



Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center



Newsletter

Volume 25 Number 2

Spring 2009

"FRIENDS ALWAYS"

GERMANY & U.S. COMMEMORATE
60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BERLIN AIRLIFT

The years 2008 and 2009 mark the 60th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift, one of the most important dates in the history of U.S.-German friendship. In August the "Friends Always" traveling exhibit titled "The Berlin Airlift - A Legacy of Friendship" will be on display in the Indiana War Memorial in Indianapolis from August 5th through the 16th and at the Columbus Learning Center in Columbus from August 19 – 29. Both locations will host opening reception on the first evening of the exhibit.

On September 12, the Indiana Wing of the Commemorative Air Force (CAF) will host an open house & fly-in at Indianapolis Executive Airport in Zionsville. A symposium dinner will be offered on the 11th of September.

Produced by the German Embassy, the exhibit contains 70 black-and-white photos that trace the story of how a nonstop parade of planes, flying in and out of what was then called West Berlin, delivered essential materials that kept two million Berliners alive. It showcases the people and the aircraft that made it all possible, accompanied by text explaining each picture's significance.

In 1948, the Soviets blocked the western portion of Berlin. In response, the U.S. and her Allies took to the skies flying in provisions for West Berlin's 2 million plus residents, which was an effort that grew into the Luftbrücke - an unending conveyor belt of planes landing at Tempelhof Airport. "The

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THE IGHS LOGO REVISITED

This year, the 25th anniversary of the founding of IGHS, is also the 25th anniversary of the creation of our logo. The Indiana German Heritage Society founded in 1984 was a continuation of the Tricentennial Commission, which was appointed by Governor Orr in 1983 to celebrate the Tricentennial of German Group Immigration with the founding of Germantown, PA. Thus, the three-leaved oak with the three acorns of our logo stands for these three-hundred years. It is laid over the outline of the state of Indiana to signify that IGHS is a statewide organization. The Oak is known as the most favorite tree of the Germans.

Few members probably know that the artwork is by Bill Zimmerman, one of our nation's celebrated bird and wildlife painters. He is perhaps best known for his illustrations for the *Birds of Indiana* written by Charles E. Keller and Russell E. Mumford and published by Indiana University Press in 1984. This oversized volume featured 175 of his original paintings of the nesting birds of Indiana.

Zimmerman's artwork has adorned society publications, our stationary, and other printed items for a quarter century now. Owing to the methods used to reproduce it, much of the detail and the quality of the beautiful original had been lost. In honor of our silver anniversary we have gone back and rescanned the original artwork, so that all of Bill Zimmerman's design can shine through.

See *The Tree as Symbol*, page 5

NEW BOARD MEMBERS ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

Boyd Obermeyer (Treasurer): Obermeyer graduated from the University of Minnesota with a degree in Chemistry in 1962, and then spent the next four years on active duty in the Navy, followed by a Masters degree in Biochemistry from South Dakota State. In 1969 he joined the Lilly Clinic as a bioanalytical chemist where he worked for 25 years. After retiring from Lilly in 1993, Obermeyer worked as a tax preparer at H&R Block and an AARP Tax Aide volunteer. His German ancestors settled in Wisconsin and Nebraska and research into his German heritage sparked an intense interest in German history. He is seeking to expand his knowledge of German and German-American history by participating in as many IGHS events as possible.

Robin Geisinger: Geisinger received his BA in German from IUPUI in 1987 with a minor in International Relations. He worked and traveled in Germany before returning to school to receive a MA in Secondary Education Curriculum and Instruction from Bloomington in 1990. After 9 years at Linton-Stockton High School in southwestern Indiana he is now teaching at Hamilton Southeastern Schools. He currently teaches German at Fishers High School. He attends German classes during the summer at the Goethe Institute and Middlebury College's Summer German Language School. He currently is working on establishing a partnership school program with a German Gymnasium for the upcoming school year. He enjoys promoting student interest in and travel to the German-speaking world.

Brian Griesemer: Griesemer was born in Schenectady, NY and moved to Indianapolis in 2002 after nearly 10 years in Chicago. He is a certified professional engineer and has a degree in mechanical engineering from Clarkson University and a Master's degree in environmental engineering from Illinois Institute of Technology. He currently works as a senior environmental engineer for Eli Lilly and resides in Mooresville with his wife, Pamela, and children, Klaus and Alexander. The Griesemer family has made several trips to Germany over the past few years and has been

involved with several Indianapolis-based German programs over the past six years, including Samstag Deutsche Schule and the GAK Kindertanzgruppe. Brian is looking forward to working with IGHS to promote German culture in Indiana.

Daniel Nuetzel: Dr. Nuetzel received his MA in German Literature and German-American Studies from the University of Cincinnati. He studied Germanic Linguistics and German-American Dialectology at Purdue and wrote his dissertation on the East Franconian dialect of Haysville, Indiana. He has worked on the linguistic atlases of Northeast and Upper Bavaria at Bayreuth and Passau. Since 2001 he has been teaching at the University of Regensburg and conducting fieldwork for the Atlas of German Dialects in the Czech Republic. In August 2009 he will become the Hoyt-Reichmann Scholar for German-American Studies at IUPUI and teach German in IUPUI's Dept. of World Languages and Cultures.

Vicki Peake: Ms. Peake recently retired after 30 years with Federal Civilian Service and moved to Corydon with her husband, Michael Peake, who is the historian of the Indiana 32nd Regiment. Her last position was with the Master Planning Division at Fort Campbell, KY, where she assisted in the development of long-range and short-term projects. Vicki is an accomplished facilitator and team leader. She shares her interest in German-American history with Michael and they are both looking forward to becoming more active with IGHS. She



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The Indiana German Heritage Society was founded in 1984 as a statewide historical and educational membership organization aimed at preserving and celebrating Indiana's German Heritage. The Society is headed by a volunteer board of directors, it is a non-profit organization and qualifies for tax-deductible donations.

The IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center provides support to maintain an interdisciplinary research center for German-American Studies. Its mission is to support this field through research into German-American history and heritage with primary emphasis on Indianapolis and the Hoosier State, and through teaching and service.

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notes that, "Our history cannot be truly understood without noting the tremendous German-American contribution, and it is the IGHS mission to preserve and celebrate that heritage."

Paul Brockman (Honorary Member of the Board): Brockman has been with the Indiana Historical Society since August 1978, where he has served as the Director of Manuscript and Visual Collections since December 2004. He joined the board of the Indiana German Heritage Society in 1987 and served as the Newsletter editor from 1988-2007. He has a Bachelor and Masters degrees from Purdue with a concentration in German history. He is also a member of the College of Liberal Arts Alumni Board and the board of the Society of Indiana Archivists.

"Friends Always" continued from page 1
Airlift is considered one of the greatest humanitarian actions of all times. It is almost unbelievable that the United States and her Allies were able to sustain the city of Berlin for 322 days", says Klaus Scharioth, German ambassador to the United States.

During the Airlift, the aircraft supplied the city with 700 tons a day in June 1948 to 12,940 tons daily by April 1949. On May 12, 1949 the Soviets finally gave in and reopened land and water routes into Berlin. Airlift missions finally ended in late September 1949.

More information on the "Friends Always" campaign in general:

<http://www.Germany.info/Airlift>

More information on the "Friends Always" travelling exhibit in Indiana:

<http://www.AllGermanSolutions.com>

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Give us your feedback.
Send comments with the word
"Feedback" on the subject line to
IGHS@ATT.net
or call Carol Schmitz
at 317-872-5245.

THE BERLIN AIRLIFT JUNE 24, 1948 TO MAY 12, 1949

This year marks the 60th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift, the heroic effort by the U.S. and the Allies which saved more than 2 million men, women, and children in Berlin from starvation.

At the end of WWII, a defeated Germany was divided amongst the victors; the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France. The Soviet Union took control of the Eastern half of the country and the Western half was divided between the United States, Great Britain, and France. The capital city, Berlin, which was located in the middle of the Soviet-controlled zone, was also divided into four parts.



By 1948 it was apparent that the Western plan for rebuilding Germany differed from the Soviet Union's plan. Tensions increased until April 9, 1948, when Stalin cut off all land and water access to West Berlin. This meant that there would be no more supplies coming in from the West. Without them, how would the 2,008,943 residents of Berlin going to survive?

A British Commander suggested supplying the city by air using a military version of the DC-3, capable of hauling 3.5 tons of cargo at a time. West Berlin had two airports, so supplies could be airlifted in and there was nothing the Soviet Union could do about it because at the end of the war the four powers had agreed to three air corridors providing access to the city.

Initially, the Soviets rejoiced when the blockade began because they believed the attempt would fail and the Western powers would abandon Berlin. However they underestimated the mettle of the West. On June 26, the first planeload of "Operation Vittles" landed at Tempelhof Airfield, foreshadowing the tremendous operation that was to come.

In total, 1,534 tons per day were needed to keep the 2 million Berliners alive. That does not include other necessities, like coal and fuel. In fact, the largest quantity of anything required was coal. Coal was needed, not only to heat homes, but also for industry and to generate electricity.



In order to supply the people of Berlin, the C-47s had to make 1000 flights each day, landing just three minutes

apart. They had just 25 minutes from touchdown to take off to unload their cargo.

Life in the years after the war was hard for the Berliners. Much of the city still lay in ruins from the war. Supplies were dwindling and the starvation was very real risk. No one had suffered during this period more than the children. Watching the children gather near the ends of the runway to watch the planes land, US Army Pilot Lt. Gail Halvorsen wanted to do something special for them. So he gathered up all of the candy he could and fashioned little parachutes and attached the candy to them.

He and his buddies then air dropped the candy over the city of Berlin to the eagerly waiting children. In the course of the airlift, Lt. Halvorsen dropped more than 250,000 parachutes loaded with candy on the city, earning the mercy flights the nickname "The Candy Bombers" from the children of Berlin.



Berlin's Daily Food Ration

- 646 tons of flour and wheat
- 125 tons of cereal
- 64 tons of fat
- 109 tons of meat and fish
- 180 tons of dehydrated potatoes
- 180 tons of sugar
- 11 tons of coffee
- 19 tons of powdered milk
- 5 tons of whole milk for children
- 3 tons of yeast for baking
- 144 tons of dried vegetables
- 38 tons of salt
- 10 tons of cheese

A PERSONAL VIEW OF THE BERLIN AIRLIFT

by Roland E. "Bud" Kohr

To the offspring of Bud and Jan Kohr: Below is described a very important event in the history of the world and the United States. I hope each of you will read and reflect on it.

Sixty years ago during the non-shooting war (the Cold War) between the U.S. and the Soviet Union (the USSR), the Soviets decided they wanted the allied nations out of Berlin and eventually out of Europe. The partitioning of Germany following World War II was carefully negotiated between the U.S., Great Britain, France, and the USSR and that included partitioning of Berlin, located in the Soviet zone of occupation, into a U.S. Sector, a French Sector, a British Sector, and a Russian Sector, as well as free travel between sectors by all parties.



The Russians played many games to prevent free travel and the three avenues reaching Berlin from the outside, a road and railroad from the northern part of Germany (which started in the British zone of occupation) was frequently blocked and heavily guarded when the road

reached the Soviet Zone. The sea route was blocked. The only permissible air routes were out of the American and British zones to Berlin. The Soviets, in their constant desire to rule first Europe, and then the world, decided to block access to Berlin.

The Allies (the U.S. mainly) had a couple of options. One was to attack the Soviets and, in doing so, they probably would have started WW III or force the Soviet hand by keeping Berlin open by air and keep the population in the Allied Sectors alive. The Berlin Airlift did just that for over 15 months. I was 17 years old then, acutely aware of what was happening. Years later, in May 1981, I traveled to Berlin and in the Soviet Sector to spend time understanding their Soviet health care system. The Allied Zones of occupation had been dissolved into West Germany with its own government.

That Soviet zone, known as East Germany or the DDR (the Deutsche Demokratische Republik), was anything but democratic since their puppet government was controlled by the Soviets. In 1989, I convinced my wife Hilda, who was very familiar with West Germany, that she must see how different the two Germanys were. West Germany was a thriving nation, where people were happy and had all the benefits of a free society. Their major concern was they would bear the brunt of World War III in a fight between the Allies and the Russians. Russian tanks and armies would come right through the Fulda Gap (in Germany) in attacking the West.

The people of the East Germany were depressed, poor, had only one car available to them after a two or three year wait (and it had a two cylinder engine like a lawn mower engine here, requiring a mixture of oil and gasoline to operate), and they were locked in behind not just a wall through Berlin, but an Iron Curtain which from the Baltic Sea to Czechoslovakia. Many East Germans lost their lives trying to escape. It was a police state with about half of the people spying on the other half. Many of the spying records are being viewed by those spied upon even today.

We were there in July and August of 1989 and the wall came down a few months later. Being there was like being in a spy novel. We were being watched all the time, especially on my first trip when we were kept from going many places, locked away from seeing or straying too far in other places. There was a strong presence of the Soviet military everywhere and when East German troops were being sworn in, they swore to protect Mother

Russia. They marched goose step in all of the ceremonial gatherings and by the guards at their tomb of the Unknown Soldier. I witnessed the swearing in ceremonies on two different occasions during my short stay there, and I came back to the U.S.A. convinced that a war between the East and West was inevitable. It came very close to happening at least twice.

The healthcare system was about 40 to 50 years behind the west in 1987, although the physicians and nurses in East Germany had been convinced (or were afraid to say otherwise) that their health care was superior to the west.

That is what the Berlin Airlift was all about.

Of course, the two Germanys have been reunited now for a number of years and it was at great cost to the West German government to raise the standard of living of the "Ossies," the nickname given to the East German people.

Roland Kohr is the retired administrator of Bloomington Hospital.

THE TREE AS SYMBOL



Bill Zimmerman's depiction of oak leaves on the IGHS logo was not an accident. The tree is one of the most essential of German traditional symbols.

Mythological associations between gods and trees are extremely frequent. The tree, with its roots underground and its branches rising to the sky symbolizes the relationship of the three worlds: the lower world or hell; the middle world or earth, and the upper world or heaven.

The major symbol trees for the Germans are the oak, the fir, and the Linden tree. In the pre-Christian era the oak was a sacred tree for the Germanic peoples. They assigned divine qualities to forests, which were believed to be the home of the gods and rituals were held in oak groves. An oak grove was called a "Hain."

It is generally believed that the Christmas tree is of Germanic origin. Boniface, a missionary to the Germanic tribes, is said to have replaced the oak with a fir tree, adorned in tribute to the Christ child. In order to stop the sacrifices to Wotan's oak, the Donar Oak near Geismar, sacred to the Germanic tribes, was cut down by Boniface in the year 725.

Historically the evergreen tree has been treated as a magical representation of fertility--especially in the winter months when everything has died or gone into hibernation. Today the fir and its next of kin, the spruce and pine, enjoy the highest degree of popularity due to their use as Christmas trees. Boniface fought the German pagan religion of the tribes and his letters are a rich source of Germanic beliefs, customs, and traditions.

The Linden tree, with its sweet smell in spring and heart-shaped leaves, is the tree of lovers and is a theme in many German folksongs, including Franz Schubert's popular "Am Brunnen vor dem 'Tore."

Its blooms are used for a medicine and tea (Lindenblütentee), especially for flu-type symptoms. There are many streets and place names signifying this tree's popularity, such as "Unter den Linden," Berlin's grand boulevard. Villages used to have a Linden tree (Dorflinde) in the center of town, which was both a gathering place for the villagers (especially of the young for games and dances) and a place where the elders would hold court. The Germans brought the tree with them to Indiana and there is a whole cluster in New Harmony at the Roofless Church, commemorating the founding of New Harmony by German immigrants in 1814.

Aus Deutseh

by Eberhard Reichmann

The Germans love trees. In fact their three favorite trees --the oak, the linden tree and the famous tannenbaum -- have been immortalized in poetry and song. The Germans use silver fir and balsam trees with their branches spaced far enough apart and grown in such a way that candles can be placed on them without serious danger of a fire.

The song *O Tannenbaum* was very popular in the United States and not just as a Christmas song. The

melody of *O Tannenbaum* has been used by four states for their state song: Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, and New Jersey. The opening line of Maryland's state song is "Maryland, O Maryland!"

Our other two examples were composed by the most prolific of German song writers, Friedrich Silcher (1789-1860) and Franz Schubert (1798-1827).

Wie lieblich schallt durch Busch und Wald

Von Friedrich Silcher

Wie lieblich schallt durch Busch und Wald des
Waldhorns süßer Klang, des Waldhorns
süßer Klang.

Der Widerhall im Eichental
hallt's nach so lang so lang,
hallt's nach so lang so lang.

How lovely sounds through bush and woods

by Friedrich Silcher

How lovely sounds through bush and woods
the bugle's sweet sound, the bugle's sweet sound.
The echo in the oak valley
resounds quite long, quite long.



Am Brunnen vor dem Tore

Von Franz Schubert

Am Brunnen vor dem Tore
da steht ein Lindenbaum;
ich träumt in seinem Schatten
so manchen süßen Traum.
Ich schnitt in seine Rinden
so manches liebe Wort.
Es zog in Freud und Leide
zu ihm mich immer fort,
zu ihm mich immer fort.

At the fountain by the gate

by Franz Schubert

At the fountain by the gate
There stands a linden tree;
I dreamt in its shadow
So many times sweet dreams.
I cut into its bark
Many a dear word.
In joy and also in sorrow
I came to it forever more,
I came to it forever more.



O Tannenbaum (Volkslied)

O Tannenbaum, o Tannenbaum,
wie treu sind deine Blätter!
Du grünst nicht nur zur Sommerszeit,
nein auch im Winter, wenn es schneit.
O Tannenbaum, o Tannenbaum,
wie treu sind deine Blätter.

O Christmas tree (Folksong)

O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree,
Your branches green delight us.
They're green when summer days are bright,
They're green when winter snow is white.
O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree,
Your branches green delight us.

For more German Christmas songs,
in both German and English, be sure to visit:
<http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/collections/kade/Weihnachtslieder/weihnachtslieder.htm>

REMEMBERING RUTH SCHUHMACHER

A donation in the memory of Ruth Peacock Schuhmacher was received from Margaret Schumacher Shiman. Our longtime IGHS member and friend passed away last year and will be missed by all who knew her. Ruth was an accomplished

musician, who began her career playing the flute in the Boston's People's Symphony under Fabien Sevitzky. He brought her to Indianapolis when he became the conductor of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra.

In 1942 Ruth was the first woman oboist ever in a professional symphony in the USA. In 1948 she married ISO charter member William J. Schuhmacher. Following the sudden death of her husband in 1968 Ruth worked for Young Audiences of Indiana, served as a choir director, and kept her husband's Indianapolis Concert Band going, using guest conductors until 1994. Teaching oboe, bassoon, and woodwind was a part of her life. In 1981, she was hired as an outreach worker for Southeast Multi-Service Center, where she served for 18 years as a care manager with the Central Council on Aging.

Ruth Reichmann



HISTORIC ARCHIVE COLLAPSES IN COLOGNE

On Tuesday, March 3, 2009, Cologne's six-story city archive building collapsed into a pile of rubble. Many people inside were able to flee to safety, but three people were killed in the collapse.



The modern-style building opened in 1971. "It's an inconceivable loss," a former archivist for the city said. "It's a catastrophe, not just for the city of Cologne but for the history of Europe." Cologne's archives are one of the only collections in Germany to have survived World War II completely intact. Because of Cologne's long history, much of its heritage was stored locally rather than in a state archive. According to witnesses volunteers have pulled close to 9,000 documents out of the building's basement and offices.

The Historical Archives contained extensive documentation from the city's Hanseatic period, as well as the archives of other Hanseatic League members, which are invaluable for historians looking at Europe's economic development. The sheer numbers -- in total the building had more than 11 miles of shelves -- reflected the rich history of what was once Germany's largest metropolis. The archive's collection of original documents included the founding charter of the University of Cologne, signed in 1388, along with the documents that established Cologne as a free imperial city under Emperor Friedrich III in 1475.

For historians trying to reconstruct the past, the greatest loss may be the thousands of receipts issued



by the city government between 1350 and 1450, or the 358 volumes of decisions and minutes of the Cologne City Council dating back 700 years. The archives also contained the personal papers of almost

800 prominent German authors, politicians and composers, including Konrad Adenauer, the first post-war chancellor of Germany, and Nobel Prize winner, Heinrich Böll.

Indianapolis Major Greg Ballard sent a letter of consolation to Mayor Fritz Schrama of Indianapolis' Sister City. In it he expressed his deepest condolences to the people of Cologne for their tragic loss.

CELEBRATING 15 YEARS LÖHNE - COLUMBUS

Although you have not heard much from us in recent years, the partnership between Columbus and Löhne is still quite active. My daughter Ingrid and I took another group of adults to Löhne last summer, and the exchange between the schools continues on a regular basis. Now the mayor of Löhne, Kurt Quernheim, and a representative, Martin Lichte, are coming to Columbus for a week. We have a full week scheduled for them, including civic tours, meetings, and church activities. Sven Schumacher will be here for a dinner on Tuesday evening with

the mayors and will return for my presentation at St. Paul's Lutheran Church on the 19th.

We are celebrating 15 years of partnership between Löhne and Columbus, as well as the opening of our new church at St. Paul's. On Sunday, April 19, I will be giving a short presentation at the new church on the history of our city and church partnership. Mayor Quernheim and also the group of students from Löhne currently visiting in Columbus will be there, along with Sven Schumacher. The new church has new stained glass windows, and one of them is the history window, showing the old church in the foreground with a ship arriving in the background with the logo of the city of Löhne on the sail. (43 of the original signers of the constitution of St. Paul came from the immediate vicinity of Löhne.)

I am not directly involved with the students anymore since I retired from the school seven years ago. Ruth Musillami took my place and continues the exchange I started with the Gymnasium in Löhne. However, I continue to work behind the scenes and am very involved with the adults.

It never ceases to amaze me all that has happened as a direct result of that first class Giles, Eb and Ruth taught on German immigration and German Americana at the Athenaeum in 1987. This has been a wonderfully exciting journey for me and I thank you for getting me started on it.

Blessings,

Rev. Arthur Schwenk
schwenk.a@hotmail.com

SISTER CITIES NEWS

Columbus-Löhne

Sixteen German exchange students from Columbus' sister city Löhne marveled at how much bigger life seemed in America, from larger schools and sodas to classrooms and cars. The students and two of their English teachers stayed with Columbus families and attended local high schools before returning to Germany in mid-April.

The German high-schoolers were eager to learn

about American life and decide for themselves about the validity of stereotypes. Daniel Husemann, one of the group's English teachers, said Löhne's economy is experiencing many of the same difficulties as Columbus. German teacher Ruth Musillami said Columbus and Löhne have been exchanging student groups for about 15 years. "I think its building understanding between cultures and is showing students how different, but amazingly similar, we are," she said.

The trip is serving as an opportunity to reunite Columbus North junior Madeline Hodek and Anna Lesa Steiermeier, who initially met during Hodek's exchange trip to Löhne in 2008. The two have kept in contact via e-mail and Facebook and said they are having fun hanging out in person again.



Columbus Mayor Fred Armstrong hosted a reception for Mayor Quernheim of Löhne, and Pastor Art Schwenk and his daughter Ingrid (pictured) took the Mayor and Martin Lichte on a tour of downtown Indianapolis, with included stops at Lucas Oil Stadium, Conseco Stadium, and the Circle Center Shopping Mall.

Art Schwenk,
Columbus- Löhne Sister Cities

Indianapolis-Cologne

At the request of Indianapolis Mayor Greg Ballard, Carolin Requiz Smith (the mayor's Director of International and Cultural Affairs) called together a small group of representatives from Indianapolis' Sister Cities to form a communication and coordination platform for the city. Indianapolis currently has six sister cities: Hangzhou, China; Cologne, Germany; Monza, Italy; Piran, Slovenia; and Taipei, Taiwan.

Attending this initial meeting were: Joann Sandes from the Piran Committee; Joe Caito from the Italian Heritage group; Dr Chao-Hung Lee from the Taiwan Committee and Steven Schmidt and Sven Schumacher representing the Indianapolis-Cologne Committee.

As Requiz Smith described it, the mayor hopes to use this committee to coordinate efforts between the different communities and as a way to publicize international events going on within the city. Each committee reported briefly on the events they have planned for the year and it was obvious that Indianapolis has a lot of internationally-themed events scheduled.

Plans include adding an international events calendar to the Mayor's office web page (<http://www.indy.gov/eGov/Mayor/Diversity/Latino/Pages/sisters.aspx>) to showcase these events. This committee plans to meet quarterly.

Steven Schmidt
Indianapolis-Cologne Sister Cities

Jasper-Pfaffenweiler

On his first official visit to Jasper, Bürgermeister Dieter Hahn will lead a delegation from Pfaffenweiler to the Jasper Strassenfest this year. The group of 18 will arrive in Jasper around 8:00pm on July 29th.



They are Bürgermeister Dieter Hahn and his 17 year old son, Julian (pictured), Franz and Baerbel Hilger, Eddie Weeger, Heinrich and Gisela Hueppe, Bernd and Ingeborg Gehler, Amalie Schmid and Ingeborg (Schuble) Kiefer, Janez and Doris (Kiefer) Sori, Cornelia Muller-Hauss and Emil Ehrat, Markus Boesch, Michael Eckert and Angelika (Kiefer) Schenkel.

They will be involved in many official parts of the Strassenfest and with ROJAC activities. An official community evening inviting everybody to meet with the group is currently being planned.

This visit provides an opportunity to refine next year's 25th Sister City Anniversary celebrations in Pfaffenweiler. Plans for this event are being put together and dates, program, and travel details will be announced as they become available.

We are also expecting more students from the Pfaffenweiler area to join our youth at the Jasper High School in the fall. Josephine Schweitzer from Pfaffenweiler is scheduled to come for three weeks, and two 17 year old girls from the Staufen Gymnasium, Anna-Lisa Weber and Jana Ortlieb, are scheduled for the whole school year. Currently we have Sebastian Loeffler from the Staufen Gymnasium staying with Rosalie Ruell for the whole 2008/09 school year, Annika Marschall from Pfaffenweiler staying with Louise and Jim Gutsell for the total two semesters, and in January Sara Guenter also from the Staufen Gymnasium (her father is the Pfaffenweiler's town doctor) joined us for the second semester, and she is being hosted by Sandy and Mark Fierst. A very big "Thank You" goes to these host families and their commitment.

Matthias Hilger,
Jasper-Pfaffenweiler Sister Cities

Goshen-Bexbach:

In July 1979 the "Indiana Musicmakers," a group of people from Goshen and the surrounding area under the leadership of Earl Sample, visited Bexbach to finalize the Sister City International Program. Many visits back and forth have taken place since then. An unofficial count puts the number of Bexbach visitors to Goshen at 1480 people. This year, a small group of friends from Bexbach will join us in our 30th Anniversary celebration in September. We will arrange some daytrips for them, including Indianapolis, South Haven on Lake Michigan, and most likely through "Amish Country." Home-stays will be easy to find, since all but one couple has been to Goshen before and have old friends!

Recently we said "good bye" to 12 students from our Sister School in Bielefeld, Germany, who have spent the last 6 weeks at Goshen High School. Next year a group of Goshen students will again visit the Max Planck Gymnasium in Bielefeld. This program has worked well for us for the last 4 years.

On July 9th, four of our High School students with good German knowledge will travel to Bexbach, stay with a selected family there for three weeks, then bring back their host teen for three weeks in Goshen. This program has been very successful in the past. The Sister City committees from both sides work well together since the President of the Bexbach organization was the very first full-year exchange student from Bexbach in Goshen.

After the September visitation we will relax and try to generate some income to replenish our treasury. We usually sell Advent Calendars in November, but lately everyone is in that market. Any suggestions for money-makers would be much appreciated.

Gaby Botts,
Goshen Sister City Committee

SMART CELEBRATION FOR ST. PAT'S DAY



The Athenaeum once again partnered with SmartUSA, a division of Mercedes Benz, for the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Indianapolis. Jim Gould from the Athenaeum Foundation drove the Smart car in this year's parade.

JOIN US ON A TRIP TO BAVARIA!



Christine and Lothar Nitz along with Bob Hackenberg and his wife are planning on taking a hiking trip to Bavaria in August. They will be heading for the village of Reit im Winkl on August 13th and staying until the 19th. Bob is extending an open invitation to anyone who cares to join them, but you would be

responsible for making your own travel and hotel arrangements.

They will be staying at the *Hotel Gasthaus am Hauchen* owned by the Zemke family. A double room runs €31.50 - €37.50, depending upon the view. These rates are for double occupancy and include all taxes and fees. Single rooms are also available. The guesthouse has a sauna, fitness room, and indoor swimming pool. All the rooms are equipped with a colored TV and have bathrooms with a shower and toilet. Contact the *Hotel Gasthaus am Hauchen* by email at: HotelAmHauchen@web.de.

Breakfast is included at the guesthouse, though they do not serve other meals. This village houses skiers in the winter, but there are many restaurants around the village. You can also buy food in local markets.

Bob plans on leading hikes every day up into the hills around the town (and probably across the Austrian border) with a possible day trip planned to Salzburg or another nearby location. Bob and his wife leave on August 19th for a cruise down the Danube, but everyone is free to make their own plans.

This trip will expose you to village life in Bavaria, which is something that you don't normally get on the large group tours of Europe. While the cost of summertime flights is relatively high compared to the winter, but they are actually lower than they were last year.

If you are interested in traveling with us, please call Christine and Lothar Nitz at 317.243.6908 or email them at (lothar15@sbcglobal.net).

Bob Hackenberg

BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK: CELEBRATING 80 YEARS by Jim Eagleman

The Brown County State Park will celebrate its 80th birthday this year. Established in 1929 with a small land parcel near Salt Creek, our state park is now Indiana's largest with nearly 16,000 acres. Along with its noteworthy size, it has an interesting

beginning. Historians say that to know where we're headed, we learn from the past. Hindsight can be a good road map.

It was in Brown County, outside of Nashville, on September 24, 1910, that Richard Lieber (who would later become Indiana's first director of the Department of Conservation) conceived the idea of an Indiana state park system.



"Colonel" Lieber vacationed in Brown County and was friends with local resident, Fred Heatherington. Both enjoyed nature, talk of the future, and their time together. It was at the Heatherington cabin on Lower Jackson Branch Ridge Road that Lieber first talked of saving Indiana's natural assets. Although a state park in Brown County was not to happen for another 19 years, the idea of preserving the beauty of the rugged hills was discussed. Lieber recognized the misty views of ridge tops and ravines that were an inspiration to artists and visitors, but a portion of Parke County's virgin timber and the steep canyons near Spencer took precedence. He knew these sites, which were threatened by development and lumber interests, needed his quick attention.

Unique geologic features and large trees are precious things to set aside. Land owners joined conservationists in 1916 to establish Indiana's first state parks at Turkey Run and McCormick's Creek. Lieber took the lead on these acquisitions, adding to a growing Hoosier reputation of Indiana's preservation efforts. In the process he also became the "Father of Indiana State Parks." Lieber shared ideas with colleague Steven Mather, director of the newly formed national park system (also established in 1916). Both men recognized that fees charged at entrances could maintain the parks for visitors. Gate revenues were used to improve properties, create safe and friendly campgrounds, and help build family-oriented inns. Lieber became the first Indiana Department of Conservation director in 1919 and continued until 1933. Throughout his term, he believed people would seek and utilize natural areas for rejuvenation, rest, and personal

renewal. The continued use of those first parks confirms his beliefs.

Park maps years ago included the following statement. Although it can't be identified as a Lieber quote, many think he said: "Along these quiet trails through these reservations, it is to be expected that the average citizen will find release from the tensions of his over-crowded existence; that the contact with nature will re-focus with a clearer lens his perspective on life's values and that he may counsel with himself to the end that his strengths and confidence are renewed."

Brown County State Park first began as a state game farm. In the early 1920s, local businessman Lee Bright had an idea to create a state park.

He approached Lieber with his proposal but received little encouragement. Lieber told Bright to meet with George Mannfeldt, the director of the department's fish and game division. Mannfeldt was interested in parcels of Indiana land to add to the state's game farm program. Much of Brown County's land had been heavily timbered by early settlers, then farmed and cleared again. Many farmers moved on to more promising futures when faced with the unproductive soil. Mannfeldt knew the abandoned land would work well to reintroduce native animal species. The brush stage of slowly-recovering vegetation is an invitation to wildlife. Game birds, deer, and other woodland species were released here during the mid-1920s. The park parcel adjoined the game farm property at what is now the fire tower. A final deed transfer in 1940 from the department's Division of Fish and Game (now the Division of Fish and Wildlife) to the Division of Lands, Parks, and Waters (now the Division of State Parks and Reservoirs) created Brown County State Park at slightly less than 15,000 acres.

2009 is the time to celebrate the 80th birthday of our state park. Yet the "gift" is to us who continue to value its beauty and recreational uses. We can thank those people who were behind the Indiana land's preservation.



A "KLEMM" RETURNS TO FOUNTAIN SQUARE

Claus', formerly known as Klemm's Sausage and Meat Market, relocated in the spring of 2007 to 1845 S. Shelby St. in the Fountain Square area. This move returned the nearly century-old business to the near southeast side, after it moved from Buchanan St. in the late 1960s during the construction on Interstates 65 & 70.

In May of 2006, Claus had changed the business name to "Claus' German Sausage & Meats." Only the name was changed. All the sausages and smoked meats have stayed the same, and it's still in the Klemm family!



Claus Muth, Gerhard Klemm's nephew, came from Germany in 1996 and worked at Klemm's until he bought the business in 2003. Claus began apprenticing in the meat trade in Germany

when he was 17 and earned his Master's degree in sausage-making before he came to America.

The historic local family-owned business was originally established in 1913 at the Indianapolis City Market as "Klemm's" by Karl and Mina Klemm with their production facility on Buchanan St. in Fountain Square. Gerhard, Karl Klemm's nephew, who had come from Germany, took over the business in 1968. He relocated to the South Street location, consolidating production and distribution to one building and ran the operation with wife Evelin until December of 2002, when he sold it to his nephew Claus Muth. Karl Klemm, the founder of the business, was Claus' great-uncle (Claus' grandfather's brother).

Fountain Square was once a very German area. In the mid-1870s an influx of German immigrants had greatly influenced its commercial development. "Fountain Square is significant not only as an early commercial center, but as one developed and dominated by German and German-American merchants and entrepreneurs, establishing a strong

German character in the city's Southside." (p. H-7 Historic Plan Fountain Square, January 1984)

Claus' new store and production facility is on the site of a formerly blighted Brownfield, built on two lots with six adjacent lots for parking. The area is being redeveloped under the leadership of Southeast Neighborhood Development and Fountain Square Main Street Program. Those groups secured a \$300,000 grant from the Indiana Brownfields Program to help revitalize the site in order to attract businesses, such as Claus', to the area and encourage the further growth and renovation of the Fountain Square neighborhood.

Claus' Wholesale & Retail Market is located 3/4 mile south of the fountain on 1845 S. Shelby St., Indianapolis, IN 46203, (317-632-1963). Hours are Tue to Fri, 8 am - 5 pm, Sat, 8 am - 3 pm. Yes, German is spoken there, and they take only cash.

For a full line of their products visit www.clausgermansausageandmeats.com.

FRIEDRICH WYNEKEN ARRIVES IN BALTIMORE IN 1838 by Roger Franke



In response to the spiritual plight of German immigrants in America, the theologian Friedrich Wyneken set sail from Bremen in late spring of 1838 with the intention of helping to gather the scattered German-Lutheran immigrants in places like Indiana into congregational units. He had read that in many cases these settlers had

no access to pastors or school teachers, never heard a real Lutheran sermon, had no opportunities to participate in Holy Communion, and that their children were going uneducated and unbaptized.

Worse yet, he read, that these immigrants were falling prey to the Methodists and other fanatical Christian sects who considered them good bait for proselytizing. (Note: Though a serious concern at

that time, today's Lutherans would hardly any longer consider Methodists and other Protestants, or Roman Catholics for that matter, to be members of fanatical sects.)

In July of 1838, the 28-year-old Wyneken stepped ashore at Baltimore, Maryland. In one of his first experiences in the streets of Baltimore while seeking out Lutherans, he encountered several people who said that they were about to conduct a "Lutheran" church service and that Wyneken would be most welcome to join them.

The following somewhat humorous anecdote is one version of what happened at that "Lutheran" church service. It is taken from volume 38 of the series *Erzählungen für die Jugend (Tales for Youth)* entitled "Friedrich Conrad Dietrich Wyneken," published by Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Missouri, undated.

"After searching a while [in the streets of Baltimore], [Wyneken] came across some people who said that they were 'Lutheran.' They led him to a place where they were holding a church service. But to Wyneken everything seemed strange and peculiar. He was asked to preach a sermon and fulfilled this request. Then Brother Numsen asked him to lead a prayer group. Wyneken assented to this. He had them sing a hymn; he read a Bible text and spoke a prayer. During the prayer the people began to moan and to groan. Soon was heard coming from this corner and that in loud horrid tones 'Amen, Amen.' And then there was more singing like Wyneken had never heard before. The people became merry and the noise grew louder and louder. Finally the prayer period came to an end.

Numsen stepped over to the highly astonished stranger and asked in an ingratiating manner, 'Well, Brother Wyneken, how did you like it?' Wyneken replied shortly and to the point, 'Whether it was from God or from the Devil, I can't say, but one thing is certain. In no case is it Lutheran.'"

What had happened was that Wyneken had become involved in a disagreement with some devout Methodists onto whom he had stumbled -- onto the so-called Otterbeins. They had passed themselves

off as Lutherans in order "to convert," if possible, a Lutheran preacher.

2009 ERICK KURZ MEMORIAL AWARD FOR GERMAN-AMERICAN STUDIES

The Steuben Society of America is pleased to announce that Emilie Eggemeyer is the 2009 recipient of the Erick Kurz Memorial Award for German-American Studies. Emilie, a graduate student at the College of Architecture and Planning at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana will receive a M.S. in Historic Preservation (Spring 2009) with a thesis on "From Germany to America: A Comparative Study of German Vernacular Architecture in Small Midwestern Towns."

According to Prof. Sigrid Koehler of Ball State, "Emilie's master thesis is an extensive documentation of two mid-western towns: Mayestown, Illinois, and Hermann, Missouri. She documents and discusses the many existing historical buildings as well as the background of the families who settled there. Detailed description is given to the architectural traditions and building styles of homes, churches, public, and commercial buildings. Emilie also points out where German tradition and customs have merged with the New World and thus creating a distinctive German-American architectural style."

We are delighted to have had the opportunity to select such a deserving candidate and congratulate Ms. Eggemeyer on her achievements in this documentation of German contributions to America.

Ilse Hoffmann & Dr. Don Heinrich Tolzmann
Steuben Society of America
www.steubensociety.org

IGEL SCHOOL FINISHES THE YEAR

The Indianapolis German Language Institute (IGeL) finished the year on May 12 with a picnic at Eagle Creek Park. The sun smiled on us as we celebrated the close of school. More than 25 of the school's 38 students plus their parents and our dedicated "Springkraft" (substitute and assistant teacher), Zach Fenton from Zionsville High School and the

Athenaeum's summer Intern, Sean Saxe, a student at Butler University were in attendance.



IGeL is a parent-run school ("Elterninitiative") for bilingual children (German and English) and completes its 7th year of school this year. This year marks the 5th year the school has convened on Tuesday afternoons in the rooms of the Athenaeum, reviving the long history this historic building has had in education in German language for children.

KULTUR UND KONVERSATION 6-WEEK INTERMEDIATE LEVEL GERMAN COURSE

Want to learn more about German culture and improve your speaking skills at the same time? Come join us!! Renee Gregory, an IUPUI associate faculty and IGHS member will lead a intermediate conversation class on Mondays evenings, starting on June 29 and running for 6 weeks. The class meets from 6.00 – 7.30 p.m. The classes meet in the Max Kade Room at the historic Athenaeum building, 401 East Michigan Street in Indianapolis.

The cost of the class is \$80.00 per person or \$140.00 per couple. IGHS Member can sign up for just \$65 per person or \$125 for a couple. A discounted student rate of just \$70 per person (student membership fee in IGHS is included) is also available.

For more information and to register contact:
Claudia Grossmann, (317) 274-3943,
cgrossma@iupui.edu

THE STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES SHOULD NOT BE A ZERO-SUM GAME

By Stephen Brockmann
Carnegie Mellon University

Last April, the University of Southern California announced plans to eliminate its German

department, stating that it wanted to shift resources away from European languages to Asian languages. That move, and others like it, has sparked a debate about the relative importance of learning European languages. Much of that debate is governed by false assumptions about globalization, the nature of language learning, and the role of the humanities.

College administrators seem to assume that global shifts in economic power call for changes in the distribution of their budget for the study of foreign languages and cultures, rather than an increase in that budget as a whole. The rise of globalization suggests that the United States needs to radically increase the study of foreign languages and cultures. According to a recent report, 16% of American college students studied foreign languages, compared with only 8% in 2002.

One reason for the decline of foreign-language study in America is probably the lingering, albeit often unacknowledged, belief that globalization will ultimately lead to a world in which everyone speaks English.

As a professor of German, I have my own investment in the study of European languages and cultures. Even if only for economic reasons, the United States cannot afford to forget Europe, who's combined economy rivals that of the United States and eclipses that of China or India. Moreover, Western Europeans have, on average, a significantly higher standard of living and more disposable income than citizens of most other countries and are therefore highly attractive as potential consumers of American goods and services. American college students should study both European and Asian languages. We need to get away from "either/or" way of thinking.

At the moment, We Americans are understandably focused on our own problems. However, those problems have arisen, in large part, because of our failure to understand the rest of the world. We need to encourage all college students to study foreign languages and cultures. We need to increase budgets for foreign-language departments, and not just shift limited funds from one language to another. We can no longer afford ignorance.

Excerpted from the *Chronicle of Higher Education*,
March 6, 2009.

GERMAN PIONEER HERITAGE MUSEUM IN CINCINNATI REOPENS

After hibernating all winter, the German Pioneer Heritage Museum in West Fork Park has reopened for the season and will be open every Sunday through October 25th. There is a large playground next to the Museum, so bring your children and grandchildren. There is no admission, but donations are welcome. The Museum is located in Green Township at 4764 West Fork Road, Cincinnati, OH 45247. For more information call the Schnetzers at 513.923.3743, or moschnetzer@fuse.net or the German-American Citizens League website at www.gacl.org.

Manfred Schnetzer, VP
German-American Citizen League

2010 ANNUAL IGHS/SGAS MEETING TO BE HELD IN NEW HARMONY

IGHS will join the Society for German-American Studies (SGAS) to hold their Annual Meeting and Symposium on April 22-25, 2010 at the New Harmony Inn and Conference Center in historic New Harmony, Indiana.



Historic New Harmony is located in the southwestern corner of Indiana not far from the junction of the Wabash and Ohio Rivers. It is known for its quiet charm, many cultural offerings, and

historic sites.

New Harmony was founded in 1814 by German Pietists from Württemberg, led by Father George Rapp, who had left their Pennsylvania colony of Harmony in order to move to the wilderness. The community flourished, but after ten years the Harmonists elected to return to Pennsylvania, where they founded the town of Old Economy.

They left behind a spiritual legacy that is still cultivated in New Harmony today. Many of the original Harmonist buildings remain, and docent-led tours of the town provide insight into what life was like for those German pioneers on the Indiana frontier.

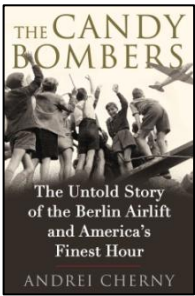
Sessions are planned on a variety of topics, including German-American religious communities, Homiletics of German-American spiritual leaders, German migration to the Ohio River valley, German-American linguistic communities, teaching German-Americana at secondary and post-secondary levels, and German-American prose and poetry, although papers on any other topic of German-American Studies are also welcome!

Send papers or abstracts by December 1, 2009, to: reddingg@wabash.edu or Dr. J. Gregory Redding, Department of Modern Languages, Wabash College, Crawfordsville IN 47933

BOOKS OF INTEREST

The Candy Bombers: The Untold Story of the Berlin Airlift and America's Finest Hour by

Andrei Cherny. Cherny is the son of Czech-Jewish immigrants. At the age of 21, he became the youngest White House speech-writer in American History. He is the Editor of *Democracy* and a former Senior Fellow at Harvard's Kennedy School.



Three years after the end of World War II, the American occupation of Germany was failing. The Germans were becoming less - not more - attracted to democracy. Communism was on the march, overthrowing one government after another. Faith in America was at a low ebb.

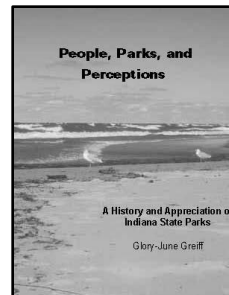
Then, on June 24, 1948, intent on furthering its domination of Europe, the Soviet Union cut off all land and sea access to West Berlin, prepared to starve one of the largest cities in the world into submission unless the Americans abandoned it. Soviet forces hugely outnumbered the Allies'. The choices before the western allies were seemingly to abandon the city to the Russians, allow the Berliners to starve, or start World War III.

Most of America's top officials considered the situation hopeless, but not all of them. Harry Truman, an accidental president, derided by his own party; Lucius Clay, a frustrated general, denied a

combat command and relegated to the home front during the war; Bill Tunner, a logistics expert downsized to a desk job in a corner of the Pentagon; James Forrestal, a Secretary of Defense beginning to mentally unravel; Hal Halvorsen, a lovesick pilot who had served far from the conflict, flying transport missions in the backwaters of a global war - together these unlikely men improvised and stumbled their way into a uniquely American combination of military and moral force unprecedented in its time. In the course of a single year, these men undertook the most successful humanitarian action of all time, won the hearts of America's defeated enemies, inspired people around the world to believe in America's fundamental goodness, avoided World War III, and won the greatest battle of the Cold War without firing a shot. "The Candy Bombers" is their story.

This book is available from Amazon.com. Review excerpted from Naomi Tropp, Ann Katz Festival of Books. Information on all of the Ann Katz Festival of Books events can be found at www.jccindy.org

People, Parks, and Perceptions: A History and Appreciation of Indiana State Parks by Glory-June Greiff



"The stabilizing influence of the forested places of nature's grandeur, of a serene landscape, is more essential to the public in these turbulent times than ever before." Richard Lieber, "Father of Indiana State Parks."

Offering a solid history and a preservationist point of view, this study focuses on evolving attitudes and policies that shape changes over time in the natural and built environment and form the perception of what is a state park. 148 pages, over 100 illustrations. \$19.95. Trafford Publishing. <http://www.trafford.com>.

Glory-June Greiff is the author of *Remembrance, Faith and Fancy: Outdoor Public Sculpture in Indiana*. For more information, email glory@indy.net.

INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR

STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

No Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program in July

Wed., August 12: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: Indiana Poet Laureate Norbert Krapf will read from his new *Sweet Sister Moon* (WordTech Editions), celebrations of women, and his recent *Bloodroot: Indiana Poems* (Indiana Univ. Pr.). Bookmamas of Irvington will have both recent collections available for purchase. Indiana author Susan Neville, who has presented in the Stammtisch series, remarks, "In these poems Krapf celebrates the universal feminine in the particular: in the stunningly observed paintings of Helga by Andrew Wyeth and in his own love for wife and daughter, for music and friends, and for the rolling hills of the Midwestern landscape." In the foreword to *Bloodroot*, Indiana novelist James Alexander Thom observes of this selection of 175 poems written 1971-2007, including 40 new ones, "The test of 'poetry of place' is whether it feels perfectly familiar to a reader who lives there. I'm a southern Indiana native who feels right at home in Norbert Krapf's poems." The reading is free and open to the public. For more information on Norbert Krapf and these books, visit www.krapfpoetry.com.

Wed., September 9: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: "A Taste of German Wurst." Join Claus Muth of Indy's "Claus' German Sausage & Meats," formerly "Klemm's," for a tasting tour and the stories behind the diverse world of German wurst, lunch meats, smoked beef and pork. Claus Muth, the nephew of Gerhard Klemm, had bought the business in January of 2003. He had learned the meat trade in Germany at age 17 and earned his Master's degree in sausage-making before he came to join the historic family-owned Klemm's. Karl Klemm, who founded the business in 1913, was Claus' great-uncle, his grandfather's brother. (See related story on p. 12)

As always, the programs are held at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. They are in English--free of charge and open to the public. Optional dinner with conversation at 6:30 p.m. with program at 7:30 p.m. For questions contact Claudia Grossmann at the Max Kade Center 317-274-2330, cgrossma@iupui.edu.

OTHER PROGRAMS

June 18-20: The National Palatines to American (German Genealogy Society) Conference in Ft. Wayne at the Allen County Public Library. "Research with the Experts" - Featured speaker, Annette Burgert; additional workshops and expert consultants. "PalAm Expert Consultants + ACPL Experts + Great Library = Brickwall Solutions." Information and reservations online at <www.palam.org> or write to Ann Rodick, 211 S. Spriggs Ct. Bloomington, IN 47403-9610.



FESTIVALS AROUND THE STATE

June 27: German-American Klub Auxiliary Summerfest at German Park, 8602 South Meridian St., Indianapolis. Info 317-888-6940 www.indianaolisgak.com

July 17/18: Oldenburg Freudenfest. **Freudenfest** is held annually during the [third weekend of July](#) in Oldenburg, Indiana as a celebration of the German heritage in our region and to allow people to see the quality of people and spirit in this small Midwest community. This festival originated in 1977 and has become one of the premier German festivals in the Cincinnati Tri-State area, drawing thousands of people into Oldenburg during the weekend event. Live German music, food, contests, shows, games, and the finest imported German beer on tap make this event a huge success. Info: www.Freudenfest.com



July 11: Sangerchor Summerfest at German Park, 8602 South Meridian St., Indianapolis

July 23-26: Berne Swiss Days. Info: www.berneswissdays.com

July 30-August 2: Strassenfest in Jasper. Bürgermeister Dieter Hahn and son Julian with a delegation from Pfaffenweiler (Jasper's sister city) will participate. Matthias Hilger, President of the Jasper Partnership Commission will serve as Grand Marshall. (See related story on p. 9) Info: <http://jasperstrassenfest.org>.

August 1: Liederkrantz Summerfest at the German Park in Indianapolis, 8602 South Meridian St. Info: 317-266-9816.

August 7/8: Germanfest in Vincennes at Highland Woods Park. Info: 812-882-6543.

August 22: Federation of German Societies 75th Anniversary of the German Park at the Park, 8602 South Meridian St., Indianapolis.



The Indiana German Heritage Society

Please enter / renew my membership:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual \$20.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate \$100.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family \$25.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor \$500.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organization \$50.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor \$1,000.00 |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time Student \$5.00 (with teacher's signature) | |

I wish to make an additional gift to IGHS of \$ _____

- ☐ I wish to donate books/materials. Please contact me.

Please make checks payable to: **Indiana German Heritage Society**
Send your membership form and payment to:

Indiana German Heritage Society
Membership Chair
401 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204



My specific interests in German-Americana are:

- | | |
|--|---|
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Local Community/City |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Exchanges and/or Sister Cities | <input type="checkbox"/> Music |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Programs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Genealogy | <input type="checkbox"/> Teaching Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General | <input type="checkbox"/> Traditions & Folklore |

☐ Other: _____

Knowledge of German:	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Some	<input type="checkbox"/> Fluent
Knowledge of German Script:	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Some	<input type="checkbox"/> Good

- ☐ Yes, I am willing to help with activities!

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip code (+4): _____

Telephone (Home): _____ (Work): _____

Email: _____

Newsletter
Indiana German Heritage Society
401 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

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August 5 - 16: Indiana War Memorial,
Indianapolis
August 19 - 29: Columbus Learning Center,
Columbus, IN
Sept. 12: Open House / Fly-in at
Commemorative Air Force
(CAF), Indiana Wing
Indianapolis Executive
Airport, Zionsville

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