

50 YEARS



# PERSPEKTIVEN

PERSPEKTIVEN Volume 6, No. 3

Summer 2007

## GermanFest 2007

*Gemüthlichkeit + Fun = "Haus Party"*

By Helga Nikolic

**B**illed as "the original Haus Party", the 2007 version of GermanFest kicks off Friday, July 27, for a three-day run at the Summerfest Grounds along the Lake Michigan shore in Milwaukee.

A full schedule of entertainment on six stages, as well as in the Sports Area, the popular "Konditorei" and Mader's am Michigan See, sets the tone for the "Party", but you can't call it that without food and drink, culture, and relaxation ...and German Fest, as usual, doesn't lack in any of these areas!

With 39 participating groups, there is sure to be something for everyone. Throw in a little shopping and you have the makings of a memorable "Haus Party". Crowd-

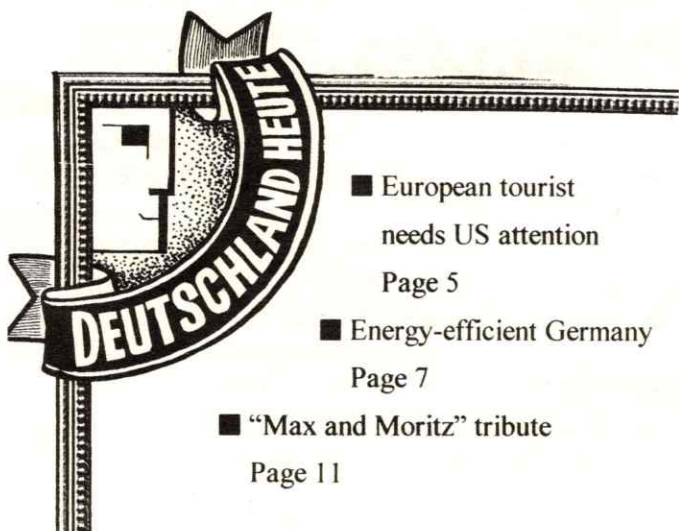


A Carl Ruppert design

**Goethe House's Professor Umlaut,  
a GermanFest host**

pleaser German pop group "Chickeria" headlines the international acts performing during the Fest. Others include the "Widderstein Buaba", singer Magrit Almer, the "Bayrische 7", and the "Tanz und Folklore Ensemble Ihna".

Local and national groups and individuals, like the "Dorfkapelle", the Freistadt Alte Kamaraden Band, and Kerry Christensen, master yodeler, return to share  
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GOETHE-  
INSTITUT

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### From the President

With summer's arrival, we are blessed to be offered the delights of Milwaukee's festival season. It goes without saying that GermanFest is the jewel in the crown of all the great ethnic cultural festivals. There are some who look down their noses at such an extravaganza, characterizing it as nothing more than a chauvinistic display of beer drinking and thigh slapping. Such a reaction is nothing more than myopic arrogance demonstrating narrowness of thought. There is nothing more soothing when at GermanFest than to get comfortable, enjoy a cool glass of German wine and then think about the great cultural base that made such a pleasure possible. Let us never fall victims of a contrary attitude. Once again your GOETHE HAUS, with the kind assistance of the Rufus King High School German Honor Society, will be conducting a German language computer testing service. That is in addition to German film offerings and a membership hospitality area. On a different note, we are happy to announce that GOETHE HAUS has begun offering language classes at the Bavarian Inn. For more detail please call our office. Finally, discussions are continuing in a very positive manner to locate GOETHE HAUS in the Milwaukee Turner's facility. We hope to have more to announce in the near future.

Alles Gute Alles Goethe!

Ted E. Wedemeyer Jr.

### PERSPEKTIVEN

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## Bertolt Brecht still a force 50 years after death

**B**ertolt Brecht's dramas continue to touch audiences and spark political criticism around the world 50 years after his death.

"Bertolt Brecht is without a doubt the most important and influential dramatist of the twentieth century worldwide," said Stephen Brockmann of Carnegie-Mellon University, who is also a member of the International Brecht Society.

"His influence extends far beyond Germany and includes the English-speaking world and much of the Third World," added Brockmann.

Brecht, a German dramatist, stage director and poet from Augsburg, died on Aug. 14, 1956, at the age of 58. The past year has been the "Bertolt Brecht Year" in honor of the 50th anniversary of his death.

Klaus Maria Brandauer's new production of "The Three Penny Opera" in Berlin's Admiralspalast has been a focal point of the Brecht year. Rock star Campino from the band



**Bertolt Brecht**

Die Toten Hosen made his theatrical debut as Mack the Knife.

Brecht is largely noted for his communist leanings and politics, a central element in many of his works. For this reason, he was forced to flee Germany when the Nazis came to power in 1933.

The dramatist spent the next decade in exile, moving from Denmark to Sweden, and Finland. He eventually made his way to the US, where he was interrogated by the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1947. Brecht denied membership in the Communist Party.

-Deutsche Welle

# GermanFest 2007

## [GermanFest, from Page 1]

their talents with Fest visitors.

But, it's the food (and beverages ... ah-h-h, a good "Bier" hits the spot – but so does that "Wein", and a little "Kaffee" is a great "pick-me-up") that keeps the Fest "humming".

Our favorite German food is prepared fresh every day – and consumed in huge quantities! Over the three-day festival, more than 20,000 Usinger's Famous Bratwursts will be eaten, plus five tons of potatoes in the form of potato pancakes. Another 10,000 pounds of sauerkraut – the original German Fest sauerkraut, made of cabbage, applewood bacon, fresh whole cored apples, brown sugar, onions and caraway seeds – will be served. Then there's another 10,000 pounds of potato salad, 5,000 pounds of coleslaw, 5,000 chickens, 200 pigs for Spanferkel, 20,000 roast pork sandwiches, and 9,000 dumplings!

Is it time for dessert, yet?

How about 35,000 pieces of pastry, tortes, strudel and kuchen?!

Is it German Fest or German "Feast"?

In addition to the entertainment and food, other activities include:

■ The 5K Run at 7 p.m. Friday to benefit St. Ben's Community Meal program.

■ A Capuchin ministry that feeds Milwaukee's homeless.

■ A Catholic Church Mass on Sunday, July 29th at the Marcus Amphitheater, starting at 10:30 a.m. The celebrant for the service will be the Rev. Fr. Guido Telscher, of Handrup, Germany, assisted by Fr. Edward Griesemer of Sacred Heart Milwaukee. A 250-voice massed choir of a combination of singing societies of the Wisconsin Sangerbezirk and Milwaukee-area Catholic choirs will also participate.

The Cultural Area remains a highlight of the Fest, as do the other mainstays:

The live Glockenspiel, the Trachtenschau (fashion show), the Children's Area, the "Handwerker" exhibits, Goethe House's computer "testing" tent and Professor Umlaut, the Parade, the fireworks and, of course, the "Marktplatz" SHOPPING!

Helping German Fest throw such a spectacular event are the 3,000 volunteers who are the "unofficial" hosts for the party. Each of the 39 participating groups recruits helpers to staff their areas, and it becomes something these volunteers look forward to doing each year. It gives them a change to get in touch with their "Deutsch" side, conjure up a little nostalgia and lets them be part of the "party within the Party".

Admission to German Fest is \$9 (advance sale), \$12 at the gate. Seniors 60+ and students with IDs are \$6 at the gate. Children 12 and under are always admitted free with an accompanying adult. As in the past, there are discounted admission price offers:

Friday and Saturday: All Day/Any Gate: Free admission for military personnel with an active military status ID and their immediate family. Friday: 12 noon – 3 p.m.: Free admission for the physically challenged and one escort at any gate. Noon - Perishable Food Donation: 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. at the North Gate ONLY.

Journal Sentinel Press Card: 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. at the Mid-Gate ONLY.

The gates will be open, the dance floor ready, and the refreshments waiting for you to join the German Fest "Haus Party". Check the German Fest website (HYPERLINK "<http://www.germanfest.com>" [www.germanfest.com](http://www.germanfest.com)) for details, and "come on down"!

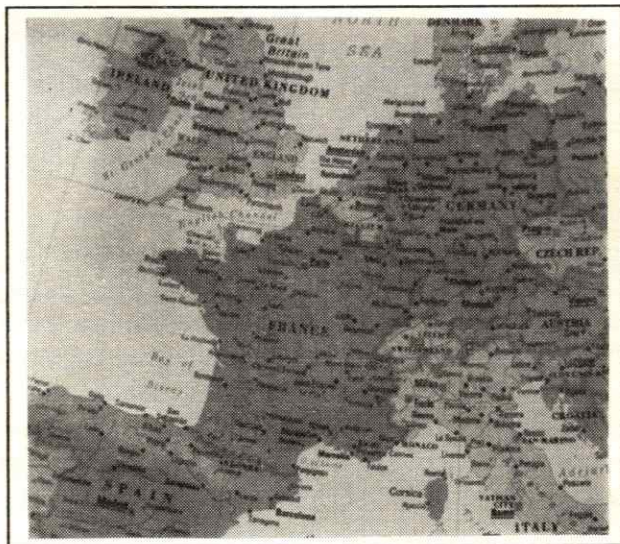


Berlin has become a center of artistic activity, with 400 art galleries, most of them located in the center of Berlin's old pre-war Jewish quarter. The Mitte district of what used to be East Berlin is home to the "Gallery Mile" along the fashionable Auguststrasse. Increasing numbers of art buyers and foreign tourists are seeking out the venue as the "place for young art", featuring a variety of art from photography to painting to sculpture.

# DEUTSCHLAND

## WIE GEHT'S?

### The European tourist needs US attention



**T**he United States tourism industry needs to win back a formerly dependable ally: the European tourist.

With tourism from across the Atlantic at a record low, the stakes are high, both economically and for

the US image abroad. Many European tourists see traveling to the US as more of a hassle than it's worth these days. They worry about visa and paperwork issues, fingerprinting, long lines at airport and unfriendly immigration officials, experts say.

"There's a perception out there that it's tough to get into the United States at the moment. So people tend to look at what are the other options. There are plenty of attractive destinations around the world," said Geoffrey Lipman, assistant secretary general of the United Nation's World Tourism Organization, based in Madrid, Spain.

In recent years, Europeans have begun to take more trips regionally or satisfy their wanderlust with vacations to Africa and Asia, figures from the UN organization show.

There were 1.5 million fewer European tourists who visited the US in 2006 compared with 2000. European tourism continued to slide in recent years with numbers down two percent in 2006 compared with 2005. The forecasts for this year look flat as well, according to recent figures from the US Department of Commerce.

All this is not to imply that European tourists are turning their backs on the US altogether. Europe remains an important source of tourism for the US, with one of every two overseas visitors traditionally coming from European countries, amounting to a total of nearly 10 million in 2006. The UK, Japan, Germany and France are the four biggest sources of overseas tourism to the US.

The drop in European tourism is surprising considering the US is currently a bargain for Europeans, [Please turn to Tourist, Page 6]

# European tourist needs US attention

[Tourist, from Page 5]

with the euro at \$1.3453 as of June 1. Under normal circumstances, the cheap dollar would mean a 10-30 percent increase in European tourism to the US, said Rolf Freitag, chairman of IPK International, a Munich-based consulting firm that specializes in tourism research.

"There should have been an explosion," he said. "When the dollar is cheap for Europeans there is always a boom."

But recent years have been far from normal for tourism. The 2001 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington strained US-European relations, with France and Germany voicing strong opposition to the US-led war in Iraq. A majority of Europeans view the US unfavorably, angry about foreign policy decisions made by President George Bush, studies show.

"I think the image of the US, especially because the president has a bad reputation, prevents people from going there," said Rene Schwietzke, 34, who lives in the eastern German city of Jena.

Schwietzke travels regularly to the US since his quality assurance company does business there. He finds the US to be a great tourism destination and he describes it as laidback, cheap, beautiful and full of friendly people.

Yet get him talking about security measures, and he describes them as "a big pain" and "really inconvenient."

Tourism experts feel it's the immigration hassles and not a dislike of President George W. Bush that keep Europeans from visiting the US.

Last September, the US tourism industry launched the Discover America Partnership, a group focused on using tourism to improve the US image abroad. Lobbying political leaders has been the first priority.

The US can welcome international tourists without compromising security, said Geoff Freeman, who heads up the partnership.

Freeman has lobbied political leaders to strengthen the visa waiver program, hire more customs officials, and make the country's busiest airports more welcoming to international travelers.

"We don't believe a long line at an airport means we're more secure, it means we're inefficient," Freeman said. "We don't think inadequate use of technology makes us more secure, it just makes us less competitive."

The US has lost \$90 billion in potential revenue from international tourism since 2000 simply from not keeping up with the tourism growth rates of the rest of the world, according to figures from the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA). But it's not just the money.

"The diplomatic factor of travel is as important as economics," said Roger Dow, chief executive officer of the TIA. "In this battle for world opinion and getting to know one another and sharing ideas, there's nothing better than people traveling."

Europeans who visit the US have a more positive view of the country and talk it up to their friends, studies show.

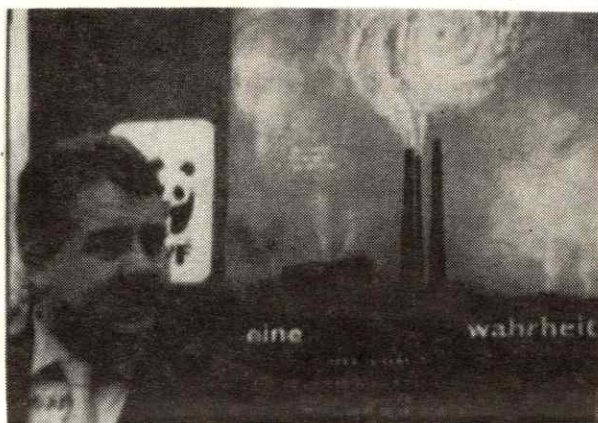
Freeman agreed: "If we want to win hearts and minds around the world, then travel is the greatest tool we have and unfortunately to date we're not using it."

Trinity Hartman - Deutsche Welle

## 'WIE STEHT'

A spectacular laser "wall of light" could take the place of the Berlin Wall, if German architect Dirk Buecke succeeds in his dream. He hopes to have the laser light wall completed by Nov. 9, 2009, the 20th anniversary of the original barrier's destruction. The project would illuminate the spot where the Wall once stood with narrow strips of light at a height of 3.6 meters (12 ft.) and at ground level to show the route of the Wall. The undertaking comes in response to complaints that tourists have trouble finding any trace of the infamous barrier that so traumatically divided the city and country, becoming a political and economic symbol and causing the deaths of so many who tried to escape across it to freedom. It would cost an estimated 1.2 million euros and would be displayed for six weeks.

# Germany's goal: World's most energy-efficient country



Sigmar Gabriel

**T**he German Environment Ministry has unveiled a set of highly ambitious proposals that would lead Germany to become the world's most energy-efficient country in the coming years.

Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel told the lower house of parliament, the Bundestag, that the time had come to act. "We have all witnessed the dangers of climate change in the last few months. We only saw winter in the calendar in Germany," he said, alluding to last years unusually mild winter.

Gabriel reminded the MPs that Germany needs to improve its energy efficiency by three percent per year in order to meet the EU target of reducing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions by 20 percent below 1990-levels by 2020.

But the minister went further, proposing an eight-point plan that includes cutting Germany's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 40 percent within 13 years. Gabriel said he wanted to enlist industry's help in pursuing this ambitious goal.

"We should set ourselves the goal of making Germany the most energy-efficient country in the world," Gabriel told the MPs in Berlin.

The action plan also calls on ordinary citizens to contribute to the fight against global warming, and envisions an 11-percent reduction in electricity use by 2020. This alone would save 40 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, Gabriel said.

The Social Democrat minister also encouraged Germans to take the train more often as part of the effort. Gabriel told the German tabloid *Bud Zeitung* that he planned to further subsidize Germany's extensive railway system.

"We must ensure that train services are able to compete with air travel," Gabriel said, and suggested that train tickets should qualify for a sales tax break that would allow the Deutsche Bahn AG to reduce ticket prices.

**[Please turn to Energy, Page 10]**

# Seasonal delight: Gratin of Summer Berries

## Gratin of Summer Berries

Serves 2 – 4 people

### Ingredients

9 oz mixed Berries  
(Raspberries, Strawberries, Blueberries and Blackberries)  
Juice from ½ Lemon  
2 tbsp. Sugar  
1 Egg yoke  
1 Egg white  
2 tbs Powder sugar  
1 tbsp. Quark or 2 tbsp. Cream Cheese  
2 tbsp. whipped Cream  
1 tbsp. Orange Liqueur / Grand Marnier  
4 large Mint Leaf

Preheat oven to 375 degrees:

Clean Berries and wash quickly with cold water.

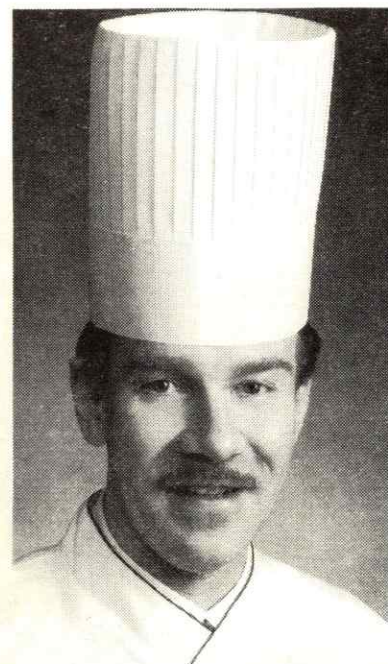
Marinate the Berries for 10 minutes with Lemon Juice, Sugar and Orange Liqueur. Fill equal parts into 2 or 4 ramekins. (Fireproof)

Whisk Egg Yoke with 1 tbsp. Powder sugar for one minute.

Whisk Eggwhite with remaining sugar to stiff peak. Fold gently  
The Quark/Cream Cheese into the Egg Yoke mixture then add the Eggwhite mixture.

Add the Egg Mixture a top of the Berries and bake for approximately  
5-7 minutes in oven until golden brown. Make sure your oven is set  
To “broil” (Top heat only). Once your gratin is golden brown, remove  
From oven and dust with powder sugar and Mint Leaf.

Enjoy, and happy cooking, Chef Josef

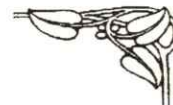


**Chef Josef N. Zimmermann**  
**Milwaukee Athletic Club**

Josef N. Zimmermann, educated in the finest culinary schools in Germany, has brought a new kind of dining experience to the MAC. He has worked in Europe at prestigious five-star dining rooms in Germany, Switzerland and England.

# Seasonal delight: Gratin of Summer Berries

*Just as delicious when made the German way*



## Beerengratin

### Zutaten:

250 g gemischte Beeren,  
wie Erdbeeren, Heidelbeeren,  
Brombeeren und Himbeeren,  
etwas Zitronensaft  
2 EL Zucker  
1 Eigelb  
1 Eiweiß  
2 EL Puderzucker  
1 EL Topfen oder Magerquark  
2 EL steif geschlagene Sahne  
1 EL Orangenlikör

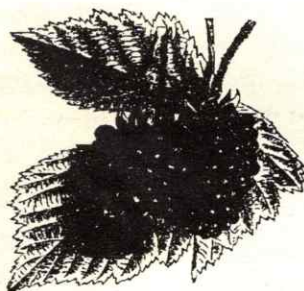
### Zubereitung:

Beeren putzen und nur ganz kurz waschen. *Beeren aus eigenem Garten müssen natürlich nicht gewaschen werden, sie verlieren sonst nur unnötig Aroma.* In zwei feuerfeste Formchen oder Schalen geben, mit Zitronensaft beträufeln, mit 1 EL Zucker bestreuen und mindestens 15 Minuten ziehen lassen. Den Grill oder den Backofen auf 250°C vorheizen.

Eigelb und 1 EL Puderzucker schaumig schlagen. Eiweiß und den restlichen Zucker zu steifen Schnee schlagen. Eigelbcreme, Topfen, Sahne und Eischnee locker miteinander vermischen und mit Orangenlikör parfümieren.

Die Schaummasse über den Beeren verteilen und unter dem heißen Grill oder im Backofen bei 250°C und Oberhitze in wenigen Minuten hellgelb überbacken. Mit restlichem Puderzucker bestäuben und sofort servieren.

Je nach Jahreszeit können Sie das Dessert auch mit Pfirsichen, Aprikosen oder Mangos zubereiten.



# Germany's goal: World's most energy-efficient country

[Energy, from Page 7]

"There is no tax on airline fuel, but the rail operator must pay the full value-added tax on the sale of long-distance tickets," Gabriel complained to the Bundestag. "That is unfair and cannot remain that way."

Gabriel also unveiled plans to modernize power stations across Germany. He said he wanted to double the number of combined heat and power plants that trap and reuse heat generated in power production instead of releasing it.

The German government under Chancellor Angela Merkel has agreed to generate over a quarter of its power from environmentally friendly sources by 2020, according to Gabriel. Wind turbines, photovoltaic (solar) panels and biofuels are some of the most common forms of green energy, and have become a formidable market force in Germany.

Gabriel criticized the government's tacit approval of plans to build almost 30 new coal power plants on German soil, and he further attacked the conservative camp for advocating nuclear power as a "green" alternative.

Nuclear power plants emit near-zero greenhouse gases, but nuclear waste and the possibility of a meltdown pose a different kind of environmental threat.

Gabriel's program would cost the German government three billion euros (\$4.1 billion) over the next

three years, according to the Environment Ministry's own estimates. The program aims to slash 270 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Three billion euros is a lot, but still better than constant droughts. A German economic think-tank recently calculated that the consequences of unfettered climate change would cost Germany more than 130 billion euros by the middle of the century. Compared to this sum, Gabriel's request for an additional three billion euros seems like a negligible investment in the future.

Environmental protection groups welcomed Gabriel's plans, which they described as ambitious, but cautioned that words had to be followed by action.

But Gabriel warned that Germany's best efforts would be useless if the world did not follow suit. Chancellor Merkel has made climate change a high priority for the G8 summit in Germany, but US President Bush has been reluctant to sign on to greenhouse gas regulations.

"If we succeed in breaking the deadlock between the United States and some industrial countries on the one hand and developing countries on the other, the chances don't look bad," Gabriel said. "I am quite optimistic."

Despite the country's long tradition of progressive green policies, Germany currently emits more than one billion tons of carbon dioxide per year, making it the world's sixth-largest polluter.

-Deutsche Welle

**G**oethe House of Wisconsin is a non-profit German-American cultural institute serving Wisconsin since 1958. Our mission is to serve as a statewide resource for information about the past and present culture of all German-speaking people - especially those in the Federal Republic of Germany. Goethe House of Wisconsin invites the financial support of individuals, companies and organizations who share our mission and recognize the value of this important cultural exchange. Goethe House of Wisconsin is a not-for-profit (501) (c) (3) organization. Donations are tax deductible as the law allows.

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# Max and Moritz

## *Inspiration for the "Katzenjammer Kids"*



Max

Moritz

The 175th anniversary of the birth of Wilhelm Busch, creator of the "Max and Moritz" books and Germany's best-known satirist and caricaturist is being celebrated this year. According to Hans Joachim Neyer, director of the Wilhelm Busch Museum in Hann-over, Germany,

Busch (1832-1908), known as the "grandfather of the comic strip", appealed to the new German middle class in the emerging industrial, capitalist world of the mid-nineteenth century, who wanted a diametrically opposite literary viewpoint from that of the classical esthetics of the true, the beautiful and the good of Goethe or Lessing.

Busch, with his irreverent pranksters, Max and Moritz, who pulled grotesque and sometimes macabre pranks on unsuspecting adults, gave the public what they wanted: the bad, the wrong and the ugly.

The influence of Busch's black humor in "Max and Moritz" was translated into Rudolph Dirk's American comic strip, "The Katzenjammer Kids", which first appeared in 1897.

The Busch Museum has original issues of the comic strip, which were later translated into German and published in the U.S. under the title "Max und Moritz". Even Walt Disney's early Mickey Mouse cartoons, like "Steamboat Willie", were influenced by Busch's

### 'WIE STEHT'



Wilhelm Busch

grotesque drawing style.

Before the advent of radio and TV, Wilhelm Busch's raucous characters served to free the imagination, not just of children, but of adults, as well, and his work is as appreciated today as ever.

-Deutsche Welle

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**Ted E. Wedemeyer Jr.**

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Gruning Jr., William; Hatfield, Kenneth; Hoerburger, Anne; Hradelowitz, Lili; John, Marilyn; Jung, Gabriele; Kalupa, Robert; Kanstein, Hans; Keller, Friedrich; Kent, Richard; Luetzow, Joan; Lukow, Kenneth; Moen, Bridget Johannsen; Munnecke, Robert; Nielsen, Michelle; Nottelmann, Elke; Pick, James; Pittelkow, Jim; Rauscher, Gerhard; Ritsche, Marita; Rosing, Gretchen; Schmidt, David; Sherburne, S. Francele; Smith, Helga; Speckhard, Angelika; Stolberg, Vera; Taylor, Janet S.; Thrall, Arthur; Thrall, Winifried; Pintar, Karl; Miller Gudrun; LaJoie, Dr. William; LaJoie, Gabrielle; Maroti, Bela A.; Schatzmann, Erna; Huegel, William; Jerofke, Alfred; Anderson, Maria; Phelps, Edward; Schroeder, Hans; Schwark, Hans; Backus, Carl; Kalupa, Robert.

### Students

Sutton, Matthew; Beck, Miranda; Dieleman, Brian; Kaufmann, Sebastian; LaJoie, Nicholas; Ley, David; Lietzan, Alex; Szczerbiak, Devin; Winter, Genevieve; Jennifer Hummel; Milja Cumbo; Ernst Franzen.

### Educators

Orth, Jammie; Widera, G.E.O.; Beaver, John; Becker, Andy; Beenen, Laura; Beier, Heather; Druzynski, Sylvia; Flaig, Dr. Herbert; Grzanna, Mark; Guenther, Jeffrey; Guth-Degner, Erika; Halverson, Keith; Havas, Linda; Jones, Susanne; Kohn, Courtney; Krygier, Judith; LaJoie, Alexis; Lasee, Melanie; Luening, Robert; Luft, Dr. Sebastian; Nelson, Jan; Otto, Susan; Rathsack, Gail; Rinaldi, Karin; Rixmann, Ingolf; Scharpf, Christiane; Schroeder, Hans; Sheikh, Kathy; Sheldon, Patty; Smith, Sheryl; Tuinstra, Eva; Wanta, Laurie; Zahnow, Bonnie; Zainer, Christine; Kathy Pederson; Fisher, Jan.

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# Story of Picasso's "Guernica" told in exhibition in Berlin



Picasso's "Guernica"

A new exhibition in Berlin explores the history of one of the most famous paintings in the world — Pablo Picasso's representation of the bombing of Guernica by German planes during Spain's Civil War.

Assigned to paint a mural for Spain's pavilion at the 1937 World's Fair in Paris, Picasso decided to represent the bombing of Guernica by German planes backing the right-wing forces of General Francisco Franco during Spain's 1936-39 Civil War. The attack on April 26, 1937, leveled three-quarters of the historic town, killing hundreds of the roughly 6,000 people who called it home at the time.

"In the panel on which I am working, which I shall call Guernica, and in all my recent works of art, I clearly express my abhorrence of the military caste which has sunk Spain in an ocean of pain and death," Picasso was quoted as saying as he worked on the mural.

Marking the 70th anniversary of the attack by the Nazi's Condor Legion on the Basque town, an exhibition at the Wall Museum in Berlin entitled "Pablo Picasso. Guernica. History of a Painting" explores the genesis of a unique work that is considered by many as modern art's most powerful anti-war symbol.

"Picasso created a painting that is still very moving," said director of the Berlin Wall Museum Alexandra Hildebrandt. "It doesn't show airplanes or

enemies. It's filled with dead and injured bodies. It could've carried the name of Dresden or Hiroshima. Thanks to Picasso's famous painting, Guernica's name has not been forgotten, which is what happened to many other places with a similar destiny."

The Berlin exhibition was set up by Spanish book publisher and curator Jacobo Armero.

For many Basques "Guernica" is an important symbol of their national identity as the town is considered the center of their cultural traditions. The town was once home to an oak tree which Spanish kings would stand beneath and vow to respect an ancient code giving the independent-minded Basques special rights.

The tree survived the bombing but died during a heat wave in 2003 and was replaced two years later.

After Franco won the civil war and established a dictatorship, Picasso arranged for the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York City to keep the painting for as long as he was in power. During the Vietnam War, the room housing "Guernica" at the US museum became the site of occasional anti-war vigils.

Franco died in 1975 — two years after Picasso, and in 1981 the painting arrived in newly democratic Spain where it was housed first in an annex of Madrid's Prado museum before being moved to the Reina Sofia,

[Please turn to Picasso, Page 14]

# Story of Picasso's "Guernica" told in exhibition in Berlin



**Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)**

[Picasso, from Page 13]  
which is named after Spain's current queen.

The mural, which is 3.5 meters (11 feet) tall and

7.8 meters wide, was exhibited in more than 50 different places around the world between 1937 and 1957, including Brazil, Germany and the United States.

The frequent moves during this time damaged the painting and it is now very fragile, the head of the museum's conservation department, Jorge Garcia, told AFP last year.

"It is unthinkable to wrap it up again, anyone who desires this is crazy," he said at the time.

The 70th anniversary of the bombing has also led to renewed calls for Picasso's painting to be put on display in the town. Museum directors and the central government in Madrid turned down the request, saying the painting was too fragile to be moved. Basque government officials said they would now try to have the painting moved to Guernica in time for the 75th anniversary of the attack.

**-Deutsche Welle**

**Professor Umlaut**

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# 2007 Milwaukee International Film Festival

*German-origin productions will be an attraction*

**T**his year, the Milwaukee International Film Festival (MIFF) will be held Sept. 20-30. The festival has established a regional and international reputation for quality, thought-provoking films and educational programs.

The 2006 festival was highly successful as ticket sales increased by 76%.

MIFF's 2007 list of German-origin films will be released in the official program guide on Aug. 23.

Tickets will go on sale Wednesday, Sept. 5, online at [www.milwaukeeifest.org](http://www.milwaukeeifest.org) and at Landmark's Oriental Theatre, 2230 N. Farwell Avenue. Call (414) 225-9740 for more information.

Last year, Goethe House of Wisconsin co-presented two German films. *Requiem* received the FIPRESCI Prize and the Silver Bear award at the Berlin Film Festival in 2006, and was featured in the 2006 Seattle International Film Festival.

Director Robert Thalheim's film, *Netto*, screened at the Berlin Film Festival in 2005 where it received the Best German Film award, in addition to recognition as the Best Feature Debut from the German Film Critics Association.

The fifth annual Milwaukee International Film Festival features the very best films found around the world that are waiting to be discovered by thousands of moviegoers in Milwaukee. The festival invites moviegoers of all ages, tastes and interests to explore the films, directors and talent that will rarely make their way to Milwaukee ever again.

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