A Celebration of German Heritage

GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

IGHS was very much involved in the establishment of German-American Day. Though our lobbying efforts Indiana Senator Richard Lugar and Congressman Lee Hamilton first introduced Public Law 100-104 designating October 6, 1987, as “German-American Day.” A proclamation was issued by President Reagan October 2, 1987 and signed in a Rose Garden ceremony with quite a few IGHS members present. Proclamations have been issued ever since by the President. The German-American Joint Action Committee (GAJAK) was formed with the main objective of promoting German-American events in Washington, D.C. and nationwide. It is made up of the German-American National Congress (DANK), the United German American Committee of the U.S.A. and the Steuben Society of America.

In 1995 GAJAK recommended that a German-American Heritage Month be established, based on the model of other ethnic groups, such as National Hispanic Heritage Month, Polish-American Heritage Month, Italian-American Heritage Month, and National American Indian Heritage Month. It was resolved “to declare the period from mid-September to about mid-October German-American Heritage Month. All of the activities in the German-American community that fall within this period (i.e. Steuben Parades, summer festivals, Oktoberfests, concerts, exhibits and other special events) should be identified as celebrations of German-American heritage.”

This measure never passed Congress. However, if we look at our Indiana activities, it most certainly is a reality in Hoosierland! So, let’s celebrate the month of the Germans!

By Ruth Reichmann

GERMAN HERITAGE CELEBRATED AT ZION

Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, 416 E. North St., Indianapolis, will celebrate its German Heritage in the worship service on October 5, 1997.

The worship service promises to be much like the German-American Day service last year. Some of the liturgy will be spoken in German and the congregation will sing at least some stanzas of the hymns in the “native” tongue. There will also be a short presentation, by a member of our Society, about our German roots.

Everyone is invited to attend the regular service at 10:40 a.m. or the early service at 8:30 a.m. Hope to see you there!

By Charlie McDonald

ATHENAEUM OCTOBERFEST

The annual Athenaeum Octoberfest will be held at the Athenaeum Biergarten and Rathskeller Restaurant in the Kellersaal Room on Friday, October 3, from 6-11 p.m.

(Continued on page 2)
Food and Entertainment—there will be a delicious German Style Buffet provided by the Rathskeller Restaurant. Music by "Polk Boy" in the Biergarten and "Fritz Martin" in the Keller-saal Room. German folk music and dancing will be provided during intermissions.

Tickets: $15 in advance, $18 at the door; children $6 in advance, $8 at the door; children under 3, no charge.

For more information about "Octoberfest," contact the Athenæum Foundation Office at 630-4569.

**GERMAN COMMUNITY CELEBRATION AT GAK**

The German American Klub, 8600 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, will host its second annual German-American Day Celebration for the entire central Indiana German Community. The open house will be from Noon to 5 p.m. and will present a showcase of German talent including: New Horizons Band; Cleveland Boys; Athenæum German Band; Sing-A-Longs; Die Fleckmauschen Tanzgruppe; Indianapolis Liederkranz Damen Chor; Liederkranz; Die Kinder Tanzgruppe; Maennerchor; German Heritage Dancers; and the Sangerchor.

A buffet will be available in the GAK’s Rathskeller at $10 per person (includes tax and gratuity). A cash bar will also be available.

Last year’s event had a fantastic turnout from the ENTIRE German community around Indianapolis and it demonstrated great strides in cooperation. This year’s event has all the indications of being even better.

All those interested in German Heritage are strongly encouraged to attend to demonstrate their unity.

**INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL - OCTOBER 23-25**

The Annual International Festival will be Thursday, October 23 thru Saturday, October 25 and will return to the Campus of Butler University where it had its beginning. It will take place in the historic Hinkle Fieldhouse and will be co-sponsored by the Nationalities Council of Indiana and Butler University. The easiest way to get to Hinkle is to turn west onto 49th Street from Meridian; as you follow 49th Hinkle Fieldhouse will be on your right with a huge parking lot in front of it.

A CELEBRATION OF CULTURE, the International festival offers an opportunity to explore the world and to discover the rich tapestry of heritage and diverse cultures found throughout Indiana. At the IGHS sales booth Eb Reichmann, Chair of the Society’s Publication program, will have our publications and suitable books from other publishers. Some low priced items specifically for children include "Struwwelpeter" (in English) and "Max and Moritz" (German and English). Our culture booths will have handouts and information on the German-Americans and the German-speaking countries. The German-American Klub will be selling German desserts. The Liederkranz will have German food.

**Festival hours:** Friday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

**Tickets:** Advance ticket sales: Discount tickets will be available from the German-American Center and board members. Adult tickets are $3.50 ($5.00 at the door), Children (7-12) are $2.50 ($3.00 at the door); children under age 7 are free. Volunteers will be able to pick up passes to get in free.

**HELP NEEDED FOR INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL**

We need German speakers for some "small talk" with the kids! Thursday, October 23, 10-2:30 p.m. is for primary and middle schools (K-7) and is not open to the general public. Fri. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. will bring in high school students (grades 8-12).

We also need volunteers to aid with staffing and advance ticket sales. If you can help, please contact Ruth Reichmann at the German-American Center, 401 E. Michigan St., Indpls., IN 46204. For further information call the Center at 317-464-9004, Ernestine Dillon at 317-861-5831 or Ruth Reichmann at 812-988-2866.
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY WILL MEET

Sept. 27 - Genealogical Society of Marion County, Indianapolis, Second Annual Central Indiana Genealogy Conference, Write GSAC, Att. Conference, P.O.Box 2292, Indianapolis, IN 46206-2292 or call Ron Darrah at 317 594-9786 or rdarrah@prodigy.com

THE RATHSKELLER RESTAURANT IN THE ATHENAEUM

The Athenaeum was built in 1898 as a German Turnverein and cultural center. Designed by Clemens Vonnegut (grandfather of author Kurt), the classic brick and stone turreted building houses a theater, gymnasium, meeting rooms, several organizations (including IGHS) and the Rathskeller Restaurant.

The city's oldest restaurant has become one of its most popular. The headline in a recent Louisville Courier Journal article read "Rathskeller visit saves trip to Germany" and gave it four stars. "Tucked away in the cellar of the century old Athenaeum (formerly called the German House) in downtown Indianapolis, the Rathskeller has a beer hall with stuffed animal heads, a party hall and a cozy dining room with a Gothic fireplace and stained-glass windows. Music is German but happily avoids the oompah school in favor of Beethoven and Pachelbel."

However, those who do like oompah, they can find it at the Rathskeller. Check it out yourself and join us for Oktoberfest on October 3. Or come Friday evenings October 10 and 17, when the Doppeladler will provide the evening entertainment at the Restaurant.

DINNER/CONCERT/DANCE AT THE LIEDERKRANZ

October 4 the newly formed Liederkranz Damen Chor, directed by Loesje Chandler, will give their first concert at Indianapolis Liederkranz Hall, 1417 E. Washington Street, Indpls.

Dinner at 6 p.m. (Roast pork or Rouladen) will be followed by the concert at 8 p.m. After the concert dancing to the Freudenmacher.

Admission 12.50 members, $15.00 non-members
For reservations and tickets call: Betty Fentz 317 894-3033
Anne LaPorte 317 773-8730

IHS ANNUAL CONFERENCE TO INCLUDE SESSION ON GERMAN AND ITALIAN POWS

The annual meeting of the Indiana Historical Society will include a session on the German and Italian Prisoner of War camps in the nineteenth state during World War II. The session will be at 2 p.m. and will consist of a panel discussion on German and Italian prisoner of war camps in Indiana and Ohio. Serving on the panel will be Larry Helkema of Butler University (also IGHS Stammtisch speaker for October), Clifford Scott of Indiana University, Fort Wayne and James J. Divita of Marian College.

The conference will be on Saturday, November 1, at the Airport Holiday Inn, 2501 S. High School Road, Indianapolis. On-site registration begins at 8 a.m. on Saturday. Conference registration costs $25, which includes the luncheon. Registration without lunch costs $10. The deadline for preregistration is Monday, October 27. For those attending the conference from outside the Indianapolis area, a block of rooms has been reserved at the Airport Holiday Inn. Room rates are $82 plus a 10% tax for single or double occupancy. Members are asked to make their own room reservations by calling the inn at 244-6861 or 1-800-465-4329. When making a room reservation, please indicate that you are attending the Society's conference.

For more information, contact the Indiana Historical Society at 317-233-6578.

GERMAN HERITAGE FOLKDANCE GROUP

The Folkdancers meet on the 3rd Monday of the month at 7 p.m. in the Auditorium on the first floor of the Athenaeum 401 East Michigan Street Indianapolis

For information call Ginni Bullard at 812-597-4932

KINDERTANZ GRUPPE IN INDIANAPOLIS

Children and students - are you interested in folkdancing?

Contact Jean Albers at 317 889-1110 or 882-2985 (cvc)
RELIGIOUS HERITAGE TOUR SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER 17 AND 18

The Indiana Religious History Association, with the help of the Dubois County Historical Society and the Ferdinand Historical Society, is planning a caravan tour to religious sites in Dubois and nearby counties for October 17-18. Dubois County is one of the counties of Indiana where "German" culture flourished in the 19th century and does so even today.

The likely stops will include:

* Shiloh Camp Ground or Old Alexander's Camp Meeting Site, southeast of Ireland, Indiana in Madison Township. Here Dubois County's early Scotch-Irish settlers established the Cumberland Camp Ground in 1817. The present church building dates from 1849 and the cemetery from 1860.

* Monastery of the Immaculate Conception in Ferdinand, a monastery of the Roman Catholic women's religious order, the Sisters of St. Benedict, and the Marian Heights Academy, a college preparatory high school for girls.

* Salem United Church of Christ in Huntingburg, which originated as a German Evangelical congregation in 1842.

* The former Emmanuel Lutheran Church, known locally as Hill Church in Harbison Township, Dubois County, whose congregation was formed in 1858.

For information: IRHA, PO Box 88267, Indianapolis, IN 46208 or call Jim Divita at 317 293-4607.

EVENTS AROUND THE STATE

Sept. 20 - Schlachtfest Liederkranz, Indpls.
Sept. 21 - 150th Anniversary Bethel UCC, Edwardsport
Sept. 20-21 - Kunstfest & German Crafts Festival, New Harmony
Sept. 20-21 - Ethnic Festival Fairbanks Park Terre Haute
Oct. 4 - Harvest Ball at the German-American Klub, Indpls.
Oct. 2-5 - Herbstfest Huntingburg
Oct. 3-5 - Oktoberfest Seymour
October 4 - Diner/Concert/Dance at the Liederkranz, Indpls.
Oct. 5 - 1 p.m. German-American Day at the GAK, Indpls.
Oct. 6 - 12 noon - 2 p.m. German-American Day at the City Market, Indpls
Oct. 11-12 - The Village Gathering Berne
Oct. 10-12 - Columbus Ethnic Expo
Oct. 11-12 - Oktoberfest Knightstown
Oct. 18 - Oktoberfest Dance Indpls. Liederkranz
Oct. 24-25 - International Festival, Indpls.
Nov. 1 - Fall Concert Saengerchor, Indpls.
Nov. 1 - Ethnic Fair - Goshen College
Nov. 7 - Halloween GA Klub, Indpls.
Nov. 8 - Fall Concert & Dance Indpls. Liederkranz
Nov. 17 - Indpls. Maennerchor at Irvington Presb. Church
Nov. 29 - Thanksgiving Dance GA Klub, Indpls.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

At the Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. For info call 317 630-4569

Monday, September 15, 7 p.m. German Folk Dancers, Athenaeum

October 3 - 6 p.m. Oktoberfest in the Biergarten, Athenaeum

Wednesday, October 8, 4:30 p.m. IGHS Board Meeting; 6 p.m. Indianapolis Stammtisch and Program

Monday, October 20, 7 p.m. German Folk Dancers, Athenaeum

Wednesday, November 12, 4:30 p.m. IGHS Board Meeting Indianapolis Stammtisch and Program

Monday, November 17, 7 p.m. German Folk Dancers, Athenaeum

(Continued on page 5)
Dec. 5-6 - Athenaeum Christmas Market, Indpls.

Dec. 7 - St. Nikolaus Fest Athenaeum, Indpls.

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PROGRAMS
You are invited to the "Stammtisch" (or round table) every second Wednesday evening of the month at 6 p.m., prior to the program. Join us for good German food at the Athenaeum's Rathskeller Restaurant.

A variety of programs are planned for the second Wednesday evenings. They are held at 7:30 p.m. in the Max Kade Seminar Room on the first floor of the Athenaeum, 401 East Michigan Street.

October 8—German Prisoners of War at Ft. Harrison; Larry B. Helkema, Butler Univ. & Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources, Ft. Harrison State Park.

November 12—An Evening with Richard Wagner's Operas; Thomas E. Taylor, Vincennes Univ.

For further information call Sandra Henselmeier at 317-251-8658 or President Ernestine Dillon at 317-861-5831

INDIANAPOLIS GERMAN SCHOOL
For ages 4 1/2 to 13 at IUPUI Cable building (Blackford & Michigan Street) on Saturdays from September 20-December 6, 9-11:30 a.m. For information call Dr. Claudia Grossmann, 274-2081 or 274-0062.

BOOK CORNER

Heimat North America is a bilingual English/German edition, portraying German-American life today, at work and leisure, presenting with their activities the numerous clubs and societies of the U.S. and Canada. Indiana from north to south is represented with 8 colorful pages. The broad coverage of the present is augmented by historical sketches contributed by the Eberhard Reichmann & LaVern J. Rippley team (editors of our volumes 4 and 8, The German-Americans: an Ethnic Experience and Emigration and Settlement Patterns of German Communities in North America). This 10"x12" book of 320 pp. with hundreds of color illustrations is an ambitious undertaking by publisher Bert Lachner of Landmark Books Unlimited, the same company that put out the lavishly illustrated volumes, Chicago, a World-class Metropolis and Milwaukee-Wisconsin, Heimat in the Heartland. Highly informative and esthetically pleasing, this bilingual edition makes a wonderful gift on both sides of the Atlantic.


New Ulm in Word and Picture, J.H. Strasser's History of a German-American Settlement (1892), is the 10th volume in our book series on German Americans. Translated from the original German and edited by Don Heinrich Tolzmann and Fredric Steinhauser, this 91 pp. work is a history and self-assessment by leading citizens of that proud German Turner town in Minnesota (1892). One of the contributors is Robert Nix ("The Public School"). He moved to Indianapolis as supervisor of foreign languages (1894-1910). He also co-authored the Indianapolis teachers' pension system and was active with the Deutsche Haus (Athenaeum) Turners. His father, Capt. Jacob Nix, who organized the defense of New Ulm at the outbreak of the Sioux Uprising, is also among the contributors. Dr. Tolzmann also edited Captn. Nix's eyewitness history of The Sioux Uprising in Minnesota, 1862 in a bilingual German/English edition (vol. 5 of our book series).--Members: $9.00 (includes tax & s/h) from NCSA LITERATUR (see address above).

VIDEO - BANISHED INTO PARADISE
The English version of the 30 min. documentary Banished into Paradise, is now available by calling Matt Hilger at 812-634-9812 or the Dubois County Tourism Commission at 800-968-4578. The price is $17.95 plus tax & shipping.

Produced originally for German TV this documentary is about the emigration from the little Black Forest town of Pfaffenzweiler--Sister City of Jasper. It is reliving the time of the 19th century when hundreds of folks from that vicinity sought to escape economic misery and famine and many of them came to Dubois County.
ANNIVERSARIES & CELEBRATIONS

FIRST GERMANS AT JAMESTOWN - OCTOBER 1
On October 1 we will remember, from now on, with the German Heritage Society of Greater Washington, D.C., the first Germans, who landed in Jamestown, Virginia 389 years ago. While the first English settlers to reach the coast in 1607 traveled on a ship under the command of Captain Christopher Newport, the first Germans reached the Jamestown Colony on October 1, 1608 aboard the vessel "Mary and Margaret" during Newport's next trip.

These first German immigrants were honored on May 31st, 1997, with a celebration and a plaque located on VA Route 31 (Jamestown Road) just before turning into the road which leads to "Jamestown Settlement." This feat was accomplished by the German Heritage Society of Greater Washington, D.C. and we express our appreciation to them.

A booklet, researched and written for the occasion by the Society's President, Gary Grassl, entitled: First Germans at Jamestown, A Commemoration, depicts in detail how those first Germans arrived on Virginia's shores. In Grassl's words, "They (the settlers) consisted of up to five unnamed glassmakers and three carpenters or house builders (Zimmermänner) - Adam, Franz and Samuel. They came in a group of about 70 new settlers, including several Polish makers of pitch and tar, soap ashes and potashes. The article below is taken from this booklet.

THE GERMAN GLASSMAKERS
Captain John Smith, the President of the Jamestown Colony, complained that most of the settlers were unaccustomed to hard labor. They "never did know what a day's work was, except the Dutchmen (Germans) and Poles, and some dozen other."
Many were unused to hard labor, because they were gentlemen. The German glassmen and carpenters and Polish pitch, tar and soap-ash makers, who were recruited from their particular countries because of their skills, went right to work producing commodities, including clapboard and wainscot plus "a trial of glass" to send back with Newport's ship around 1 December 1608. This first sample of glass was made at James Fort where Hessian crucibles with adhering glass were discovered by archaeologists.

After their initial experimenting with glass production within the Fort, the German glassmakers built a Glasshouse probably with the help of the German carpenters and others. Like James Fort, it faced the James River, which provided a ready supply of sand for glassmaking. The Glasshouse was located on the mainland, however, just beyond the narrow strip of land that connected it to the peninsula on which stood James Fort. It was described in a contemporaneous account as situated "in the woods near a mile from James Town." Its distance from the Fort exposed it to Indian attack, but its bordering forest provided the fuel for firing its glass furnaces and kiln. In fact, the reason the English wanted to establish a glasshouse in distant Virginia in the first place was because firewood was as abundant there as it was scarce at home. The colonists' secretary William Strachey described it in 1610 as "a goody house ... with all offices and furnaces thereto belonging."

The Glasshouse accommodated three ovens made of river boulders cemented together with clay: A fritting furnace for preheating the glass ingredients, a working furnace for melting the glass and for keeping it at working temperature, and an annealing furnace for slowly cooling the finished pieces. The Glasshouse, which measured about 37 by 50 feet, also included a kiln to fire pots or crucibles used in melting the glass.

The foundations of the furnaces and the kiln have been uncovered by archeologist Jean Carl Harrington. They may be viewed behind a glass enclosure constructed by the National Park Service. An historical marker erected by the U.S. Department of commerce at the entrance to the enclosure reads:

GLASSMAKING - 1608
HERE ON GLASSHOUSE
POINT THE
JAMESTOWN SETTLERS, IN
1608, BUILT
FURNACES, MADE GLASS,
AND SHIPPED A
"TRIAL" OF IT TO ENGLAND.
THIS MARKED THE
BEGINNINGS OF OUR
AMERICAN GLASS
MANUFACTURE, ONE OF
THE NATION'S FIRST
"INDUSTRIAL",
ENTERPRISES ....
Next to the remains of the original glass furnaces a replica of the original Glasshouse has been erected where visitors may watch costumed glassblowers

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making glass products in the 17th century manner.

It must be pointed out that the glassmakers of 1608 were more than that term connotes today. When they arrived in the wilderness, they had to first build their four ovens and find the raw materials before they could produce any glass objects. The modern glassblowers at the replica glasshouse--dressed though they are in 17th century costumes--had the glass ovens all ready made for them by people we would call engineers today. The German glassmakers of 1608 built their own factory, small though it was.

In 1609, the Glasshouse went into full production. According to Harrington, "Archaeological evidence [shows] that considerable glass was melted and fabricated. It shows also that all of it was 'common green' glass." This was known as Waldglas in Germany. There is no documentation of glass production after 1609. "In any event, glassmaking most certainly would not have continued during the terrible period of starvation and sickness" during the winter of 1609-10 when "all but 60 of the 500 inhabitants of Jamestown died," writes Harrington. "Relief came to the Colony in the spring of 1610, but there is no evidence that the glass factory was revived at the time." We don't know if the operation ceased because of the poor quality of the sand from the James River (the replica glasshouse uses sand from Pennsylvania), the difficulty and cost of transporting such a breakable product such a long distance, or if the German glassmakers died during the winter of 1609-10 along with the majority of settlers.

After investigating the remains of the Glasshouse, Harrington concludes that "the colonists made a sincere attempt to start a manufacturing enterprise, and that even though the time was not ripe for success in their glass ventures, they were able to, and did, produce a workable glass comparable to that made in English glasshouses."


MISSOURI SYNOD LUTHERAN CHURCHES JOIN IN THE SYNOD'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Some 220 Lutheran Churches in Indiana that are affiliated with the Lutheran Church-Missouri synod are celebrating its sesquicentennial with special services, convocations, and decorations. The theme of the celebrations is "Sent forth By God's Blessings."

The third and final meeting prior to the actual founding of the Synod in Chicago in April 1847 was held in Fort Wayne a year earlier. Five of the twelve charter congregations were from Indiana. L.C. Rudolph writes in Hoosier Faiths that "The Missouri Synod story in the nation was epic, a growth from twelve congregations to over 5,000 congregations with more than 1.9 million baptized members during its first century. Indiana's role in Missouri Synod's development was equally dramatic with leading characters like Wyneken, Sihler, and Husmann in residence and with much of the action taking place at Fort Wayne" (p. 145). The IRHA newsletter editor, R.F. Rehmer, along with Dr. S. Edgar Schmidt, then German Department head at Purdue University, now deceased, were responsible for the translation and publication of F.C.D. Wyneken's famous Noitruft (The Distress of the German Lutherans in North America) in 1981. Using this document, plus letters and personal accounts, Wyneken recruited many "Notheliers" for Lutheran congregations in the United States after 1842. Many of these affiliated with the Missouri Synod.

 Pastor Rehmer has recently reviewed the Noitruft and its impact in adult Bible classes at Zion Lutheran Church in Bonfield, Illinois, and Our Shepherd Lutheran, Indianapolis. He hopes that a third printing will be produced by the end of the summer.


MARTIN LUTHER'S RIGHT HAND: PHILIPP MELANCHTON (1497-1560)

The 500th birthday of Melanchton (Feb 15) is being widely observed in the Protestant world. This indispensable collaborator of Luther had a decisive impact on the history of the Reformation in the "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation." Beyond this, for his reorganization of the German school system, he was recognized as the "Teacher of the Germans."

Always in the shadow of his older friend Luther, he tried hard to reconcile Protestantism and Catholicism, Reformation and Humanism (the study and
appreciation of classical antiquity]. Melanchthon is indeed one of the fathers of the ecumenical concept.

His name at birth was Schwarzerdt [black earth], and at age 12 the "Wunderkind" studied at Heidelberg University and later at Tübingen. He acquired a superb knowledge of the three biblical languages: Hebrew, Greek and Latin. His famous great uncle, Johann Reuchlin, translated—in good humanist fashion—the name Schwarzerdt into Greek Melanchthon. At 21, the young scholar accepted a professorship at Wittenberg University, much to the delight of Luther. In 1521, he wrote the first programmatic explanation of the tenets of the Reformation. And his share in Luther's Bible translation is quite significant.

Combing his theological, educational and scientific prowess, Melanchthon became the founder of many Protestant academies and was instrumental also in the rise of Protestant universities. That he was a universalist is evident in the numerous textbooks and other works in many fields of learning.

A FAMOUS MELODY 200 YEARS OLD
When composer Franz Joseph Haydn, the father of the "Wiener Klassik," returned to Austria from his second concert tour to England, he set out to write an Imperial Anthem (Kaiser Hymn) for Franz II, the last Kaiser of the "Heilige Römische Reich Deutscher Nation." Haydn had been impressed by the solemn beauty of "God save the King." "Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser" was first played on February 12, 1797. With several text variations it served as the Austrian anthem until the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918 (end of World War I) and again from 1929-1938 (Austria reunited with Germany).

The "Deutschlandlied," combined Haydn's melody with lyrics by August Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben (1841). Fallersleben (1798-1874) wrote many other well-known songs. At that time, some 30 small German states had been loosely united in the "Deutscher Bund" (German Federation) since 1815.

The first President of the "Weimar Republic" (= Germany), Friedrich Ebert, officially introduced the "Deutschlandlied" as the National Anthem in 1922. It had been an unofficial national anthem in the second half of the 19th century.

Banned after WW II, in May, 1952, the third stanza of the "Deutschlandlied" was proclaimed the anthem of the Federal Republic of Germany by President Theodor Heuss. Austria, on the other hand, in 1946 had elected a Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart melody of 1791 combined with Paula Peradovic's text of 1947 for its new national anthem.

GERMAN NATIONAL ANTHEM
Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit
Für das Deutsche Vaterland.
Danach laßt uns alle streben,
Brüderlich mit Herz und Hand.
Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit
Sind des Glückes Unterpfand.
Blüh' im Glanze dieses Glücks,
Blühe deutsches Vaterland.

English Translation:
Unity, Justice and Freedom
For the German Fatherland.
This is what we all must strive for,
Brotherly with heart and hand.
Unity, Justice and Freedom
Are the foundation for happiness.
Bloom in the radiance of this happiness,
Bloom, oh German Fatherland.

Eb Reichmann

INFORMATION SOUGHT ON PRISONERS OF WAR
Fort Benjamin Harrison, in Indiana, USA, was the site of a WWII German Prisoner of War camp. The property has recently become a State Park, and the staff there is trying to collect historic information about the work of the prisoners. German soldiers from Rommel's Afrika Corps were among those who were interred in 1944.
Researchers hope to hear from anyone who has first-hand knowledge of the camp, or perhaps heard stories about it growing up. Please, reply to Liz Dunn, Cultural Arts Specialist, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 402 W. Washington St, Indianapolis, IN 46204 Tel. 317 232-4124

ZION TO HOST WESTPHALIAN E.K.U. CHURCH MEMBERS
Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ will host members of the E.K.U. (U.C.C. counterpart) in Westphalia. Approximately 15 teachers, clergy and students will arrive on September 5 and depart on September 9. In addition to seeing the local attractions, they will attend services at Zion on September 7. If you are interested in hosting a guest(s), call Jerry Clark days: 736-1819 or evenings: 888-3731
SISTER CITIES NEWS

STUDENT EXCHANGE JASPER AND PFaffenweiler

27 students from Jasper High School recently went on their part of the student exchange program. Their 4-week visit took them to the Faust Gymnasium Staufen, app. 5 miles south of Jasper's Sister City Pfaffenweiler. During their stay they had a day's visit to nearby Switzerland and the Alsace-Lorraine region of France. They also went to the Europa Park in Rust, an amusement park about 1 hour north of Pfaffenweiler. During an official visit at the Rathaus, Bürgemeister Fritz Gutgussel of Pfaffenweiler welcomed the young guests and their teachers. He told them of the over 1,200 year history of this small and proud wine grower community, the evolution of the grape growing industry, the history of the great emigration to the U.S. in the past century, plus an overview of today's Pfaffenweiler. To help the students, the remarks by Bürgemeister Gutgessel were interpreted by their teacher, Mary Jo Meuser. The students expressed their interest by asking many questions. They were curious about the past and today's wine growing industry, and the cost of houses and lot prices in the area. Herr Gutgessel then guided the students through the oldest part of the community, called Oehlinsweiler, with houses dating back over 400 years. The

name is derived from the oil mill that used to be there. After a walk through the vineyards, the group reached the Grünenwasseronnätte where food was prepared for the guests. From this cabin one has a beautiful view over the whole community of Pfaffenweiler. Herr Gutgessel was impressed with the interest of the students and the discipline the young guests from Jasper displayed.

NURSING EXPERIENCE FOR YVONNE MICHEL FROM PFaffenweiler

When looking at Yvonne Michel's working schedule for the past three months, we can make only one simple statement: what a great, challenging and exciting way to get professional, language and cultural experience all at once.

Yvonne arrived in Jasper from Pfaffenweiler in March '97, through a special working visa with Sister Cities International. Vic and Monica Knie had arranged for her to stay with them and welcomed the young lady as their new granddaughter from Germany.

Not quite 18, she had to take health tests before starting to "shadow" in the Jasper Memorial Hospital. To actually work in the medical field in the U.S. would require a very complex visa, which for the short time frame and for the experience Yvonne is looking for was not justifiable.

Jasper hospital had put together a versatile training program for her, combining observation and hands on experience in almost 20 departments of the hospital operation. Patient Accounts, Laboratory, Library Services, Quality Services, Radiology, Cardiopulmonary, Rehabilitation Services, to mention but a few. Over a two month period, Yvonne saw new life come to this world, wealth and poverty, joy and suffering. She was "shocked by the poor living conditions" of some of the homes she visited during her stint with Home Care and saddened by the high cancer rate in the county.

Overall, an unforgettable experience, Yvonne has worked in hospitals and health care settings in Germany, and is planning to go into emergency or surgical nursing when she begins nursing school this fall. But not only the 2-month hospital work was a great experience and full of excitement for her, during June, Yvonne observed the work of Dr. Terry Brown and continued for another month with Dr. William Lehrkühler.

After the Strassenfest, she traveled through the America with her boyfriend Uli Thoma, who stayed with Kathy and Bob Pfister.

Yvonne can't express enough all the things she has learned as a person and professional, and all the fun she had in Jasper. Her work time and free time was always filled with activities, and she says, even beginning to thank some of the people... the list wouldn't end!

INTERNSHIP AT STEN'S CORP FOR ALEXANDRA ECKERLE

For almost 1 year now, Alexandra Eckerle has been living in Jasper with Joe and Irene Eckerle, one of her distant American relatives. Alexandra, from Pfaffenweiler, Jasper's Sister City, works at Stens Corporation on a

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special visa arranged for by Sister Cities International. It is to expand language knowledge, working experience and to get to know other parts of the world on the ever "shrinking" planet earth.

Her unique 18-month visa expired after this year's Jasper Strassenfest, and she returned to Germany where she is planning to work for a large Wine and Champagne Distributor in Hamburg.

While at Stens, she had the opportunity to work in various departments, using her past experience in the distribution business and learning new ways of how things are done the Stens way. Starting in the Warehouse, she became familiar with Stens' extensive product line. Participating in the daily work of the Marketing and Accounting Department added insights into the company's operating system. Alexandra spent also time with the Customer Service Department, helping customers on the phone, taking orders and advising them.

Stens even carried a little write up about Alexandra in the Company Newsletter on the Internet Page. In it, Alexandra is quoted as saying, "A stay like this will change your life"—"You learn a lot about the people in your Sister City, the country, life style and culture." It is always impressive when people are helpful, even sometimes overbearingly so, to make a young person feel welcome and get their feet wet during a working program like this.

Another big part of this working program is the host family, which opens their home usually to a complete stranger, just willing to be a part of this exiting opportunity for a young person. Even though Alexandra and Joe Eckerle are distant relatives, living over 4,000 miles apart in two different environments, speaking different languages makes it hard. The Eckerles are opening their house and share their private lives. An admirable undertaking, which usually can be very rewarding due to the exciting experience of learning from your visitor, helping to expand knowledge and sharing a wealth of fun.

Matthias Hilger

OTHER GOINGS ON
OF NOTE

150 YEARS AGO, REFLECTIONS FROM FREE-LANDVILLE

Have you ever wondered what life was like 150 years ago when Bethel Church was founded? The established German families in southwest Indiana welcomed the newcomers into their homes to stay until they could find or build a place to live. It was not uncommon for 14 people to be living in a two room home. Americans already established in the area did not want the German immigrants moving in and buying the land. Fights broke out frequently between the two factions. Diseases were rampant... there were always robbers, horse thieves and a stray Indian or two lurking about.

Their homes were log cabins, with dirt floors... They made all their own clothing... Enough food had to be prepared to last the long cold winters...

In 1847 Prices were: chickens - 75 cents a dozen; eggs - 4 cents a dozen; hams - 7 cents a pound; potatoes - 25 cents a bushel; wheat - 62 cents a bushel; clover seed - $4 a bushel; wood - 25 cents a cord; land -- $1.50-2.00 an acre. James Polk was President and George Dallas was Vice-President. The Governor of Indiana was James Whitcomb. The Mexican War ended in September. If you were a colonel in the army your salary for the month was $166, for Lieutenant - $64 and Private - $8.00... John Deere had already developed a steel-tipped plow capable of turning heavy prairie soil.

Also in the year 1847, Samuel F.B. Morse had already established the first U.S. Telegraph link. Indiana's first railroad had opened, connecting Indianapolis to the Ohio at Madison, and the U.S. Post Office began using adhesive postage stamps. The Underground Railroad was active in helping slaves escape. It is noted that our ancestors did not settle in the South, for they did not believe that slavery should be practiced.

With all the hardships they endured, our ancestors still found time to hold religious services. In the beginning, 21 families met in each other's homes. Once a month, the Rev. Heinrich Toelke came on horseback from Evansville to preach and guide the little congregation of German-speaking emigrants. Soon a church was built. A bell was purchased, for few families had clocks. When we think of those difficult times, what an inspiration our founders should be to all of us. Their early contributions laid the foundation for all we enjoy today. Let us remember them with thanks.

Frances Kixmiller,
Bethel Historical Committee
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 __________________

Business Phone _____ _____ Home Phone _____ _____

Send Payment with Statement to: Membership Secretary IGHS *
401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46204
Philipp Melanchthon (1497–1560), a collaborator with Martin Luther and leader of the Protestant Reformation. To learn more about this "Teacher of the Germans," turn to the article on page 7.