GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AT THE GAK

October 6 is German-American Day. Just as Irish-Americans celebrate St. Patrick's Day and invite everybody to participate in the celebration, on German-American Day we invite everyone to celebrate with us.

Since October 6 this year falls on a Sunday, we are planning a very special event. The German-American Klub has invited the German-American community and friends to gather at 1 p.m. for a pitch-in and a celebration at the GAK on South Meridian St., Indianapolis.

We hope that music will be provided once again by "Die Doppel Adler Musikanten," and that there will be a folk dance demonstrations by "Die Fledermäuschen." We are also counting on members of the singing societies to entertain us and lead us in song.

Please, help us publicize this event. Mark this day on your calendar, bring some food and bring a friend. This is our chance to celebrate our heritage and share it with others.

The Indiana German Heritage Society has been the catalyst for this celebration. However, our role is strictly one of coordinating the public event, and of reminding others to celebrate this day in their club, their organization or church. Americans of German descent have contributed much to the growth, strength and vitality of the Hoosier state. With 37.5% of our population claiming some German ancestry we are still the largest ethnic group in the state.

Ernestine Dillon
President

AUSTRIA 966-1996
A CELEBRATION OF ITS MILLENNIUM

Throughout 1996, there will be 1000 years of Austrian history and culture. From May to November, from Burgenland to Vorarlberg, all nine states have joined forces to stage festivals and events dedicated to Austrian history and culture.

Austria's 1000th anniversary is not based on a declaration of independence, not on a revolution, nor did any other extraordinary political event take place back in 996. In 996 in Neuhofen an der Ybbs, Ostrarrichi was first mentioned in an official document. "Ostrarrichi" was most likely a land owner. In referring to his land, the document followed prevailing custom by using the Latin male possessive (the suffix -i). Over time, Ostrarrichi or "Eastern Country" evolved into Österreich. This name outlasted the Babenbergs, the Habsburgs, and the war-torn years of the first half of this century. Her borders may have changed drastically, but the heart and soul of Austria remain: the Alps, the Danube, and the great cities of Vienna and Salzburg, the Strauss-waltzes and the classical music from Haydn and Mozart to Schubert and Mahler.

Key events in the U.S., coordinated by the Austrian Cultural Institute, include conferences, lectures and a series of concerts in New York City. Also in Minnesota's Twin Cities, St. John's Univ. and the Friends of the Austrian Center, the Center for Austrian Studies at the Univ. of Minnesota have planned a series of activities around the anniversary theme.

The Austrian Cultural Institute has teaching materials, tapes and videos. Write to 950 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, NY 10022, Tel. (212) 759-5165, FAX (212) 319-9636; URL: http://www.austriaculture.net; E-Mail ak_editor@aci.org.

Austria, as we pointed out in the last Newsletter (p. 5) was settled

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from Bavaria well over 1000 years ago, hence the particularly close relationship between Bavarians and Austrians and traditions. Not until 1866—following the Prussian-Austrian War, a timely parallel to our Civil War’s north-south constellation—did Austria have to exit from the "German Federation" (Deutscher Bund). Bismarck’s "smaller" solution to the problem of German national unity, that is: without the multinational Austro-Hungarian Empire, was well on its way after Austria’s defeat on the battlefield.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CUSTOMS, BELIEFS, AND TRADITIONS

Join us for an Elderhostel, Sept.15-20, 1996, at Kordes Enrichment Center in Ferdinand, a German-American hamlet, nestled in the Southern Indiana hills, for a German-American Heritage Week with Eberhard and Ruth Reichmann. Learn about customs, beliefs and traditions German-speaking immigrants brought with them. The workshop will focus on the Winter celebrations beginning with Thanksgiving and Halloween to Groundhog Day. Learn about the Advent Season and Christmas, the hanging of the green, Advent calendar, Christmas wreath and markets. Sing the songs of the season. Bring your old letters and learn to decipher German script (Hantschrift) and printing (Fraktur) and learn about the crafts those early immigrants brought with them. Craft specialists Alice Kemper and Diane Hoppenjans will demonstrate Scherenschnitte, stitching and quilts, and will teach you to make something yourself. Learn about Christmas specialties such as Springerle and Pfefiernüsse, Gingerbread and Gingerbread houses, and taste great German food.

Explore the continued presence of the German-Americans in Southern Indiana. Tour the Benedictine Monastery, visit German craft stores and have a meal at an Amish Gasthof.

Fee: $300.00 per person (double occupancy) all inclusive. Eligibility: 55 or older. Information: Sr. Karlene Sensmeier, Kordes Enrichment Center, Sisters of St. Benedict, 841 E. 14th St., Ferdinand, IN 47532-9216, Tel. 800-880-2777.

RESEARCH GRANTS

The following projects were supported by awarding an Indiana Heritage Research Grants, a joint effort of the Indiana Historical Society and the Indiana Humanities Council:

"Translations of the Zur Oeveste Letters," Indiana German Heritage Society, Giles R. Hoyt

"Directory of German-American Culture in Indiana," Max Kade German-American Center, Ruth M. Reichmann

"Hoosier Faiths, Hoosier Communities: Religion and Identity in Dubois County," Indiana University Bloomington, John Bodnar


STAYING IN TOUCH

To stay in touch with things German you do not have to pay a great amount of money for magazines and newspapers from Germany. Yes, you can visit "Die Welt" or the "Spiegel" on the WWW, but there is so much right here.

The Nordamerikanische Wochenpost, an excellent German-language paper with English-language supplements, has been around since 1854. Each weekly issue is packed with the latest news from German-speaking Europe. In addition there are items pertaining to German Americana, past and present. Wochen-Post, P.O. Box 7088, Troy, MI 48007-9890.

German Life is a "classy" bimonthly magazine, excellent photography, and very interesting advertisements (mail-order sausage, cuckoo clocks, clothing, genealogy, books, pen pals, video-tapes, etc.). Written in English, it features culture and history of German-speaking Europe and Germans in the USA. Readership has climbed to 50,000. Six issues are $17.95 from: German Life, P.O. Box 609, Grantsville, MD 21536-9984; 1-800-314-6843.

A favorite is "Die Schatzkammer der deutschen Sprache, Dichtung und Geschichte. With articles in German and in English, it is truly a treasure trove. Intended primarily for teachers of German it makes wonderful reading just for the enjoyment of it. Yearly subscription $20.00. For information write to: Schatzkammer, Modern Language Dept., Univ. of South Dakota, 414 E. Clark St., Vermillion, SD 57069-2390.
GERMAN-AMERICAN FAMILY FINDS JUSTICE

Like so many of us, Ralph and Peggy Horneffer, members of IGHS, know what it’s like to fight city hall.

But unlike most of us, they have tasted the sweet victory of beating city hall.

The Horneffer family’s struggle began more than fifty years ago, when the Soviet Army marched into Suhl, Germany and declared the family’s four story apartment building to be the property of the Deutsche Demokratische Republik. The owner of the property at the time, Cornelia Horneffer, escaped to the west with a suitcase and the clothes on her back. But in that suitcase were the documents that her heirs would someday use to get the property back.

There was little that Cornelia could do to regain her family’s property during the bitter cold war years that followed World War II. The Iron Curtain descended across Eastern Europe, and NATO and Warsaw Pact forces massed at a tense border. For a while, the allies kept West Berlin fed with a massive airlift. Cornelia died on November 6, 1961, in West Germany, ironically only a few kilometers from her family’s Suhl home. By that time, the home had become living quarters for officers of the Red Army.

But Cornelia never lost hope. Before she died, she sent the property records to her only son Kurt, who had migrated to Indianapolis before the War. She made Kurt promise to do whatever he could to recover the family’s home in Suhl.

As a young immigrant, Kurt did his best to assimilate in America. But he never lost touch with his German roots. He met a young German lady, Sofie Viel, at the Athenaeum in Indianapolis. The Athenaeum was (and still is) a thriving cultural and social center for immigrant families mentioned in many of the works of its most famous admirer, Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. Kurt Horneffer and Sofie Viel married and had a son, Ralph.

When Kurt died in Indianapolis on January 28, 1973, leaving everything to Sofie, relations with the eastern block were not much better than they were in 1961, and it was up to Sofie to press the Horneffer family’s claim. This she did with remarkable tenacity.

“My mother was the most driven person I know. She made the recovery of this property the highest priority in her life,” recalls Ralph.

Sofie wrote numerous letters to U.S. Senators and Representatives, State Department officials, and even members of the East German government. Today, the Horneffer family still retains polite but discouraging responses from such people as Senator Richard Lugar and Erich Honecker, the last president of the German Democratic Republic. “My mother left no rock unturned, and she never threw anything away” explains Ralph.

In the 1970’s Sofie filed a claim against the government of East Germany with the United States Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. On May 14, 1980, the Commission granted Sofie a token cash award, which was, not surprisingly, ignored by the East German government at the time.

The Berlin Wall came tumbling down in September-October, 1990, and the Federal Republic of Germany passed a law allowing for claims for the recovery of real property expropriated by the defunct communist regime. Sofie, who was at that time too ill to travel, gave Ralph a power of attorney to file the claim on her behalf. Ralph and his wife Peggy traveled to Suhl, Germany in 1991, and filed the claim with the local land office hours before the statutory deadline.

Sofie died on November 18, 1991, having lived to see the fall of communism and the timely filing of a claim for the recovery of the family’s Suhl home. She left her German property claim to her son Ralph.

In March, 1992, Ralph hired Richard R. Hofstetter, a German-speaking lawyer in Indianapolis, to handle the property claim. Hofstetter, coincidentally, was then serving as the first president of the Athenaeum Foundation, which was renovating that venerable building, and was also a past officer and director of the Indiana German Heritage Society.

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Shortly thereafter Hofstetter hired Dr. Wolfgang Mueller, a lawyer in Suhl, to act as local counsel. Mueller’s office was located only a block from the Horneffer’s property.

The lawyers’ first task was to obtain an Erbschein, a document issued by the German court showing a chain of title from Cornelia to Ralph. Then, it would be necessary to file the Erbschein with the local land office to actually transfer title of the building to Ralph.

Under ordinary circumstances, an Erbschein would be a challenge to obtain, since it required the production of many original or certified documents dating back to pre-war Germany. “I was truly amazed that the Horneffers kept all this stuff...birth, death and marriage certificates, citizenship papers, passports, wills, etc., of people long dead, passed from generation to generation. Most of my clients would have pitched this stuff out over the years” said Hofstetter. Still, the process wasn’t an easy one. “The German bureaucracy is as complex and kafkaesque as our own.”

It took nearly three years, until September 26, 1994, before Hofstetter and Mueller could get the Horneffers their Erbschein. Disaster nearly struck again.

The United States government had negotiated a separate treaty with the reunited Germany to honor the unsatisfied claims of U.S. citizens against the former East Germany. Sofie had obtained a token, albeit unsatisfactory, award in 1980 from the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The German government obviously had no desire to pay cash awards to those, like the Horneffers, who were also pursuing claims under German law for the actual recovery of title to their property (that would constitute unjust enrichment). Ergo, the German government required all such claimants to elect to take either the cash settlement or pursue their claim for the recovery of title to the property.

Unfortunately for the Horneffers, the U.S. government insisted that it take it upon itself to notify claimants of the need to make the election. To make matters even worse, the U.S. government insisted in its treaty negotiations with Germany that anyone not responding to its notice would be deemed to have elected to take the cash award in lieu of obtaining title to the property (presumably to protect the rights of those claimants who missed the deadline for filing the claim under German law).

As so often happens, the most benevolent of intentions can have pernicious effects.

Sometime late in 1992, the United States Department of Treasury mailed an election form to Sofie’s last known address. Sofie, unfortunately, had died the previous November. Since she did not respond to the election form, the Treasury Department notified the German government that Sofie had, by default, elected to take the cash award, notwithstanding the fact that Sofie had already filed the claim in Suhl for the return of the property under German law in 1991, having given Ralph a power of attorney to do so.

In late 1994, with the Erbschein in hand, and just when things seemed to be drawing to a close, Mueller contacted Hofstetter and informed him that the Bundesamt in Berlin had stopped the imminent transfer of title to the Horneffers. “Ralph and Peggy were just devastated” recalls Hofstetter. “It appeared that their retirement nest egg, as well as years of effort, were for naught.” The cash award was but a tiny fraction of the real value of the property.

At first Hofstetter tried to persuade the U.S. Treasury to change the election. “They were sympathetic, but not willing to stick their necks out and really help the Horneffers. Typical civil servants. Imagine...sending a certified letter to a dead person, then notifying the German government that, since the dead Sofie Horneffer had not responded to their letter, she had thereby elected to take the tiny cash award in lieu of title to this valuable parcel of property...all while we were actively pursuing our claim for the return of the property under German law with the assistance of local counsel. That kind of paternalism we can live without.”

Hofstetter decided to take the matter before the highest levels of the German government. “I’ve done work with the Consul General in Detroit” says Hofstetter, who has been approved as counsel for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hofstetter, with the assistance of Dr. Giles Hoyt and Dr. Claudia Grossmann at Indiana University Purdue University-Indianapolis, prepared a petition to the German government. “We groveled, we begged” said Hofstetter. “I have the calluses on my knees to prove it.”

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Late in 1995, the German government approved the transfer of property to the Horneffers, perhaps the first and only time it had ever done so. "These people really had a heart" said an exuberant Ralph Horneffer. "They exercised their discretion to do what was morally right. They could just have easily left me with the crumbs."

"I don't know who was responsible for this, whether it was Horst Winkle (the Honorary Consul in Indianapolis), Martina Mueller in Detroit, or someone else, but someone working for the German government is a real Mensch," observes a grateful and relieved Hofstetter.

The story reached a happy conclusion in late April, 1996, when the Horneffers and Hofstetter traveled to Suhl to close the sale of the property. "It was almost a festive atmosphere. Dr. Mueller and all of us were just so happy to be finished with this ordeal" recalls Peggy.

After five years of work, Hofstetter was delighted to finally tour the building. "I like old buildings. It reminded me of the Athenaeum, with a leaking roof."

Ralph was philosophical. "The Horneffer women...Cornelia, Sofie and Peggy...proved to be driving force behind this decades-long struggle. I personally have trouble hanging on to my gas receipts."

The Horneffer Home in its pre World War II days (top) and as it appears today (bottom)—Photographs courtesy of the family.
COME TO THE MILWAUKEE GERMANFEST

Jennifer Caskey says that there are few spaces left for the motorcoach tour to Milwaukee, July 26-28. The trip is sponsored by the Cultural Committee of the German-American Klub. Plans are to leave early so that there is plenty of time to participate in the festivities.

Every year on the last weekend of July the nation's largest German Festival is held in Milwaukee, WI. German food specialties are ranging from Schnitzel to Strudel. Milwaukee's breweries offer their beer on tap. More than 30 music groups entertain on nine different stages to enjoy or to dance to.

The tour includes round-trip motorcoach transportation from Indianapolis, 2 nights accommodation in a centrally located hotel, 2 meals, guided city tour, admission for 2 days to the Festival and services of a tour escort. Rates per person, based on hotel room occupancy, are: single $359, double $239, triple $208.00 and quadruple $193.00 per person. Payable by check or cash. Call Jennifer at 317-573-3600 (Office) or 317-253-4453 (home).

GENEALOGICAL TOURS OFFERED TO EUROPE

Interested in tracing your heritage? "Routes to the Roots" is a European project in cultural tourism with a purpose. It provides study and travel programs which trace the migratory routes of immigrant ancestors and provides documentation and genealogical help. It is carried out by a network of European migration institutions, museums and documentation centers in collaboration with tourist partners. The emigration from Europe to America provides the basis for travel routes and scholarly as well as tourist services. Trips and services are tailored to the needs of the individual traveler as well as groups. All network partners assist in arranging the programs and will provide informational materials.

For information contact Jennifer Caskey at 317-573-3600 (Office) and 317-253-4453 (home) or Nancy Borsch at 317-261-1812 (home).

KATZENJAMMER KIDS ON U.S. POSTAGE STAMP

The American comics are celebrating their 100th birthday with a series of stamps. One of these depicts two boys, gleefully watching, as a goat munches on a book. While two adults storm into the room, one boy says to the other with a slight German accent: "A good book should be well digested!" The text on the back of the stamp reads "The Katzenjammer Kids--Rudolph Dirks (1877-1968). The oldest comic strip still being produced, this comic stars the mischievous antics of Hans and Fritz. The Katzenjammer Kids was one of the first comics to use regular characters, sequential drawings, and cartoon symbols. The strip started in 1897."

The mischievous boy has a long tradition in comic art and literature. In the introduction to the 1974 Dover Edition of the Katzenjammer Kids August Derleth writes, "Indeed, in a very real sense many early American comic strips and pages may be said to have had their inception in this tradition which stemmed ... from a humorous book of maxims and pictures titled Max und Moritz, by the German artist Wilhelm Busch (1832-1908), published in Germany well before the turn of the century; this book served as prototype for Rudolph Dirks's The Katzenjammer Kids" ("Katzenjammer" = hangover; but literally "cats" yowling).

Comics pioneer Rudolph Dirks was born in 1877 in the small German town of Heinde. His family moved to America in 1884, and at the age of 17, he sold his first caricatures to Life magazine.

On a trip to Europe, William Randolph Hearst, had taken a liking to the Fliegende Blätter and the drawings of Wilhelm Busch. On Dec. 12, 1897 the strip appeared in a supplement, the American Humorist, of Hearst's New York Journal. It was born with three kids, but these were quickly reduced to two. The ambiguous household would soon include--besides the kids and Mama--the Captain, the Inspector and, occasionally, Mama's brother Heinie.

Dirk's early style was not unlike that of Wilhelm Busch's illustrations in Max und Moritz which had been published in the U.S. in 1870. These and similar comics,

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including Charles Schulz's "Peanut Gang," are sometimes rather less comic than pegs on which to hang moral and cultural issues.

**KOLNER KARNEVAL
"ROTE FUNKEN"

Invited by the Cologne-Indianapolis Sister Cities Committee and encouraged by Cologne's Lord Mayor Norbert Burger, who participated in the Indy 500 before, Cologne's "Rote Funken" ("Red Sparks") sent 46 of their male members and "Funkenmariechen" (the only girl) to participate in the Indy 500 mile race activities.

In their flashy red and white uniforms (Cologne's colors) the "Rote Funken" are an integral part of Karneval, the period between Nov. 11 and Ash-Wednesday. So important is this time of the year in Cologne that it is called the "Fifth Season." It begins on the 11th day of the 11th month at exactly 11 minutes past 11 a.m. when the Karneval Honor Guard marches up. In carnival clubs, there are regular meetings and activities, as the preparations for "die tollen Tage," the crazy days, get into full swing. A Prinz Karneval, referred to as "His Crazy Highness," is elected, to head a court of fools and lead the frolics. After the initiation in November, Karneval begins on New Year's Day or immediately following Twelfth Night, the Festival of the Three Kings (or Magi) on Epiphany, Jan. 6, and ends on Shrove Tuesday (Mardi Gras) at midnight, ushering in Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent.

The "Rote Funken" is the oldest and largest Carnival society in Cologne with about 500 male members and the "Funkenmariechen" (the dancing girl). She symbolizes the "Marketenderin" who mothered and entertained the soldiers. The dancing officer had been the former army doctor. Historical ties link the "Rote Funken" to the old city soldiers. When Cologne became a free city in the 1600s it needed its own "army" to guard the gates of the medieval city wall, collect taxes and provide a kind of police authority. Because of their red uniforms, the soldiers were called "Rote Funken." Their uniform has remained unchanged in all those years.

The activities of the "Rote Funken" are based on, and poking fun of, military tradition. The members of the corps are divided up into 4 companies. Each company has its own symbol, worn by the members on their swords. These symbols are a knitted sock, an onion, a spinning top and a champagne cork. The official language of the "Rote Funken" is "Kölsch," the local dialect. Every Funk has a Kölsch nickname, expressing a special characteristic or connection to his occupation.

In 1815, after Napoleon's defeat, the Prussians were in Cologne. But its citizens had no great love for them, and when their Carnival was reorganized in 1823, they formed a new group, wearing the uniforms of the former city soldiers and satirizing the stiff Prussian military. That was the birth of today's "Rote Funken." In 1998, they will celebrate their 175th anniversary. Like the Cologne cathedral, the unique Rhine panorama, Eau de Cologne and Kölsch beer, they are a part of Cologne culture.

**KLEMPERER JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE U.S.**

One of Germany's most talked about recent bestsellers will soon be coming to bookstores in the U.S. In 1935, Victor Klemperer (1881-1960) was forced from his position as a professor of Romance languages in Dresden because he was a Jew. Deprived of all access to the university library, he devoted himself intently to the journal he had maintained since 1897.

Klemperer avoided deportation and the concentration camp. But even though he was married to a gentile, he could not escape the civic disenfranchisement of the Jews under Nazi rule. The step-by-step exclusion of the Jews from German society and the indignities heaped upon them figure prominently in Klemperer's journal entries from the years 1933-1945, which were published last fall by the Berlin-based Aufbau Verlag under the title Ich will Zeugnis ablegen bis zum letzten ("I Want to Give Witness to the End"). Aufbau sold the rights for a U.S. edition to Random House for some $540,000, a record sum for the translation rights to a work originally published in German.

Despite their formidable bulk (1,700 pp.) the two volumes made it onto Germany's 1995 bestseller list. The work stirred much discussion, in part because of Klemperer's eloquently precise detailing of the Third Reich's fundamental barbarism, in part because of his emphatic defense of Germany in the face of that barbarism. Klemperer, a veteran of the First World War and true-believing product of Germany's educational tradition in the humanities, insisted in his journal that the Nazis were an aberration, that they were the exact opposite of all that his Germany represented.

*The Week in Germany--May 10, 1996*
COMMONALITIES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND GERMAN

English and German belong to the West Germanic language family. This explains the fact that they share numerous words that are identical or quite similar in either pronunciation or spelling or both. We distinguish a) common root words (= cognates) from the common Germanic past, when the Anglo-Saxons were still direct neighbors of other German tribes, (types: "finger," "water") and b) common loan words from the Greek, Latin and French (types: "telescope," "battalion"). In this segment we concentrate on the Germanic commonalities.

In the last issue of the Newsletter we looked at the three dialect bands of Upper-, Middle- and Low German. The latter was not affected by the still mysterious sound shifts (after c. 500) that moved from south to north with decreasing strength. Since the Anglo-Saxon element had already left for England, they like the North German tribes, didn't participate in these shifts affecting a lot of consonants. The Anglo-Saxon consonantism is therefore older than the High German one. If we observe the "laws" or "rules" that governed these shifts, we can take a pretty enlightened guess as to how a given word might, should or must look in the other language.

On the top of each block of words the shifted German (G) consonant(s) and the unshifted English (E) are given. Some German examples show more than one consonant shift, but by consulting other blocks you'll be able to explain why a certain form oc-
(G) k = (E) ch
Kase = cheese
Kirsche = cherry
Kirche = church
Karte = map
Karl = Karl

2. (G) b = (E) v
sieben = seven
Abend = evening
haben = have
lieben = love

(G) b = (E) f
Dieb = thief
halb = half
Kalb = calf
Stab = stick

(G) t = (E) d
tor = door
tu' = that
tanzen = dance
gut = good

(G) d = (E) th
danken = thank
dick = thick
dünn = thin
Bad = bad
Tod = death

And here some more to guess:
Vater, Mutter, Bruder, Wetter.
Eberhard Reichmann

NEW BOOKS
The German-American Soldier in the Wars of the U.S.: J.G. Rosengarten's History--ed. by Don Heinrich Tolzmann (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1996, 347 pp., Index). With this publication Tolzmann --IGHS member and president of the Society for German-American Studies--continues his meritorious reprint series of standard works documenting various aspects of German-American history. The 2nd edition of Rosengarten's book (1890) was considered a major source of information on the German-American contributions to U.S. military campaigns from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War. It contained history, biography, and first-hand accounts from veterans. Tolzmann's additions in the present volume include a table of contents, an appendix about General Washington's German "Leibgarde," his body guard unit, and new chapters covering the Spanish-American War, both WWS, the space age, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, and the Gulf War. Highly recommended! (Reg. $31.00; Members $23.00, shipped).

Address Book for Germanic Genealogy--5th Edition--ed. by Ernest Thode (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1994, 174 pp.) The well-known genealogist Marilyn Wellauer said in a review of a previous edition: "Anybody working on ancestral problems in any of the Germanic areas of Europe will need this book." Beginning with an exhaustive list of addresses in America, then proceeding with an itemization of German and German-area addresses, this indispensable guide has been thoroughly revised and, of course, with the new "Postleitzahlen" of 1993, the ZIP codes. (Reg. $27.95; Members $23.00, shipped).

Germanic Genealogy: A Guide to Worldwide Sources and Migration Patterns--ed. by Edward R. Brandt et al., (St. Paul, MN: Germanic Genealogical Society, 1995, 370 pp., Index). This edition has 130 pp. more than the last one, making it the most comprehensive "how-to-handbook" for beginning and advanced family history research. The 17 chapters ranging from "Beginning Your Research" to "Germanic History and Geography," and all else in between, plus 26 pp. of current and historical maps make this the new standard for the field.--(Reg. $27.00; Members $23.00 shipped).

These Strange German Ways. New Edition by Susan Stern (Bonn: Atlantik-Brücke, 1994, 127 pp.). After no less than 16 previous editions, this remains the most popular culture-shock-defusing intro to "German Ways"--habits, customs, quirks, fables, etiquette, idiosyncrasies and characteristic manners of acting or doing. If you are planning to visit the land of the Oktoberfest and 120 mph autobahn driving..., the facts and commentaries of this book will leave you both enlightened and amused. It might also help you understand certain ways of German visitors to this country. (Reg. $10.00; Members $7.50, shipped).

Wilhelm Busch's Max and Moritz. A Tale of Two Scamps in Seven Pranks. English ed. of the immortal prototype of comics, with the superb poetic translation by Percy Reynolds and the German original in the back. (Stuttgart: Reclam, 1996, 88 pp.) Ever since it was first published in the 19th century, a copy of Max und Moritz was virtually in every German household with children, right next to Grimm's Märchen and Hoffmann's Struwwelpeter. And adults did and do love it, too! (Special $4.25, shipped).

If you haven't ordered your copy of German Influence on Religion ion Indiana in: Studies in Indiana German Americana Vol.2--ed. by James Divita (Indianapolis: IGHS, 1995/96, 102 pp.), there are still copies available ($10.00 shipped).
* Scheduled for Aug./Sept. 1996: Finding the Grain: Pioneer German Journals and Letters from Dubois County, Indiana, rev. and expanded ed.—by Norbert Krapf (Indianapolis: Max Kade German-American Center, Indiana German Heritage Society & Dubois County Historical Society, c. 400pp.). A collection of letters, journals, memoirs, home remedies, passport papers and "farewells" poems documenting the immigrant origins of the editor's native German-Catholic community in southern Indiana, with intros. to the 7 chapters, illustrations, annotations, and bibliography. Included are 66 letters of the dynamic Croatian missionary Joseph Kundeck detailing his vision and development of a "German-Catholic colony" in the Southern Indiana wilderness. Hardly any old Dubois County family will not be represented in this "homcoming" book by IGHS member Norbert Krapf. He is professor of English at Long Island University. (Reg. $21.00 shipped; Members $18.00)

* Scheduled for October 1996: Indiana German Heritage Calendar 1997. You are right: there was no 1996 calendar, but preparations for the 1997 issue are in full swing. This historical calendar features Hoosier German breweries, each with a brief history, in Madison, New Albany, Evansville, Tell City, Jasper, Vincennes, Terre Haute, New Albany, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Fort Wayne and Mishawaka. An updated Indiana German-American Heritage Directory and dates of events around the state will make it again a useful "beauty on the wall" ("Schönheit an der Wand") and a nice little gift. Jim Talley, former IGHS president, serves as editor, assisted by Eb. & Ruth Reichmann. Available in October. (Members $6.50, shipped).

Send prepaid orders (check or m.o. only) for the above titles to our distributor: NCSA LITERATUR, 430 Kelp Grove Rd., Nashville, IN 47448 (812-988-2866).

The German American Family Album—ed. by Dorothy and Thomas Hoobler, with an introduction by Werner Klemperer (New York: Oxford University Press, 1966, 128pp., large format). Organized in 6 chapters: The Old Country—Going to America—Ports of Entry—A New Life—Putting Down Roots—Part of America, this beautifully illustrated volume allows us "to hear about and see our country just as the immigrants did." It also features biographical sketches of famous German-Americans, and characterizations of the immigrants "As Others Saw Them."—A truly fine gift item for $23 (postpaid) from: Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, NDSU Library, P.O.Box 5599, Fargo, ND 58105 elsewhere) were invited specifically to participate in the Indy 500 festivities. While here they were treated to a variety of fun activities. There was a reception and pitch-in at the German-American Klub. The guests treated the crowd to Kölsch beer in special take-home Carnival glasses. The Liederkranz sang for them and they replied with dances by the "Funkentanz" and the army doctor. They performed at the 500-Mile Race Ball at the Convention Center, and marched in the Indy 500 parade, which was internationally televised. Marching right behind them were the "Fledermäuse" dancers of the German-American Klub. The good-bye party was at Conner Prairie.

In March, 14 High School students from Cologne came to Indianapolis for a 3-week school exchange. A group from Indianapolis with two teachers will go to Cologne in June.

The Butler Bulldogs (football team) are in Cologne, playing more than 30 games and an Expo game against the Kölner Krokodile (Cologne Crocodiles). The Cologne team will come to Butler and Indianapolis in August of 1997.

For the fall planning is underway for workshop that would look at the trade and tourism dimension of the Indianapolis-Cologne relationship and possibly expand it to include the other sister cities links.

Cologne is a great place to visit. The city with over 1 million population is located on the lower Rhine in the German state of North-Rhine Westphalia. It is best known for its "Dom" or cathedral, the gothic architecture.

(Continued on page 11)
aspiring to the heavens is second to none in the world. Treasures in the Roman-Germanic museum show 2000 years of Cologne history. Empress Agrippina proclamed "Colonia" a city in the year 50 AD and there is evidence of this era all over Cologne.

In the Altstadt, close to the Rhine, there is a 19th century atmosphere, romantic nooks and crannies at every turn, pubs, bars, ale-houses. And then there are the parks—not just splashes of color—but spacious recreational areas here and there all over the City. Majestically the Rhine flows past, dotted with white ships; floating enjoyment by day and night. The Rheinau Park with its "Tanzbrunnen" (open air dancing and fountain) right next to the Trade Fair Center, features international shows, artists, orchestras all summer.

Cologne—city of the arts—has 9 municipal & many private museums, 120 private galleries and a municipal art gallery. The Wallraf-Richartz and Ludwig museums present the entire spectrum of the world of painting. The city has an opera house, many theaters and the most important radio and TV center in Germany, home of WDR, Deutschlandfunk, Deutsche Welle & RTL plus. And a university too, which in 1988 celebrated its 600th anniversary.

The Cologne-Indianapolis Sister Cities Committee is also involved in a trilateral exchange with Volgograd, Cologne’s other sister city. There is an Indiana student studying in Volgograd right now. Nancy Borosh visited Volgograd on Christmas, Cologne at New Years, and is currently in Volgograd with a group.

**SISTER CITY NEWS FROM VINCENNES**

For his efforts in behalf of Vincennes, Ralph Ruppel, President of Vincennes Sister Cities, Inc. was awarded the "Long Knife Award" from Spirit of Vincennes, Inc. In March Vincennes hosted 20 exchange students from their sister city Wasserburg. Mary Lee Bowman of Vincennes Univ., will be in Wasserburg with a group of 20 students, June 11-July 1. From May to July Klaus Dehne is absolving a 3-months practicum in Vincennes in the Baldwin hardware store. He plans to stay in Vincennes after that to do research into the immigration from Germany to southern Indiana as part of a project for his work in cultural geography at the University of Passau. Sept. 23 to Oct. 2 Ralph Ruppel will take an adult group to Wasserburg. Ralph is also planning a visit to Vincennes' other sister city, Vincennes, France.

**SISTER CITY NEWS FROM GOSHEN**

Goshen will be a busy place this summer with visitors from our Sister City, Bexbach, Germany. On May 22, the first contingent of 49 Bexbachers arrived. Mayor Puro hosted a reception at City Hall, followed by an exploration of downtown. The Old Bag Factory, a unique shopping place, was also on the agenda.

An afternoon was spent at Shipshe, with an exposure to Amish culture and a visit to the Menno-Hof Documentation Center. Thanks to Prof. Eb. Reichmann’s German version of the program—which had just been recorded by the Reichmanns prior to our guests’ visit—they could fully enjoy the outstanding multimedia show on the Mennonites, the Amish, and the Hutterites—all virtually unknown in the "old country" today. Our guests also met some Amish folks. Since the dialect of the Bexbach area is similar to the Pennsylvania Dutch spoken by the Amish this almost always leads to conversation between some Amish and our visitors. At an Amish farmhouse, good old Amish cooking was served. The Thrasher’s Dinner fills even the hungriest stomach! A Chicago trip and a Pizza-Party at the Holidome concluded their visit.

During 3 days in August no less than 90 Bexbachers will be hosted, including their outstanding Schubert Concert Choir that visited here three years ago. A concert is scheduled for Saturday, Aug. 24 at Goshen College’s Umbre Center.

Sinja Ecker from Bexbach will be spending the school year at Goshen High.

Gaby Botts, Chair of Goshen Sister Cities Committee

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**GERMAN - AMERICAN HAPPENINGS AROUND THE STATE**

**HARMONY SOCIETY EXHIBIT AT NEW HARMONY**

"The Indiana Decade, 1814-1824: Music, Architecture, and Culture of the Harmony Society" is the title of an exhibit, presented in the Scholle House in New Harmony, March 31 thru Nov. 4. It explores the cultural aspects of...
the Harmony Society and features musical scores, architectural drawings, watercolors and books from their library and school. Though the Harmonists were noted for their prosperous economy and religious piety, they did not neglect the cultural side of life. Many of the items displayed are on loan from Old Economy Village in Pennsylvania, the Harmonist’s last community. The Harmonists were German religious dissenters from Württemberg, who lived communally and founded what is now New Harmony in 1814. In ten short years, they created a self-sufficient community of tidy homes and thriving industries while they awaited the second coming of Christ. In 1825 they moved to Pennsylvania and founded Old Economy. For further information contact Historic New Harmony at 812/682-4482.

TURNER EQUIPMENT IN EXHIBIT AS STATE MUSEUM

Several unique pieces of the 19th Century exercise equipment are on display at the Indiana State Museum, which is displaying the devices that were found on the third floor of the Athenaeum. The Athenaeum vignette will include an 8x12-foot mural of the gymnasium as it looked about 1900, and other graphics, including students in uniform. But the "stars" of the show just may be an ornate Swedish vaulting stand designed as if it were a headless horse, complete with cast-iron legs, and a claw-foot balance beam, both circa 1890. The equipment comes from the period in which the Athenaeum housed the Normal College of the American Gymnastics Union--an anomaly of its time in that it offered co-ed physical education. That school was organized in 1866 by the National Association of German-American Gymnastics Societies to prepare physical education instructors for the nation's German clubs and America's public schools. The school became part of Indiana University Indianapolis in 1941, though it remained headquartered at the Athenaeum until 1971. Today, the gymnasium now is part of the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at IUPUI, and is the oldest school of physical education in the country.

Athenaeum News, Spring 1996

DUESENBERG AND STUTZ MUGS AVAILABLE

Indiana's rich automobile heritage is high-lighted in a special set of mugs available from the Indianapolis Historical Society. The mugs, which may be purchased individually ($9.95, for IHS members $7.95) or as a set of two ($18.00, $14.00 for IHS members), feature a 1929 Duesenberg five-passenger sedan and a 1926 Stutz four-passenger Victoria coupe. Add $2.75 for postage and handling for individual mug orders and $3.75 for the complete set. Indiana Historical Society, 315 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, IN 46202-3299, Tel. 317 232-1882.

GERMAN MUSIC

The "Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár will be offered at the IU Opera Theater in Bloomington July 27, Aug. 2 and 3. Also offered will be the complete Cycle of Beethoven String Quartets, July 23-26, July 28, 29. Musical Arts Center, IU Bloomington, 47405-2200

"Die Fledermaus" (the Bat) by Johann Strauss will be offered at Clowes Hall in Indianapolis, Nov. 8 and 10. Indianapolis Opera, Subscription Dept. 250 East 38th St. m., Indianapolis, 46205

INDIANA AATG WORKSHOP

The Indiana Chapter of the American Association of Teachers of German is offering a workshop on use of the Internet and International Television in the classroom. The workshop will be held Saturday, September 21, 1996 between 1 and 4 p.m. in the multimedia Language Resource Center in Cavanaugh Hall 319 at IUPUI. The program will demonstrate techniques for the use of the Internet and live and recorded television from Germany. Participants will have the opportunity to experience hands-on work at the Resource Center. The program is given in cooperation with the IUPUI German Program in the Department of Foreign Languages and Cultures. For more information contact Ernestine Dillon at 317-861-5831.

FREUDENFEST TURNS 20

Oldenburg's 20th Freudenfest will be held on Saturday, July 20, beginning with breakfast from 6:30-10:30 a.m. and the traditional 10k walk from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Other activities include music by Die Doppel Adler Musikanten at noon. There will also be German dancers and other German bands throughout the day. Lunch will be served beginning at 11:00 a.m. and will include brats, meatloaf, and reuben sandwiches. Dinners of chicken and sausage will be available after 3:00 p.m. For more information contact Karen Fraser 812-934-4516
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INDIANA GERMAN HERITAGE SOCIETY * MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

For joining or membership renewal, please use this statement and make checks payable to Indiana German Heritage Society. To increase Society support, you may wish to designate a higher category. All contributions are tax deductible.

ANNUAL DUES
Student $5 ___ (school) * Individual $12 ___ *
Family $20 ___ * Organization $25 ___ * Patron $50 ___ *
Corporate $100 ___ * Sponsor $500 ___ * Benefactor $1,000 ___ *

NEW MEMBER ___ * RENEWAL ___ * DATE ____________ *

NAME ___________________________________________
ADDRESS __________________________________ CITY/STATE/ZIP
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Send Payment with Statement to: Membership Secretary IGHS *
401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46204
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Thursday, July 4  Fireworks Night at the Athenaeum

Wednesday, July 10, 1 p.m. IGHS meeting
6 p.m. Indianapolis Beginners and Program

Monday, July 15 7 p.m. German Folk Dancers

*July 27 Berne Swiss Days, Berne

*August 2-4, Jasper Strassenfest

*August 7-10 Schweizer Festival, Tell City

*August 8-10 Germania Männerchor Club '96, Evansville

*August 9-10 Germanfest, Vincennes

Wednesday, August 14, 1 p.m. IGHS meeting 6 p.m. Indianapolis Beginners and Program

*Saturday, August 17 Turner Oxt Roast

Monday, August 19 7 p.m. German Folk Dancers

*August 30/31 Sept. 1 Oktoberfest in Indianapolis

*August 31-Sep 1 Oktoberfest, Michigan City

*September 6/7 Oktoberfest in Indianapolis

*September 6-7 Oktoberfest, Terre Haute

*September 13-14 Oktoberfest, Terre Haute

Monday, September 16 7 p.m. German Folk Dancers

September 15-20 Elderhostel at Ferdinand

*September 20-22 Hoagland Oktoberfest, Hoagland

*Sunday or Saturday, September Program for German Teachers

Friday, October 4 Oktoberfest in the Biergarten at the Athenaeum

Sunday, October 6 German-American Day at the GAK in Indianapolis

Wednesday, September 11, 1 p.m. IGHS meeting 6 p.m. Indianapolis Beginners and Program

Wednesday, October 9, 1 p.m. IGHS meeting 6 p.m. Indianapolis Beginners and Program

INDIANA GERMAN HERITAGE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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