17th Annual Meeting
Germany in US: Indiana’s International Links

Friday, March 30, 2001

German-American Klub, 8600 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis
Business Meeting, Buffet Supper and Program

5:30 p.m. Annual Business Meeting

6:00 p.m. Buffet Supper: German-style with Sauerbraten, Schweinebraten, Spaetzle and more

7:00 p.m. "A Visit to Cologne, Indianapolis' Sister City." Video presentation, Sven Schuhmacher, Chair, and Angela Gilmer of the Indianapolis-Cologne Sister Cities Committee. Speaker will be David Bodenhamer, IUPUI POLIS Center, "Religion and the Urban Environment"

Followed by a Reception

Saturday, March 31, 2001

Willkie Room, Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis

8:30 a.m. Coffee, Registration

9:30 a.m. Welcome: Ruth Reichmann, President

9:45 a.m. "GERMANY IN US." Ann Whitlock Swedeen, Director International Affairs, Indiana Humanities Council

10:00 a.m. Learning Across Cultures: Giles Hoyt, IUPUI, Moderator, with Claudia Grossmann, IUPUI; Matt Hilger & Darren Patterson, Jasper-Pfaffenweiler; Colleen Taber,
Indianapolis-Cologne, and a teacher and group exchange leader from Wassenberg, Germany

10:45 a.m. Break

11:00 a.m. Traveling and Doing Business: Charles McDonald, IGHS, Moderator, with panelists, Ute Patke, Chairman, Cincinnati-Munich Committee; Ed Swartz, Chairman of the Economic Division Louisville-Mainz Committee; Carlton Curry, former Indianapolis city official and one of the founders of the Colonge Sister City Program

12:00 p.m. Lunch: German-style with Jagerschnitzel

1:30 p.m. Sharing Culture: Ruth Reichmann, IGHS, Moderator, with Gaby Botts, Goshen-Bexbach; Ginnvor Bullard; George & Mary Ellen Wehrle, Indy-Cologne; Ernestine Dillon, Vincennes-Wasserburg

2:15 p.m. Break

2:30 p.m. What's to know: Problems and Opportunities: Susan Carty, IUB, Moderator, with Sven Schuhmacher, Indianapolis-Cologne; Matt Hilger, Jasper-Pfaffenweiler; Henry Cole, Indiana Sister Cities

Visit the GERMANY IN US Exhibit in the Lobby

Registration form is on page 15

GERMANY IN US IN ITS THIRD YEAR
According to the 1990 census, one in three Indiana citizens claims some German ancestry, and GERMANY IN US reflects this broad and deep heritage. Germans brought with them what they could carry in their luggage and in their heads; they brought their crafts, their skills, their know-how, their customs and traditions. Since GIU was launched in 1999 we have explored the history and contributions of German-Americans to Indiana's past through culture, education, religious practice and commerce.

The GIU initiative has provided us an opportunity for special programs and events, lectures, discussions, films, performances, festivals and other activities developed by and for participating communities.

In this year's Annual Conference we explore the cultural and commercial ties between Indiana and Germany. Culture is shared through the exchange of people, of ideas and artifacts, between Hoosiers, partner towns, organizations and families in Germany. Since there is no longer a large influx of newcomers from the old country, such exchanges provide a valuable link to the homeland of ancestors, a learning experience of their customs and traditions. It provides possibilities for commerce and scientific exploration and much more.

GERMANY IN US (GIU) is a statewide initiative of the Indiana Humanities Council, made possible through participation of LillyEndowment Inc. and more than 90 other partner organizations across Indiana. The project has three aspects: 1. To encourage exploration of the social, cultural and economic contributions of German-
Americans to Indiana history. 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. It offers traveling centerpieces and exhibits, computer learning centers, grants and programs.

For more information contact: Ann Whitlock Swedeen, Director, International Programs, Indiana Humanities Council at 800.674.8897 or E-mail: aswedeen@iupui.edu or visit http://www.ihc4u.org/international

INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING THROUGH EXCHANGES

Exchanges between the United States and partners in other countries were part of President Dwight D. Eisenhower's 1956 people-to-people initiative. His intention was to involve individuals and organized groups at all levels of society in citizen diplomacy, with the hope that personal relationships, fostered through individuals, sister city, county and state affiliations, would contribute to better understanding and lessen the chance of future world conflicts.

Some of the best-known exchange organizations are AFS Intercultural Programs, Youth for Understanding, and the German American Partnership Program (GAPP) for school to school exchanges. Among exchange programs, Sister Cities leads the movement for local community development and volunteer action. Originally a part of the National League of Cities, Sister Cities International became a separate, nonprofit corporation in 1967 due to the tremendous growth and popularity of the U.S. program. It provides opportunities for private citizens, municipal officials and business leaders to conduct long-term programs of mutual benefit. Communities creatively learn, work and solve problems together through reciprocal cultural, educational, municipal, business, professional and technical exchanges and projects.

for information http://sister-cities.wego.com

THE GERMANS IN INDIANA: GLIMPSES AT HOOSIER GERMAN HISTORY

In terms of ethnicity and culture German-Americans in Indiana constitute an identifiable group. In the 1990 census, based on a statistical sample, 2,085,487 Hoosiers claimed German ancestry, the largest of any group, with the next largest the Irish-Americans with 965,602 out of a total of 6,479,714. Indiana ranks ninth among the Fifty states in terms of number of people claiming German ancestry.

They began to arrive before Indiana gained statehood in 1816. Capt Leonard Helm had been commander of old Ft. Vincennes. In 1814, Johann Georg Rapp, the leader of the celibate Harmonists, founded New Harmony, the most prosperous community of its time that became known as "the Wonder of the West." Around 1818 Jacob Whetzel cut a wagon trail from the Whitewater settlement across Delaware Indian territory to the White River. The "Whetzel Trail" (or Trace) became important for settlers moving to the old Delaware lands upon which Indianapolis was built. A marker commemorates the trail.

In the early 1820s, Indiana's fledgling legislature elected to move the capital from Corydon to the center of the state and named the place Indianapolis. Among those appointed by Governor Jennings to serve on the Commission was one Frederick Rapp of New Harmony.

Most early German immigrants were craftsmen or farmers and adherents of religious groups. Believing it was God's will to start a Moravian congregation in Indiana, Martin Hauser set out from Salem, N.C. in 1829. In 1834, he became the first postmaster of Hope. The Hausers, pronounced "Hoozers" or "Hoosiers" may have provided the state its nickname.

By 1837 German Catholics founded Oldenburg. Eventually a Franciscan Convent and Friary were established to serve the
German-speaking Catholics of the region. The whole "Village of Spires" with roots in NW Germany, is a Historic District. Fr. Franz Joseph Rudolf was its dynamic priest and community builder.

In 1838 Fr. Joseph Kundek (1810-1857) arrived in Jasper to become the only German-speaking priest in southern Indiana. He aimed at making it German and Catholic. And the Germans kept "coming like snow-flakes", wrote one of the early settlers. In 1840 Kundek founded Ferdinand (named for Austrian Emperor Ferdinand), followed by Celestine (1843) and Fulda (1847). Towering above Ferdinand is the massive Monastery of the Benedictine Sisters who came from Eichstätt, Bavaria (1867). A few miles to the south is the mighty St. Meinrad Archabbey, home of the Benedictine monks, who came from Einsiedeln, Switzerland (1852).

In 1840 German-speaking Amish and Mennonites migrated from Ohio and Pennsylvania to northern Indiana and settled in the Goshen, Shipshewana and Nappanee area. A large Amish settlement is now also in southern Indiana around Cannelburg/Montgomery.

The first influx of German immigrants to Evansville came after the failed 1848 German Revolution. Larger waves followed. Since by 1864 two-thirds of the city's population spoke German, Peter Augustus Maier (from Prussia), started one of Indiana's many German-language newspapers, the Evansville Demokrat. Johann August Reitz became the "lumber king". His home was the most beautiful in the city. In 1944 it became the residence of Evansville's first Catholic Bishop. Both the magnificent Old Courthouse (1888) and the Old Vanderburgh County Jail and Sheriff's Residence (1890) were designed by Henry A. Wolters of Louisville. He had come from the Royal Academy of Architecture in Berlin. The main statues on the courthouse are by Franz Engelsmann, son of German immigrants.

The Swiss Colonization Society of Cincinnati founded Tell City (1858), named after the legendary Swiss folk hero. In front of City Hall is a statue of Wilhelm Tell and son Walther, a copy of the Tell statue near Lake Lucerne in Switzerland.

In 1858 the Studebaker Brothers produced Conestoga-style wagons in South Bend. The first of their famed Studebaker automobiles was built in 1902. The Studebaker National Museum displays their wagons, cars, trucks, and carriages. The plush former residence of Clement Studebaker is now the Tippecanoe Place Restaurant. In nearby Mishawaka the former Kamm & Schellinger Brewery of 1853 is now the "100 Center".

In 1850 the Germans constituted 12.9 percent of the population in Indianapolis. In 1847 the first train arrived there with a Frenzel as engineer. Its Wholesale District was born when in 1863 two Westphalian immigrants, August and Henry Schnull, built the first wholesale house at S. Meridian and W. Maryland Sts. Half the bakers and butchers spoke German. The Southside Gardeners supplied the vegies, while the Home Brewing Co., Indianapolis Brewing Co. and American Brewing Co. covered the beverage part.

The City Market was designed in 1886 by Hannover-born Dietrich A. Bohlen (1827-1890). On market day, twice weekly, the vegetable growers and flower gardeners - many of them German - would bring their produce. A historic marker at Bluff Park (corner of Bluff Rd. & Hanna Ave.) reads: "Many of Indiana's German immigrants settled in southwestern Marion County during the mid-1880s and began greenhouses and truck gardens on Bluff Road; area grew to major boundaries of Harding, Raymond, Madison, and Banta streets..." The area was one of the largest concentrations of greenhouse winter tomato and lettuce production in the U.S. Refrigerated transportation contributed to closure of many growers businesses; but greenhouses are still part of this area's economic life.
which was continued after his death at sea by his brother Herman. Contributors to the arts include songwriter Paul Dresser (1859-1906). He composed the state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away". His brother, Theodore Dreiser (1871-1945), became one of America's most acclaimed novelists. Max Ehrmann (1872-1945), poet laureate of Terre Haute, was a long-time friend of Eugene V. Debs (1855-1926) until the latter spoke out against involvement in WW I. Debs, a pioneer of the labor movement and the country's leading socialist, had roots in the Alsace. His Terre Haute home is now a museum.

The Old "City Hall" in Fort Wayne was dedicated in 1893. Envisioned by Mayor Charles E. Mühler and completed by Mayor Charles Zollinger. Some praised it "the most elegant and most economically constructed city hall in Indiana", but others called it "the Hapsburg Horror" - a gibe at the mayor's Austrian origin. It now houses the Allen County Historical Museum.

Indiana's State Park system and the Department of Natural Resources was created in 1916 by the Saarländter Richard Lieber (1869-1944). During WWI he served as the governor's war secretary. A memorial to Col. Lieber is in Turkey Run State Park.

A survey of occupations of Germans in the mid-1800s shows that they were mostly artisans and laborers. Then we find them involved in commercial life, and after the Civil War the German element supplied a disproportionately large share of business development in Indianapolis. Between 1865-1875, German businesses (see maps in Probst/Reichmann, The Germans in Indianapolis 1840-1918, 64-65) lined Washington Street between Delaware and Tennessee Aves. On the corner of Maryland and Pennsylvania Sts., one can still see three of these impressive buildings. On the SE corner is the Christian A. Schrader building (101-105 S. Pennsylvania); at the NW corner the Century Bldg. (36 S. Pennsylvania); and at the NE corner the Bohlen-designed Majestic Bldg. (47 S. Pennsylvania), now on the National Register.

Herman Lieber (1852-1905) "Father of the Deutsche Haus," built his home ca. 1860, at 407 N. Park Ave. in an area then known as "Germantown", now called Lockerbie. He was a supporter of painter T.C. Steele, a member of the "Hoosier Group" of painters who studied the Royal Academy in Munich.

Certainly the best educated, most politically and socially motivated, and most vocal of any generation of German immigrants were those that came following the German Revolution of 1848. These men built the first theater, started an orchestra and introduced physical education and manual training to the public school curriculum. Indianapolis, the "Amateur sports Capital of America", is indebted to the Turners, pioneers of fitness and physical education. Their Turnvereins - gymnastic and social clubs - shocked Puritan Anglophones who opposed dancing, drinking and smoking, especially on Sundays. Fort Sumter was bombarded beginning April 12, 1861, and by the 18th all of the unmarried Turners marched, accompanied by their own band, to Camp Morton to enlist in the Union army. By August 24, 1861, the 32nd (First German) Regiment was organized.

By 1890 Indianapolis had both, German-Americans whose forebears had immigrated, and more recent newcomers of various political and religious persuasions. Comprising 25% of the town's population, the German-Americans were paying 40% of the taxes. The German-language Sunday paper sold 11,000 copies. Dietrich Bohlen opened his architectural office in 1853. Four generations of Bohlen men designed buildings in Indianapolis and throughout the state. Clemens Vonnegut began the Vonnegut Hardware Company in 1851. The next generation of Vonneguts left lasting impressions on Indianapolis via their prominent architectural firm, Vonnegut and Bohn. The firm was formed in 1888 after both partners had returned to their parents' place of birth for professional training in architecture. Bernard Vonnegut,

Social, athletic, and music Vereins, churches and lodges, together with a flourishing German-language press, kept many customs and traditions and the language alive for generations. The oldest continually existing men's choir in the country is the Indianapolis Maennerchor (1854). The Athenaeum, built as "Das Deutsche Haus" (1898), was—and still is—a cultural and athletic center for Indianapolis.

German-Americans were able to cope with the temperance movement and nativist tendencies. It was WW I, however, with its rabid anti-Germanism and the ban on anything German, that brought devastation on German-American life. Expressions of German pride and identity, very visible before the war, went underground as organizations disbanded, building names changed and German inscriptions were chiseled away. Das Deutsche Haus (the German House) became the Athenaeum. Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. perhaps best describes the effect of this tragedy: "As I have said in other books, the anti-Germanism in this country during the First World War so shamed and dismayed my parents that they resolved to raise me without acquainting me with the language or the literature or the music or the oral family histories which my ancestors had loved. They volunteered to make me ignorant and rootless as proof of their patriotism." German, once the leading foreign language taught in high schools, never regained its place.

After WW II, the development of close economic, political and military ties between the U.S. and Germany made a certain revitalization of German American possible. So did the roots-consciousness beginning with the Bicentennial year 1976 and the 1983 Tricentennial of German Group Immigration, all culminating in the reinstatement of German-American Day by President Reagan in 1987, and in PBS productions like the "The German Americans" which reached millions in March of this year.

Ruth Reichmann

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**Sister City News**

**Jasper-Pfaffenweiler:** Over 75% of all German Companies are looking for applicants with international work experience. For the young professional this addition in the personal resume provides advantage over other applicants. International work experiences have been offered over the past fifteen years, but only one young professional from Jasper has taken advantage of it, while seven have come to Jasper. Companies like Indiana Furniture Industries, Aristokraft Kitchens, Kimball Electronics, Stien's, Buehler's Buy Low, Memorial Hospital and Kimball Lodging have opened their doors. Both the companies and the visiting young professionals have gained a valuable experience.

Pfaffenweiler Gemeinderat (City Councilman) Albert Keller visited various companies in and around Pfaffenweiler and seven of them are willing to offer work opportunities as electricians, in sales and marketing, stone carving, banking and tax accounting. Mr. Keller's daughter Patricia sent her application to the Jasper Partnership Commission. She will be finishing her basic schooling this coming summer with the "Abitur" and is planning to arrive this fall to gain work experience for six months. In 1998 Patricia visited Jasper with her father and the Stone Carvers and Alpine Horn Blowers during the annual Strassenfest.

*By Darren Patterson*

In May 19 students from Jasper High School along with German teacher Tara Deppert and school counselor Glenn Weil will leave for Germany: Two days in Berlin, ten days in Poessneck, two days
in Munich, and sixteen days in the Pfaeffenweiler area. These students have been having fundraisers for this educational exchange. Participants are: Todd Bender, Hannah Brescher, Luke Buchta, Ryan Gutgsell, Amanda Haskins, Jayme Haskins, Jena Heichelbech, Nick Heichelbech, Andy Hochgesang, Mark Johannig, Luke Keller, Matt Meyer, Daniel Murphy, Amanda Nordhoff, Luke Nordhoff, Zach Pfister, Jason Racicot, John Racicot, and Lori Schnell.

By Glenn Weil

"Celebrating Our Partnership 1985-2000" outlines the history and milestones of the very special relationship between Jasper and Pfaeffenweiler, Germany. With support of the Indiana Humanities Council and local businesses, 1,000 booklets were printed. They were given as personal gifts to the City of Pfaeffenweiler and to the host families during the trip to Germany this past summer. The Dubois County Museum has them available for a donation of $5.00 per copy.

Anderson-Bernburg: In late May or early June, Anderson International is planning to send a delegation to Bernburg as part of the ongoing Sister city program which started in the early 1990s. John Hagen said "Last June, we entertained six business and government leaders from Bernburg. It was a tremendous experience for them. For example, one of the delegation was a home builder, and we set up appointments with home builders in the area, so he could study our construction techniques. He found it very worthwhile, and so did our local contractors, because the building methods are so different. Now, we have committed to send a similar group to Bernburg. We're hoping that some of the people who met or hosted our guests last year will be enticed to visit Bernburg this year."

In August, Anderson is planning for a high school exchange group to visit Talstadt Secondary School in Bernburg. In the past, students had gone in early June. Since the German school year was recently revised the group is leaving around August 1st and be back in time for the start of the Anderson school year. We are planning to offer some scholarships to encourage students from families of more modest means to become involved in the program. The trip is open to students who are enrolled in high school in the 2001-2002 school year. It is not required that participants know German, but it is helpful if they do.

By John Hagen

Columbus-Loehne: The Mayor and his assistant from Loehne will arrive on March 31 with a group of 14 students and two teachers. They will stay in Columbus for one week and the students will stay for two weeks. We are planning an early June student excursion of Columbus North High School students to Loehne. I will be leading this group and we will stay 3 weeks.

By Art Schwenk

Gera-Ft. Wayne: On July 25, thirteen Ft. Wayne Turners (7 gymnasts, 3 coaches, 3 chaperones) set off on an 8-day trip to Gera, Germany to compete against a gymnastics team in Gera. Activities included a welcoming party, practices and the competition, bowling, hiking, shopping and sightseeing. The gymnasts (girls age 10-14) met with apprehension and the challenge of communication. They practiced together and began to build friendships. The communication barrier started to disappear immediately. A Welcoming party brought together yet another American/German group. The Fort Wayne's Sports Club had sent a boys soccer team. Memories and friendships were made and will not soon be forgotten. Next October the Gera team, parents and coaches will come to Ft. Wayne for a return match at our Turner gym.


Vincennes-Wasserburg: Ralph Ruppel cannot participate in the Annual Meeting because he has a school group visiting Vincennes at that time. He sends his greetings!
second Wednesday of the month at 6 p.m., prior to the program at the Athenaeum Rancheller 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 President Ernestine Dillon at 317 861-5831.

March 14: "Liechtenstein, Anachronym or Prophecy," Marcus Loidolt, Liechtenstein-American and social studies teacher, will give a slide presentation about this smallest of German-speaking countries.

April 11: "A Genealogical Journey" slide presentation, James Feit of the Palatines will share his journey to return to his grandfather's village.

May 9: Fr. Dennis Duvelius, a native of Oldenburg, who studied in Germany, will be our featured speaker.

June 13: Rüdiger Schwinte, Vice President of the German Police & Fire Federation, will talk about the "The History and Mission of the GSG." The GSG (Grenz Schutz Gruppe), was formed after the shooting at the Munich Olympic Games to deal with that type of terrorism. Among Schwinte's other duties, he teaches Martial Arts. He is responsible for the German contingency attending the World Police and Fire Games, June 8-16, 2001.

2001 WORLD POLICE & FIRE GAMES TO BE HELD IN INDIANAPOLIS
Rüdiger Schwinte, Vice President of the German Police & Fire Federation is responsible for the German contingency attending the World Police and Fire Games, June 8-16, 2001. He expects several 100 members together with their families and children to come to Indianapolis. On Friday, June 8, the German-American community would like to host a pitch-in for the German group. The Cologne group of about 20 will be hosted by the Indianapolis-Cologne Committee. At this point, mark your calendar; more information will be sent at a later date.

The World Police & Fire Games, an Olympic-style event, takes place every two years. The Games are designed to promote and recognize physical fitness within the police and fire communities while encouraging friendly competition and a sense of global camaraderie for those involved. It is open to career and retired firefighters and law enforcement officers from around the globe. The competition features traditional Olympic sports such as track and field, cycling and swimming, recreational sports and public safety-related events. The Opening Ceremony is one of the highlights of the nine-day event.

Volunteers are needed to organize and implement the Games. For information contact
2001 World Police & Fire Games, Union Station, 39 Jackson Place, Suite 300, Indianapolis, Indiana 46225-1011; tel. 317 327-2001 or 1-888-542-2001; www.2001wpg.org

GERMAN GOOD FRIDAY SERVICE AT ZION, INDIANAPOLIS
On Friday, April 13, at 10 a.m. the Annual German Good Friday Service will be held at Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, 416 E. North St., corner North and New Jersey streets in downtown Indianapolis (1 block from the Athenaeum). Tel. 317-639-5411

Although the worship service is conducted in the German, the service is easy to follow. The hymns are familiar to most churchgoers and the sermon is printed in English for participants to follow. Everyone, including students, are encouraged to attend. There are no denominational restrictions. Convenient parking north of the Church. Handicapped and hearing impaired accessible.

INDIANA PALATINES SPRING MEETING FEATURES "PROBLEM SOLVING"
Do you need assistance with your family history research? A panel of experienced and knowledgeable researchers will answer your questions at the March 24 Spring Meeting of the Indiana chapter of the Palatines to America.

The panel will include: James Feit, President; Donna Ekstrom, Membership Chair; Dr. Robert McDougal; Nancy Meyer, Treasurer, and Betty Warren, Program Chair, and professional genealogist.

Where: Athenaeum, Wilkie Room, 9:00 a.m. to 12 noon. No registration fee. Bring your own beverage and snack.

BONHOEFFER, AGENT OF GRACE
This award-winning film is the true story of Nazi resister Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a compelling drama of love, courage and personal sacrifice. It is the story of one memorable man who would not keep silent, but choose instead to fight the Nazis from within the little-known German resistance movement. Bonhoeffer, a German clergyman, was in New York in 1939. Fully aware of the danger he chose to return to Germany and fight the Nazis. He taught young men studying to enter the ministry for the Confessing Church, a branch of the Lutheran church, resisting Nazi doctrine. He was imprisoned for his role in smuggling Jews to Switzerland. On April 9, 1945, he was hanged, a mere four weeks before Germany surrendered.

The film won the Best Film Award at the International Film Festival in Monte Carlo in 2000. It was broadcast nationwide by PBS in prime time in June of last and January of this year.

Bonhoeffer is available as a video, both in English and in German, from Augsburg Fortress Publishers at 1-800-328-4648 for $29.95 & s/h. Through the generosity of the Aid Association for Lutherans (AAL), a fraternal benefit society, German teachers can receive a complimentary copy of a teacher's guide, in German or English, by writing to them at 4321 N. Ballard Road, Appleton, WI 54919-0001.

THE GERMAN-AMERICANS
A WLIW21 New York Production, it premiered last November and was broadcast nationwide by PBS in prime time in March.

THE GERMAN AMERICANS highlights German-Americans who embodied the spirit of the German work ethic and philosophy and became true American icons, from President Eisenhower to Babe Ruth to Lawrence Welk to Charles Schulz. It explores the German-American experience and celebrates the cultural ties that still bond
generations after nearly four hundred years in America using archival film, photos, and modern footage. Actor Eric Braeden (The Young and The Restless), Susan Eisenhower (granddaughter of President Dwight D. Eisenhower), Cincinnati Pops Orchestra conductor Erich Kunzel, Henry Steinway of Steinway and Sons pianos, composer Hans Zimmer, Fox/5 New York news anchor John Roland, corporate leaders, educators, scientists, and other prominent members of the community share their stories.

Personal recollections from four generations of German-Americans come from those who spent their youth in the midst of World War I and II anti-German hysteria to Generation X-ers rediscovering their family’s German pride. Erich Kunzel recalls being sent to the principal’s office on his first day of Kindergarten in the late 1930s simply because, when asked to recite his name and address, he did so in German. Actor Eric Braeden, who came to the United States after a childhood in the Third Reich, co-founded the German-American Cultural Society to promote cultural understanding, and young German-Americans interviewed in the program speak to a new wave of cultural pride that found its first swell during the 1976 Bicentennial celebrations and continued with President Reagan’s 1987 reinstatement of German Day after a 70-year moratorium. And Susan Eisenhower explains, that her 19th century ancestors were "not much different than the Schultzes and the Schwartzes and the Weichertes and the Werners down the street" in today’s German neighborhoods.

THE GERMAN AMERICANS was made possible by Siemens Corporation, DaimlerChrysler Corporation Fund, The German Information Center, and The Prechter Endowment for the 21st Century. For additional information visit the station’s website at www.wliw.org.

NEW BOOKS

SPLENDOR OF THE SOUTH SIDE
A History of Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Parish in Indianapolis 1875-2000. By James J. Divita

Franciscan priests expelled from Germany because of Bismarck’s anti-Catholic "Kulturkampf" founded Sacred Heart as a German National Parish. It became one of the largest in the state.

The church contains some of the best German-American religious art in the Midwest. The parish was well known for its choral music, fine theater productions, and bowling facilities. The Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet taught on both the primary and the secondary levels. The coeducational High School won several athletic championships.

Prof. Divita documents the decline in the use of German - even before WW I - and its demise with the passage of state legislation prohibiting the teaching of German. Sacred Heart’s pastor was a strong critic of the mistreatment of German residents during the war and Allied mistreatment of Germany after 1918.

The author looks at the presence of the Klan, the impact of Prohibition and Depression, the role of men and women in parish life, and pre-Vatican II Catholic spirituality - all from parish documentation - and more, e.g., the issues facing a center-city parish. Genealogists will appreciate the lists of charter members (1875), parishioners (1900), and veterans of two world Wars.

This book by Indiana’s leading Catholic church historian features numerous color photographs of the magnificent church interior from across the decades. The indexed softcover of 135pp. is $35.00 (includes s/h & tax). Orders: Sacred Heart Church - Book Order, 1530 Union Street, Indianapolis, IN 46225


Sinner's new book is a welcome
addition to a growing body of literature on the subject of genocide. He describes the various phases of the genocide perpetrated against the Russlanddeutschen and calculates the resulting mortality from each of these phases. This genocide encompassed 34 years (1915-1949) and three different rulers: Tsar Nicholas II, Lenin and Stalin. During WW I, the Tsar deported close to 200,000 ethnic Germans from Volhynia, Bessarabia and other western regions of the Russian Empire to Siberia. Sinner estimates that between one third and one half of those deported perished. During the Russian Civil War (1917-1921) Bolshevik forces massacred over 60,000 ethnic Germans in the Volga, Ukraine, Crimea and Caucasus areas. These atrocities occurred in the context of forced grain requisitions that left the German communities of the Volga and other areas without any food.

Sinner calculates that the famine resulting from these requisitions claimed the lives of 300,000 Russlanddeutschen. Under Stalin, the mass deportation of peasants, branded as "kulaks", executions, and the 1932-1933 Holodomor (Murder Famine) killed another 300,000 Russlanddeutschen by 1937. Finally, Stalin's forced dispersal of virtually the entire German population of the USSR to special settlements and labor army work sites during the 1940s brought the total death toll of the Russlanddeutschen due to the policies of the Russian and Soviet governments from 1915-1949 up to around one million. This final phase also permanently destroyed the centuries-old German communities of the Volga, Ukraine, Crimea, and Caucasus areas.

Sinner's book has two roughly equal but not identical parts, one English and one German. The German section has considerably more statistical information. It has 14 tables regarding population statistics, whereas the English section has no tables. In contrast, the English portion deals more extensively with placing the Tsarist and Soviet policies towards the Russlanddeutschen within the context of comparative genocide studies. Sinner manages to comment on almost the entire English language historiography dealing with the subject.

He firmly establishes that the Russlanddeutschen were victims of genocide as defined by the system of international law established after WW II. He also makes the first tentative but necessary steps of comparing the genocide against the Russlanddeutschen to other more well known crimes against humanity... He brilliantly demolishes the too often heard argument that the Soviet government never targeted specific groups for mass murder on the basis of their ethnicity. By showing the historical errors inherent in such arguments, he has greatly advanced the discipline of comparative genocide studies ...


The Open Wound is available from the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 631 D Street, Lincoln, NE 68502 (http: www.ahsgr.org), and from the Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, NDSU Libraries, PO Box 5599, Fargo, ND 58105-5599.

(www.lib.ndsu.nodak.edu/gerrus/books/sinner.html).

People & Places

FAMOUS HOOSIER OF GERMAN ANCESTRY - WENDELL L. WILLKIE

In 1942 Democratic President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent 1940 Republican Presidential candidate Wendell L. Willkie on a mission around the world. The results of Willkie's 49-day trip covering 31,000 miles included a great deal of news coverage and publicity, and a book One World, which was published in 1943 and went on to sell more than one million copies. The book was written a year and a half after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and fourteen months before the
invasion of Normandy. Of this book Walter Lippmann said "... he has a seeing eye and an understanding heart ... He is a genuine believer in the American way of life ... Mr. Willkie's book becomes a plea that Americans should learn to understand the shrunken world in which they live ..."

Originally published by Simon and Schuster, Inc. One World was reissued in 1966 by the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois; Library of Congress Card No. 66-16727.

While doing family research, David Willkie found this newspaper clipping and gave it to his brother-in-law, IGHS board member William L. Selm.

**New York Herald Tribune,**
**Friday, March 14, 1941**

Willkie Elated At Signs His Talk Stung the Nazis
Declares Story That Jew Cheated His Grandfather Is 'Incredible Invention'
The radio speech attacking German tyranny, which Wendell L. Willkie addressed to the German people on Feb. 5 from London, England, bore fruit yesterday in the form of a German newspaper reply which Mr. Willkie gleefully seized upon as proof that he had stung Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda. The German answer, entitled "documentary research," purported to show that Mr. Willkie's grandfather left Germany because he had been cheated by a Jew and not, as Mr. Willkie had said, because he hated tyranny. Mr. Willkie called the story an "incredible" invention, which "amused and flattered" him.

"Any American could be proud of having Mr. Goebbels as an enemy," said Mr. Willkie in a prepared statement. "I am distressed, however, that in an attempt to offset my message he invented such a highly imaginative story with its appeal to prejudice against the Jewish people."

**Broadcast to Germany**

Mr. Willkie's message was broadcast to Germany in the German news transmission of the British Broadcasting Company and later was printed in leaflets which were scattered over Germany by British flyers. His grandfather Willcke, he said, left Germany ninety years ago as a protest against autocracy and as a demand for the right to live as a free mean.
The Nazi Propaganda Ministry's reply to the speech received a prominent play yesterday in German newspapers. It set forth what it called the results of research by the archivist of Aschersleben, a central German town, where Mr. Willkie's grandfather lived.
The German version said that Joseph Willcke's father died in 1859 leaving his coppersmith business to his sons and their step-mother, his second wife. A family quarrel, it said, resulted and the widow sold the business to a Jewish neighbor, Bernard Gerson, for 3,000 talers. Gerson, the account said, sold the property in a short time for 6,000 talers but gave the widow only 1,500. The deal, the German newspaper said, "destroyed Joseph's existence, and he packed up and sailed alone on Aug. 14, 1860, for America in the steamer Bavaria.
"Willkie," the story said, "evidently has very little knowledge of his family history. So little that he does not know the decade or the reasons for his grandfather's emigration. One may imagine, however, that the real facts also do not fit into his program."

**Sees Germans Enslaved**

The rest of Mr. Willkie's statement, released at his office at the Hotel Commodore, follows: "While I was in England, the British Broadcasting Corporation, at my request, broadcast a message for me, as an American of German ancestry, to the German people. I told the people of Germany that Americans of German descent rejected and hated the aggression and lust for power of the present German government. I feel much gratified that this message apparently reached the German people and has caused Mr. Goebbels such disturbance. It is encouraging to learn that the truth is gradually getting through. There must be millions of liberty loving people in Germany who
are presently unwillingly enslaved by the Nazis. Those were the ones I was attempting to and apparently did reach."

"I am, of course, amused and flattered that I worried Mr. Goebbels. I never heard of the story, and to me it is incredible."

"I do not pretend to have devoted any time to studying family history. If the talk I heard as a boy at home is correct, my grandfather came to the United States in 1848, as a result of the democratic revolution of that year, later returned to Germany for a few years, married, and then returned to the United States in 1860, where he lived until he died. These things I know only generally by family tradition."

"I do know as a fact, however, that my grandfather taught my father a deep and abiding hatred of German autocracy and militarism, a passionate love and a warm and sympathetic understanding of the problems of the Jewish people and of all minority groups. I am proud that my father taught those same doctrines to his children, and I am firmly convinced, despite Mr. Goebbels, that millions of Germans enslaved by Mr. Hitler still cling to those beliefs."

It was announced in Berlin earlier in the week that the Propaganda Minister was arranging a special trip to the central German town to enable American correspondents to see the "research" with their own eyes. None of the representatives of the news services made the junket.

In 1992 in an effort to draw attention to the need for saving the building David Willkie took up quarters for 60 days on top of the roof of the Athenaum in Indianapolis. The Willkie Room on the first floor is named in honor of the Willkie family.

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**THE HERMANN MONUMENT IN NEW ULM - A NATIONAL SYMBOL**

On October 6, 2000 the Hermann Monument in New Ulm, Minnesota has been recognized by the U.S. Congress as "a national symbol" to honor the contributions of Americans of German heritage to the United States. It is "a" symbol in contrast to "the" symbol (of the United States). It is, however, the first and only symbol so recognized to date by the U.S. Congress.

The legislation will help the City of New Ulm obtain grants to help preserve the monument and build an interpretive center in Hermann Heights Park. According to City Councilman Denis J. Warta the making of statues of copper sheeting is a lost art. The largest such statue in the U. S. is the Statue of Liberty, about 4.5 times as large, with the statue of Hermann in second place.

The New Ulm Monument is a
replica and smaller brother to the Hermannsdenkmal (Arminius memorial) near Hiddesen, south of Detmold, that stands for a battle that ended a 25-year attempt to subjugate the Germanic tribes east of the Rhine and to incorporate them into the Roman Empire. Hermann, the Germanized version of his Roman name Arminius, led German tribes to their first successful rebellion over Roman overlords in 9 A.D., killing 20,000 somewhere near where he now stands.

For centuries historians, archeologists and writers debated where exactly it was that the Roman empire, at the peak of its glory, suffered its most devastating defeat. According to Tacitus the battle had taken place at teutoburgensis saltus, however the latest research places it at the Kalkriese Hill, north of Osnabrück. No one knows for sure, but the name and the fame of the Teutoburg Forest still reflect an important part of German history.

German immigrants in the 19th century viewed Hermann as a symbol of their newfound liberties and built a scaled-down monument in New Ulm, Minn. They formed Sons of Hermann societies to support each other in times of need and gathered to celebrate their German heritage. Some of these societies exist to this day.

The story of Hermann the Cheruscan parallels that of the leaders of the American Revolution. Emperor Augustus had wanted to extend his Germanic province all the way to the river Elbe. Rome assumed that it would be easy to convert the conquered lands into a Roman Province. However, they did not count on Germanic resistance and on Hermann. He was a young nobleman of the Cheruscan tribe and led Germanic auxiliary troops within the Roman army. He had learned Latin and Roman customs and strategies. In 9 A.D. under his command a Germanic tribe attacked the Roman army in the Teutoburg Forest. It suffered total defeat and General Varus committed suicide. In Rome Caesar Augustus is said to have lamented: "Varus, Varus return my legions."

The annihilation of Varus' legions ended Roman control east of the Rhine and halted the Romanization of the Germans.

Nationalism helped foster the idea of a German state in the 19th century when architect and sculptor Joseph Ernst von Bandel conceived of building a monument to his hero. Building the 87-foot-tall memorial became his life work. He began in 1838 but by 1846 money dried up, leaving only the 98-foot foundation. In the 1860s, von Bandel won support from Prussian Emperor William I, amid Germany's attempts to become one nation and unite fractious cities and regions, and the money poured back in. On Aug. 16, 1875, the Emperor dedicated the statue of Hermann der Cherusker, or as he's known in English, Hermann the German.

The Hermann monument became the personification of a unified German nation, an expression of the wish to become a modern nation like France or Britain. It was a time when German nationalism carried with it notions of liberal thinking.

Hermann - Germany's most-visited national monument - celebrated its 125th birthday in the summer of 2000. Hermann Jr., the Minnesota incarnation celebrated 103 years on Sept. 25, 2000. The ties are still strong: New Ulm city officials were among the 15,000 well wishers at the German Hermann's birthday party in August.

The German Hermann Monument http://www.hermannsdenkmal.de (information in German and English)
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