the Nazis. That was the reputation that we had." His teammate Erwin Seeler (father of Uwe) said about Noack with regards to his skill on the ball: "better than Maradona." Rudi Noack died in Soviet captivity in 1947.

Senior club

1931-32	- 41	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Great Hamburg)
1932-33	- 0	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Great Hamburg)
1932-33	- -	CfR Köln
1933-34	- 31	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Nordmark)
1934-35	- 22	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Nordmark)
1935-36	- 10	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Nordmark)
1936-37	- 22	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Nordmark)
1937-38	- 26	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Nordmark)
1938-39	- 12	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Nordmark)
1939-40	- 2	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Nordmark)
1940-41	- -	suspended
1941-42	- 14	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Nordmark)
1942-43	- 3	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Nordmark)
1942-43	- 9	Vienna Wien (Div. 1 - Ostmark)
1943-44	- -	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Nordmark)
1943-44	- -	Vienna Wien (Div. 1 - Ostmark)
1944-45	- 5	Hamburg (Div. 1 – Nordmark)
1944-45	- -	Vienna Wien (Div. 1 - Ostmark)



Bernd NICKEL (b. 1949)
1 A, Germany, Left Wing/Forward
Cup winner 1974, 1975, 1981
UEFA Cup 1980

A technically wonderful player who today is still mostly known for his vicious left foot which allowed him to either bend the ball with the outside of his foot in a wicked way or to hit them really really hard and precise. What exactly his main role was on the pitch was hard to pin down. He played during a time when 'total football' was the great 'philosophical' approach to the game and one of the principles was that any player should be able to play in any position. Thus the 1970s and also 1980s saw a number of players that did really well in a variety of tactical roles, quite contrary to today where the specialist is the standard and a player that performs well in various positions is a rarity (think Philipp Lahm). Bernd Nickel could be used in the central of attack or on the left wing, in a wide midfield position or as a classic playmaking central midfielder. A specialist at set-pieces he was also an excellent passer of the ball, his specialty being long, precise passes to Bernd Hölzenbein or Jürgen Grabowski, his two most notable teammates at Eintracht, where Nickel spent his entire professional career between 1967 and 1983. Nicknamed 'Doktor Hammer' because of his thunderous shot, Nickel was a lethal goalgetter himself, scoring 141 Bundesliga goals in 426 appearances. While he lacked pace it is still inexplicable how a player of this quality never earned more than one single cap.

League record

1967-68	9	3	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1968-69	34	8	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1969-70	31	9	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1970-71	32	13	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1971-72	28	13	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1972-73	26	9	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1973-74	21	10	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1974-75	34	11	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1975-76	33	15	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1976-77	33	11	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1977-78	34	11	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1978-79	3	1	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1979-80	26	6	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1980-81	23	8	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1981-82	28	7	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1982-83	31	6	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1983-84	20	10	Young Boys Bern (Switzerland)



Helmut SCHÖN (1915-1996)

16 A (17 goals), Germany, Centre Forward/Inside Forward

League champion 1943, 1944

League runner-up 1940

Cup winner 1940, 1941

Top Scorer League 1943

Top Scorer Championship 1944

Famous for managing the German national team during its most successful period between 1964 and 1978, Helmut Schön from Dresden was one of the most famous footballers of Germany around 1940. His career began as a half back, then centre forward and finally inside forward. Schön's senior career was not an overnight success story, he matured slowly but by age 23 in 1938, he had become notable as a highly gifted technical player with exceptional football intelligence and great tactical acumen. A strategist who was not only adept at setting up others but who also scored many a goal himself due to his heading ability and shooting prowess. During his time as a centre forward, he was famous for scoring goals from just outside the box with his supreme heading. His headers were so hard and precise that they were known as "heading shots".

Senior clubs

1932-44	337	226	SC Dresden
1946-47	-	-	FC St. Pauli
1946-50	-	-	Dresden-Friedrichstadt
1950-51	-	-	Hertha BSC



Johannes (Hanne) SOBEEK (1900-1989)

10 A (2 goals), Germany, Inside Right

League champion 1930, 1931

League runner-up 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929

Top Scorer Championship 1929

Berlin's greatest football idol Hanne Sobek was an exuberant and lively forward with high football intelligence. Upon joining Hertha BSC in 1925, Sobek became highly instrumental in establishing Berlin as one of Germany's strongest football outposts. Under his guidance, Hertha reached the German championship final six times in succession (winning twice), an unheard of record at the time and later only equalled by the great FC Schalke 04 side of the 1930s/40s.

Football monthly "Fussball" wrote on Sobek: "a fine, elegant technical player who set up his teammates in an exemplary manner, carving out picture book chances for his teammates so that these only had to kick the ball over the goalline."

Hanne Sobek is still *the* idol of Berlin football. This is not only due to his class as a player but also because of his sincere and upright character. His international career however left a little bit to be desired. He didn't really manage to get past the role of a fringe player for Germany.

League record

1920-25	-	-	Alemannia Berlin
1925-26	13	8	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1926-27	16	25	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1927-28	16	22	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1928-29	18	12	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1929-30	17	18	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1930-31	18	13	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1931-32	13	10	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1932-33	17	19	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1933-34	8	4	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1934-35	16	11	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1935-36	14	6	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1936-37	17	8	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1937-38	15	4	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1938-39	4	1	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)
1939-40	5	4	Hertha BSC (I. Div.)



Bum Kun CHA (b. 1953)

121 A (55 goals), South Korea, Forward/Midfielder/Sweeper

Cup winner 1981

UEFA Cup 1980, 1988

The first Korean to play in the Bundesliga was an extremely quick and agile forward, sound technique, great finisher in the box who was difficult to contain. Cha was neither winger nor centre forward but one of the first support strikers at a time when the tactical change from 4-3-3 to 4-4-2 brought about this new type of player. Cha hit the Bundesliga like a meteor in 1979. While he couldn't quite uphold that high level of his debut season, Cha continued to be one of the bonafide star players in Germany throughout the 1980s.

League record

1978-79	1	0	Darmstadt
1979-80	31	12	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1980-81	27	8	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1981-82	31	11	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1982-83	33	15	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1983-84	34	12	Leverkusen (BL)
1984-85	29	10	Leverkusen (BL)
1985-86	34	17	Leverkusen (BL)
1986-87	33	6	Leverkusen (BL)
1987-88	25	4	Leverkusen (BL)
1988-89	30	3	Leverkusen (BL)

**Fritz (Frieder) FÖRDERER** (1888-1952)

11 A (10 goals), Germany, Inside Right

League champion 1910

League runner-up 1912

Top Scorer Championship 1912

FV Karlsruhe was a hotbed of football stars in Germany around 1910, with players like Max Breunig, Gottfried Fuchs, Julius Hirsch, Ernst Hollstein and last but not least Frieder Förderer all belonging to the biggest stars in German football at the time. A phenomenal player for German standards at that time, Förderer was rated as the ideal link-up player. Albeit physically small, Frieder Förderer was one of the great playmakers of his day, combining virtuosity with dynamism and extraordinary shooting prowess. English manager William Townley was instrumental in making FV Karlsruhe one of the major forces in German football in the era before World War 1. A painful and difficult moment came in November 1913 when he suffered a multiple fibia fracture which took him out of active play for quite a while but thankfully his career was not yet over. He returned in 1915 and soon his form was back and he again was a key player. Observers of Förderer still raved about his explosive force and elegant playfulness decades after he retired.

Senior clubs

1905-17 FV Karlsruhe

1917-25 Halle 1896



Werner (Eia) KRÄMER (1940-2010)

13 (3 goals), Germany, Outside Right/Inside Forward

League runner-up 1964

Cup finalist 1966

CWC finalist 1968

World Cup finalist 1966

Gifted with technical sophistication and lightfootedness, Werner 'Eia' Krämer started out as an outside right in the late-1950s but soon was shifted to the inside right position where he became one of Germany's most outstanding midfield players of the 1960s. Notable for his brilliant through balls.

League record

1958-59 5 1 Duisburg (Div. 1 – West)

1959-60 20 3 Duisburg (Div. 1 – West)

1960-61 29 6 Duisburg (Div. 1 – West)

1961-62 29 7 Duisburg (Div. 1 – West)

1962-63 28 11 Duisburg (Div. 1 – West)

1963-64 22 11 Duisburg (BL)

1964-65 27 8 Duisburg (BL)

1965-66 29 13 Duisburg (BL)

1966-67 28 5 Duisburg (BL)

1967-68 30 7 Hamburg (BL)

1968-69 17 2 Hamburg (BL)

1969-70 33 4 Bochum (Div. 2)

1970-71 30 5 Bochum (Div. 2)

1971-72 28 2 Bochum (BL)

1972-73 11 1 Bochum (BL)



Bernd HÖLZENBEIN (b. 1946)
40 A (5 goals), Germany, Midfielder/Forward/Winger
Cup winner 1974, 1975, 1981
UEFA Cup 1980
World Cup winner 1974
Euro finalist 1976

The record goalgetter of Eintracht Frankfurt was one of the first players with an outright reputation of a diver. Hölzenbein started out as a fast and lightfooted outside forward with a marked instinct for goalscoring, something which he could exploit most sufficiently when he was deployed as a central forward in later years. In the box Hölzenbein mastered all aspects of a goalgetter: two-footed volleying, heading, poaching, scoring in all possible situations. He was also often used as a midfielder where he was especially dangerous when he started out on solo runs coming from a midfield position with tight ball control. Once he had reached the box, there was always the danger that he was looking for a penalty. When playing for Germany he was always a doubtful case, never really sure of this place in the team.

League record

1966-67	0	0	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1967-68	11	2	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1968-69	32	3	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1969-70	34	10	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1970-71	33	5	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1971-72	34	12	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1972-73	30	13	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1973-74	33	12	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1974-75	33	16	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1975-76	34	16	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1976-77	30	26	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1977-78	34	15	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1978-79	26	8	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1979-80	29	11	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1980-81	27	11	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1980-81	18	4	Fort Lauderdale Strikers (United States)
1981-82	28	6	Fort Lauderdale Strikers (United States)



Manfred BURGSMÜLLER (b. 1949)
3 A, Germany, Central Midfielder/Forward/Striker
League Champion 1988
League runner-up 1986
Cup finalist 1989, 1990

For his time, the streetwise Burgsmüller was a rare type of player in the Bundesliga, a hybrid between a striker and a midfielder who was difficult to classify. Always a great goalscorer, he was often found playing in a deep midfield position, often right in front of his defense where he did like to pick up the ball. Burgsmüller cherished the time on the ball hence he preferred to drop deep into midfield as he wouldn't get too much time on the ball as a striker. On the ball, Burgsmüller demonstrated a high standard of ball control which allowed him to pass by defenders quite easily. In front of the goal he was a lethal finisher, great at volleying the ball and despite his small stature he was also a capable header of the ball. His specialty was sneaking into the box almost unnoticed, blessed with a real poacher's instinct. Additionally to his finishing ability he also was a good provider for other players. What might have hindered his career in the national team was his reputation of being a "troublemaker". Regardless, it is a bit of scandal that a player of this quality only made three international appearances.

League record

1968-69	2	0	RW Essen (Div. 2)
1969-70	8	0	RW Essen (BL)
1970-71	2	0	RW Essen (BL)
1971-72	34	22	Uerdingen (Div. 2)
1972-73	33	29	Uerdingen (Div. 2)
1973-74	34	29	Uerdingen (Div. 2)
1974-75	34	18	RW Essen (BL)
1975-76	30	14	RW Essen (BL)
1976-77	7	1	Uerdingen (Div. 2)
1976-77	24	14	Dortmund (BL)
1977-78	34	20	Dortmund (BL)
1978-79	33	15	Dortmund (BL)
1979-80	34	20	Dortmund (BL)
1980-81	33	27	Dortmund (BL)
1981-82	34	22	Dortmund (BL)
1982-83	32	17	Dortmund (BL)
1983-84	34	12	Nürnberg (BL)
1984-85	35	29	Oberhausen (Div. 2)
1985-86	15	7	Oberhausen (Div. 2)
1985-86	20	13	Bremen (BL)
1986-87	30	8	Bremen (BL)
1987-88	26	6	Bremen (BL)
1988-89	28	6	Bremen (BL)
1989-90	11	1	Bremen (BL)



Alfred (Alfredo) PFAFF (b. 1955)
7 A (2 goals), Germany, Inside Forward
League Champion 1959
Champions Cup finalist 1960
World Cup winner 1954

To this day Alfred Pfaff's name is inseparable with one of the greatest chapters in the history of the Eintracht Frankfurt club. An inside left who had spent three years as a prisoner of war he was the most instrumental figure in the rise of Eintracht Frankfurt to become one of the foremost powers in German football during the 1950s. Pfaff was the offensive linchpin of Eintracht Frankfurt, renowned for his superb technique, a virtuoso on the ball, which may explain his nickname "Don Alfredo". Pfaff was unlucky that in his position an even better player was available, one Fritz Walter, who was always preferred to Pfaff by Germany manager Sepp Herberger. Pfaff was adept at delivering precise through balls and very good at taking freekicks.

League record

1949-50	28	2	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 – South)
1950-51	31	12	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 – South)
1951-52	28	8	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 – South)
1952-53	27	10	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 – South)
1953-54	28	9	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 – South)
1954-55	27	10	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 – South)
1955-56	28	15	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 – South)
1956-57	27	9	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 – South)
1957-58	21	7	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 – South)
1958-59	27	9	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 – South)
1959-60	25	12	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 – South)
1960-61	4	0	Eintracht Frankfurt (Div. 1 – South)



Eugen KIPP (1885-1931)

18 A (10 goals), Germany, Inside Left

Right after Adolf Jäger, Eugen Kipp is regarded as the most popular and famous German footballer before World War 1. A classy inside forward with exceptional technique, Kipp's style of play was described as sweeping, energetic, vigorous and resolved. Brimming over with the will to make things happen, Kipp was arguably the leading, all-defining personality of the national team (and his club, needless to say). 'Kicker' rated him as "the ideal type of a footballer". Kipp was the German record international at a time when the squads of the national team were compiled rather haphazardly and the main focus was a proportional representation of the local German FA's, the actual quality of the players were not as important as the number of players from the region where the game was staged.

Under these circumstances, amassing 18 caps was a sign of a special quality of a player. Kipp repaid this trust of the selectors by scoring many crucial and often spectacular goals for Germany. Kipp was the man that scored the only goal in Germany's first ever international victory (1-0 against Switzerland in 1909) and he also scored the winning goal in Germany's first ever away victory (3-2 in Basel against against Switzerland, this time in 1910). Later in his career Eugen Kipp showed some versatility when he became a half back when he joined Kickers Stuttgart in 1912. It was World War 1 that tragically ended his career as a severe injury which he suffered as a Soldier in Ypern in 1915 meant that his right leg had to get amputated above the knee. Kipp died aged 46 as a late sequela of that amputation.

Senior clubs

1901-05 Karlsruhstadt

1905-12 Spfr. Stuttgart

1912-14 Kickers Stuttgart



Thomas MÜLLER (b. 1989)

89 A (37 goals), Germany, Forward/Right Wing

League champion 2010, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

League runner-up 2009, 2012

Cup winner 2010, 2013, 2014, 2016

Cup finalist 2012

Champions Cup 2013

Champions Cup finalist 2010, 2012

Intercontinental Cup 2013

World Cup winner 2014

Top Scorer World Cup 2010

Thomas Müller at his best is a unique player in German football, a man whose main asset is a hard to define ability to spot gaps and holes on the pitch that others don't and an ability to exploit these gaps in the defensive set-up of the opponent in an uncanny way. Hence his nickname "Raumdeuter" (space interpreter). It is this ability that sets Müller apart from other players. If measured by common traits that usually are applied to measure a footballer's level, Thomas Müller would be rated as a distinctly average player. His technical skill is average, his heading is average, his shooting is average, his passing is average. It is his football instinct that makes him outstanding, his instinct to be at the right place in the right time. A very mobile player that brims with energy, tactically disciplined and always fully engaged, Müller works like a horse for his team like few others on that level. Since his movements often look awkward, the opposite of a smooth elegant forward, he is easy to dismiss, which happened often during the first few months after he was discovered by Louis van Gaal in 2009. A player with a cheerful attitude and joker mentality, Müller knows his technical limits and he has become one of football's most popular players because he can joke about himself. His best role is that of a hybrid between striker and offensive midfielder, where he can make the best use of his ability to exploit the space in that area. Despite his technical limitations, Müller always finds a way to process the ball, even if some awkward movement is needed to finish and score.

League record

2008-09 4 0 Bayern München (BL)

2009-10 34 13 Bayern München (BL)

2010-11 34 12 Bayern München (BL)

2011-12 34 7 Bayern München (BL)

2012-13 28 13 Bayern München (BL)

2013-14 31 13 Bayern München (BL)

2014-15 32 13 Bayern München (BL)

2015-16 31 20 Bayern München (BL)

2016-17 29 5 Bayern München (BL)



Otto (Holz) SIFFLING (1912-1939)

31 A (17 goals), Germany, Inside Left/Centre Forward

Cup finalist 1939

Top Scorer Championship 1934

Otto Siffling was one of the most talented forwards of the 1930s who died of a pleurisy in October 1939 aged 27. An opinionated and exceptionally gifted player, Siffling was a virtuoso on the pitch that impressed with his ingenuity and imagination when on the ball. He was not a traditional centre forward but a hybrid between a striker and a midfielder (in modern terms), not a fan of overly physical play, he preferred to create more than to score himself. Taciturn in nature, he did not like to be in the spotlight and ovations at times made him feel uncomfortable. His style of play was characterised as follows by 'Fussball': "Siffling personifies elegance in football, a highly gifted conductor who knows like no one else how to fool the opponent either with or without the ball with his lightning fast and constantly changing movements and who knows how to set up the outside forwards with carefully weighed passes."

Additionally to that, he regularly scored himself, most famously five times in 32 minutes in the iconic 8-0 win against Denmark in Breslau in 1937. The greatest idol in the history of Waldhof Mannheim made the 1934 World Cup squad only because of the injury of Josef Rasselberg. Siffling was nominated as the last player of the squad. He impressed already in his first game for Germany, the 5-2 victory against Belgium where he scored the crucial 1-1. From that moment on Siffling was regularly one of the best players of the national team for the next three years (his best season being 1934-35 when he was rated as the best player in the national team right after Ernst Lehner). Siffling's habit was never to smile on official photographs, he was always looking emotionless. It was only in close private circles that Holz Siffling showed emotions and a happy face. His performance for the Breslau XI in 1937 was the pinnacle of his career. In 1938 his level suddenly dropped inexplicably, so that he was not starting in the 1938 World Cup. He refused to see a doctor, dismissing any worries about his health. A year later he was dead.

Senior club

1930-39 Mannheim



Kevin KEEGAN (b. 1951)

63 A (21 goals), England, Forward

League champion 1973, 1976, 1977, 1979

League runner-up 1974, 1975, 1980

Cup winner 1974

Cup finalist 1977

Champions Cup 1977

Champions Cup finalist 1980

UEFA Cup 1973, 1976

Ballon d'Or 1978, 1979

A fast and very agile forward of small stature with good dribbling skills who was very difficult to contain. On the pitch he was hard to classify as he constantly changed his position, always tirelessly on the move during the full 90 minutes, oscillating between midfield, central attack and the flanks. His greatest asset were his quick turns in tight spaces and unexpected changes of direction coupled with fast acceleration which got him out of reach of his opponents within two, three steps. Already a considerable international star when he joined Hamburg in 1977, he found it difficult to settle into the new surroundings. Receiving a record wage, most of his teammates at first did not accept him. Thankfully, Keegan managed to overcome this problematic start and with Günter Netzer becoming Hamburg's managing director in spring 1978 and Branko Zebec the team manager, the most successful phase in the history of the Hamburg club was about to begin, with Kevin Keegan as the most instrumental player in this development.

League record

1968-69	33	2	Scunthorpe (England - Div. 4)
1969-70	46	6	Scunthorpe (England - Div. 4)
1970-71	45	10	Scunthorpe (England - Div. 4)
1971-72	35	9	Liverpool (England)
1972-73	41	13	Liverpool (England)
1973-74	42	12	Liverpool (England)
1974-75	33	10	Liverpool (England)
1975-76	41	12	Liverpool (England)
1976-77	38	12	Liverpool (England)
1977-78	25	6	Hamburg (BL)
1978-79	34	17	Hamburg (BL)
1979-80	31	9	Hamburg (BL)
1980-81	27	11	Southampton (England)
1981-82	41	26	Southampton (England)
1982-83	37	21	Newcastle (England - Div. 2)
1983-84	41	27	Newcastle (England - Div. 2)
1984-85	2	1	Blacktown (Australia)



Jürgen GRABOWSKI (b. 1944)

44 A (5 goals), Germany, Right Wing/Forward

Cup winner 1974, 1975

UEFA Cup 1980

World Cup winner 1974

World Cup finalist 1966

Euro winner 1972

One of the best football players Germany ever produced, definitely the best who ever played for Eintracht Frankfurt in the long history of that club. An outside right by trade who became a withdrawn “false 9” playmaker in the Di Stéfano vein in the second half of his career. A superb technician with delicate ball control, lightfooted dribbler, two-footed, fast, very down-home type of player. With his specialty as a winger, first sidestepping and then delivering well-timed crosses, he assisted a number of important goals for the German national team. His most noteworthy performances came in the 1970 World Cup when he was considered to be the best substitute of the tournament. While he was a defining player in the Bundesliga, he strangely did not have that many great games for the national team. Considering his great talent he is not that renown in international football.

League record

1965-66	27	10	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1966-67	29	7	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1967-68	17	3	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1968-69	30	8	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1969-70	32	8	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1970-71	34	3	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1971-72	26	8	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1972-73	27	11	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1973-74	32	9	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1974-75	33	13	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1975-76	34	10	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1976-77	34	6	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1977-78	34	9	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1978-79	27	4	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)
1979-80	25	0	Eintracht Frankfurt (BL)



Maximilian (Maxl) MORLOCK (1925-1994)

26 A (21 goals), Germany, Inside Right

League champion 1948, 1961

League runner-up 1962

Cup winner 1962

German Footballer 1961

Top Scorer League 1943, 1951, 1952

World Cup winner 1954

Still the most legendary player in the annals of Nürnberg who distinguished himself mainly because of his inexhaustible fighting spirit and tremendous dynamism. For over 20 years Morlock was the never-tiring motor of his club team, an unflinching power source. The hard-running inside right with a powerful two-footed shot once said that his favorite role on the pitch was between the two penalty boxes. But he also liked to advance into the box where he was known as a dangerous goalscorer. It is said that during his career he played in over 900 games for Nürnberg and scored over 700 goals. Despite his small size he was also a proficient header of the ball. A very vital factor in Germany's 1954 World Cup victory, Fritz Walter once said about Morlock's role: "Max was always our buffer against adverse attacks. He helped out in defense with his dynamic power but was quickly going forward as soon as we were in possession, when we had a goal chance, Max would be on the scene. If I hung my head Max came along carrying me away. Max was someone who would sort out the mess."

League record

1941-42	-	6	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – Bavaria)
1942-43	-	45	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – Northern Bavaria)
1943-44	-	24	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – Northern Bavaria)
1944-45	-	-	inactive
1945-46	30	23	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1946-47	33	26	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1947-48	34	30	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1948-49	30	15	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1949-50	23	8	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1950-51	33	28	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1951-52	29	26	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1952-53	27	20	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1953-54	26	18	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1954-55	10	5	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1955-56	21	9	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1956-57	27	14	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1957-58	22	14	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1958-59	30	20	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1959-60	12	5	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1960-61	30	13	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1961-62	30	8	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1962-63	4	4	Nürnberg (Div. 1 – South)
1963-64	21	8	Nürnberg (BL)



Richard HOFMANN (1906-1983)
25 A (24 goals), Germany, Inside Left
League champion 1943, 1944
League runner-up 1940
Cup winner 1940, 1941

Richard 'King' Hofmann was Germany's undisputed greatest and most popular footballer between the two World Wars and is still rated as one of the greatest players that country ever produced. Physically small (1,68 metres), he was a technically sound but not outstanding player of solid football intelligence, what made him special was the marvellous power he had in his limbs, especially the left one. His shooting prowess was legendary and he would make most of his shooting ability from the slightly withdrawn inside forward position but he was also capable of subtle through balls to set up his teammates with inch-perfect low passes. His shooting earned him the respectful nickname "Cannon Richard" and his teammate Helmut Schön later described Hofmann as follows: "Richard would shoot the ball from 30 metres with such power that the goalies would be pushed into the net together with the ball and if someone had said to him 'come on Richard, shoot the whole goal to pieces' he would have done just that."

When playing for Germany in the late-1920s, Richard Hofmann formed an incredible duo on the left side with Bayern München's Ludwig Hofmann. In the 1928 Olympics, Richard Hofmann scored three goals in Germany's 4-0 win against Switzerland and he was set to become one of the big stars of that tournament. Unluckily for Richard Hofmann and the Germans, their next opponent was the incredible wonderteam from South America, Uruguay, which proved far too strong for any European to overcome. Germany lost 1-4 but it also lost centre-half Hans Kalb and one Richard Hofmann who were both sent off due to unruly behaviour. Hofmann had a bit of a temper (just like Kalb) and the German FA was quite embarrassed that two of its players had to leave the pitch before the final whistle. As a consequence, Richard Hofmann and Hans Kalb were both banned from the national team for one year.

In the meantime, Richard Hofmann changed his club colours and joined SC Dresden, following a suggestion by Jimmy Hogan who stated the following: "to me, Hofmann is the most capable player in the world, an absolute wonder! He has a pair of feet like quicksilver and can stop, kick and pass the ball with the shrewdness of an artist. His acceleration – uniquely – is like a pistol shot." And faced with the criticism that Hofmann roams too much on the pitch, Hogan said: "If the ball doesn't reach him then he has to go and get the ball, even if he has to abandon his position, every time he gets the ball he is doing something wonderful with it." In 1929 his ban was lifted and Richard Hofmann immediately returned to his goal-scoring ways for Germany, scoring all three goals in a 3-0 win against Sweden (he scored a further three goals in that game which were all overruled by the referee). In February 1930 he lost his right ear in a car accident and since then his trademark was a bandaid he put over his head but he also lost some of his sense of balance due to this accident. He returned to play for Germany in May 1930 and scored two goals against Switzerland in a 5-0 rout.

Only six days later, 'King Richard' officially crowned himself as the King of German football when he scored three goals against England's senior national team in a legendary 3-3 in Berlin (the first time the German national team met the actual first team of England and not some second team or amateur selection). After the game, the famous English player David Jack stated: "I know every class forward in the world, but what I saw of Hofmann today exceeds everything." Hofmann remained the King of German football for the next three years but in 1933 he was again banned from the team, this time for life, because the German FA accused him of illicit professionalism, a very serious offense for German football officials at that time. At that time Richard Hofmann had emerged from being mainly a goalgetter to a playmaker. He called the shots in a sovereign manner for Dresden and together with young Helmut Schön led the club to the golden era in the late-1930s/early-1940s. Now in his mid-30s, Richard Hofmann was now acting as skipper and "moral backbone" of the team (as Helmut Schön put it).

Senior club

1923-28 - - Meerane
 1928-47 337 226 SC Dresden



Karl-Heinz RUMMENIGGE (b. 1955)
 95 A (45 goals), Germany, Winger/Forward
 League champion 1980, 1981
 Cup winner 1982, 1984
 Champions Cup 1975, 1976
 Champions Cup finalist 1982
 Intercontinental Cup 1976
 Euro winner 1980
 World Cup finalist 1982, 1986
 German Footballer 1980
 Ballon d'Or 1980, 1981
 Top Scorer Champions Cup 1981
 Top Scorer League 1980, 1981, 1984, 1989

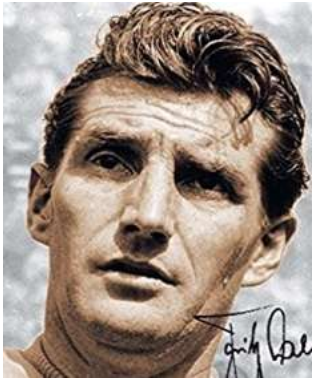
During his peak he was definitely one of the best footballers in the world but what he lacked to become a member of the exclusive pantheon of all-time great football legends was a really big impressive tournament performance rounded off by a trophy. Rummenigge started his professional career as an 18 year old in 1974 when Bayern signed him as prospect for the right wing. A very fast technical player, 'Kalle' Rummenigge struggled a little bit during his first season (as the whole team was struggling) but it was soon obvious that he was a very big talent with lots of promise. At least since 1976 Rummenigge had become a sure starter for Bayern and soon became a very important provider of Gerd Müller.

Because of Rummenigge's drive and zeal his manager Dettmar Cramer soon gave him licence to act on both sides of the flanks. When Gerd Müller left the club for America in 1979 Rummenigge himself became a very successful marksman, as he possessed everything a goalgetter needed to have plus he had Paul Breitner as his partner, himself a player of World Class. Rummenigge was ideally suited to the 4-4-2 system which had supplanted the 4-3-3 in the late-1970s. In Dieter Hoeness there was now a target man whose main task was to lay the ball off for Rummenigge while Rummenigge himself had total licence to do whatever he wanted on the pitch, freed from any defensive responsibilities.

Breitner and Rummenigge soon developed a perfect, blind understanding with Breitner in the role of the provider and Rummenigge the clinical, yet artful finisher. His great technical skillset and supreme close control allowed Rummenigge to process any service in a spectacular yet efficient mode. Be it volleying, picking the ball up in tight space and lifting it over his opponents, dribbling past a number of defenders coming from the wings or the midfield, heading, with bicycle kicks, diving headers, hard-hit shots ... you name it. Karl-Heinz Rummenigge probably was the most complete striker that ever played in the Bundesliga. There was no position on the pitch from where he could not somehow have scored a goal or could have created something dangerous.

League record

1974-75	21	5	Bayern München (BL)
1975-76	32	8	Bayern München (BL)
1976-77	31	12	Bayern München (BL)
1977-78	29	8	Bayern München (BL)
1978-79	34	14	Bayern München (BL)
1979-80	34	26	Bayern München (BL)
1980-81	34	29	Bayern München (BL)
1981-82	32	14	Bayern München (BL)
1982-83	34	20	Bayern München (BL)
1983-84	29	26	Bayern München (BL)
1984-85	26	8	Inter (Italy)
1985-86	24	13	Inter (Italy)
1986-87	14	3	Inter (Italy)
1987-88	16	10	Servette (Switzerland)
1988-89	34	24	Servette (Switzerland)



Friedrich (Fritz) WALTER (1920-2002)

61 A (33 goals), Germany, Inside Forward

League champion 1951, 1953

League runner-up 1948, 1954, 1955

World Cup winner 1954

Top Scorer League 1947, 1953

An elegant virtuoso on the ball, the humble and almost shy Fritz Walter occupies one of the most important places in the history of German football. Walter became a starter in Kaiserslautern's first team in 1938-39 and already in that first season he scored an incredible 81 goals in all competitions for his club. He debuted for Germany in May 1940 and scored three goals in a 9-3 victory over Romania. With such a bright start to his career, no wonder that he soon would be regarded among the greatest legends of the game in Germany. Capped 24 times by November 1942, his career would stall for the next four years due to World War II and his time as a Soviet prisoner of war. As soon as he was back in Kaiserslautern he was back on the pitch. His preferred position was that of an inside left, where he was known as the conductor of his team but also as one of its most clinical finishers. Jupp Posipal of Hamburg once said about Walter: "He wasn't playing for the gallery, he brought his perfect ball control into service for the team, never showboating. When he used a trick then only because it was the best option to solve a situation, never art for art's sake. His passes put disarray into the opponent and opened gaps for his teammates. We orientated ourselves towards him, our team's performances depended on his performance, in good and bad. Our efforts weren't always going well with Fritz at the helm, but without him, they almost never went well."

League record

1938-39	22	59	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 2)
1939-40	13	25	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest)
1940-41	13	16	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest)
1941-42	14	43	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Westmark)
1942-43	3	1	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Westmark)
1943-44	7	0	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Westmark)
1944-45	-	-	inactive
1945-46	17	16	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest – Section North)
1946-47	14	22	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest – Section North)
1947-48	24	32	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest – Section North)
1948-49	22	30	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest – Section North)
1949-50	26	34	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest – Section North)
1950-51	19	5	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest)
1951-52	27	18	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest)
1952-53	30	38	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest)
1953-54	29	20	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest)
1954-55	21	10	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest)
1955-56	25	16	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest)
1956-57	21	15	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest)
1957-58	26	5	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest)
1958-59	22	10	1. FC Kaiserslautern (Div. 1 – Southwest)