



Australian-German Institute Inc.

a link between Australia and the German-speaking regions of Europe

FEDERKIEL



No. LVII, November 2014

Liebe Mitglieder und Freunde des 'Das Zentrum', Australian-German Institute Inc.

Dear Members and Friends of 'Das Zentrum', Australian-German Institute Inc.

**Wir wünschen Ihnen allen recht frohe Weihnachten und
ein glückliches Neues Jahr**

We wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

Yes, another year is drawing to a close and Christmas is only a few weeks away. I would like to take the opportunity to on behalf of the Committee of 'Das Zentrum' Australian-German Institute Inc. to wish you and your family a Merry Christmas and a happy and healthy New Year.

I would also like to thank you most sincerely for your loyal support of Das Zentrum over the last twelve months and hope that you will support us again in the coming year.

Kind regards

Paul Gamp
President

Christmas

An overview

For Germans Christmas is the most important festive event of the year when families get together to celebrate. But it is not only a time for celebration and gift giving; it is also a time of reflection and introspection.

In many European cultures, the 25th December, the day of the solstice, was an important date. The first time Christmas was celebrated on this day was in the year 325 AD. Up until the fifth century it was a simple event. From then on certain traditions started to develop like Christmas carols, the nativity scene, festive decorations and so on.

During the 16th to 19th century Christmas became increasingly romantic in that people started to display Christmas trees and nativity scenes in their homes. In Protestant families the 24th December became the day for giving children presents. Up until then it was St Nicholas who brought the presents on 6th December. But the Protestant Church did not approve of the veneration of saints, so the exchanging and giving of gifts was moved to a different day. In Protestant homes it was the *Christkind* that now brought the presents. And over time St Nicholas turned into Santa Claus, who in many families is now the bringer of gifts. On this issue there is no longer any difference between Catholic and Protestant families. From the 18th century onwards Christmas developed into a family event. Depending on the family, it's either the *Christkind* or Santa Claus who brings the gifts.

Advent

Officially the pre-Christmas period starts with the first Sunday of Advent, four Sundays before Christmas Eve. Homes are adorned with sprigs of fir, candles and Christmas decorations. An advent wreath, a wreath made of branches of fir and adorned with four candles, is prominently displayed. *Stollen* and Christmas biscuits are baked during this time, perhaps even a gingerbread house. In some families a nativity scene will be displayed, in other

Das Weihnachtsfest

Ein Überblick

Weihnachten ist für die Deutschen das wichtigste Fest des Jahres, an dem die ganze Familie zusammenkommt. Es ist aber nicht nur eine Zeit des Feierns und des Beschenkens, sondern auch eine Zeit der Besinnung und der Introspektion.

Der 25. Dezember, der Tag der Sonnwend, war in vielen europäischen Kulturen ein bedeutender Tag. Im Jahr 325 n. Chr. wurde Weihnachten zum ersten Mal an diesem Termin gefeiert. Bis zum 5. Jahrhundert war es ein schlichtes Fest. Ab diesem Zeitpunkt entwickelte sich erstes Brauchtum wie Weihnachtslieder, Krippenverehrung, festliche Dekoration usw.

Vom 16. bis zum 19. Jahrhundert wird Weihnachten zunehmend romantischer, indem Christbäume und Krippen in den Wohnungen der Familien aufgestellt werden. In evangelischen Familien wurde der 24. Dezember zum Kindergeschenktag. Bis dahin brachte der heilige Nikolaus am 6. Dezember die Geschenke. Die evangelische Kirche lehnt jedoch die Verehrung von Heiligen ab, so dass der Austausch von Geschenken auf einen anderen Tag verlegt wurde. Nun brachte in evangelischen Haushalten das Christkind die Geschenke, und mit der Zeit wurde aus dem heiligen Nikolaus der Weihnachtsmann, der nun in vielen Familien Weihnachten die Geschenke bringt. Heute machen katholische und evangelische Familien keinen Unterschied im Brauchtum. Ab dem 18. Jahrhundert entwickelte sich Weihnachten zu einem Familienfest. Je nach Familie kommt dann das Christkind oder der Weihnachtsmann.

Die Adventszeit

Die Vorweihnachtszeit beginnt offiziell mit dem ersten Adventssonntag, vier Sonntage vor dem Heiligen Abend. Die Wohnung wird weihnachtlich mit Tannenzweigen, Weihnachtsschmuck und Kerzen dekoriert. Auf dem Tisch wird der Adventskranz, ein Kranz aus Tannenzweigen mit vier Kerzen, aufgestellt. Stollen und Weihnachtsplätzchen werden in diesen Wochen gebacken, vielleicht sogar ein Pfefferkuchenhäuschen. Eine Krippe wird in manchen Familien

areas decorations consist of carved wooden nutcrackers and Christmas pyramids.

aufgestellt; in anderen Gegenden kommen Dekorationen in Form von geschnitzten Nussknackern und Lichtpyramiden dazu.



From now on, every Sunday the candles will be lit on the advent wreath, usually late in the afternoon, coffee or tea and Christmas biscuits or cakes are served. On the first Sunday it will be one candle, two on the next, then three and finally all four on the Sunday before Christmas. On the first day of December the children are given an advent calendar which has 24 doors. Every day the children are allowed to open one door, behind which they always find a small, usually sweet surprise. This is normally also the time when children write out their wish list for Santa Claus, if they haven't already done so.

Am Adventskranz werden nun jeden Sonntag, gewöhnlich am späten Nachmittag bei Kaffee oder Tee und Weihnachtsgebäck, die Kerzen angezündet; am ersten Sonntag nur eine, dann zwei, dann drei und zuletzt alle vier am Sonntag vor Heiligabend. Für die Kinder gibt es am ersten Dezembertag einen Adventskalender, an dem sich 24 Türen befinden. Jeden Tag bis zum Heiligen Abend dürfen die Kinder ein Türchen öffnen und finden darin immer eine kleine, meist süße Überraschung. In der Adventszeit schreiben die Kinder außerdem ihren Wunschzettel für Weihnachten, falls sie das nicht schon vorher gemacht haben.

Another exciting event in these pre-Christmas days is St Nicholas Day, the 6th December. The evening before the children put their freshly polished shoes or boots near the door or the fireplace and hope St Nicholas will turn up during the night and fill the shoes or boots with sweets and similar things. In some areas St Nicholas arrives in the evening accompanied by his helper, *Knecht Ruprecht*, a somewhat rough fellow, who carries the bag of goodies, but also switches for the naughty children. So there are little present on St Nicholas Day and big ones at Christmas for all the children.

Eine weitere Aufregung für die Kinder in der Vorweihnachtszeit ist der Nikolaus-Tag. Das ist der 6. Dezember. Am Abend davor stellen die Kinder ihre frischgeputzten Schuhe oder Stiefel vor die Tür oder vor den Kamin und hoffen, dass der heilige Nikolaus in der Nacht kommt und ihnen die Schuhe oder Stiefel mit Süßigkeiten und Ähnlichem füllt. In manchen Gegenden kommt der Nikolaus aber schon am Abend, begleitet von seinem Helfer, dem Knecht Ruprecht, einem etwas rauen Gesellen, der mit seiner Rute unartige Kinder bestraft. Am Nikolaustag gibt es also kleine Geschenke, an Weihnachten kommen dann die großen Geschenke für alle Kinder.

Christmas markets have been known in Germany since the 14th century. Tradespeople and confectioners who wanted to sell their wares before the Christmas season, hit upon the idea of setting up stalls in the towns' market squares to sell their wares, an idea that spread quite rapidly. Later on roasted almonds, chestnuts and nuts were also for sale, and now you can buy a whole lot of other things at these Christmas markets, like Christmas decorations, candles, toys, mulled wine and other Christmassy things. Today you will find Christmas markets in many towns, large or small. The best known is the *Christkindelsmarkt* in Nuremberg, famous for its gold foil angels and locally produced spicy gingerbread cakes. It is one of the oldest Christmas markets in Germany – at least 375 years old – and one of the biggest with more than 200 stalls.

The Days of Christmas

In Germany, Christmas Eve is the most important event in all the festivities of the season; but it is not a public holiday and shops are usually open until 2 pm. Last minute errands are being attended to, the Christmas meal is being prepared and the Christmas tree is being decorated, often with the help of older children. The tradition of the Christmas tree dates back to the 17th century. In the 18th century when Prince Albert von Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha married Victoria of England, the tree arrived on the British Isles, and German migrants eventually brought this tradition to the United States. In 1891 a Christmas tree was erected for the first time in front of the White House.



The evergreen tree symbolises life and hope. Originally the tree was decorated with stored apples and sweets. Today the tree is decorated, according to taste and creativity, with candles, colourful baubles, tinsel, straw ornaments, tiny wooden toys

Seit dem 14. Jahrhundert gibt es in Deutschland die Weihnachts- oder Christkindlesmärkte. Um ihre Waren auch vor Weihnachten verkaufen zu können, kamen einst Handwerker und Zuckerbäcker auf die Idee, auf den Marktplätzen Stände mit ihren Waren zu errichten, ein Brauch, der sich schnell verbreitete. Später wurden geröstete Mandeln, Kastanien und Nüsse angeboten, und heute gibt es auf den Weihnachtsmärkten darüber hinaus noch Weihnachtsschmuck, Kerzen, Spielsachen, Glühwein und allerhand anderes Weihnachtliches. In großen und oft auch kleineren Städten findet man heute schon Weihnachtsmärkte. Der bekannteste von allen ist der Nürnberger Christkindlesmarkt, berühmt durch seine goldenen Engel und seine würzigen Lebkuchen. Er ist einer der ältesten Weihnachtsmärkte Deutschlands – mindestens 375 Jahre alt – und einer der größten mit mehr als 200 Ständen.

Die Weihnachtstage

Der Heilige Abend spielt in Deutschland die Hauptrolle bei den Weihnachtsfeierlichkeiten; es ist aber kein öffentlicher Feiertag; die Geschäfte haben noch bis 14 Uhr geöffnet. Letzte Besorgungen werden gemacht, das Weihnachtsessen wird vorbereitet und der Weihnachtsbaum wird geschmückt, oft mit Hilfe der älteren Kinder. Die Tradition des Weihnachtsbaumes stammt aus dem 17. Jahrhundert. Im 18. Jahrhundert kam er durch die Heirat Prinz Albert von Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha mit Victoria von England auf die britische Insel und deutsche Einwanderer verbreiteten später den Brauch in den USA. 1891 stand zum ersten Mal ein Weihnachtsbaum vor dem Weißen Haus.

Der immergrüne Baum steht für Leben und Hoffnung. Ursprünglich wurde der Baum mit eingelagerten Winteräpfeln und Süßigkeiten geschmückt. Heute wird der Baum je nach Geschmack und Kreativität mit Kerzen, bunten Kugeln, Lametta, Schleifen,

and similar things. The nativity scene is often placed underneath the tree. By 6th January, Three Kings' Day, at the latest the tree will be taken down.

Strohsternen, Holzspielzeug und dergleichen mehr dekoriert. Oft wird die Weihnachtskrippe dann unter dem Baum aufgestellt. Spätestens am 6. Januar, dem Dreikönigstag, wird der Baum wieder abgebaut.

In the evening of 24th December, the family takes their meal together and afterwards it's time for the presents. If there are small children around, the room with the Christmas tree remains locked until the candles have been lit and the presents put under the tree. After all, it's the *Christkind* (or Santa Claus) who brings the presents! And as the children are by now getting rather impatient, the evening meal is usually a simple affair that shouldn't take too long; often it consists of something like frankfurts and potato salad.

Am Abend des 24. Dezembers isst man im Kreise der Familie und tauscht danach die Geschenke aus. Für kleineren Kinder schließt man jedoch oft das Wohnzimmer zunächst ab und lässt sie erst hinein, wenn die Kerzen am Baum angezündet und die Geschenke aufgebaut sind. Denn die Geschenke für die Kinder werden doch vom Christkind oder vom Weihnachtsmann gebracht. Und da die Kinder nun so allmählich ungeduldig werden, darf das Essen nicht zu lange dauern und muss einfach sein, wie zum Beispiel Würstchen mit Kartoffelsalat.



At last the family moves to the 'Christmas room'. The candles are flickering, the Christmas tree is there in all its glory and the colourfully wrapped presents are waiting. But still, we are not quite there yet. In many families now is the time to read aloud the Christmas story, the story of Christ's birth, sometimes a few carols are being sung, or music is played, or the children will have to recite a poem. When all this is over, it really is time now. Time for the giving of gifts.

Danach geht es dann endlich ins Weihnachtszimmer. Dort flackern die Kerzen, der Weihnachtsbaum leuchtet in voller Pracht und die bunt eingewickelten Geschenke warten. Aber immer noch ist es nicht soweit. In vielen Familien wird erst die Weihnachtsgeschichte vorgelesen, es werden oft auch Weihnachtslieder gesungen, vielleicht wird sogar dazu musiziert, oder die Kinder sagen ein Gedicht auf. Aber dann ist es endlich soweit. Die Bescherung ist da.

In the 16th century, Martin Luther nominated the *Christkind*, that is the child Jesus, as the bringer of presents for the children – as a substitute for St Nicholas who used to bring presents during the night of 6th December. The birthday of the child Jesus was to be, from now on, the

Das Christkind, also das Jesuskind, wurde im 16. Jahrhundert von Martin Luther als Geschenkeüberbringer für die Kinder eingesetzt – als Ersatz für den heiligen Nikolaus, der früher in der Nacht zum 6. Dezember die Geschenke überbrachte. Der Geburtstag des Jesuskindes sollte fortan der

day for the exchange of presents, because, as already mentioned, the Protestant Church scorned upon the veneration of saints. But, as can be seen today, even the Protestants have upheld the tradition of St Nicholas Day.

Santa Claus, or the *Weihnachtsmann* (literally Christmas man), is like Halloween a re-import from the United States where, via the European immigrants, St Nicholas became the *Weihnachtsmann*. Many children in Germany often don't know that St Nicholas and the *Weihnachtsmann* are actually one and the same person.

Christmas mass is the most important church service of the Christmas season. Traditionally, the Catholic Church held the mass at midnight, but over the years the time was brought forward, and today it is usually held around 10 or 10.30 pm. Even though many Germans no longer regularly attend church services, they often go just on this one occasion, to unwind after a long and busy year and to enjoy the special Christmas atmosphere. At church, the stress of the many Christmas preparations gradually dissipates.

The two days following Christmas Eve (25th and 26th December) are official public holidays and are usually intended for visits to family and friends. Some families may attend another church service on Christmas Day, and that will be followed by a real Christmas feast, for example a roast goose (and the German geese are big!) with red cabbage and dumplings. On the second day of Christmas, Boxing Day, there might be more visits, perhaps even another big feast, but more likely is that the leftovers from the big goose will appear on the dinner table. Of late, many Germans have been taking leave during Christmas and New Year period to go on a skiing holiday.

In all German-speaking regions of Europe Christmas is celebrated in a similar fashion, but often with regional variations.

by Margitta Acker

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www.deutsche-lebensart.de ; www.vistawide.com

Tag für den Austausch von Geschenken sein, da in der protestantischen Kirche, wie bereits erwähnt, die Anbetung von Heiligen verpönt ist. Doch wie man heute sieht, haben auch die Protestanten an der Tradition des Nikolausfestes festgehalten.

Der Weihnachtsmann ist wie Halloween ein Reimport aus Amerika, wo der durch europäische Einwanderer eingeführte Nikolaus zum Weihnachtsmann wurde. Viele Kinder in Deutschland wissen daher oftmals nicht mehr, dass der Nikolaus und der Weihnachtsmann eigentlich ein und dieselbe Person sind.

Die Christmette ist der wichtigste Gottesdienst des Weihnachtsfestes. Traditionell hielt die katholische Kirche den Gottesdienst um Mitternacht ab, aber im Laufe der Jahre wurde er zeitlich vorverlegt. Heute findet er eher um 22 Uhr oder um 22.30 Uhr statt. Auch wenn viele Deutsche nicht mehr regelmäßig in die Kirche gehen, gehen sie oft doch noch an diesem einen Tag, um nach einem langen Jahr Ruhe zu finden und die weihnachtliche Stimmung zu genießen. Meist fällt auch erst mit dem Kirchengang der Stress der vielen Weihnachtsvorbereitungen und -einkäufe ab.

Die zwei Tage nach Heiligabend (25. und 26. Dezember) sind offizielle Feiertage und werden meist für Verwandtschafts- und Freundesbesuche genutzt. Bei manchen Familien steht am ersten Weihnachtstag eventuell noch ein Gottesdienstbesuch auf dem Programm, und danach gibt es dann ein wahres Festessen, zum Beispiel einen Gänsebraten mit Rotkraut und Knödeln. Am 2. Weihnachtstag geht es weiter mit den Besuchen, vielleicht gibt es sogar noch einmal ein Festessen, aber oft jedoch die Reste der großen Gans vom Vortag. Neuerdings nehmen viele Deutsche sich auch die Tage bis Silvester (31. Dezember) frei und fahren in den Skiurlaub.

So oder ähnlich wird in allen deutschsprachigen Gebieten Europas das Weihnachtsfest begangen, wenn auch hier und da mit regionalen Abweichungen.

INVITATION TO CHRISTMAS DINNER

Das Zentrum would like to invite our members and friends to an end-of-year function to celebrate the festive season. Enjoy a 3-course meal in a relaxed setting overlooking the rose gardens.

- **when:** Thursday, 4 December at 7pm
- **where:** Pork Barrel Café, King George Terrace, Parkes, ACT
(near Old Parliament House, behind the Lobby Restaurant)
- **what:** 3-course meal, served alternately – see menu below
- **cost:** \$48 per person, drinks extra (fully licensed venue)

RSVP: numbers are limited – please confirm your attendance and any dietary requirements with Rachel on 0421 052 688 or rachelcremer@hotmail.com by **Thursday 27 November**

MENU

Entrée

Double pointed rack of “Cuppacumbalong” lamb served with a warm salad of red current and pine nuts dressed with a “Are You Game Merlot” reduction

OR

“Boxgum” pork belly served with caviar d’aubergine and balsamic beetroot, dusted with paprika

Main

“Castle Hill” beef eye fillet served with charred sweet potato, green beans and sauced by a “ladies who shoot their lunch old block Shiraz” jus

OR

Chicken breast with truffle-infused potato and asparagus sauced by a light tarragon jus

Dessert

Vanilla pannacotta with a salsa of strawberry and mint

OR

Profiteroles filled with crème patisserie accompanied by sour cherries and bitter chocolate

Halloween and Martinstag

Martinstag – November 11

There is an old traditional German custom that has much in common with Halloween: *Martinstag* (St. Martin's Day, Martinsmas). The Catholic *Martinstag* observance on November 11 includes costumes and a lantern procession for children. Also known as *Martini* in Austria and Bavaria, the feast day of Martin of Tours is celebrated in many parts of Europe, including even some Protestant regions. According to legend, Martin cut his red cloak in half to share with a beggar during a snowstorm. The traditional baked goose (*Martinsgans*) meal on Martinstag is based on another part of the legend. Feeling unworthy of becoming a bishop, Martin hid in a stable filled with geese. The noise made by the geese betrayed his location, and the people of Tours had him consecrated as a bishop.

In parts of Austria, Germany, and Switzerland the Martinstag observance is a children's affair. Carrying paper lanterns they have made in school, the young children take part in an evening procession, sometimes led by a rider on a white horse, emulating St. Martin and his red cloak. In some places the lantern procession ends with a *Martinsfeuer* (Martin bonfire).

In mostly Protestant Berlin, Martinstag is observed by some kindergartens and elementary schools with a lantern procession for the children, using lanterns they have made. The observance in Berlin tends to be more secular, without emphasizing the religious (Catholic) aspect of the day.

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<http://www.german-way.com/history-and-culture/holidays-and-celebrations/halloween-and-martinstag/>

LANGUAGE COURSES *in* 2015

Do you speak German? A little bit? Or actually pretty well? No matter – Das Zentrum's language classes have something on offer to suit your needs. Our experienced, highly qualified teachers will ensure individual attention to make the most of your ability and potential. (minimum / maximum class size 8 – 14 students) teaching in a small group environment.

You must be a member of Das Zentrum to do a course. Membership (\$50 / \$30 concession) gives you free access to our library resources (books, magazines, videos, DVDs ..). We meet at Das Zentrum, which is on the first floor of the Griffin Centre in Civic.

The payment for the course is due at the first lesson (cash please). Preferably, you will have arranged membership at the Griffin Centre during opening hours before the course begins. However, we can sort that out on the first night too.

To sign up or for further information on the particular courses, feel free to contact the relevant course teacher with your contact details (name, email & mobile number). For general language course enquiries, please contact Paul Gamp on 6281 0486 or email pgamp1@outlook.com.

Beginning German 1 (A1) Monday 6 – 8 pm Start: 2 February 2015

Textbook: tba

Cost: \$250 for 14 two-hour sessions

Contact Silke Ueberle on sueberle@web.de

No prior knowledge of German is necessary. You will learn how to use everyday expressions and simple sentences to be able to satisfy concrete needs. You will learn how to ask other people questions about themselves e.g. what their name is, where they live, what they have and also how to respond to questions of this nature. By the end of this course you will be able to communicate in a simple manner. Even if you have a little knowledge of German this might be the right class for you.

Continuing German 1 (A1/A2) Thursday 6 – 8 pm Start: 5 February 2015

Textbook: tba

Cost: \$250 for 14 two-hour sessions

Contact Zayda Dollie on zayda.dollie@gmail.com

This is a class intended for those who have already done beginner's level German (A1). This course covers the first half of the A2 level with the possibility of continuing on to complete the level in another 14-week course. By the end of this course, you will be able to understand sentences and commonly used expressions associated with topics directly related your circumstances, surroundings and background, make yourself understood in simple, routine situations and deal with a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and common topics.

**Intermediate German
(B2/C1 Level)
Wednesday 6-8 pm
Start: 4 February 2015**

Book: Andres Gedacht
Cost: \$250 for 14 two-hour
sessions
Contact Susanne Gross on
gross.susanne@gmail.com

Intermediate is a broad term! This course is inclusive of lower as well as upper intermediate. We will be starting with chapter four of the *Anders Gedacht* textbook but we will also deal with topics or structures as they arise from the class. There is no formal placement test but if you are not sure if this is the right level for you please have a chat to me about it. The textbook is available at the ANU co-op bookstore. Please compare prices if you are buying online.

**German conversation
group
Every Tuesday
7.30 pm until late
Cost: \$30 for six months**

The conversation class takes place weekly at Das Zentrum. It consists of informal conversation. Contact Paul on 6281 0486 or pgamp1@outlook.com

Film Screening - Stations Of The Cross

Voted Best Screenplay at Berlin Film Festival, *Stations Of The Cross* (Kreuzweg) tells the story of 14-year-old Maria who is part of a fundamentalist Catholic community. She lives her everyday life in the modern world, yet her heart belongs to Jesus. She wants to follow him, to become a saint and go to heaven. This transformative story of religion, devotion and radical faith is both a parable of extremism and a portrait of a saint.

The film is screening as part of the Windows on Europe Film Festival, which showcases the best new films from the 28 member states of the European Union.

The film is showing at Dendy Canberra on Saturday, 29 November 2014 at 1pm.

Book tickets at Dendy Cinemas or:
<http://www.dendy.com.au/Promotion/Windows-On-Europe-Film-Festival-2014>

*CALENDAR OF EVENTS
of Das Zentrum*

Book in to your diaries now...

Annual General Meeting

**Wed., 26 November 2014
7.45 pm**

bring your ideas, suggestions and nominations for the committee

Christmas Dinner

**Thurs., 4 December 2014
7pm**

Join members and friends at Pork Barrel Café, King George Terrace, Parkes, ACT (near Old Parliament House, behind the Lobby Restaurant). See more details in Federkiel for menu and RSVP details.

Freitag Filmabend

first and third Friday of each month

DVD screenings of modern films, television series or documentaries - join us for classic German films or television screenings. Entry by gold coin donation. **Screenings recommencing February 2015 - please consult our website early January for details of film screenings**

Das Zentrum (Library and Information Centre) will be closed for the Christmas break. Our last day open will be Friday, 19 December 2014 and we will reopen on Tuesday, 27 January 2015.

INFORMATION ABOUT DAS ZENTRUM

- a library, resource centre, and meeting place for anyone with an interest in the German speaking regions of Europe.
- visitors from Germany looking for up-to-date magazines or newspapers
- students of the German language seeking study material or German DVDs to help develop your language skills
- anyone seeking help with language skills in an informal environment

Das Zentrum can help with the above and more. Information on our language courses and upcoming events is enclosed. Or if you need more details just drop in or contact us on the numbers below.

VISIT US AT:

Griffin Centre
Level 1, Room 1.03
20 Genge Street
Civic
Canberra 2601

OPENING HOURS:

Tuesday to Friday 11:30am to 2:30pm
Friday 5:30pm to 8:00pm

CONTACT US:

mail

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YOUR COMMITTEE

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★ Contributions, ideas and/or complaints are invited!
Please contact the editor at: das.zentrum@apex.net.au