FALL FESTS & GERMANY IN US

GERMANY IN US PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The Indiana Humanities Council is launching a new initiative entitled GERMANY IN US (GIU). The Project is made possible through funding from Lilly Endowment, Inc. and is directed by Ann Whitlock Swedeen, Director, International Programs.

GERMANY IN US has as its mission the examination and understanding of Indiana's relationship with Germany and the German-speaking world. The project has three aspects: 1. The German-American Heritage; 2. Present and Past History of American and Hoosier relationships with Germany; and 3. Relationships with Germany in the New Europe, as they extend into the future.

GERMANY IN US will kick-off in the fall of 1999 and will feature the GERMANY IN US Centerpiece Exhibit, GERMANY IN US web site, special programs and events, lectures, book discussions, film series, performances, festivals and other activities developed by and for participating communities. These programs will explore the rich and diverse German heritage of Hoosiers and their communities and will introduce all ages to German heritage, culture, points of view and economic endeavors.

According to the 1990 census one of three Hoosiers has some German ancestry. With that heritage come broad and deep roots in Indiana culture. GERMANY IN US is designed to encourage exploration of the social, cultural and economic contributions of German-Americans to Indiana history. The industry and practicality of German-speaking immigrants and the growth they spurred contributed greatly to Indiana's development. In consultation with known scholars and leading German and German-American organizations, GERMANY IN US is regionally customized. Programming is developed by local steering committees that examine and present the story of Germany's extensive and diverse ties throughout the state. The first focus group is up and running in Evansville. Focus groups are now also established in Indianapolis and South Bend.

GERMANY IN US partners to-date include the American Council on Germany, German Consulate-Chicago, German-American Chamber of Commerce, German Information Center, Goethe-Institut Los Angeles, Munich, New York, Washington, DC, Indiana German Heritage Society, Indiana and German sister or partner cities, Max Kade German-American Center-IUPUI, and the U.S. Embassy-Berlin.
GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY OBSERVANCES IN INDIANAPOLIS

On Sunday, October 3, from noon to 5 p.m. there will be the traditional gathering at the German-American Klub in the German Park on South Meridian Street. Beginning at noon, the GAK Restaurant will offer a great buffet-style German meal for $12.95 (dessert included). At 1 p.m. festivities will be kicked off by the Athenaeeum German Band. Singing societies, dance groups, and other performing groups will entertain, and the audience will be invited to join in. For information contact Gloria Webster at 317 846-8440 or Karen Anderson at 317 887-9674.

Also on Sunday, October 3, Zion Evangelical Church of Christ, (416 E. North Street,) as in previous years, will celebrate its German Heritage. Everyone is invited to attend the regular service at 10:40 a.m. or the early service at 8:30 a.m.

On Wednesday, October 6, at noon we will have our usual public celebration in the City Market. "Die Doppel Adler Musikanten" will provide the entertainment and there will be folk dance demonstrations by the "Flederm.uschen" and the "German Heritage Dancers." Everyone is invited!

At 4:30 p.m. there will be the opening reception of the exhibit "Art in the Face of Nazi Tyranny: Resistance, Death and a Living Legacy," the paintings of Mietje Bontjes van Beek, at the IUPUI Conference Center. (See the complete announcement elsewhere.)

GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The German-American Joint Action Committee (GAJAK), (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), recommended in 1995 that a German-American Heritage Month be established, based on the model of other ethnic groups. It was resolved "to declare the period from mid-September to 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 our German-American heritage."

This measure never passed Congress. However, if we look at our Indiana activities, it most certainly is a reality in Hoosierland! We are presenting you in this issue selections of the many activities around the state. If you know of any that we missed, we request that you send them to us.
STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS
Join us for Stammtisch on the second Wednesday of the month at 6 p.m., prior to the program at the Athenaeum Rathskeller Restaurant - good food and good talk! Programs are held at 7:30 p.m. in the Max Kade Seminar Room on the first floor of the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis. For information call Ernestine Dillon at 317 861-5831.

October 13: "A Tour of German Indianapolis," slide presentation by William L. Sehn, formerly with the Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Indianapolis and longtime specialist for the preservation of historic German structures. Mr. Sehn designed the guide of the Indianapolis tour: "Wegweiser."

November 10: "The Conservationist, the Country Contributor, and the Saving of Turkey Run," presentation by Ray Boomhower, examining the roles played by Richard Lieber and Juliette Strauss in saving Turkey Run as a state park. Mr. Boomhower is the Managing Editor, Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History, Indiana Historical Society.

ATHENAEUM OKTOBERFEST
This year's Athenaeum Oktoberfest will be on Friday, October 14, from 6-11 p.m. Entertainment will be provided by the Polka Boy Band in the Biergarten and by the Cleveland Boys in the Kellersaal. The IGHS folk dancers will also be performing. A German buffet will be served and is included in the admission price ($15.00 in advance and $18.00 at the door; children ages 3-11, $6.00 in advance and $7.00 at the door, under 3 no charge). Reserved seating is available for groups of 6 or more.

For information, tickets, or reservations, contact the Athenaeum Foundation Office, 401 E. Michigan Street, 317-630-4569.

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL - OCTOBER 14-16, 1999
The Annual International Festival will again be held at the Indiana State Fairgrounds - West Pavilion, 38th Street and Fall Creek Parkway, Indianapolis.

Festival hours: Thursday, Oct. 14, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Friday, Oct. 15 and Saturday, Oct. 16 from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Thursday and Friday morning are set aside for schools.

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.

We need volunteers to help with our booths. Everyone working for at least a 3-hour shift will be able to enter with a pass. Call Marie Wuttke at 317 784-2176 or Ruth Reichmann at 812 988-2866.
FOLK DANCERS
LOOK FOR NEW
MEMBERS
If you like folk dancing, join the GERMAN HERITAGE
DANCERS. They meet every third Monday of the month at 7
p.m. in the Small Auditorium, First Floor of the Athenaeum,
401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. Information Ginni
Bullard 812 597-4932.

CALENDAR
August 1 thru end of September,
Exhibit "Love of Life: German-
American Culture in
Indianapolis," Ruth Lilly Special
Collections and Archives, Room
0133, IUPUI University Library;
hours Th & Fr 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Tue
& Wed 8 a.m.-8 p.m., Sat 8 a.m.
noon (317 274-0464)

August 8-October 30,
Evansville's German Heritage--
An exhibit focusing on the
importance of German heritage
through photographs and
artifacts. Topics interpreted in
the exhibition include: reasons
for German immigration; German
immigrants in the workplace;
German immigrant life, including
religion, social organizations, and
schooling, Evansville Museum of
Arts & Sciences, 411 Riverside
Drive, Evansville.

September 10-11, Berne Heritage
Days at Swiss Heritage Village
and Oktoberfest Sale Days in
Berne. (219-589-8080 or
Webpage http://
www.bernein.com.events.htm)

September 10-11 and 17-18,
Terre Haute Oktoberfest (David
Walbring, 812 466-2107)

September 10-12, Oktoberfest in
the Biergarten of the German-
American Club, 1840 Lincoln
Avenue, Louisville (Jane Keller,
502 456-4760).

September 10-12, a group of 36
from the Sister City Bexbach will
be in Goshen (Gaby Botts, 219
642-4368).
September 15, 11 a.m., German
Exchange Student Panel--Study
abroad experiences and
programs. Carter Hall, University
Center, USI. (812 465-1248).

September 17-19, Hoagland
Oktoberfest (Harold Kleine, 219
639-3062).

September 18-19, Kunstfesst,
German Folk Festival in New
Harmony

September 18-19, Harmonist
Music Concert and Harmonist
Reenactment--two performances,
3-5 p.m., Thrall's Opera House,
New Harmony.

Friday, September 24, 9:30-1:30
p.m., Goethe Mini-Symposium at
the University Library Lilly
Auditorium, (Claudia
Grossmann, 317 274-2081)

September 25-26, German
Heritage Festival, St. Joseph's
Church, 1406 E. Washington St.
Louisville (Jane Keller, 502 456-
4760)

September 29-October 3,
Huntingburg Herbstfest,
Southern Indiana autumn, rides,
food booths, more. (812 683-
5699 or http://
www.duboiscounty.org/
calendar.htm)

Sept. 30-Oct 2, Oktoberfest in
Seymour (Kathy Meed, 812 523-
3221).

October 1, Oktoberfest at the
Athenaeum, Indianapolis (317
630-4569).

Sunday, October 3, Day of
German Unity

Sunday, Oct. 3, German-
American Day Services at Zion
Church, Indianapolis (Louise
Lamkin, 317 257-0493).

Sunday, October 3, German-
American Day at the German-
American Klub in Indianapolis,
8602 South Meridian Street.

Wednesday, October 6, noon,
German-American Day Program
in the Indianapolis City Market
(Buddy McCart, 317 846-8613).

Wednesday, October 6, 4:30
p.m., Opening of Exhibit and
Reception of Paintings by Mietje
Bontjes van Beek of Fischerhude,
IUPUI Conference Center (Giles
Hoyt, 317 278-1265).

October 8/9, Opening of the Col.
Eli Lilly Civil War Exhibit in the
Indiana State Soldiers' and
Sailors' Monument, Indianapolis
(Carol Ann Barret 317 233-
2433).
October 8, 7:30 p.m., German Film Series--Nosferatu the Vampyre (1979), director Werner Herzog, University Science Center, Forum I, USI.

October 9/10, Grand opening of Rapp Granary/David Dale Owen Laboratory (Ruth Reichmann, 812 988-2866)

October 9/10, 10 a.m.-6 p.m., Knightstown Oktoberfest at the Town Square (765 345-5290; http://www.knightstown.com/)

October 9-13, Volkmar Schultz and Juergen Schuemann from Cologne will visit Indianapolis. (Sven Schuhmacher, 317 353-8211, pager no. 380-3568)

October 13, 6 p.m. Stammtisch and Program at the Athenaeum

October 14-16, International Festival, West Pavilion at the State Fair Grounds. "Many Faces, One World" (Ruth Reichmann, 812 988-2866; web: www.intlfestindy.org)

October 16, Oktoberfest-Schlichtfest, Liederkranz, Indianapolis (317 889-6913 or 352-4240).

October 17, Just for Old Times Sake, Ferdinand (Mike Lindauer, 812 367-1206 or 367-2334).

October 20, 7:30 p.m., German Kultur Abend, Newman Hall, USI, a presentation about German culture by USI exchange students. Refreshments will be served. (812 465-1248)

October 22, 7:30 p.m., German Film Series--Lili Marlene (1981) director Rainer Werner Fassbinder, University Science Center, Forum I, USI.

October 30, Harvest Ball at the German-American Klub, Indianapolis (Gloria Webster 317 846-8440).

November 5/6, 7:30 p.m., German Film Series--Das Boot (1981), University Science Center, Forum I, USI.

November 6, Indiana Historical Society Annual Meeting at the new IHS Building (317 861-5831).

November 7, Fall Concert & Dance, Liederkranz, Indianapolis (317 889-6913 or 352-4240).

November 8, 7 p.m., Daniel Mayer: German Prisoner-of-War artist of Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky--slide lecture with reception and display following. Lecture: Evansville Museum and Gallery, 411 Riverside Drive, Evansville; Reception and Display: In the adjacent Pagoda.

November 10, 6 p.m., Stammtisch and Program at the Athenaeum, "The Conservationist, the Country Contributor, and the Saving of Turkey Run," presentation by Ray Boommower of IHS, (317 861-5831).

November 10, 7 p.m., Batesville Public Library, "The German-Americans" slide presentation, Eb Reichmann (David Dryer, 317 546-7404).

November 12-13, Weihnachtsfest Celebration in Berne (219 589-8080 or Webpage http://www.bernein.com/events.htm).

November 12-14, Huntinburg Christmas Stroll (1-800-968-4578; tours of historic sites, carolers, Santa and more. 812 482-6966 or http://www.duboiscounty.org/calendar.htm)

Friday, November 19, 7:30 p.m., German Film Series--The End of Violence (1997) 7:30 p.m., University Science Center, Forum I, USI.

November 19-20, Jasper's O'Tannenbaum Event (1-800-968-4578; 812 482-6866 or http://www.duboiscounty.org/calendar.htm).

November 20, Bunter Abend (Damenchor), Liederkranz, Indianapolis (317 889-6913 or 352-4240).

November 20-21, Ferdinand Christkindlmarkt, traditional German heritage market, food, music and more. (1-800-968-4578; 812 367-2908 or http://www.duboiscounty.org/calendar.htm)
American writers like Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. Included in the exhibit is a program from the 1899 celebration of Goethe's 150th birthday staged by the German-American organizations of Indianapolis.

The exhibit is on display until the end of September in the Ruth Lilly Special Collections and Archives, located in Room 0133 on the Lower Level of the IUPUI University Library. Hours are 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday, Thursday and Friday, 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday, and 8 a.m. - noon on Saturday. For more information call 317 274-0464.

"WER WAR GOETHE - WHO WAS GOETHE?"

A 250th birthday celebration and program honoring Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Germany's most famous author

EXHIBIT:
August 28 - October 1, 1999
IUPUI University Library
1st floor lobby

The exhibit highlights important stations of the life and work of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832). His plays and poetry, such as the world-famous "Faust," are among the most widely read and translated works of European literature. Goethe also dedicated much of his life to public service and scientific studies. This year Germany celebrates the 250th anniversary of its most famous author. The city of Weimar, Goethe's place of residence for much of his life, has been declared "Europe's City of Culture 1999."

The exhibit displays items from the private collection of Prof. Peter Boerner from Indiana University, Bloomington, an internationally known Goethe scholar. It includes original portraits of Goethe, samples of his scientific writings and his artwork, an original autograph and excerpts from his literary work.

For opening hours, directions, and parking call 317 274-8278

PROGRAM:

Friday, Sept. 24, 9:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
University Library - Lilly Auditorium

9:30 Opening Remarks

9:45 "Goethe: A Free Man in an Age of Confinement"
Gabrielle Bersier, IUPUI

10:15 "Goethe and America"
Peter Boerner, Indiana University

10:45 Goethe's "Erikkoenig": A live student competition

11:45 Lunch break and tour of exhibit

12:45 - 1:15 p.m. "Goethe Poetry in Music". Schubert songs performed by Julie Males,
Indianapolis Opera, with commentary by Ferdinand Piedmont, Indiana University

The program is free of charge but reservation is required. For further information and to register for the program contact:

Claudia Grossmann, 317 274-2081, cgrossma@iupui.edu

**EXHIBIT TO OPEN**

**OCTOBER 6**

"Art in the Face of Nazi Tyranny: Resistance, Death and a Living Legacy" is the title of an exhibit of the paintings of Mietje Bontjes van Beek. It will open October 6, 4:30 p.m., with a Reception for the artist, at the IUPUI Conference Center. The Conference Center is located at 850 West Michigan St. in Indianapolis. Parking is at the Garage of the Conference Center on North Street, next to the University Place Hotel.

**THE PAINTINGS OF MIEJTE BONTJES VAN BEEN**

The paintings of Mietje Bontjes van Beek deal with the loss of her beloved sister Cato, who died at the hands of the Nazis in 1943. They express the pain over the fate of Germany, country beloved and country torn, humiliated and destroyed, and deal with Mietje's own involvement and that of her family, in the resistance to Nazi cruelty and the futility of such resistance.

Mietje Bontjes van Beek was born in 1922 and grew up in the small northern German village of Fischerhude together with older sister Cato and younger brother Tim. Both parents were artists, father Jan was an accomplished potter and her mother Olga was known as dancer and painter. Her grandfather Heinrich Breling founded the artist colony of Fischerhude. Today Mietje lives and works in her grandfather Breling's house.

Mietje Bontjes van Beek has always taken on the challenges life has presented her and her paintings give witness to that. Her experience during Hitler's national socialist dictatorship was the most extreme challenge the painter had to face. In the early 1940s she moved with sister Cato to their father's home in Berlin to study cartography. After only a few months she changed her course of studies to graphic art. It was there that the girls became involved in the resistance. Mietje's sketches show both young women in railway stations -- railway tracks are a recurring motif in her work and may have had their origin in this period -- trying to secretly pass little parcels to French prisoners of war who were being transported to work in Berlin factories. Notes bearing messages were secretly exchanged, together with small humanitarian gestures, something subject to severe penalty by the Nazi regime, even capital punishment.

It was in the early forties that Cato first joined the "Rote Kapelle," a political resistance group and then took up a more active role, working with a group of friends to produce and distribute leaflets calling for opposition to Hitler. Approximately at that time Mietje became seriously ill and returned to Fischerhude. She was then sent, partly to recover from her illness, partly for her own safety, to live with an aunt in the Allga"u. Sister Cato was arrested on September 20, 1942, sentenced to death on January 1, 1943 and beheaded in the prison Berlin-Ploetzensee on August 5, 1943 at the age of 22.

Mietje's paintings often show mysterious symbols, reminiscent of mystic signs and of a reality experienced differently. They display inner dealings with a reality that does not make sense and cannot be expressed in words. Just recently she published "Verbrennt diese Briefe!" The title of her book is taken from the words of the French prisoners of war, "brulez ces lettres! (Burn these letters!) and expresses the concern of these men for the girls' safety. It deals with the period 1922-1945 and is an attempt to put into words what she had been trying to express with her paintings.

*Ruth Reichmann*
CIVIL WAR MUSEUM TO OPEN
OCTOBER 8
On Friday, October 8, at noon there will be a ribbon cutting with Indiana Governor Frank O'Bannon to officially open the Colonel Eli Lilly Civil War Museum in the lower level of the Indiana State Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument on Monument Circle in Indianapolis. For Saturday and Sunday (October 9 and 10), living history events and reenactments are planned.

The story of the Civil War is told through actual words of the people who wrote letters, kept journals, gave speeches, or related oral histories of their experiences. These narratives are supported by photographs, documents, and objects--both genuine artifacts and accurate reproductions--that illustrate the essence of the period from approximately 1860 to 1902. Among those who fought in the Civil War, and will be depicted, was the 32nd, a German regiment under the command of Col. August Willich, who later became a brigadier general.

The Civil War monument's German designers and artisans will be cited in the text. The Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument was designed by Berlin architect Bruno Schmitz (1858-1916) and the limestone sculptures are by Vienna-born Rudolf Schwarz (1865-1912). The bronze Army Astragal sculptural band above the base is by Nicolaus Geiger (1849-1897), also of Berlin.

For information contact Carol Ann Barrett at 317 233-2433.

HARMONIST GRANARY TO BE DEDICATED
OCTOBER 9
On Saturday, October 9, the restored Rapp Granary-David Dale Owen Laboratory in New Harmony will be dedicated.

The massive sandstone, brick and wood structure, often referred to as a Fort-Granary, was built by German immigrants at a time when Indiana gained statehood. It represents a rare rural architectural structure from the early 1800s. It is the largest granary of its type built by German craftsmen in the United States, and is located in the National Historic Landmark district in the Rapp-Macure-Owen Block of New Harmony.

Completed by the Harmonists in 1818, the Granary was five stories high, 40 feet wide and 70 feet long, with a tile-covered German-style hip roof. The bottom two stories were made of stones acquired from a quarry near the Cut-Off River. The top stories were brick. The stone walls are four feet thick and contain several ventilation slits.

Over the years the Granary had many uses. It served as David Dale Owen's laboratory from 1843 to 1859. David Dale Owen, the first state geologist appointed in 1837, was the renowned "pioneer geologist of the Middle West." It housed a woolen mill, a flour mill, and a pork packing plant. In 1878, the top two stories and the interior were destroyed by fire. In 1893, John Ribeyre re-converted the structure to a granary. In 1948 the Granary was purchased by Kenneth Dale Owen, geologist by profession and a descendant of David Dale Owen's brother Richard. It was identified by the New Harmony Memorial Commission as "needing preservation attention," and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1965.

In 1997/99 the granary received historic preservation attention through the initiative of Kenneth D. Owen, with the generous support of numerous donors. It is now owned by the Rapp Granary-Owen Foundation, a 501(C)(3) organization, established to acquire, refurbish, maintain, and operate the Rapp Granary-David Dale Owen Laboratory. A massive restoration returned the building to its original exterior and size. It
will house a geological museum with exhibits focusing on the building's use during the David Dale Owen period, as well as exhibits reflecting its German heritage. The facility will operate as a multi-purpose conference center and will be open for tours when not otherwise scheduled.

*Ruth Reichmann*

**DUBOIS COUNTY MUSEUM OPENS**

The Gramelspacher-Gutzweiler House in Jasper celebrated its grand opening as the county's first local history museum on August 6, during the 1999 Strassenfest.

The 150 year-old Gramelspacher-Gutzweiler House is located at the corner of 11th and Main Streets in the city of Jasper, Ind. (pop. 11,000). It was the first brick building in Jasper and is now the oldest surviving structure in the town. The house was constructed for Joseph Gramelspacher and his wife, Sophia, in 1849 and was originally located at 7th and Main Streets. In 1980 it was moved for preservation to its current site.

Gramelspacher and his wife were German immigrants who settled on a farm near Jasper in the 1830s. They were part of a community of German-speaking Catholic immigrant families who, in 1837, formed St. Joseph Catholic Church, the first German-language parish in southwestern Indiana. Joseph Gramelspacher died in 1853, and his widow sold the house in 1855. The house changed hands a number of times until 1894 when it was acquired by Michael F. Durlauf. Durlauf was a stone cutter, and he added a balcony above the center entrance and a large, stone-arched window. In 1906 Durlauf sold the building to Elenora A. Gutzweiler, who converted the structure to the Palms Garden Inn. More recently the Gramelspacher-Gutzweiler House served as a senior citizens residence, shoe repair shop and barber shop. Currently the structure houses, besides the museum, a branch of Vincennes University's Jasper Campus.

Architectural historian Wilbur D. Peat noted in his "Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century" that Federal style houses with stepped gables are rare in the Hoosier state. Peat believed that "the Gramelspacher-Gutzweiler House in Jasper is the most imposing representative of this class in Indiana. The number of corbisteps (they are usually larger and fewer), the well-defined windows with painted frames, and the circular-arched door combine to give the house a strong, rather noble character." The Gramelspacher-Gutzweiler House is one of Jasper's most significant architectural landmarks. In 1984 it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

For information contact the Jasper Chamber of Commerce (812-482-6866) or the Dubois County Tourism Commission (1-800-Adventure).

**INDIANAPOLIS-COLOGNE SISTER CITIES PROGRAM**

October 9-13, Volkmar Schultz and Juergen Schuemann from Cologne will visit Indianapolis. Schultz chairs the Cologne-Indianapolis Sister Cities Committee and is a representative in the Bundestag. He also heads the America Commission of the Bundestag. Schuemann will produce a video of Indianapolis for showing in Cologne.

Other events include a luncheon sponsored by the American Council on Germany, with Schultz speaking on "Germany Ten Years after Reunification" and "50 Years of the Federal Republic." He will also address students at the University of Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Grieser from the Cologne School System were in Indianapolis to look for an exchange partner for the Hildegard von Bingen Gymnasium. They met with the principal of the Renaissance Key School. They would like to start slowly and begin with E-mail exchanges. With the Superintendent of Indianapolis Public Schools, Pat Pritchett, they discussed the possibility of teacher and principal exchanges.

IUPUI signed an exchange-collaborative agreement with the Anglo-American Institute in Cologne. Diez Heine, a member
of the Cologne-Indianapolis group is working with the POLIS "Religion in the City" project in Cologne and is interested in the Indianapolis POLIS projects on Urban Environment, and Religion and Culture. A date for his visit has not yet been set.

For information contact the chair of the Indianapolis-Cologne Sister Cities Committee, Sven Schuhmacher, at 317 353-8211, pager no. 380-3568.

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**WHAT'S NEW?**

**BEER, GLORIOUS BEER!**  
(Part 1)  
by Paula Weber

Since the late 1980's, America has been enjoying a beer renaissance. Not only have micro breweries and brew pubs sprung up all over like mushrooms after the rain, but homebrewing has also become a growing hobby, with hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic followers eagerly producing beer in their kitchens and garages--five gallons at a time. Then there are the professionals. Anheuser-Busch is the largest brewing operation in the world, producing hundreds of thousands of barrels of beer per day, with Miller and Coors in hot pursuit, hoping someday to catch up. If that still isn't enough beer to float your boat, consider that Americans still plop down considerable sums on imported beer.

Not since the pre-Prohibition glory days of brewing has America been so awash in suds. There is so much beer about, the bewildered would-be connoisseur turn to books such as "The Idiot's Guide to Beer" and "Beer for Dummies" to keep up with friends who drop the names of beer styles as if discussing fine French champagnes. These days, many bars and restaurants have extensive beer lists. But most people just grab a cold can from the refrigerator after mowing the lawn. They can't tell an ale from a lager, and they don't care. They want refreshment, not snob appeal. Finally, you have the homebrewer who is so dissatisfied by commercial brews and imports, he has to make his own.

So what is this elixir that slakes thirst while greatly contributing to the American economy?

Beer is water, hops, and barley malt fermented by yeast.

In Germany, where the Reinheitsgebot (Purity Law) still counts for something, most beer is indeed made up of four ingredients only. In North America, rice syrup and corn (brewing adjuncts) are also used in the brewing process to make a lighter-tasting product without sacrificing--or even boosting--alcohol content. Some beers, primarily Belgian styles and specialty ales, include fruit, cane and candy sugar, molasses, honey, herbs, chili peppers, and even maple syrup as brewing adjuncts. Other beers (German Weizen and American wheat styles) contain a portion of malted wheat or rye along with malted barley. Finally, beers can be bottom-fermented (lagers) or top-fermented (ales). In the hands of a skilled brewmaster, a simple product can indeed become quite complex. Beer can taste sweet or bitter, malty, hoppy, even smoky;
its color can range from a pale yellow to an opaque black.

**History of Beer**

Beer has been around since prehistoric times and shares a close relationship with bread baking. Cultures who grew grain to bake bread almost always made beer, too. Natural microorganisms (wild yeasts) were accidentally discovered to be leavening agents. It did not take long before these wild yeasts were deliberately cultivated for baking. Soon, these same yeasts were working their magic to ferment grain mush for drinking purposes. Not only did beer provide much-needed B vitamins and calories to primitive populations, it also ensured a safe and ready supply of a potable, portable beverage. Since Trog the Ancient Agrarian felt relaxed and cheerful after having a few swigs of this newfangled brew, its popularity for the ages was assured. By 6000 BC, beer had even become part of religious rituals in Mesopotamia and was made by priests. The Babylonians and the Egyptians further refined ancient techniques to brew dozens of types of barley-based beers, using herbs instead of hops.

Hops in beer did not catch on until the ninth century AD, and even today in Scandinavian countries, woodruff, spruce twigs, or juniper berries are used in place of hops in home brew. By the mid-fourteenth century, hops became more popular in beer, not just for the pleasant bittering (and thirst-quenching) effect they had on the brew, but also for their preservative effect.

The Greeks, Romans, and Northern and Western barbarian tribes of Europe further refined beemaking and made it part of their economies. People were often paid with beer, and farmers grew grain and later hops expressly destined for the brew kettle.

Whether brewed at home by the village alewife or in relatively large batches up at the monastery or the royal court, beer was drunk by everyone, even children. Relatively free of contamination, unlike the local water, beer provided a significant share of daily caloric intake. Its alcoholic properties were less important, although certain beer styles were brewed with intoxication in mind. Following the decline and secularization of the monasteries, independent brewing guilds were formed, eventually giving rise to commercial brewing entities.

Part 2 will be published in the next issue. Paula Weber is writing from Ireland (E-mail: pweber@ireland.com), where she is currently Senior Brewer at Guinness, St. James, Dublin. She has brewed professionally since 1982 in Germany and in the United States and was hired by Guinness to develop German-style Lagers for them.

**NEW PURDUE UNIVERSITY TO TEACH U.S.-STYLE MANAGEMENT**

By Larry Kaggwa
Indianapolis Star/News, Mon.
Aug. 9, 1999

An unusual international business school designed to teach the U.S. style of management in Germany will be unveiled today by Purdue University officials.

At a news conference in West Lafayette, the university will announce it is starting the German International School of Management and Administration in Hanover, Germany. The first class will be held Aug. 19.

The program is an outgrowth of German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder's concerns about the quality of German business and industrial managers. He decided managers should learn the American style of management and turned to Purdue for help.

A German foundation is paying the university's Krannert Graduate School of Management $27 million during the first five years of a 10-year contract to set up and administer the school.
"It's a first for Germany and Purdue," said Dan Schendel, who has been named dean of the school. "What a wonderful opportunity this is for Purdue and Krannert to help start a major business school -- the first independent graduate school for Germany."

He added, "We can help them, and ourselves, learn about preparing professional managers for global business competition in the years ahead."

Schendel said Purdue is recreating two of its business programs in Hanover -- a one-year master's of science degree in industrial administration and a master's in business administration. Next year, the school plans to begin offering a two-year executive master's degree for working managers.

Purdue professors will teach the program and train German professors to eventually run the school. Students who complete the program will earn Purdue degrees.

"It's a very noble expansion of a highly successful, visible and established curriculum in international executive education," said Purdue President Steven C. Beering. He met twice with Schroeder, who then was prime minister of Lower Saxony, to negotiate details. They signed an agreement last August.

During the years, said Beering, who is a native of Berlin, the university has sent students abroad for periods of eight weeks to learn business in Hong Kong, Singapore and throughout Europe. The new program is the reverse of that.

The students will study in Germany and spend probably eight weeks in West Lafayette. The first group of 20 students chosen for the program will come from Germany, Scotland, Russia, China, India and Africa.

The Germans selected Purdue's Krannert school because of its high ranking, affordability and job placement success, according to a Purdue news release.

A recent U.S. News & World Report survey ranked Purdue's management school 20th in the nation for excellence.

Others noted that Purdue professors will be helpful in getting German students internships offering practical skills.

"German professors are not aggressive in setting up internships for their students," said Marianne Nakao, German vice consul in Detroit. She said universities and businesses have more cooperative relationships here than in Germany.

Indeed, one unusual aspect of the Hanover school will be its funding by a foundation supported by more than 15 of Germany's major corporations. This will create close ties between the school and industry. Volkswagen is one company supporting the program, Beering said.

Schendel said the school also wants to mix technical innovations, which is a German strong suit, with American marketing.

Milton Blood, of the International Association for Management Education in St. Louis, welcomed Purdue's initiative. "We are always delighted when schools of Purdue's quality and strength spread their strength to other countries."

OPEN LETTER TO NORBERT KRAPF

As I read your article, entitled "The Labor Day Boxes" in the Summer 1999 issue of the IGHS Newsletter, I hung onto every word as I followed along your vivid description of the construction and use of the little shoe boxes. I felt as if I myself were telling the story as I would have chosen very similar words. Yes, Mr. Krapf, my sister and I and our neighborhood friends also participated during the 1930's in the ritual you described.

If I never knew it, I have forgotten why we followed this custom, but I do remember that every autumn, when the browning leaves began to fall and accumulate on the sidewalks*,
we looked into our father's closet or visited our cousins' shoe store, Stephan Brothers, in Shelbyville for large suitable shoe boxes.

As you described, windows were cut into the boxes. Ours were of various shapes and sizes and we pasted colorful cellophane candy wrappers over the windows. Our parents watched carefully to be sure the tiny candles were securely anchored in the center of the boxes. A quick attaching of grocery twine to the ends of each box and our mini-cathedrals were ready to slide along the city sidewalks accompanied by the sounds of rustling leaves. Our admonition from parents was to pull slowly and carefully and to make no silly maneuvers with our "vehicles." To my knowledge we never upset any boxes or caused any fires.

I assume our grandparents knew of this custom and that their son, my father, and his brother and sister made such boxes at the turn of the century. Remembering the acrid smell of smoldering leaves in the gutters, the gently blowing leaves along the cement and the early darkness of the fall days, our procession could have been associated with Labor Day, the end of summer, and the return to school.

My grandmother's father was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1847. He was a cooper (barrel maker) by trade and lived in the neighborhood "Little Grand Rapids" of the U.S.

furniture making industry where a large labor force was employed. Great grandfather and his hardworking neighbors had good cause to celebrate Labor Day.

As we aging gray heads enter into the 21st century we must write down or impart in story to the next generation the many customs, be they German or of other ethnic origins, that were handed down to us from the 19th century. In this revolutionary new age of computerized living, little time is left to spread these gems of culture so that they shall not be swept away in the advance of society. It behooves us all to slow down to take time to communicate with children and grandchildren.

Betty Thralls Randall of Hope (IU, MA in History) is a regular contributor to the IGHS Newsletter.

*Mrs. Randall remembers that "the browning leaves began to fall and accumulate on the sidewalks," which could indicate that this event occurred well after Labor Day. This gives credence to the assumption of Norbert Krapf (see his story in our last newsletter), that this custom is based on the children's celebration of St. Martin's Day, November 11.

The Newsletter is published quarterly by the Indiana German Heritage Society as a benefit of membership.

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“Wer war Goethe – Who was Goethe?”

An Exhibit on the 250th Anniversary of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

August 28 – October 1, 1999
IUPUI University Library
1st floor lobby
(For opening hours, directions, and parking information call 274-8278)

The exhibit highlights important stations of the life and work of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832). His plays and poetry, such as the world-famous “Faust”, are among the most widely read and translated works of European literature. Goethe also dedicated much of his life to public service and scientific studies. This year, Germany celebrates the 250th anniversary of its most famous author. The city of Weimar, Goethe’s place of residence for much of his life, has been declared “Europe’s City of Culture 1999.”

The exhibit displays items from the private collection of Prof. Em. Peter Boerner from Indiana University Bloomington, an internationally known Goethe scholar. It includes original portraits of Goethe, samples of his scientific writings and his artwork, an original autograph, and excerpts from his literary work.

On Friday, Sept. 24, 9:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m., the Dept. of Foreign Languages and Cultures will host a Public Program in the Lilly Auditorium which includes lectures about Goethe’s life and work, a student live competition, and a musical presentation of Goethe’s poetry put to music. The program is free of charge, but reservation is required.

For further information contact:

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Indiana German Heritage Society

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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Jasper's Gramelspacher-Gutzweiler house was constructed in 1849. Today the building houses the Dubois County Museum which celebrated its grand opening during the 1999 Jasper Strassenfest. See article on page 9 of the Newsletter.