



Mitteilungen

A publication of the

Sacramento Turn Verein

German-American Cultural Center

Volume VI, No. 3

July, August, September 2007

Why not a 'Septemberfest'?

Shouldn't we wonder why Munich holds an "Oktoberfest" instead of a "Septemberfest," considering that the event barely stretches over into the month of October? The Oktoberfest, 16 days in duration, runs this year from September 22 until October 7.

Without question, the Oktoberfest will again this year be a rollicking festival of giant proportions. Visitors will choose to enter any of 15 bulging beer tents, holding up to 10,000 people each. In those tents will be served (based on past years' numbers) 5.5 million liters of "March beer" (explained below), more than 600,000 charcoal-roasted chickens, and 84 heads of cattle.

Other favorite foods served besides whole oxen roasted over an open fire, are *Spanferkel* (suckling pig) and trout baked on a stick.

The Oktoberfest, now the largest folk festival in the world, had its origins as a horse race, held on October 17, 1810, to celebrate the marriage of Bavarian Crown Prince Ludwig to Princess Theresa of Saxe-Hildburghausen. We might be surprised to learn that the public wedding festival/horse race lasted only one day and was held in the Munich meadow (*Wiese*), which is known as *Theresienwiese*, or as the locals now call it, "*Wies'n*."

After that first year in 1810, the festival grew in size and duration. Since then, the date has been moved up to September in order to take advantage of the nicer weather.

Most of the beer served at the Oktoberfest is known as *Märzenbier*, or "March beer." There are conflicting stories about how this beer got its name, but what is known is

**Oktoberfest at the Turn Verein
October 5 and 6, 2007
(see page 7 for details)**

that before refrigeration in the 19th century, large batches of beer were prepared in March, before the weather became too warm for brewing.

The beer would be stored in caves or cellars to keep it cool, for use during the warm days of summer. The coincidence of the development of refrigeration in the latter part of the 19th century just at the time that the

railway system was constructed meant that thousands of Bavarians could travel to the Munich Oktoberfest to enjoy the *Märzenbier*. Each of the six major Munich breweries (Löwenbräu, Paulaner, Spaten, Hacker-Pschorr, Hofbräuhaus and Augustiner) produces a draft *Märzen* at Oktoberfest time.

After the founding of the German Empire, Oktoberfest took on a circus style; there were camel caravans, native black tribesmen from Africa, velocipede racing, Egyptian Bedouins trekking across a "Hollywood style" desert, along with Turner groups from all over Germany and the United States. Later in the 19th century came a rebirth of interest in Germany's own regional populations, who



The *Festzug* (a very long parade) through the city of Munich opens the Oktoberfest, showing off regional *Trachten* (costumes) and folklore.

The Sacramento Turn Verein's German-American Cultural Center is dedicated to preserving the same proud German heritage that was instrumental in the founding of the Sacramento Turn Verein in 1854. The Sacramento Turn Verein is a member of the German-American Heritage Foundation. The German-American Cultural Center meets in the old "Turner Hall," at 3349 J Street in Sacramento, where its German-American library is housed. Visitors are welcome.



In Germany, "OO" is short for "die Toilette." The sign tells visitors, "There's the place to go if you have to."

paraded in their *Volkstrachten* (native costumes).

At the Oktoberfest's official opening celebration on the first Saturday, the *Einzug der Festwirte und Brauereien* (Grand Entry of the Brewers and Marquee Landlords) appear, and brewers in folk dress lead decorated horse-drawn wagons carrying the Oktoberfest beer

barrels to the *Theresienwiese*.

Immediately following, the *Anstich* (tapping the first keg) takes place at 12 noon sharp. The mayor of Munich deals three strong blows at exactly noon to tap the first beer keg, followed by the Bavarian shout, "O'zapft is'!" (It's tapped!) With that, the Oktoberfest officially begins.

Can you speak Oktoberfest-ese?

The Löwenbrau Brewery has offered this list of words and phrases to help non-Bavarians at the Oktober fest:

- **A Bier, bittschen (Ein Bier, bitte):** "One beer, please."
- **Auf de Bänk (Auf die Bänke):** A stern command from the brass band ordering Oktoberfest guests to "stand on the tables" and carry on with their "Schunkeln" (arm-in-arm swaying to the music)
- **Brezn:** The pretzel, a Bavarian invention almost as famous as its beer
- **Brotzeit:** A "Ploughman's lunch": bread, coldcuts, pickles, horseradish, you name it. The ideal in-between meal at Oktoberfest
- **Dirndl:** the eye-catching Bavarian folk costume for

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EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor: Shirley J. Riemer

Contributor: Ingeborg Carpenter,

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E-mail: Lorelei@softcom.net

On the next day, the *Trachten- und Schützenzug* (Costume and Riflemen's Parade), consisting of folk groups, musicians, and riflemen in colorful folk dress from all over Bavaria dating back to 1835, weaves through Munich along a seven-kilometer route along Munich's Maximilianstrasse, the grand city promenade that was laid out during Ludwig's reign.

The parade consists of 7,000 participants marching to the Oktoberfest grounds in the two-hour parade.

The various groups' costumes, many of which reflect medieval times, show subtle differences in the dirndl dresses and men's lederhosen styles, being a significant source of pride for the small municipalities in Bavaria.



Poster seen in one of the tents

women, with gathered skirts, colorful aprons, tight bodices and naughtily plunging necklines. Also a nickname for a country "lass"

- **Finger wrestling:** A favorite Bavarian sport practices on table tops everywhere. Just lock your middle fingers with your neighbor and tug away
- **Gaudi:** "Great fun" as in, "All this great food and beer, singing and dancing is "gaudi," isn't it?"
- **Gmiatlichkeit (Gemütlichkeit):** There's no direct translation. Imagine the way you feel when you're enjoying a fresh beer, delicious food, and great conversation in a warm bar. That's "Gemütlichkeit."
- **Griag God (Grüß Gott):** The Bavarian national greeting
- **Hendl:** A chicken, preferably roasted on a spit. Thousands upon thousands are consumed every day at Oktoberfest
- **Host mi? (Hast du mich?):** Short, concise form of "Did you understand what I just said?"
- **Lederhosn (Lederhose):** Bavaria's answer to the kilt: a short pair of leather pants and suspenders, sported by men in folk dress
- **Mass:** No, not a long religious service. A *Mass* is one liter of beer.
- **Masskrugstemma (Masskrugstemmen):** A drinking game in which you must hold one very heavy liter of beer with your arm outstretched. The one who holds longest wins
- **Münchner Kindl:** A child ("Kindl") in a monk's habit, originally pictured on Munich's coat-of arms and now the city's official emblem
- **No a Mass (Noch eine Mass):** "Another liter, please," referring, of course, to beer
- **Oans, zwoa, g'suffa! (Eins, Zwei, gesoffen!):** "One, two, drink" – a German toast

- **O'zapft is (Angezapft ist):** "It's tapped!" the cry that goes up every year when the Lord Mayor of Munich hammers a spigot into the very first keg of Oktoberfest beer
- **Prost!:** "Cheers" in German. Rhymes with toast
- **Radi:** An oversized radish the size of a turnip, carved into a spiral and served with rock salt
- **Schuaplattin (Schuhplatteln):** Bavarian folk dance in which the men alternately hit their shoes with their hands and stamp their feet on the ground
- **Schweinsbratn (Schweinebraten):** Roast pork, the Bavarians' national specialty
- **Steckerlfisch:** Mackerel or trout roasted on a spit
- **Weißwurst (Weißwurst):** Literally, "white sausage," served with sweet mustard, especially for breakfast
- **Wiesn-Herzerl:** A huge gingerbread cookie shaped like a heart, usually with a saying written on the front



Inside an Oktoberfest tent (some tents hold more than 10,000 guests)

The Oktoberfest celebrates its 194th anniversary this year. Only wars and cholera epidemics have briefly interrupted the yearly celebrations.

What kind of welcome in America! A German immigrant looks back more than 50 years

By Dr. Eberhard Reichmann

One suitcase and a briefcase, that's all I brought with me when our ship with lots of emigrants concluded its eleven-day voyage from Bremerhaven to Quebec, on that misty November 4, 1953. A job was waiting for me at Troy Blanket Mills in a little town near Keene, New Hampshire.

When I counted my money after I had purchased my train ticket to Brattleboro, Vermont, I had four Canadian dollars left, enough for a snack on the train and the bus ticket to Keene. From there I would then call my good sponsor, Franklin Fuller Ripley, who was the CEO of the mill, and he would pick me up. That's the way it was planned.

When the conductor came around, I asked him if he knew about the bus connections from Brattleboro to Keene. He said he would check it out. After a while he came back and said, "The last bus leaves at 6 p.m., but we won't get there until 6:20."

Oh my God, if I had to stay overnight, I might not even have enough money for the bus. The conductor picked up my befuddled vibrations and said, "Don't worry, let me see what I can do."

Well, what could he possibly do? Nothing, I was sure.

An hour later, he stopped again and said, "You'll be

OK, my boy." What do you mean me being OK?" I wanted to know. He said, "The bus is gonna wait for you." I didn't believe that. I thought he was joking because buses must be on schedule, they just don't wait, and back in Germany they wouldn't even wait one minute.

"Well, how do you know the bus will wait?" I asked. He said he'd called the bus line. That spelled relief, but not without mixed feelings. How would the people on the bus react waiting for a German immigrant who might even have been a Nazi?

I thanked the conductor, and I was glad it was dark and foggy when I walked over to the bus, expecting a hell of a welcome. A man came out of the bus and offered his help with the suitcase. That was nice, but I still expected a thunder of boos inside. Instead, as I stepped inside, I was greeted with a loud "*Guten Abend, wie geht's?*"

Now, was this a dream or was it real? I found out that an ex-GI who had spent some time in Bavaria had taught his fellow passenger how to welcome a German immigrant.

So even before I got to my New Hampshire "parents," I knew I had made the right choice with America.

Ludwig Erhard

Father of the *Wirtschaftswunder* (Economic Miracle)



West Germany, from the early 1950s and beyond, even following the devastation of World War II, had one of the strongest economies in the world – almost as strong as before the war. Much of the credit goes to Ludwig Erhard's free-market policies and what many consider the most successful currency reform in history – the creation of the Deutsche Mark and elimination of the Reichsmark in 1948.

At the time, 500 tons of Deutschemarks were printed in the United States and secretly shipped to Germany.

On Sunday, June 20, 1948, West Germans queued up in long lines to exchange their old marks for new ones.

This currency exchange was radical enough, but the next day, Erhard did something more shocking yet – he abolished most rationing regulations and canceled price controls.

As a result, prices stabilized, goods appeared on the shelves, and hyperinflation came to a halt.

General Lucius Clay, the military governor of the U.S.-occupied zone, was incensed at Erhard's actions. He told Erhard that his advisors thought Erhard had made a "terrible mistake." Erhard replied, "Herr General, pay no attention to them. My own advisers tell me the same thing."

That was the beginning wave of Germany's economic miracle of the 1950s.

In 1977, three months before his death at age 80, Erhard was declared *Vater des Wirtschaftswunders* (Father of the Economic Miracle).

What were all those emigrants from Germany searching for in America?

In 1896, a fellow named Josiah Flynt took a steerage berth with 700 fellow steerage passengers, on a steamer from Bremerhaven to New York.

After more than eight days at sea, he learned much about what his fellow passengers were expecting to find in America. The majority of them were strong young fellows between 20 and 30 years old, leaving Germany because they expected to find a better outlook for themselves on this side of the water.

"When I asked them how much better they expected to do here than at home, they said they were looking forward to a dollar or a dollar and half a day if they worked as common laborers, and to something like 15 dollars and 18 dollars a month if they went on farms, which not a few of them intended to do.

"They assured me that out of these wages they could save and eventually become independent, which had been impossible in the Fatherland. There they had worked for wages ranging from 8 pfennigs to a mark and 3 pfennigs a day [i.e. about 40 cents a day, from \$10 to \$12 a month], and only a few had been able to save much more than 100 marks (25 dollars) to begin life within the New World.

"More than 100 were peasants and their families. They all had relatives and friends in this country and were coming to join them. Each family had money enough to spare to pay all railway expenses as well as to buy the necessary farm tools.

"About 150 were artisans and skilled laborers, such as bakers, butchers, brewers, tailors, carpenters, bookbinders, drivers, miners, locksmiths, barbers, and the like. They also



An emigrant's dream of Kansas (1878)

were leaving Germany to better their financial condition.

"The rest of my fellow passengers were small trades people, servants, and a few young fellows who were runaways from the army and adventurers making their first trip into the world at large. Except the last, they were all desirable immigrants and were planning to cast their lots for better or worse with the people they found here."

Source: *Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 78, No. 468 (1896)

Das Wortschatzeckchen

(Etymology Corner)

by Ingeborg Carpenter

Is your husband a boor? Rejoice!

The word husband, meaning a male spouse, entered the English language somewhat late, sometime during the 13th century.

Back then it meant ‘master of the household’ and was a compound of the Old Norse word ‘hus’ for house, and ‘bondi.’

‘Bondi’ was shortened version of ‘buandi,’ meaning dweller, which was formed from the root word ‘boa-’, or ‘bua-’ the basis for such terms as: be, booth, and –bour, as in neighbour, but also for boor.

So what was a husband called before the 13th century? A ‘wer’ as in werewolf. Now aren’t you glad your husband is merely a boor?

Knut, the millionaire bear

Knut, the polar bear born in the Berlin zoo just before Christmas last year, has up to 10,000 fans passing by his outdoor habitat every day. He has been seen by half a million visitors since his first public appearance in late March, with peak crowds limited to seven minutes viewing time each.

The cute little cub, rejected by his mother and raised by a devoted keeper, is the reason that Knut merchandise is selling out at the zoo giftshop, which is hardly able to keep its Knut T-shirts and coffee mugs in stock.

Toy maker Steiff has a special edition stuffed bear modeled on him. Gummibear maker Haribo is putting out a Knut candy.

He’s even on a new ATM card issued by one bank. He’s a presence in the tabloids every day, and he got a solo cover photo in the German edition of *Vanity Fair*:



Along with the sweets, the stuffed replicas, the package tours, a book by a best-selling U.S. author and a DVD, there are reportedly talks about a Knut musical and movie.

When the zoo officially registered Knut as a brand trademark, its shares doubled in value.

Knut was recently adopted as the mascot for a conference on endangered species to be held in Bonn next year. The German Environment Minister says, “Knut will be able to draw attention to the environment in a nice way. Not in threatening, scolding way.”

LIBRARY HOURS

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New machine attacks Stasi’s 600 million-piece spy jigsaw puzzle

German scientists have received the go-ahead from the government to put to use the “unshredder” – said to be the world’s most sophisticated pattern-recognition machine.

After years of debate, Parliament has set aside money to start piecing together 600 million snippets of paper, or 45 million documents, which were ripped up in a secret operation by panicked Stasi officers after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

The officers were ordered by the Stasi boss to destroy the files and stuff them into sacks to be burnt. But in what proved to be a veritable comedy of errors, they had to resort to doing it manually after their shredding machines broke down under the weight of the task.

Then they were unable to secure the trucks needed to transport the bags to a quarry where they were to be burned, so they abandoned them in the basement of their headquarters in Berlin.

Until now, the painstaking reconstruction had been carried out by 30 workers near Nürnberg. Spreading the scraps on large trestle

tables and with the use of adhesive tape, tweezers and magnifying glasses, they managed to stick together 350 sackfuls since 1991. But with more than 16,000 brown sacks still to go, it was estimated that they would need 400 to 800 years to complete the task by hand.

A newly developed machine, called the “E-Puzzler,” is expected to do the same task in half a decade.

The contents of the sacks could be of immense historical importance, throwing light on the activities of the Stasi’s 174,000 unofficial employees and the six million people they spied on.

The machine works by scanning the document fragments into a computer image file. It treats each scrap as if it is part of a huge jigsaw puzzle. The shape, color, font, texture and thickness of the paper is then analyzed so that eventually it is possible to rebuild an electronic image of the original document.

When that has been done, the archivists will file the documents appropriately and decide how and when they are to be made public. Demand will be high. The commission receives 8,000 requests a year to see its files.

The Stasi employed 90,000 agents and 175,000 informants to spy on 17 million East Germans. When the Berlin Wall fell, agents spent three months shredding documents.

So far, the work has revealed the cases of an East German bishop who spied on his flock, a West German economics professor who spied for the Stasi, and a literary impresario who spied on his dissident compatriots.

The E-Puzzler machine can process 10,000 two-sided sheets an hour. Its task should be finished by 2013. Without this machine, the estimated finished date was set at 2395 at the earliest.



The Schützenfest

A long German tradition

The *Schützenfest*, or sharpshooting festival, grew out of the need for self-defense, beginning in the 10th century, when Emperor Henry I called for training of the citizenry to protect his imperial cities.

People then formed shooting fraternities, but in the 17th century, when a standing army came into existence and these people's skills were no longer in demand, men carried on with their art unofficially.

Soon festivals featuring competitive shooting became common, in which marksmen shot at a target. Even today there are an estimated one million sharpshooters in special sharpshooting organizations in Germany.

These organizations proclaim a King of the Sharpshooters (*Schützenmeister*), and they also name a treasurer in charge of watching the valuables, like prizes, the crown, the chain worn by the master, and in some cases the target.

Also, there used to be employed a "harlequin" (*Pritschenmeister*), who organized the shooting, whipped up support among the crowd, and beat anyone guilty of a bad shot with his harlequin's sword (*Pritsche*). Sharpshooting festivals are still particularly popular in Westfalen, where almost every town puts on its own *Schützenfest*.

The Pfingsten Shoot

In the 15th century in Dresden, archers would shoot at a bird as part of the Pfingsten Shoot. *Pfingsten* (Pentecost) comes 50 days after Easter.)

This shoot, called the *Dresdener Vogelwiese*, lasted a week and included running races for boys and girls, peasant dancing, tournaments in straw armor, games involving climbing a pole to reach a cockerel in a basket at the top (*Hahnensteigen*), sword dances, gambling booths, and fortune-telling booths.

Early shooting festivals featured shooting at a target, then at a bird on a pole – either an imitation parrot or an eagle – a tradition that lasts to this day.

Games carried to America

German immigrants in the United States are known to have participated in a game called *Vogelschießen* (bird-shoot) or *Adler-Schießen* (eagle-shoot).

One immigrant relates that, even up to the 1940s, families in summertime would gather outdoors where a large dart was tied to a rope strung from a tree branch. Players would fling the hanging dart toward a bird-shaped wooden target, all trying for the prize awarded for breaking off the largest part of the bird.

In 1840, at the Fourth of July *Vogelschießen* in Missouri, German immigrants shot at a bird, representing the ruling classes of Germany. The bird was a carved wooden eagle about the size of a large raven. The bird's head and wings were painted black, while a crown on its head and a ring in its beak were gilded. A flag, scepter, and imperial ball were also attached.



The *Schützengesellschaft Haar* (a rifle-shooting club in Haar, Bavaria) bestowed achievement awards on its three best shooters: (from left to right) the second prize winner, named the *Würstelkönig*, or 'sausage king'; the first prize winner, the *Schützenkönig*, or 'shooting king'; and the third prize winner, the *Brezenkönig*, or 'pretzel king'

In 1909, the San Francisco Schützen Verein held a week-long Golden Jubilee and Shooting Festival in celebration of its 50th anniversary. This action-packed *Schützenfest* began with a two-hour parade in San Francisco. It disbanded at the Ferry to join the festivities of the German Volksfest at Shell Mound Park in Berkeley.

There the Grand Shooting Tournament and contest were announced by the Schützen Verein president with the firing of three shots: "First – for our adopted Country; Second – for the old Fatherland; Third – for the success of the Golden Jubilee."

During the eight days, the program included, besides the Shooting Contest, which continued throughout the week: open-air concerts, dancing, illumination and fireworks, reception of the Golden Jubilee King, crowning of the Festival King, the Eagle Shoot (*Adler-Schießen*), Schützen Ladies' and Childrens Day, *Vogelstechen*, and "amusements and outdoor games for Ladies and Children."

GONE AND SADLY MISSED

Joe Achermann

October 30, 1925 - April 17, 2007

Member of the Turn Verein for 56 years

Alfred O. Nohr

September 14, 1919 - May 18, 2007

Member of the Turn Verein for 50 years

A side-by-side story

Könige sind selten

Ein König reiste durch sein Land. Auf seiner Reise kam er durch ein kleines Dorf. Er ging in ein Wirtshaus und sagte zu dem Wirt: „Herr Wirt, bringen Sie mir zwei frische Eier, Brot, Butter und eine Flasche alten Wein.“

Der Wirt ging in die Küche und brachte alles, was der König wünschte, zwei frische Eier, Brot, Butter und eine Flasche alten Wein. Der König setzte sich an den Tisch und aß und trank mit gutem Appetit. Nach dem Essen sagte der König zu dem Wirt: „Herr

Wirt, ich will bezahlen; was kostet das Essen?“

„Zwei frische Eier, Brot, Butter und eine Flasche Wein kosten zusammen zweihundert Taler“, sagte der Wirt.

„Zweihundert Taler?“ rief der König sehr erstaunt. „Wofür soll ich zweihundert Taler bezahlen?“

„Für die Eier“, antwortete der Wirt.

„Sind denn Eier so selten in diesem Dorf?“ fragte der König.

„Nein“, antwortete der Wirt, „Eier sind gar nicht selten, aber Könige sind so selten wie schöne Sommertage im Winter.“

Der König freute sich über diese Antwort und bezahlte dem klugen Wirt zweihundert Taler für das Essen.



Kings are rare

A king was traveling through his country. During his trip he came to a small village. He went into an inn and said to the innkeeper, “Sir, bring me two fresh eggs, bread, butter, and a bottle of old wine.”

The innkeeper went into the kitchen and brought everything the king had asked for, two fresh eggs, bread, butter and a bottle of old wine. The king sat down at the table and ate and drank with a hearty appetite. After the meal the king said

to the innkeeper, “Sir, I want to pay you. What does the meal cost?”

“Two fresh eggs, bread, butter and a bottle of wine together costs two hundred Taler, said the innkeeper.

“Two hundred Talers?” cried the king, quite surprised, “Why should I pay two hundred Talers?”

“For the eggs,” answered the innkeeper.

“Are these eggs so rare in this village?” asked the king.

“No,” answered the innkeeper, “Eggs are not at all rare, but kings are as rare as a fine summer day in winter.”

The king was pleased with this reply and paid the clever innkeeper two hundred Talers for his meal.



München Hofbrauhaus, 1921

OKTOBERFEST at the Turn Verein October 5 and 6, 2007

FRIDAY: Doors open 6 p.m.

Tony Raymann's Edelweiss Band
Cover band upstairs

SATURDAY: Doors open 5 p.m.

Karl Leberherz Band
Cover band upstairs

BOTH NIGHTS:

Bavarian Folk Dancers
Songs by the Turner Harmonie
Dancing until 11 p.m.
Vienna Kaffeehaus
German Food Specialties
Oktoberfest Beer – Wine – Champagne
Admission at the door \$10
Children 6-12: \$5; 5 and under free

Phone (916) 442-7360 or (916) 628-0270

German Language Classes

Beginning September 2007

ADULT CLASSES

Mondays: September 10 through November 26
 Advanced: 10:00 to 12:00. Beginning II: 19:30-21:30
Tuesdays: September 4 through November 20
 Advanced: 19:30 to 21:30
Thursdays: September 6 through November 29
 No class November 22 (Thanksgiving Day)
 Beginning I: 19:30 to 21:30

CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS (ages 4 to 15)

Saturdays: September 8 through December 8
 No class on November 24 (Thanksgiving week)
 No class on December 1 (Christkindlmarkt)
 Ages 4-9: 10:15 to 12:00. Ages 10-15: 9:15 to 12:00
 (The older students may leave at 11:00 or stay until noon at their option)

Class Price Information:

All classes are \$96 for 12 sessions
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Classes are conducted at the Sacramento Turn Verein,
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Upcoming events at the Turn Verein

July: NO MEETING IN JULY of the Cultural Center
July 20 (Friday): Film Night at the Library, "New Years in Vienna with Andre Rieu"; 7:30 p.m.
August 9 (Thursday): Business meeting of the German-American Cultural Center, 7:30 p.m.
August 17 (Friday): Film Night at the Library, 7:30 p.m.
September 9 (Sunday): Erntedankfest, 1 p.m., Banquet Hall
September 13 (Thursday): Business meeting of the German-American Cultural Center, 7:30 p.m.
September 21 (Friday): Cultural Center program: "Roots of Munich's Oktoberfest," presented by Fritz Huber, 7:30 p.m.
October 5 and 6 (Friday and Saturday): Oktoberfest at the Turn Verein. See page 7 for details.
October 19 (Friday): Cultural Center program, 7:30 p.m.
November 8 (Thursday): Business meeting, German-American Cultural Center, 7:30 p.m.
November 10 (Saturday): Harmonie Concert
November 16 (Friday): "Cultural Center program, "A History of the Christkindlmarkt," 7:30 p.m.
November 30 (Friday): Laternen Parade, German School
December 1 and 2 (Saturday and Sunday): Christkindlmarkt
December 9 (Sunday): Family Christmas Party, German School and Cultural Center

See you at the Turn Verein's

NEW YEAR'S EVE PARTY

It's not too soon to plan for a smashing good time!

German-American Cultural Center – Library
 Sacramento Turn Verein
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