President’s Letter

With the upcoming annual IGHS meeting and symposium on March 17 – 18th, we are once again returning to Cincinnati with the focus this time being on the German Americans and the Guns of August 1917; In remembrance of America’s entry into the first World War and the anti-German sentiment. More details regarding the upcoming IGHS annual meeting and symposium are detailed on pages 4-5 of this newsletter.

This past December I announced to the IGHS board that this would be my last term serving as the IGHS President and consequently this will be my last President’s letter. I suddenly became President of the organization at the unfortunate and unexpected passing of our past president, Dr. Daniel Nuetzel, in April 2013. I wasn’t fully prepared to lead this outstanding group of individuals and our great organization, but the society persevered and carried on with its primary mission - preserving and perpetuating German-American history. I have identified some of our key accomplishments over the past four years; however, I apologize for not capturing all of them:

- In September 2014 the IGHS hosted the Austrian Archduke Markus Salvator von Habsburg and the Archduchess Hildegard to kick-off the 175th anniversary of Ferdinand, IN and to celebrate the historic role of the Habsburgs in Indiana history.

- IGHS/Friends of Wyneken have made great strides over the past few years regarding the Wyneken restoration project located in Decatur, Indiana and recently received a significant generous donation from Mr. Paul Wolf which

National Historic Landmarks!

The Athenaeum, the historic heart of Indiana’s German population, and the Soldiers and Sailors Monument located in the center of downtown Indianapolis are so iconic that you might assume they have been designated as National Historic Landmarks for decades. Actually, both of these distinctive structures have only recently received National Historic Landmark designations.

Construction began on the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in the 1880s and was finally dedicated in 1902. The neoclassical limestone monument was designed by architect Bruno Schmitz, with sculptures by Rudolf Schwartz, to honor the Hoosiers who died or served in the Civil War. Its designation as a National Historic Landmark came in January 2017 as a result of the National Park Service's expansion and renaming of the Indiana War Memorial Historic District.

The Athenaeum, which was known as Das Deutsche Haus when it opened as a German-American center, was designated a National Historic Landmark last fall. The building at the intersection of Michigan Street, New Jersey Street and Massachusetts Avenue includes a YMCA, the Rathskeller (the city's oldest continually operating restaurant), a theater, a biergarten, and serves as the home for numerous organizations, including the Indiana German Heritage Society.

Architect Bernard Vonnegut, the grandfather of Hoosier novelist Kurt Vonnegut, designed the Athenaeum in German Renaissance Revival style with steep gables, stained-glass windows and a massive pitched roof. The original name, Das Deutsche Haus (The German House) was changed to The Athenaeum during World

(Continued on page 3)
Renewal Time!

Dear Friends and Loyal Supporters: As of January 1 it is time to renew your membership for 2016. The IGHS membership year runs concurrent with the calendar year.

If you are uncertain of your membership status, check your newsletter label, send an e-mail to ighsmembership@gmail.com, or call Kent Robinson at 317-299-5760. Please use the renewal form in this newsletter or renew online at http://ighs.org/.

If you have not yet renewed by the date of our Annual Meeting (March 18 and 19), we will assume that you are no longer interested in continuing your membership, so you will not receive any future newsletters.

As a not-for-profit membership organization, we rely on membership fees, donations and occasional grants to provide the essential support for activities and programs of the organization, as well as, for our quarterly Newsletter, which focuses mainly on Indiana German-American history and heritage, but brings also items of general interest.

The Membership Committee

Thank you for Supporting IGHS

Our appreciation goes out to the following for their generous contributions to IGHS:

**Kaiser Level ($2,501 and more):** Paul Wolf

**Eiche Level ($501 - $1000):** Gerhard Klemm

**Dirndl Level ($251 – $500):** Brian Griesemer, Giles and Dolores Hoyt, Karen and Heinz Roesch

**Lederhosen Level ($25 - $250):** Anneliese Krauter, Anonymous, August and Anita Hardee II, Claudia Grossman, Eleonore Harle, Hans-Juergen Harle, John A


Your support helps to ensure that the IGHS will have the resources to promote and preserve German culture and heritage in Indiana. Your donation will be used to fund scholarships for students to visit Germany, help us participate in local festivals, and share and preserve German American history, publications, and historic structures.

Thank you for making a difference in preserving German Heritage in Indiana!

Sincerely yours,

Heinz Roesch, IGHS Treasurer
The IGHS board granted lifetime membership status to all past and future recipients of the Hoosier German-American of the Year award.

We continued to honor very deserving Hoosier German-Americans by bestowing our annual award to our most recent recipients: Dr. Ruth Reichmann, Juergen Jungbauer, Othmar Grueninger, and Dr. Giles Hoyt.

Participated in the State of Indiana’s 2016 bicentennial events such as; but, not including all:

- Speaking in Celebration: Athenaeum History Tour
- Adding an IUPUI course "Immigrant Experience: Tales of German-Americans in Indiana" – “Bicentennial Legacy Project”
- Preparing the German Roots Coloring Book

Re-established our Funds Development committee which has been successful planning a tiered approach to gift giving which facilitates the organization to continue its mission of promoting and perpetuating German-American culture in the State of Indiana.

In March 2015, the IGHS held a successful Strategic Board Meeting where our attention turned towards renewing our focus on membership and public relations / community outreach.

We expanded our essay contest to the college level, and have significantly increased our essay participation at the high school level.

IGHS continued to support Youth for Understanding (YFU), German American Partnership Program (GAPP), and the Indiana University Honors Program in Foreign Language (IUHPFL) overseas programs to high school student candidates by awarding them deserving scholarships.

We instituted a new membership web ware (Wild Apricot) to help grow and retain our membership, and updated our website to become more user-friendly. Additionally, we continued to reach out to the community via our social media Facebook pages (IGHS and Sankt Nikolaus Lauf) and now...
Friday March 17th

5-6 p.m. Munich Room  Mecklenburg Gardens.  *Annual membership meeting*

6-7:30 p.m. Dinner.  Meckenburg Gardens

7:30-8:30 p.m. Munich Room  Mecklenburg Gardens.  *After dinner program: "The Jahn Monument in Cincinnati: A World War I Target of the Anti-German Hysteria."* Dr. Don Heinrich Tolzmann President, German-American Citizens League & Curator, German Heritage Museum, and Dr. Richard E. Schade, Professor emeritus, University of Cincinnati

Saturday March 18th

8:30-9:00 a.m. Meeting Room  Hampton Inn.  *Registration. Coffee and refreshments*

9:00 a.m. Meeting Room  Hampton Inn.  *Welcome and Greetings*
IGHS President, Dr. Don Heinrich Tolzmann President, German-American Citizens League & Curator, German Heritage Museum. Martin Wilhelmy, Hon. Consul, Federal Republic of Germany Clement H. Luken, Jr., Hon. Consul, Republic of Austria

9:15 a.m.  *The Anti-German Hysteria of World War I in Northern Kentucky,*" Dr. Paul A. Tenkotte, Professor, History & Geography, Director, Center for Public History, Northern Kentucky University

10:00 a.m.  "The Athenaeum-Deutsches Haus Story in the Context of the German-American Story"  William Selm, Public Historian, Associate Faculty IUPUI

10:45 a.m.  Coffee break

11:00 a.m.  *The German-American in WWI in Graphic Detail*"  Dr. Giles R. Hoyt, Professor emeritus of German, Director emeritus, IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center

12:00 noon  *Lunch at Taft's Ale House*, 1429 Race Street, Over-the-Rhine in the renovated former St. Paul’s German Evangelical Church.  [http://taftsalehouse.com/](http://taftsalehouse.com/)

2:30 p.m.  Empfang mit Kaffee/Reception.  German Heritage Museum, 4764 West Fork Road, Cincinnati.

*Dinner and evening:* For those who wish to stay over in Cincinnati, we will have dinner and enjoy the entertainment at the Hofbräuhaus in Newport, KY just across the river from Cinci at 200 East 3rd St.
# 33rd ANNUAL MEETING AND SYMPOSIUM

**“German-Americans and The Guns of August - 1917”**

**Indiana German Heritage Society**

In cooperation with the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center
Hosted by the German-American Citizens League of Cincinnati

**March 17th & 18th 2017**

Cincinnati, OH

## REGISTRATION

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Total enclosed: $________

Name: _____________________________________________________________

Address: __________________________________________________________

City/State/Zip: __________________________________________________

Email/Phone: _____________________________________________________

Please make the check payable to “Indiana German Heritage Society” and mail to:

**IGHS Annual Meeting, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46204.**

For information, contact: Giles R. Hoyt, IUPUI Max Kade Center, 317-253-9509, or ghoyt@iupui.edu.

**Directions:** For directions, search Google Maps or Mapquest.com for: Hampton Inn & Suites Cincinnati/Uptown-University Area, 3024 Vine St., Cincinnati. Mecklenburg Gardens is a short distance from the Inn.

**Lodging:** A block of rooms have been reserved at: Hampton Inn & Suites Cincinnati/Uptown-University Area

3024 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45219, USA TEL: +1-513-281-2700 FAX: +1-513-281-0700

Call and make your reservations before March 10th, or use this link: [https://tinyurl.com/IGHS2017](https://tinyurl.com/IGHS2017).
have over 1,000 friends and have expanded to LinkedIn.

IGHS continued to host the annual Sankt Nikolaus 5K/5M Lauf which continues to promote community awareness of our organization and benefits Riley Hospital for Children, the Athenaeum, and the Girls on the Run program.

Continued our ongoing Sankt Nikolaus celebration at the Athenaeum which started in 1984.

There were several other special events that have occurred including holding our offsite monthly meeting / picnic at the Indiana Medical History Museum, ongoing participation and promotion of IGHS at Freudefest in Oldenburg, Fort Wayne German Festival, Irvington Halloween and the Indianapolis German Fest, holiday celebrating at our IGHS Advent Social that included singing beloved Weihnachtslieder, participating in the Indy 500 Parade, and dancing with the Schuhplattler gruppe at GermanFest, etc.

I am proud of the organization’s achievements made over the past four years and I believe we have prepared it to flourish for years to come. None of our accomplishments could have been done without having members dedicated to the organization’s mission and vision.

As we move forward continued emphasis on the following will remain imperative: membership growth and retention, ongoing promotion and perpetuation of German-American culture in Indiana, fund developing to support on-going initiatives, inspiring members to remain active, and getting better statewide representation on our board.

Despite all of our successes, it is time for churn to happen within the organization’s leadership ranks which allows others an opportunity to lead which I believe only benefits the society. My hope is that the work accomplished over the past four years will continue and be expanded upon for years to come.

It has been an honor to serve as the IGHS President the last four years, and I look forward to the future.

Alles Gute,

Brian Griesemer, PE
IGHS President

The First World War and its Many Casualties

Ruth Reichmann

In late June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, nephew of Emperor Franz Josef and heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and his wife, were assassinated on a visit to Sarajevo by a Serbian nationalist. This assassination set in motion the events that led to the outbreak of the First World War, one of the bloodiest conflicts in human history and a trauma that would bring down the Austro-Hungarian Empire, ending nearly eight centuries of Habsburg rule and unleashing unrest across the European continent that led to the rise of socialism, communism, fascism, Irish republicanism, and the Indian independence movement, all of which radically changed the political landscape.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire crumbled as a direct result of the First World War (1914–18), as did the empires of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. George V, the first cousin of both the Kaiser and the Tsar, successfully retained his crown. In 1917, George became the first monarch of the House of Windsor, which he renamed from the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha as a result of anti-German public sentiment.

Austria-Hungary, like many in countries around the world, blamed the Serbian government for the attack on the Archduke. An escalation of threats and mobilization orders followed the incident, leading to the outbreak of World War I in mid-August. This pitted Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire (the so-called Central Powers) against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Japan (the Allied Powers). The Allies were joined in 1917 by the United States. The four years of the Great War, as it was then known, saw unprecedented levels of carnage and destruction, thanks to grueling trench warfare and the introduction of modern weaponry such as machine guns, tanks and chemical weapons. By the time World War I ended in the defeat of the Central Powers in November 1918, more than 9 million soldiers had been killed and 21 million more wounded. Civilian casualties in the war numbered close to 10 million. The two nations most affected were Germany and France, each of which sent some 80 percent of their male populations between the ages of 15 and 49 into battle.

On July 5, 1914 Kaiser Wilhelm secretly pledged his
Germany began fighting the war on two fronts, invading France through neutral Belgium in the west and confronting Russia in the east. On the Western Front both sides dug into trenches, and began the bloody war of attrition that would characterize the next three years of the war. Combined with the fierce Allied resistance in France, the ability of Russia’s huge war machine to mobilize relatively quickly in the east ensured a longer, more grueling conflict instead of the quick victory Germany had hoped to win.

With the war having effectively settled into a stalemate in Europe, the Allies attempted to score a victory against the Ottoman Empire, which had entered the conflict on the side of the Central Powers in late 1914. British-led forces combated the Turks in Egypt and Mesopotamia, while in northern Italy Austrian and Italian troops faced off in a series of battles along the Isonzo River, located at the border between the two nations.

The Imperial Russian Army attempted to invade eastern Prussia during the early days of the war, only to be beaten back by the Germans after some initial success. When the Imperial Russian government was overthrown by the Bolsheviks in October 1917, the new government signed a treaty with the Central Powers, effectively taking it out of the war.

It was Germany’s policy of unchecked submarine aggression against shipping interests headed to Great Britain that helped bring the United States into World War I in 1917. Widespread protest over the sinking of the British ocean liner Lusitania by a U-boat in May 1915 helped turn the tide of American public opinion steadfastly against Germany. In February 1917 Congress passed a $250 million arms appropriations bill intended to make the United States ready for war. Germany sunk four more U.S. merchant ships the following month and on April 2, 1917 President Wilson appeared before Congress and called for a declaration of war against Germany.

With Germany able to build up its strength on the Western Front after the armistice with Russia, Allied troops struggled to hold off another German offensive until promised reinforcements from the United States were able to arrive. On July 15, 1918, German troops under Erich von Ludendorff launched what would become the last German offensive of the war, attacking French forces (joined by 85,000 American troops as well as some of the British Expeditionary Force) in the Second Battle of the Marne. By the fall of 1918, the Central Powers were unraveling on all fronts. Despite the Turkish victory at Gallipoli, later defeats by invading forces and an Arab revolt had combined to destroy the Ottoman economy and devastate its land, and the Turks signed a treaty with the Allies in late October 1918. Austria-Hungary, dissolving from within due to growing nationalist movements among its diverse population, reached an armistice on November 4. Facing dwindling resources on the battlefield, discontent on the home front and the surrender of its allies, Germany was finally forced to seek an armistice on November 11, 1918, ending World War I.

At the peace conference in Paris in 1919, Allied leaders would state their desire to build a post-war world that would safeguard itself against future conflicts of such devastating scale. The Versailles Treaty, signed on June 28, 1919, would not achieve this objective. Saddled with war guilt and heavy reparations and denied entrance into the League of Nations, Germany felt tricked into signing the treaty, having believed any peace would be a “peace without victory” as put forward by Wilson in his famous Fourteen Points speech of January 1918. As the years passed, hatred of the Versailles treaty and its authors settled into a smoldering resentment in Germany that would, two decades later, be counted among the causes of World War II. For many of the older German generation World War I and World War II were actually the same war, just disrupted by a twenty year period.

The Royal Casualties of the War

When we learn or read about history, it is usually facts and numbers. We learn that by the time the war ended, more than 9 million soldiers had been killed and 21 million more wounded. Civilian casualties were close to 10 million. These casualties cause untold pain on families and friends. There were other casualties: the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Empires of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, only George V, the first cousin of both the Kaiser and the Tsar, successfully retained the crown. This extended family, the
European royalties, lost more that just the monarchies. In his book *The Emperors: How Europe's Rulers Were Destroyed by The First World War*, Gareth Russell tells the story of the Austrian, German and Russian imperial families during the four years of the First World War and the political and personal struggles that brought about their ruin.

In the Prologue the Heading reads "'Oh, George, is the news very bad?' This is the Queen speaking. We get the answer on the next page. "The king replied, but is is not what you think. Nicky, Alix and their five children have all been murdered by the Bolsheviks at Yekaterinburg." George V refers here to his cousins Nicholas and Alexandra. In the last paragraph of the Prologue we read: "In many of the royal households of Europe, silence descended over the disappearance and death of the Romanovs. It was in many ways the Rubicon moment of the war, symbolizing, as perhaps it was intended to, the death of the old world; no matter which side won the war, the golden age of monarchies which had preceded it had vanished, rendered irrecoverable by the events of four short and terrible years."

Tsar Nicholas II of Russia was born in Alexander Palace, Saint Petersburg, the oldest son of Emperor Alexander III and Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia (formerly Princess Dagmar of Denmark). Nicholas was of primarily German and Danish descent. His mother's siblings included Kings Frederik VIII of Denmark and George I of Greece, as well as the United Kingdom's Queen Alexandra (consort of King Edward VII). Nicholas, his wife Alexandra, and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany were all first cousins of King George V of the United Kingdom. Nicholas and Wilhelm II were in turn second cousins once removed, as each descended from King Frederick William III of Prussia.

In his childhood, Nicholas, his parents and siblings, made annual visits to the Danish royal palaces of Frederensborg and Bernstorff to visit his grandparents, the king and queen. The visits also served as family reunions, as his mother's siblings would also come from England, Germany and Greece' with their respective families. It was there, in 1883, that he had a flirtation with one of his English first cousins, Princess Victoria, the oldest daughter of Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria; 1819–1901) was the daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, the fourth son of King George III. Both the Duke of Kent and King George III died, and Victoria was raised under close supervision by her German-born mother, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. She became Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at age 18. Victoria married her first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Their nine children married into royal and noble families across the continent, tying them together and earning her the sobriquet "the grandmother of Europe".

- Victoria, German Empress
- Edward VII, successor to the Throne
- Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse
- Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha
- Princess Helena
- Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll
- Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught
- Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany
- Princess Beatrice

Queen Victoria was the last British monarch of the House of Hanover. Her oldest son and successor, Edward VII, belonged to the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the line of his father.

Victoria, Princess Royal, Queen Victoria's and Prince Albert's oldest daughter married Prince Frederick Wil-

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**IGHS Newsletter Deadlines**

In order to make the next newsletter, please submit your stories and pictures by:

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<td>November 25</td>
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<td>January 25</td>
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<td>Issue #3 (Summer)</td>
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<td>Issue #4 (Fall)</td>
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liam of Prussia (the future Frederick III). Their son, Wilhelm II or William II (1859–1941), was the last German Emperor (Kaiser) and King of Prussia, ruling the German Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia from 1888 to 1918. He was the oldest grandchild of Queen Victoria.

Edward VII (Albert Edward 1841–1910), the oldest son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Emperor of India from 1901 until his death in 1910. He was succeeded by George V, his second son (1865–1936) and grandson of Queen Victoria. He was married to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. Queen Elisabeth and her sister Margret were their granddaughters.

As a result of the First World War (1914–18) the empires of his first cousins Tsar Nicholas II of Russia and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany fell while the British Empire expanded to its greatest effective extent. As a result of the anti-German sentiment George V changed his name from the House of Saxe-Coburg to the House of Winsor. The name was derived from Winsor Castle.

Emperor Franz Josef Habsburg was born on August 18, 1830 in Vienna’s Schönbrunn Palace. Franz Joseph was the oldest son of Archduke Franz Karl and Princess Sophie of Bavaria. He would become the most respected and most beloved member of the Habsburg dynasty, ruling the Austrian Empire and then Austro-Hungarian Empire; a multilingual empire of 50 million people stretching from what is now Poland to the Mediterranean, for 68 years, the third longest reign in the history of Europe. Emperor Franz Joseph died in November 1916.

After the death of his uncle Archduke Karl or Charles was crowned Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. He was married to Zita, a princess of Bourbon-Parma and they had eight children. He was to become the last crowned head of the Habsburg dynasty that had ruled Austria for 640 years. In the fall of 1918, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy collapsed. After the Allied victory in World War I, Charles agreed to "temporarily relinquish" his imperial rights. He never officially abdicated and died in exile on the island of Madeira in 1922.

After Charles's death, the former Austrian imperial family, Empress Zita and her eight children, were on the move. With the Nazi invasion of Belgium on 10 May 1940, Zita and her family became war refugees. The U.S. Government granted the family exit visas on 9 July.

The Austrian imperial refugees eventually settled in Quebec. However, all her sons were active in the war effort. Otto promoted the dynasty's role in a post-war Europe and met regularly with Franklin Roosevelt; Robert was the Habsburg representative in London; Carl Ludwig and Felix joined the United States Army and were stationed at Camp Atterbury in Indiana. Empress Zita met with her children while sheltered incognito by the Marian Sisters in Indianapolis.

Empress Zita of Austria with her eight children. Standing in the back from left to right Archdukes Carl Ludwig, Rudolf and Robert, in the middle Archduchesses Adelheid, Elisabeth and Charlotte with Archduke Felix, in the forefront Empress Zita and Archduke Otto, 1962

(For the full story of that visit, see *IGHS Newsletter*, Vol. 30 #3, Summer 2014.)

Like Us on Facebook!
Enemy Alien Internment
During World War II
by Anneliese Krauter

“The order issued under the names of Attorney General Francis Biddle and Earl G. Harrison, special assistant to the attorney general, is printed in English, German, Italian and Japanese. It instructs aliens to apply at the post office nearest to their places of residence for a certificate of identification which must be filed during the specified period. All aliens who are in doubt about the proper procedure to comply with the federal alien registration are advised to get printed instructions at the post office.

“Postmaster Herring said that he did not believe there were more than 15 alien Germans in the community and that there were very few Japanese. He had no estimate on the Italian population.”

San Angelo (TX) Evening Standard
Feb. 6, 1942

Shocked by the December 7, 1941, Empire of Japan attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, that propelled the United States into World War II, one government response to the war was the incarceration of thousands of Japanese Americans on the West Coast and the territory of Hawaii. More than 120,000 Issei (first generation Japanese immigrants) and Nisei (second generation, U.S. citizens) were moved, primarily to War Relocation Authority camps across the country. These internees shared a common loss of freedom with the thousands of Japanese, German, and Italian Americans and Enemy Aliens detained in Department of Justice (DOJ) camps through the Enemy Alien Control Unit Program.

I must interject a personal note at this point. As I gathered information for this article from various documented sources, I also write from personal experience, inasmuch as I, a former internee - as were the members of my family - we were all held in the Crystal City Family Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas. It is for that reason I mention that articulate camp in my report as well as the State of Texas, for that is what I know and that is what I lived.

Texas hosted three DOJ Enemy Alien confinement sites with camps, administered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), at Crystal City, Kenedy and Seagoville, as well as two U.S. Army "temporary confinement camps" at Dodd Field, Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio and Fort Bliss in El Paso.

The government's authority over Enemy Aliens, and by circumstance, their American born children - that includes my brother and me - came from United States Code, Title 50, Section 21, Restraint, Regulation and Removal, which allowed for the arrest and detention of Enemy Aliens during the war.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Proclamation No. 2525 on December 7, 1941, and Proclamation No. 2526 and No. 2527 on December 8, 1941 - modeled on the Enemy Alien Act of 1798 -- collectively stated, "All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Japan, Germany and Italy, being of age fourteen years and upward, who shall be in the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies."

Prior to these presidential proclamations, the U.S. government realized the high probability it would eventually be involved in war. In preparation, both the DOJ through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the State Department, utilizing the Special War Problems Program, produced Custodial Detention Lists. This system indexed thousands of people as potentially dangerous individuals in time of war and currently residing in the U.S. and Central and South America. With this questionable legal foundation in place, the FBI began arresting Enemy Aliens from Axis nations, currently residing in America, as early as the night of December 7, 1941 and placing them in detention centers. By February 1942, all Enemy Aliens were required to register at local post offices, and they were fingerprinted, photographed and required to carry photo-bearing Enemy Alien Registration Cards at all times.

Early in 1942, the DOJ established a bi-level organization, which handled the individual cases of Enemy Aliens. The Enemy Alien Control Unit in Washington, D.C. and an Enemy Alien Hearing Board with branches located in each of the federal judicial districts of the U.S. Enemy Aliens taken into custody were brought
before an Enemy Alien Hearing Board and were either released, paroled, or interned for the duration of the war.

My father was arrested by the FBI on July 10, 1942. It was mid-morning and he was busy running our neighborhood meat market (Wiegand's Quality Meats) when the agents accompanied him across the street to our apartment to tell my mother they were merely taking him into the city, to the Manhattan Field Office of the FBI for questioning and that he would be back by evening. He never made it back home. He was held on Ellis Island, from where he was transported to Fort Meade, Maryland. My mother was a nervous wreck. Our little store was boycotted and ultimately vandalized. Everyday life became very difficult, trying to deal with the anti-Nazi hysteria that was rampant in our former all American - albeit "melting pot" neighborhood. My brother and I were not just teased, but discriminated against and called Heini's. In the meantime my father was brought back to New York City - accompanied by a U.S. Marshall, for a re-hearing by the Enemy Alien Hearing Board. It was after this session that he was deemed a "Dangerous" Enemy Alien and the Board recommended internment "for the duration." He was sent to Camp Forrest, TN, for several months, then on to Camp Lincoln Woods, Bismarck, ND. Everything my parents had accomplished as a young immigrant family, chasing the American Dream was taken from them. My mother, in spite of having become a naturalized American citizen, went to the authorities and requested she and her two American born children be interned. We were already on Welfare and she was dangerously close to a nervous breakdown, which would have made us an even greater liability to the State, so the powers that be re-united us with my father in the Crystal City Family Camp, Crystal City, TX. This happened in the summer of 1943.

My parents, along with many other German families interned in Crystal City opted to be repatriated to their Vaterland, rather than sit out the war in camp not knowing how long, or if they were facing deportation after all at war's end following final re-evaluation of their "Dangerous Alien Enemy" status. Deportation would have meant never to be allowed back into the United States for my father and perhaps even my mother. And so on February 15, 1944, during the hottest period of WWII we were repatriated to Germany.

The song *Lili Marlen* (also spelled *Lilli Marlene*) is a German love song which became a popular favorite during World War II among the troops on all sides of the battlefield.

The song was originally a poem written in 1915 by Hans Leip (1893–1983), a school teacher from Hamburg who had been conscripted into the Imperial German Army. The poem was published in 1937 as *Das Lied eines jungen Soldaten auf der Wacht* (*The Song of a Young Soldier on Watch*). The following year it was set to music and recorded for the first time by Lale Andersen. Three years later, she recorded it again, this time in English, where it became known as "Lily of the Lamplight."

Under many titles, "Lili" became a favorite of soldiers everywhere. It became their "special song" no matter which language it was performed in. In 1944, Marlene Dietrich recorded “Lili” for the first time, which became a massive success.

**Lili Marlen**

*Das Lied eines jungen Soldaten auf der Wacht*

Bei der Kaserne, vor dem gro(ss)en Tor
steht 'ne Laterne und steht sie noch davor
da wollen wir uns wiedersehen
bei der Laterne wollen wir stehen
wie einst Lili Marlen

Unsere beiden Schatten sah'n wie einer aus
da(ss) wir lieb uns hatten
da(ss) sah man gleich daraus
und alle Leute sollen es sehen,
 wenn wir bei der Laterne steh'n

Deine Schritte kennt sie, deinen schoenen Gang
alle abend brennt sie, doch mich verga(ss) sie lang
und sollte mir ein leid geschehen
wer wird bei der Laterne stehen
 mit dir Lili Marlen?

Aus dem tiefen Raume, aus der Erde Grund
hebt sich wie im Traume
dein verliebter Mund
wenn sich die spaeten Nebel dreh'n
wer wird bei der Laterne stehen
 mit dir Lili Marlen
Lili Marlene
The Song of a Young Soldier on Watch

Underneath the lantern
By the barrack gate
Darling I remember
The way you used to wait
'Twas there that you whispered tenderly
That you loved me
You'd always be
My Lili of the lamplight
My own Lili Marlene

Time would come for roll call
Time for us to part
Darling I'd caress you
And press you to my heart
And there neath that far off lantern light
I'd hold you tight
We'd kiss good night
My Lili of the lamplight
My own Lili Marlene

Orders came for sailing
Somewhere over there
All confined to barracks
'Twas more than I could bear
I knew you were waiting in the street
I heard your feet
But could not meet
My Lili of the lamplight
My own Lili Marlene

Resting in our billet
Just behind the line
Even though we're parted
Your lips are close to mine
You wait where that lantern softly gleamed
Your sweet face seems
To haunt my dreams
My Lili of the lamplight
My own Lili Marlene
My own Lili Marlene.

Editor's note:
You can listen to Lale Andersen’s recording of Lili Marleen at https://youtu.be/wh4qe0Hp6RU and Dietrich’s original recording at https://youtu.be/Q56QzGcAKZc.

Germania Männerchor prepares for Stiftungsfest

Evansville takes pride in its German heritage and on Feb. 4, the Germania Männerchor celebrated their 117th anniversary with Stiftungsfest.

Stiftungsfest, or Founder's Day Celebration has been celebrated every February and this year it falls on the exact date of their founding in 1900. It will be a night of German food, music and dancing. all starting with the Ladies Auxiliary dinner, where pork chops, potato salad, sauerkraut and hot rolls were only some of the German delicacies on the menu. After the dinner, the Männerchor and Damenchor performed a concert, including the first song sung by the Männerchor in 1900, "Zwei Kleine Blumen," or "Two Little Flowers."

The event might not be as big as Germania's Volksfest in August or the Christmas program, but it wasn't designed to be a fundraiser. "It’s laid back, it’s basically eating and socializing and music," said Stephen Rode, President of the Germania Männerchor. "It's just a chance for us to get together and have fun."

The German singing group used to be one of many in the area, but over time the others have faded away. "We're the only one around in this area," said Rode. "We're part of a district of German singing groups in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. We've been the mainstay of German singing groups for a long time."

Rode has been a member since 1978 and has served as president eight years total. The Germania Männerchor does a lot in the community, such as donate to local charities and offer a scholarship for local college students, but for Harold Griese, Publicity Chairman and a Board Member of Germania Männerchor, it's all part of being a part of the club.

"We have a good time and it's for a good cause," he said. "The main thing is trying to keep our heritage going, that's the main objective of the Männerchor."
The treatment of German-American citizens during the World Wars is often glossed over in history classes. One wealthy immigrant, George Ehret, endured the intolerable with grace and dignity.

The twenty-two year old George Ehret sailed to America in 1857. The young German had learned the art of beer brewing at home and was hired in the New York brewery of Anton Hupfel. Within three years he achieved the rank of master brewer. Nine years later, with the assistance of his former employer, Ehret opened his own business, the Hell Gate Brewery; named after the Hell Gate strait of the East River that it overlooked. Ehret introduced lager brewing to Manhattan and by the 1870s the brewery was steadily expanding. As the Hell Gate Brewery prospered, so did George Ehret. Within only a decade of opening his business he had amassed a fortune.

In 1878 Ehret built an imposing brownstone mansion in the then sparsely-developed area of Park Avenue and 94th Street. The dignified Italianate structure was as strait-laced as its owner’s Teutonic background. Three tall stories high over a very deep English basement, it was graced with classical pediments over the windows, a bowed parlor window to the front, and a sweeping stone entrance staircase that spilled to the sidewalk. The stone banister of the stairs melded into matching fencing above a stone wall, wrapping the 94th Street side of the property. Here, the most striking feature of the residence was a three-sided bay that rose to a roof-top room with 360-degree views; acting as a sort of widow’s watch. The expansive house was none too large for Ehret’s family that included his wife, the former Anna Hasslocher, six daughters and three sons.

Ehret was quick to utilize improved techniques and new brewing equipment as they were introduced. In order to supply his huge brewery with fresh, pure water he had an artesian well drilled through 700 feet of solid bedrock and built a pumping station at the East River that supplied one million gallons of salt water daily for condensing purposes. In the decades between 1871 and 1890 production of the beer industry in general increased by 400 percent in the United States. The output of Ehret’s brewery, on the other hand, increased by over 1,200 percent. It seemed that things just could not get better for George Ehret.
As his children grew, the fashionable house on upper Park Avenue became the scene of weddings and social events. In 1892 the drawing room was “beautifully decorated with a profusion of palms and ferns and thousands of roses in banks and bouquets,” said the New York Times, when their daughter Frances Julia married Ernest Stangen of Berlin. George Ehret gave his daughter and new son-in-law a fully-furnished home at 14 East 93rd Street, just off Fifth Avenue.

On January 30, 1897, the New York Tribune praised George Ehret, reflective of the public sentiment towards the brewer. “George Ehret is a typical representative of that large German-American element in the population of New-York who, while preserving and reverencing the traditions of their native land, are yet thoroughly in sympathy with the republican institutions of the land of their adoption. They are loyal to their citizenship, and in all their municipal relationships are entirely devoted to the good of the Commonwealth.” Within just a few years those words would have a sadly ironic ring to them.

Ehret was a member of several leading German societies. In 1905, on his 70th birthday, he was serenaded at the house by the Ehret Band, the Aschenbrodel Band, the Badische Boltsfest Verein, the Braumeister Verein, the Bereinigten Deutschen Gesellschaften, the Yorkville M. C. A. and the Arion singing society. On reporting of the celebration, the New York Tribune remarked that “One of his most celebrated virtues is a modesty almost bordering on shyness.”

But family life within the walls of No. 1197 Park Avenue was not always merry-making and celebration. In April 1906 son George, Jr., visited San Francisco. Every day, without fail, George would send a telegram to his father with an update. On April 18 there was no telegram. With the news of the devastating San Francisco earthquake, the family was plunged into despair and worry. Finally, word arrived that George had made it out of the destroyed city on a refugee train to Salt Lake City. A year later, 47-year old Frank Ehret, the eldest of the three sons, died in the house of a long-lasting illness.

By 1909 the aging George Ehret was in failing health. He began an annual pilgrimage to Germany to “take the cure” at the baths there in the company of one of his daughters. Ehret would sail in May and return in November.

In May 1914 Ehret sailed to Germany leaving his family and his business doing well and having no reason to suspect this trip would be any different from the others. But in August the Great War broke out. Ehret attempted to evacuate Germany with the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard; however, because of Ehret’s frail health, the ambassador refused to accept the responsibility of the long voyage. The Berlin government eventually refused to allow Ehret or his daughter, Anna, to leave, fearing they would disclose military movements they may have been witness to. The brewer later explained that the German officials considered him and his daughter “enemy aliens” and were forced to report to the police once a month. George Ehret’s six-month trip to improve his health became a four-year nightmare.

In the meantime, things at home did not look very good for George Ehret. To the American government, a German expatriate who suddenly left the United States for Germany just prior to the outbreak of war and did not return seemed more than suspicious. Ehret’s entire estate, valued at around $40 million, was seized by the Alien Property Custodian. Rumors circulated that he was purchasing “heavily of German bonds” and subsidized German propaganda newspapers in the U.S.

Finally, despite his ill health and the warnings of doctors that a voyage would kill him, Ehret had had enough. In April 1918, due to his age and medical condition, he was allowed to travel to Switzerland. From here he booked passage to New York and was carried on board on a stretcher. “The excitement of not being able to start for this country for over four years became so intense that I decided to take the risk of dying on the steamship and being buried at sea rather than remain to die in Germany,” Ehret said when the ship docked in New York.

He told the New York Tribune, “First of all, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I have not returned to America to get my estate back from the Government or start a legal fight over it in any way. I am perfectly satisfied that Uncle Sam only took over the properties to take care of them, and that they will be returned to me in due course. This is wartime, and the Government
must not be hurried over affairs of that kind, and I am not going to hurry it.”

By the end of the year the war was over. Eventually George Ehret regained his property and fortune, but another hurdle was in store. On June 30, 1919 the War-time Prohibition Act took effect, followed on October 28 by the Volstead Act which ushered in the Prohibition Era. Production at the Hellgate Brewery came to an abrupt stop.

Luckily, George Ehret had invested heavily in New York real estate as his fortune accumulated; many of the plots purchased for the liquor business. He held 181 parcels of Manhattan realty including many valuable corner lots.

On April 6, 1925 one of the last great celebrations were held in the Ehret house on Park Avenue. The mansion was filled with “sons, daughters, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, some of whom came from Germany” for George Ehret’s 90th birthday party, reported the New York Times.

The rumors and suspicions of only a few years earlier had been forgotten and George Ehret and his family were again accepted by New York. Two years later, on January 20, 1927, George Ehret died in his home at No. 1197 Park Avenue. A requiem mass was said in St. Patrick’s Cathedral two days later. He left an estate that was still valued at approximately $40 million.

As George Ehret had lay dying, the brownstone mansions that lined Park Avenue were being demolished to be replaced with modern Art Deco apartment buildings. A year later the Ehret mansion would join them. On April 28, 1928 the New York Times reported that the “George Ehret mansion, the first fine residence on upper Park Avenue,” was sold for $3 million to be replaced with “what is expected to be the largest housekeeping apartment building in New York.” In what had become a tradition in New York City, the neighborhood of elegant homes—the oldest of which had stood only 50 years—was leveled and redeveloped.

The brownstone mansion that had seen so much joy and so much trouble, like the German brewer who built it, has long been forgotten.


**Book of Note:**

Editor’s Note: This is a title that we have reviewed before (Winter 2010), but given this issue’s focus on war, it seemed appropriate to mention it once again.


No one—not even the editor of this fine volume—knows precisely how an untrained, German-born Louisville druggist named Adolph Metzner ever acquired the inspiration, much less the skill, to create a portfolio of sketches that so compellingly recorded the transformative experiences of a regiment of Indiana volunteer infantry during the Civil War. But somehow, Metzner, twenty-eight years old when he became a captain in the First German, Thirty-second Regiment, brought with him the tools, the vision, and the inspiration to create the neglected art that fills this beautifully assembled collection.

Long-lost artistic records of the war by soldiers seem to be finding their way into the spotlight with surprising regularity these days. Many are well-crafted and nicely preserved, and all are to some degree worthy of attention as authoritative and personal records of soldier life. Of all the examples I have seen, however, Metzner's work is unique in that it reflects a sharply evolving vision of military service (the artist served for three years in the western theater).

Winslow Homer, of course, similarly matured from a caricaturist with an eye for comic detail, into a more sentimental and muscular observer of camp life and the changing realities of hard war. But Homer was, after all, a professional artist employed by a weekly illustrated newspaper, and later became an enormously successful retrospective painter whose Civil War art was created in the glow of experience and considerable fame. Metzner, a gifted amateur too long relegated to the dustbin of Civil War history, altered his perspective while actually serving in the army-serving as an officer while recording his shifting impressions of the adventures, rigors, and tragedies of life on campaign. We have only one surviving postwar oil painting by
Metzner, and it seems a rather pallid studio exercise in capturing man and horse in action. Adolph Metzner truly brings the war alive through his less ambitious, but far more keenly observed on-the-spot sketches and watercolors. How he found the time and leisure to produce either remains a matter of wonder.

Happily, this book relegates the postwar painting to its introductory pages, and then raises the curtain on Metzner's carefully captioned watercolors and pencil sketches in roughly chronological order (though a more precise start-to-finish portfolio, whatever its impact on the design of the book, might have been even more useful). The artist showed early that he was capable of capturing the early zeal that animated patriotic enlistment. One Henry von Treba [sic, Trebra], arriving at Camp Morton near Indianapolis aboard a frightened mule in August 1861, puffs out his chest with abundant pride as his son clings to his coat. Neither father nor child-nor artist-yet has a clue about what terrors this conflict will soon reveal.

Quickly enough, Metzner will provide his impression of soldiers struggling to march up a steep hill against a pounding rain at Green River in Kentucky. And by the next winter, soldiers returning from picket duty at Green River, look far different from the overconfident von Treba [sic]. These soldiers are alert to danger, and bend against the palpable cold and wind. A hasty sketch of one casualty pinned under a fallen tree at Shiloh, a dead comrade sprawled nearby bleeding effectively from a head wound, takes war to yet another level-and it is anything but heroic or picturesque. A sketch showing a maze of dead Confederates and their horses after the battle of Resaca (1864) is as horrific as it is accomplished. To show another slaughtered Confederate line killed along a fence at Stones River in January 1863, Metzner rendered the entire scene in sepia, adding color-a sickly red-only to the gaping wounds on the mangled bodies. This is an audacious attempt at artistic control later used by no less than Stephen Spielberg in the controversial scene from Schindler’s List-shot entirely in black-and-white save for the red-clad little girl taunting the Jews as they are expelled from their homes.

Metzner is a fine draughtsman. His pencil drawing of Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard's abandoned headquarters at Corinth, Mississippi, is as sure as it is curious-a finely rendered showcase revealing neat architecture surrounded by the scenic ruins of war. And his watercolor depiction of the May 1864 launch of the Atlanta campaign shows a talent for figure painting in a difficult medium, in less than ideal conditions, if perhaps demonstrating a bit less skill in rendering landscape. (On the other hand, an impressionistic 1863 silhouette of formidable-looking Lookout Mountain, tiny white tents clustered in the foreground, boasts the confident palette and compelling simplicity of an ancient Chinese screen.)

Not that Metzner ever quite lost his eye for the comic: one senses the embarrassment of an officer and his orderly stripped of their uniforms and left semi-naked alongside a road before being liberated from a military prison. And one feels the pain and humiliation of a nude swimmer emerging from a bath in the Chattahoochee River in Georgia covered in leeches, his agony evident merely from the gestures Metzner articulates from behind.

The portfolio abounds in such revealing and delightful pleasures, but two images in particular go beyond mere recollection: they provide the kind of revelation that makes one uncomfortable. They are haunting. The first, and most harrowing, shows two casualties at Shiloh, each seated upright under a tree as they might have been positioned for a chat. Except here, their heads have been completely blown away-nothing is left above their necks save for their grotesquely splayed tongues. Metzner the comic artist is here bearing witness to the war's unavoidable and unforgettable horrors. Battlefield death is never far away from camp life, and when it comes, it can be grotesque. Most eyewitnesses would turn away, but Metzner is unyielding.

Editor Michael Peake has done an admirable job in assembling this collection, contributing a biographical sketch and a detailed history of the artist's regiment that provides much-needed background about its various engagements. His captions-and those of us who write about Civil War art dote on well-written ones—are particularly informative and deftly constructed, giving us all we need to know about the circumstances and characters visible in each work. The book jacket identifies Peake as an expert on Indiana German genealogy. Here he has broken the bounds of that specialty to produce a book of considerable value to Civil War history and iconography. Invariably, the reader yearns for more information about the artist himself, but one concludes this survey convinced that Peake has done all he could to garner the available details. We are at least treated to some intriguing wartime photographs of Metzner on leave and a brief account of his postwar life as a manufacturer of decorative tiles, of all things. The artist does not reveal himself-except, appropriately, through his art. And here he is eloquent. His pictures speak louder than words.

Harold Holzer

Excerpted from Register of the Kentucky Historical Society Volume 110, No. 2, Spring 2012
INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR

STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

Wednesday, April 12: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: Readings by the Indiana Poets Laureate. Current Indiana Poet Laureate Shari Wagner and former Laureate (and IGHS Member) Norbert Krapf will give readings of their poems dealing with their Indiana German family history and German roots, followed by a question and answer period and book signing.

Norbert Krapf grew up in German Catholic Dubois Country and has traced his family roots back to villages in Lower Franconia. His mother's family immigrated to Dubois County in 1840 and his father's family in 1846. Norbert, an emeritus prof of English at Long Island Univ., served as Fulbright prof of American Poetry at the Universities of Freiburg and Erlangen-Nuremberg. His German roots figure in his many poetry collections such as “Somewhere in Southern Indiana," "Blue-eyed Grass: Poems of Germany," and "Bloodroot: Indiana Poems," his translations of Franconian legends in "Beneath the Cherry Sapling," and "Finding the Grain: Pioneer German Journals and Letters from Dubois County, Indiana."

Shari Miller Wagner was born in Goshen, Indiana, and comes from a Swiss German Mennonite heritage. Her mother and father were born into the Mennonite community of LaGrange County, and some of her ancestors trace back to the Palatinate and Hesse regions of Germany. Shari includes poems about her Mennonite family background in her books, Evening Chore and The Harmonist at Nightfall: Poems of Indiana. Her poems have appeared in The Writer's Almanac, American Life in Poetry, and The Christian Century. She teaches poetry and memoir writing for the Indiana Writers Center.

Wednesday, May 10: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: Tour the new Vonnegut Library. Join us at 646 Massachusetts Avenue in Indianapolis for a tour of the new Vonnegut Museum and Library!

Hoosier author Kurt Vonnegut took an unflinching look at the world, tempered with a satirical eye and sardonic sense of humor. In a career spanning over 50 years, Vonnegut published fourteen novels, three short story collections, five plays, and five works of non-fiction. He is most famous for his darkly satirical, best-selling novel Slaughterhouse-Five. Vonnegut was the grandson of the Athenaeum architects Bernard Vonnegut, Sr.

Wednesday, June 21: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: Monika Herzig and the Indiana Jazz Exchange with Cologne. Monika Herzig holds a Doctorate in Music Education with a focus on Jazz Studies from Indiana University where she is a Senior Lecturer in Arts Administration. She teaches courses on the Music Industry, Programming, and Arts Entrepreneurship. Her research focus is on jazz as a model for creativity and entrepreneurship with recent publication of her grant-supported project “The Jazz Jam Session Model for Group Creativity and Entrepreneur-

As a touring jazz artist, she has performed at many prestigious jazz clubs and festivals, such as the Indy Jazz Fest, Cleveland’s Nighttown, Louisville’s Jazz Factory, the W.C. Handy Festival, Jazz in July in Bloomington and Cincinnati, Columbus’ Jazz & Rib Fest, to name just a few. Awards include a 1994 Down Beat Magazine Award for Best Original Song, a Jazz Journalist Association Hero 2015 award, as well as grants from the NEA, the Indiana Arts Commission, MEIEA, among others. Her newest project “The Whole World in Her Hands” features the world’s leading female jazz instrumentalists. More info and sound samples at www.monikaherzig.com

For questions contact Dr. Claudia Grossmann, (317) 274-3943, cgrossma@iupui.edu. As always, the programs are held at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. They are in English—free of charge and open to the public. Optional dinner and conversation at 6:30 p.m. with the program at 7:30 p.m. Dinner costs $15.00 per person (tax, non-alcoholic beverage, and gratuity included). Please respond with your plans for attendance to secretary.ighs@gmail.com.

Other Programs

Friday and Saturday March 17-18: the IGHS Annual Meeting at the Mecklenburg Gardens in Cincinnati!
“German-Americans and The Guns of August - 1917” See the detailed schedule and registration form on page 4.

Saturday, April 8: The Spring Meeting of the Indiana Chapter, Palatines to America at the Indiana Historical Society, 450 W. Ohio Street in Indianapolis. Dr. Roger Minert, internationally renowned genealogist and professor of religious education at Brigham Young University will be our speaker. He is widely recognized as one of the preeminent authorities in Germanic genealogy in the United States and this is only the second time that he has given presentations in Indiana in his career. He will be available to answer personal research questions. The order of registrations received will be used to determine the order for asking those questions. For registration information, please go to www.palam.org. If you have questions for Dr. Minert, send an e-mail to indianapalam@gmail.com

Friday, April 14, 10 a.m. German Good Friday Service at the Zion Church in Indianapolis. Zion Church is located at 603 North New Jersey Street, one block from the Athenaeum. For Info: 317-639-5411.


Friday, July 14 & Saturday, July 15: Oldenberg Freudenfest. The Freudenfest, meaning fun day, is festival that celebrates the richness of our German Heritage through people having a fun day with their family and friends. Enjoy great music, learn some German dancing, take in some history, or just enjoy watching events from a pie auction to stein holding competitions. Ich Liebe Oldenburg! http://www.freudenfest.com/
# Indiana German Heritage Society

## Membership Form

### Name:
__________________________

### E-Mail:
__________________________

Please enter / renew my membership:

- [ ] Individual $20.00
- [ ] Business $100.00
- [ ] Family $25.00
- [ ] Non-Profit $50.00
- [ ] Full-time Student $5.00
- [ ] Library Rate $15.00

(with teacher’s signature)

Second person for family membership

#### Name:
__________________________

#### E-Mail:
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#### Address:
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City: ____________________________  State: ____  Zip Code: ______ - ______

Country: ____________________________________________  Phone: (____)  ____ - ______

I would like to receive the IGHS Newsletter:

- [ ] E-Mail
- [ ] US Mail

### Specific Interests:

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Knowledge of German Language:

- [ ] None
- [ ] Some
- [ ] Fluent

Knowledge of Old German Script (Sütterlin):

- [ ] None
- [ ] Some
- [ ] Good

I am willing to help with activities (Circle one):

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

I wish to make an additional tax-deductible donation of $ ________.

- [ ] This is a gift membership. Name of person providing gift membership:

________________________________________________________________________

Please make checks payable to: *Indiana German Heritage Society*. Send your membership form and payment to Indiana German Heritage Society, Membership Chair, 401 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

*To join or renew online, go to IGHS.org!*
“German-Americans and The Guns of August - 1917”

33rd ANNUAL IGHS MEETING AND SYMPOSIUM
March 17th & 18th 2017, Cincinnati, OH

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