Remembering Victims on Both Sides

FROM THE PRESIDENT

The German-American community has been recently drawn into discussions about the fate of Germans and German-Americans during WWII. Those of you who are on the GERMANY IN US list may have received the one or the other of these discussion items and news releases. At the suggestion of colleagues, we decided to focus on these issues in the winter newsletter and bring them together in the form of book reviews and other news items. Since this is not a good topic for Christmas, the winter issue reaches you later than usual.

During both world wars, Germans, German-Americans and Americans of German descent on both sides of the Atlantic suffered. In WWII in Germany, while the men fought on the battle front, the German civilian population was caught in a brutal air war. It had been unleashed by Hitler with the bombing of London, Coventry and other British cities - then the tables were turned and the German cities became the target in this all-out war. German writers and even some historians have, for more than 50 years, been silent about the sufferings of the German civilian population in the last years and after World War II. The publication last year of Friedrich's book, Der Brand:

Deutschland im Bombenkrieg 1940-1945, and Sebald's Luftkrieg und Literatur, published three years earlier, set in motion the debate now going on in Germany. New publications are appearing, as well as older ones that have been ignored are republished and discussed. "A Woman in Berlin" is a diary which tells about the atrocities committed on German women by the Russians after the war. Since then the German debate crossed the Atlantic and inserted itself into American discussions as well.

It had been Hitler and his henchmen who began ethnic cleansing in Poland and were tried for it at Nuremberg. At the end of the war and at the time of the trials it was Germans, driven from Poland, Silesia, Studentenland and other areas, who paid the price. 15 million Germans were expelled in one of the most brutal ethnic cleansing
ever. Many of them came to the U.S. and to this day are hesitant to speak about what happened to them. Shirley Riemer, in her article "Another Taboo: the expulsion of 15 million Germans," reports about this in the Blumenbaum, a publication of the Sacramento German Genealogical Society. Charles Most reports about Günter Grass' Crab Walk that deals with this issue.

In the U.S., Germans and German-Americans were interned during the war. "The Internment of Germans and German-Americans during WWII" and "The Wartime Treatments Study Act in Congress" report on this as does "The Enemy Alien Files: Hidden Stories of World War II," an exhibit we would also like to bring to Indianapolis.

German-Americans and Americans of German descent fought in the European theater against their own relatives, their uncles and cousins. It affected many of them deeply, but they were loyal citizens. Estranged from their German relatives because of two world wars, some of them are now searching their roots and reconnecting to long-lost relatives.

An American TV report on German opposition to war against Iraq referred to the "collective memory of the leveling of German cities." Germans had suffered terribly—a memory by those who lived it, transmitted through stories and pictures to those too young to remember or to have experienced it firsthand. Chancellor Schroeder was accused of using this issue for his reelection campaign. Post-war Germany has been a loyal Ally to the US. But it is a democratic country and its leaders have to listen to their constituents. The real question is, "why was Schroeder able to swing the vote in his direction and why were Germans (and other Europeans for that matter) so opposed to war in Iraq?"

As we reported to you in the Summer Newsletter: Misdirected American Patriotism led Perry-Meridian High School in Indianapolis to end its ten-year partnership with the Augustinus-Gymnasium in Weiden and to eliminate the German language program. This raises the question, "How much do we know in this country about our Allies and our enemies?" How much do German teachers know about these issues and what is taught to them at the University level?

Costabile-Heming, reviewing Sebald, Luftkrieg und Literatur for H-Net Reviews <books@H-NET.MSU.EDU>, 19 Nov 2003 writes:

"Let me first explain why I find Sebald's essay so provoca-
tive. My initial reaction was one of astonishment. I find un-
fathomable the extent, to which the sufferings of Ger-
man civilians during World War II have been ignored, es-
pecially in literary texts. This is all the more astounding
when one considers the substantial amount of paper,
which authors, critics and scholars alike have devoted to
the topic of Vergangenheitsbewältigung in the last two dec-
dades in particular. Secondly, and perhaps more poignant
and cogent, is the fact that until reading Sebald, I as a liter-
ary scholar, had been relatively unaware of this gap. This is all
the more distressing to me, because I taught an advanced
twentieth century literature seminar in spring 2003 with
the topic: "Deutschlands schwierige Vergangen-
heit" [Germany's difficult past]."

Watching on the History
Channel "The Last Days of
WW II" or "Battles of the Air"
still fills me with incredible
sadness. For many years I was
neither able nor willing to talk
about the war experience. Born
in 1928 I spent the war-years
with my family in Nuremberg.
With us lived my grand-
mother, mother's mother who
was a Jewish Catholic. We
should have left Germany, but
didn't--so we lived in continu-
ous fear of having grand-
mother and mother picked up
by the Nazis. Maybe the
bombings saved us. Nuremberg was fire-bombed January 2, 1945 and almost completely destroyed. According to Friedrich a total of 13,807 tons of bombs rained on the city and 6,369 people died. In spite of our hardships we greeted the American Forces as liberators.

As to the books mentioned, we invite you to read them, and tell others about them. Maybe we can help create a better understanding why Germans feel the way they do.

Ruth Reichmann

HISTORY'S GREAT TABOO
Still a virtual secret: the expulsion of 15 million Germans

The expulsion of Germans from central and Eastern Europe after World War II is one of history's best-kept secrets. Few know about it, even those with a strong interest in history. Once you have read even the very brief overview of this tragedy, below, you will know about turmoil in modern history that is widely unknown today and almost never reported in history books and journalists' reports. Here is a brief background: At the Potsdam Conference, the Allies agreed (Article 13) that it was necessary to transfer the German populations from what they referred to as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. (Although Donauschwaben, areas of Yugoslavia, and areas in Rumania were not mentioned. These countries were in the process of pushing the Germans out at the time).

The reason for these expulsions from East Prussia, Rumania, and Silesia was ostensibly that Poland was to be given compensation for the territory of east Poland that had been annexed by the Soviet Union. Article 13 of the Potsdam Protocol stated that the expulsions were to be carried out in an "orderly and humane fashion."

Extensive documentation - American, British, and French - proves the nature of the expulsions was exceedingly cruel and brutal. It is estimated that more than 2 million Germans died directly as a result of these mass expulsions. In the years after the war, the expellees' cause was little mentioned, as the German society was busy apologizing for the Nazi terror. Then in the late 1960s, when details of the Holocaust became known, the discussion of the expellees' plight ended, as it would otherwise have appeared that the Germans were apologizing for fascism. In 1945 and 1946, 13 to 15 million Germans were expelled from Eastern Europe because of the redrawing of Poland's borders and their status as defeated pariahs in what was then Czechoslovakia. There were, and likely still are, those who excuse the expulsion by claiming it was meant to punish Germany for its actions during World War II.

Dr. Alfred deZayas, author of A Terrible Revenge, has stated, "Obviously you can take the simplistic view and say: 'Hitler started the war, he lost the war, therefore the Germans have to take the consequences.' But ... the expulsion syndrome was actually started by Hitler himself. After subjugating Poland, he expelled over 1 million Poles from Western Poland, from the areas that were annexed by the Reich, and pushed them off into so-called General-government Poland, and he also expelled over 100,000 French from Alsace-Lorraine into Vichy France. And this was a matter that curiously enough was condemned by the Allies during the war, and at the time of the Nuremberg Trials, this expulsion that Hitler carried out for the purpose of "Lebensraum"—pushing out one ethnic group in order to settle the area with your own—was declared to be a war crime, and a crime against humanity. "Not only in the London Agreement that was the basis of the Nuremberg Trials, but throughout the trials and the hearings, and the proceedings, it was constantly brought up, and a number of the German leaders were actually convicted of committing these
specific crimes, war crimes, and crimes against humanity on the basis of these mass expulsions. It is a particular anomaly that the Allied themselves got involved in a policy of expulsion of a far greater extent than the one that had been carried out under the Nazis."

In the German archives in Koblenz, there are more than 40,000 reports of survivors, open to all researchers. The accounts of the atrocities that were endured during the expulsions that were to be "orderly and humane," are incredibly cruel, even to the most callous reader.

The widely acclaimed 2002 novel of German author Günter Grass, Crab Walk, focusing on the sinking of a German liner, the Wilhelm Gustloff [see review by Charles Most below]. Grass has said that he wanted to reclaim this history from the fascists.

A Bild columnist, Franz Josef Wagner, an expellee, addressed Grass and said, "My mother fled from village to village with me. For that reason I did not drown in the cold water. I survived camps, hunger and lice. You write about the German victims of Hitler. So many relatives of mine died trying to flee, uncles, aunts, cousins. We expellees are now allowed to cry together. I thank you for this feeling."

Sources: Finn, Peter, "Debate is Rekindled Over WWII Expellees," Washington Post, 11 Feb. 2002;

deZayas, Dr. Alfred, "The Expulsion of Germans," speech delivered in 1999 at the premiere of the documentary traveling exhibition, "In the Claws of the Red Dragon." Pittsburgh, PA.


GÜNTER GRASS' NEWEST NOVEL, "CRABWALK"

Some of the new German-Americans who arrived in the U.S., and eventually Indiana, in the last half of the 20th century were from the former eastern German states. About 15 million German civilians fled the Red Army or were ruthlessly expelled from their ancestral homes at the end of the war and the five years thereafter, of which 2 million died or were killed - the most awesome example of "ethnic cleansing" in recorded history.

The Nobel laureate, Günter Grass, the best known German writer today, picks up on a piece of this, until now generally suppressed, historic event in his riveting, best selling novel Im Krebsgang (Crab Walk, Harcourt, Inc., 2003). The book is constructed around the tragedy of the sinking of the large cruise ship Wilhelm Gustloff by a Soviet submarine in the final months of the war.

The modern "Gustloff" was launched in 1937, and was the world's largest passenger liner at the time. On a bitterly icy night in January, she was sailing from Gdynia in West Prussia to northwestern Germany, overcrowded with desperate refugees, from threatened East Prussia, Pomerania, Memel, and Danzig. Nearly 9,000 people, mostly women, children, and old people, died under the icy Baltic Sea on that black night of January 30th, 1945, the worst maritime tragedy in history - more than five times the toll of the Titanic tragedy.

Grass' most recent novel takes place in modern-day Germany and he weaves into it all the current complications of today's internet chat rooms, profession-oriented parents, teenagers' problems and, of course, flashbacks to the Gustloff catastrophe. As is his trademark, the novel has some unexpected turns and surprises. The English translation seems to be very well done, but it wasn't until I made it into the second chapter that the thread of his story began to take shape for me. From what I remember of his Tin Drum, this is not unusual for a Grass novel. What is unusual is that Grass, born in Danzig and very much a
pacifist and political liberal, should choose to build a novel around such a sensitive subject, one that has generally been carefully ignored by writers and historians in Germany, the U.S., Russia, indeed most of the world. Perhaps this is a welcome sign of the times.

For further reading:
The Cruelest Night, Christopher Dobson, John Miller, Ronald Payne. Little, Brown & Co. An especially good historic account of this tragedy.

THE INTERNMENT OF GERMANS AND GERMAN-AMERICANS DURING WW II

Legal German immigrants who had not become U.S. citizens were severely limited at the outbreak of WW II. Most were put under travel restrictions and not allowed to travel five miles from their homes without permission. App. 11,000 Germans, their partners (some of them U.S. citizens) and their American-born children were interned; over 2,000 were exchanged for Americans and Latin Americans held in Germany, many, including American-born children—a little-known fact that is just now slowly being acknowledged. About 110,000 Japanese immigrants and Japanese-Americans were interned in a network of camps. In this sweep of people suspected of sympathy with enemies of the United States, Germans and German-Americans as well as Italians and a few Bulgarians, Czechs, Hungarians and Rumanians were also interned. The U.S. government apologized in 1988 to the Japanese-Americans interned during World War II and started paying reparations of $20,000 each to survivors. "My government has apologized to the Japanese nationals. Where is the apology to me?" asked Art Jacobs, a Brooklyn native who at the age of 12 was interned with his father, a legal resident from Germany. Jacobs, a retired U.S. Air Force major, said that German-American associations were generally silent about the internment for fear of dredging up old emotions linking Germans and Nazis. His book, The Prison called Hohenasperg: An American boy betrayed by his government during World War II is the gripping story of an American-born and his family and his perilous path from his home in Brooklyn to interment at Ellis Island, N.Y. and Crystal City, TX, and imprisonment at Hohenasperg, Germany. The American-born children who had been interned, led the fight in 1997 for the declassification of documents on the wartime internment, in order to get access to the internment records and they are fighting for justice and for a belated apology from their government. One of them related that she was told at her release from the internment camp: "you were interned not for what you did, but for who you were." For additional info, Art Jacobs' and others' personal stories, go to his Website http://foitimes.com/interment/

WARTIME TREATMENT STUDY ACT IN CONGRESS

On October 16 the Wartime Treatment Study Act was reported out of the Judiciary Committee to the Senate floor. We have to thank the diligent efforts of Sen. Feingold and his staff for making this happen only 2 weeks after the bill's introduction. If you haven't written yet to urge your Senators and Congressmen to support this bill, please write to:
The Hon. Richard Lugar and The Hon. Evan Bayh, both at 10 W. Market Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204 Your Congressional Delegate at: House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-1401

Below is Senator Feingold's introductory statement in the Senate. Copy of it is available from the entry in the Congres-
sional record.

STATEMENT ON INTRODUCTION
October 1, 2003

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today I introduce the Wartime Treatment Study Act. This bill would create two fact-finding commissions: one commission to review the U.S. government's treatment of German Americans, Italian Americans, and European Latin Americans during World War II, and another commission to review the U.S. government's treatment of Jewish refugees fleeing Nazi persecution during World War II. This bill is long overdue.

I am very pleased that my distinguished colleagues, Senators Grassley, Kennedy, and Lieberman, have joined me as cosponsors of this important bill. I thank them for their support.

The Allied victory in the Second World War was an American triumph, a triumph for freedom, justice, and human rights. The courage displayed by so many Americans, of all ethnic origins, should be a source of great pride for all Americans.

But, as so many brave Americans fought against enemies in Europe and the Pacific, here, at home, the U.S. government was curtailing the freedom of some of its own people. While, it is, of course, the right of every nation to protect itself during wartime, the U.S. government must respect the basic freedoms for which so many Americans have given their lives to defend. War tests our principles and our values. And as our nation's recent experience has shown, it is during times of war and conflict, when our fears are high and our principles are tested most, that we must be even more vigilant to guard against violations of the Constitution.

Many Americans are aware of the fact that, during World War II, under the authority of Executive Order 9066, our government forced more than 100,000 ethnic Japanese from their homes into internment camps. Japanese Americans were forced to leave their homes, their livelihoods, and their communities and were held behind barbed wire and military guard by their own government.

Through the work of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians created by Congress in 1980, this shameful event finally received the official acknowledgement and condemnation it deserved. Under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, people of Japanese ancestry who were subjected to relocation or internment later received an apology and reparations on behalf of the people of the United States.

While I commend our government for finally recognizing and apologizing for the mistreatment of Japanese Americans during World War II, I believe that it is time that the government also acknowledged the mistreatment experienced by many German Americans, Italian Americans, and European Latin Americans, as well as Jewish refugees.

The Wartime Treatment Study Act would create two independent, fact-finding commissions to review this unfortunate history, so that Americans can understand why it happened and work to ensure that it never happens again. One commission will review the treatment by the U.S. government of German Americans, Italian Americans, and other European Americans, as well as European Latin Americans, during World War II.

Mr. President, I believe that most Americans are unaware that, as was the case with Japanese Americans, approximately 11,000 ethnic Germans, 3,200 ethnic Italians, and scores of Bulgarians, Hungarians, Rumanians or other European Americans living in America were taken from their homes and placed in internment camps during World War II. We must learn from our his-
tory and explore why we turned on our fellow Americans and failed to protect basic freedoms.

A second commission created by this bill will review the treatment by the U.S. government of Jewish refugees who were fleeing Nazi persecution and genocide. We must review the facts and determine how our restrictive immigration policies failed to provide adequate safe harbor to Jewish refugees fleeing the persecution of Nazi Germany. The United States turned away thousands of refugees, delivering many refugees to their deaths at the hands of the Nazi regime.

As I mentioned earlier, there has been a measure of justice for Japanese Americans who were denied their liberty and property. It is now time for the U.S. government to complete an accounting of this period in our nation's history. It is time to create independent, fact-finding commissions to conduct a full and thorough review of the treatment of all European Americans, European Latin Americans, and Jewish refugees during World War II.

Up to this point, there has been no justice for the thousands of German Americans, Italian Americans, and other European Americans who were branded "enemy aliens" and then taken from their homes, subjected to curfews, limited in their travel, deprived of their personal property, and, in the worst cases, placed in internment camps.

There has been no justice for European Latin Americans who were shipped to the United States and sometimes repatriated or deported to hostile, war-torn European Axis powers, often in exchange for Americans being held in those countries. Finally, there has been no justice for the thousands of Jews, like those aboard the German vessel the St. Louis, who sought refuge from hostile Nazi treatment but were callously turned away at America's shores.

Although the injustices to European Americans, European Latin Americans, and Jewish refugees occurred fifty years ago, it is never too late for Americans to learn from these tragedies. We should never allow this part of our nation's history to repeat itself.

And, while we should be proud of our nation's triumph in World War II, we should not let that justifiable pride blind us to the treatment of some Americans by their own government. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Wartime Treatment Study Act. It is time for a full accounting of this tragic chapter in our nation's history.

I ask that the full text of the Wartime Treatment Study Act be placed in the record following these remarks. Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

SCHOOLING IN AMERICAN INTERNMENT CAMPS
H-NET BOOK REVIEW (EXCERPTED)


Photographs, notes, bibliography, and index. $69.00 (cloth), ISBN 0-7425-0170-1; $21.95 (paper), ISBN 0-7425-0171-x.

Reviewed for H-Education by Eileen H. Tamura <etamura@hawaii.edu>, Department of Educational Foundations, University of Hawaii

Although much has been written about the World War II incarceration of Japanese Americans and their immigrant parents, in camps run by the War Relocation Authority (WRA), less research has been done on the camps run by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). In Schools behind Barbed Wire, Karen Riley helps to fill this gap by telling readers the story of the school-
ing that took place at the Crystal City Family Internment Camp, located in south-central Texas, near the town of Crystal City.

In December 1942, German internees arrived at the Crystal City site, which had once been a migratory labor camp run by the Farm Security Administration. They were brought there to enlarge and expand existing buildings, in preparation for Japanese internees who were scheduled to arrive in a few months. The plan was for the Germans to build additional facilities for the camp and then move on to live at a separate site, since the Geneva Convention called for separate internment camps for each nationality. The Germans, however, stopped their work to protest this arrangement, demanding that they be allowed to live in the buildings they had built. After some negotiations, INS officials decided to house both groups at the Crystal City camp, albeit in segregated sections. Three months later, the first group of Japanese men arrived with their wives and children.

The camp population fluctuated as internees arrived and departed. By June 1945 the camp had received 4,751 internees, and the original 159 buildings had increased to 694. The guard towers and barbed-wire perimeter enclosed internee houses, a grocery store, a laundry, a meat market, a hospital, a library, and three schools. The author focuses on these schools, and the schooling of the youths of German and Japanese descent who attended them.

Three types of schools were established in the Crystal City camp: an American school run by the INS, a German school run by German internees, and a Japanese school run by Japanese internees. Students generally attended one of them, although some of those who attended the American school also attended the German or Japanese school for language and other lessons. Each of the three schools faced difficulties acquiring necessary personnel, classroom space, and materials. They even lacked basic necessities, such as drinking water and lavatories.

Riley mined files at the National Archives and interviewed a good number of former internees and participants to gain personal stories of their experiences in the camp. These stories give the reader a sense of the routines of school life in each of the schools as well as the social life and interactions among internees. Informal encounters between Japanese American and German American youths, for example, forged friendships and positive intercultural exchanges.

In addition to family members who had been residents and citizens of the United States, Crystal City housed German and Japanese who had been forcibly removed from Latin American countries and then taken to U.S. internment camps.

The author provides a helpful distinction between the subjects of this book--those who were sent to what were called internment camps run by the INS--and other civilians put in what were called relocation centers run by the WRA. Those placed in the INS internment camps were Germans, Italians, and Japanese who were suspected of engaging in subversive activities; their spouses and children joined them in these camps. Those in the WRA camps were Japanese immigrants and their American-citizen children, neither of whom were suspected of anything in particular.

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THE ENEMY ALIEN FILES: HIDDEN STORIES OF WORLD WAR II
An exhibit of photographs, oral histories and historical documents

The EAF is a traveling exhibit which combines for the first time a comparative and multicultural presentation of how the US government transgressed the civil and human rights of 31,000 German, Italian and Japanese immigrants in the US and Latin America. Through stunning photographs, narrative texts and oral history excerpts, the exhibit examines the impact of an international crisis on those "enemy aliens" who settled in North and Latin America. It is the result of an unprecedented collaboration. Scholars from the German, Japanese, Italian and Latin American communities collaborated to analyze the WWII experiences of "enemy aliens" and to educate the public about their findings.

The exhibit is touring nationally and is sponsored by the German American Education Fund, as well as the National Japanese American Historical Society, the Japanese Peruvian Oral Historical Project and the American Italian Historical Society—Western Regional Chapter.

An attack on America—fear, fury and calls for retaliation run rampant. The time is not September 11, 2001, but December 7, 1941, when the United States entered World War II. Over sixty years ago, thousands of Japanese, German and Italian immigrants in the USA and Latin America experienced arrest, forced relocation, internment and deportation solely because of their nationality. The ENEMY ALIEN FILES exhibit combines rare photographs, oral history excerpts, and documents to explore how wartime fears, anti-immigrant attitudes and racism affected men, women and children against whom no charges of wrongdoing were ever brought.

Today, American citizens, residents and visitors of Middle Eastern and South Asian ancestry are targets of suspicion and harassment solely because of their ethnic origin. Sixty years ago, thousands of Japanese, German and Italian immigrants in the USA and Latin America experienced arrest, forced relocation, internment and even deportation to war zones solely because of their nationality.

Throughout the 1930s, as turmoil in Europe and Asia escalated, the U.S. government prepared for the possibility of U.S. involvement in war. Preparations included surveillance of Japanese, German and Italian immigrants in the USA and Latin America, compiling lists of "potentially dangerous persons," alien registration, and planning for internment and deportation. On the day Pearl Harbor was attacked, FBI and INS agents began arresting aliens, many thousands of whom were interned for up to seven years. The U.S. government also went outside its borders to bring more than 6,000 Japanese, German, and Italian residents of Latin America to internment camps all over the United States. Many of these internees were deported to war-torn counties in hostage exchanges for U.S. citizens trapped abroad.

The Enemy Alien Act of 1918, which authorized internment during WWII, is still on the books. It specifies that citizens (over age 13) of enemy nations can be "apprehended, restrained, secured and removed" in case of declared war or actual or threatened invasion. No distinction is made between resident immigrants, refugees and aliens here on a temporary basis. This law can be immediately applied to any immigrant here who is a citizen of a country with which the U.S. is at war. Many of the actions taken during WW II, including the mass incarceration of 120,000 Japanese Americans (of whom two-thirds were U.S. citizens), were based on presidential Executive Orders, bypassing
Congress and the Constitution.

Since the Gulf War and before, Muslims and people of Middle Eastern and South Asian ancestry have struggled against stereotypes based on their national origin or religion. Now their civil rights are at risk as government attempts to balance legitimate national security concerns with protection of individual liberties. This nation has grappled with this issue before. The ENEMY ALIEN FILES exhibit is a timely and instructional reminder of what can happen in a time of fear and insecurity.

Sponsored by the Massachusetts Governor's Task Force on Hate Crimes, with assistance from the Associated German Societies of New England and the Japanese American Citizens' League, the exhibit was shown at the Massachusetts State House in Boston through April 19. On May 18 it opened at UCLA. With stops in San Diego, Boulder, CO, Washington, DC. in September it was at Ft. Lincoln/Bismarck, ND before coming to the University of Chicago from October 6, 2003 (German American Day) to November 17, 2003. It will be shown in many other venues in the near future, thereby giving many an opportunity to inform themselves about these happenings firsthand.

_Elisabeth Seewald and Karen Ebel, German American Education Fund_

**Programs**

**IGHS 2004 Annual Meeting and Symposium to be Held in South Bend**

On March 26/27, for the first time in its history, IGHS will hold its annual meeting and symposium not in Indianapolis. Coordinated by Prof. Gabrielle Robinson of IU South Bend, it will be held in South Bend and showcase Northern Indiana's strong German heritage, which continues to live on in the descendants of German immigrants. Arriving in the 19th century, the Germans helped build South Bend from an isolated trading post into a thriving city and to transform the wilderness around it into fertile farmland.

The symposium will not only feature oral presentations but include sightseeing and exhibits. We will visit Zion Church, founded in 1888, by German immigrants, and an exhibit at the Northern Indiana Center for History. There will also be an opportunity to talk to a panel of descendants with names that still today form an important part of South Bend's social and cultural history.

Prof. Robinson just recently published her study German Settlers of South Bend, which can be purchased from IGHS (with member discount) or from Arcadia Publishing www.arcadiapublishing.com or 1-888-313-2665

**German Music Hour**

Sunday, Noon to 1 p.m.
WICR 88.7
m.e.witt@worldnet.att.net

**CALENDAR**

**Wednesday, January 14:** 4:30 p.m. Board Meeting Max Kade Room - no Stammtisch and Program! (317-630-4569)

Sat., Jan. 24: Viennese Ball at the German American Klub, Indianapolis (317-888-6940 http://www.germanpark.org/gak)

Sat., Feb. 7: Karneval/Masked Ball and Children's Karneval at the Athenaeum (317-630-4569)

Wed., Feb. 11: 4:30 p.m. Board Meeting, 6:00 p.m. Stammtisch and 7:15 p.m. Program: Annemarie Springer, "Indiana German-language Newspapers of the 1850's: Debating Slavery and the Future of the Union." (317-630-4569)

Sat., Feb. 21: Fasching at the German American Klub, Indianapolis (317-888-6940 http://www.germanpark.org/gak)

Sat., March 6: Bock Bier Fest
at Liederkranz, Indianapolis (317-889-6912 or 317-352-4240)

Wed., March 10: 4:30 p.m. Board Meeting, 6 p.m. Stammtisch and 7:15 p.m. Program: Marianne Wokeck, "Destiny in Place: The Role of the Pfarrhaus [pastor's household] in Defining Ethnic Identities in Colonial Pennsylvania" (317-630-4569)

Sat., March 13, 6 p.m.: St. Bennofest at the Athenaeum (317-630-4569)

Fri., March 26/Sat., March 27: IGHS Annual Meeting & Conference in South Bend with focus on Germans in the South Bend Area, Gabrielle Robinson or Ruth Reichmann (812 988-2866)

STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

Programs are on the second Wednesday of the month at 7:15 p.m. in the Max Kade German-American Center Seminar Room, First Floor of the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. Meet the presenter and members at the Stammtisch at 6 p.m., prior to the program, in the Athenaeum Rathskeller. Good food and good talk!

February 11: Annemarie Springer "Indiana German-language Newspapers of the 1850's: Debating Slavery and the Future of the Union." Prof. Springer will discuss the two political issues of the decade preceding the outbreak of the Civil War. They divided the Indiana German immigrant population and were hotly debated in their newspapers. The majority of Germans who had come to Indiana before 1848 were members of the Democratic Party and did not share the abolitionist fervor of their countrymen with revolutionary background. The voices of the Indiana German newspaper editors frequently reached a feverish pitch and afforded a glimpse into the hearts and minds of a group of passionate journalists.

Annemarie Springer, Ph.D., taught for many years at IUPUI and has lectured and published her research on German-American topics at professional meetings and the Website of the Max Kade German-American Center. She is presently contributing several essays to an upcoming "Encyclopedia of German-American.

March 10: Marianne S. Wokeck "Destiny in Place: The Role of the Pfarrhaus [pastor's household] in Defining Ethnic Identities in Colonial Pennsylvania." Prof. Wokeck <mwockeck@iupui.edu> is known for her research and publications about the Germans of the Colonial era.

She is Associate Professor in the Department of History and Director of American Studies Program at the Institute for American Thought at Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis.

The programs—in English—are free of charge and open to the public. Information: Ruth Reichmann at (812) 988-2866, office 317-464-9004.

ATHENAEUM KARNEVAL

"A Masked Ball"

February 7, 6 - 11 p.m., everyone is invited to a frolicking good time in the Athenaeum Kellersaal, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. Entertainment will be provided by Athenaeum Pops Orchestra, Indianapolis Männerchor, German American Klub Fledermäuschen Tanzgruppe, Germania Society of Cincinnati & Prinzen Garde, and dancing to "Die Freudemacher."

Prices and Best Mask & Costume Awards - Come in costume, nightgown, maid of honor's dress, grandmother's ballgown or grandfather's best - anything goes! Bring your mask - or buy one at the door.

Adult Admission $10.00. Food a la Carte by the Rathskeller Restaurant. For reservations accepted call 1-317 630-4569 Ext. 1
FOR THE FIRST TIME
KINDER KARNEVAL -
CHILDREN'S
KARNEVAL
Saturday, February 7,
3:30-6:30 p.m.

Held prior to the Adult event, Children's Karneval is a chance for children to join in the fun. The premier Children's Karneval will be ruled by a Prinz and Prinzessin. They made their first appearance at the St. Martin's Day Parade in November. St. Martin's is the Day for kicking of Karneval. As the Children paraded with their lanterns thru Lockerbie Square walking with them were the Adult Prince and Princess and the Children's Prince and Princess. Children will be able to participate in the following events: Balloon dance, Pretzel eating contest, pin the nose on the clown, dancing and music, costume parade and contest for best costume. Children's Karneval will conclude with a parade into Adult Athenaeum Karneval and meeting their Prinz and Prinzessin and guests.
Information: 1-317 630-4569
Ext. 1

Karneval - the celebration of the "foolish" late-winter days is dedicated to merry-making and fun. Fasching, Fastnacht, Fasnet, and Karneval are all German pre-lenten celebrations. The first Fasching in Indiana may well have been that of the Terre Haute Oberlander Club. The club was organized Nov. 16, 1967 and its first social event was the Fasching's Dance held March 16, 1968 at the Visqueen Recreation Hall. It has been a favorite there ever since then.

In Cologne, Indianapolis' Sister City, they call Karneval the "Fifth Season of the Year." Karneval begins on New Year's Day or immediately following Twelfth Night, the Festival of the Three Kings (or Magi) on Jan. 6. It ends with Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday). When the clock strikes midnight it ushers in Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent. A Prinz Karneval, referred to as "His Crazy Highness", is elected to head with his princess or other retinue a court of fools and govern until midnight of Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday), when the merry-making and foolishness comes to a sudden halt, yielding to the observation of Lent.

GERMAN LIFE
Magazine Subscriptions at Reduced Rates

As a part of the membership subscription, German Life Magazine is available to IGHS members at 30% off the regular subscription price. The reduced rate is $15.95 per year (six issues). The magazine has interesting stories and illustrations of people and places in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, as well as fascinating tales of German Americana. If you are interested in subscribing or would like to renew, fill in the form in this Newsletter on page 14.

IT IS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME!

Our membership year is the same as the calendar year. Please, check your mailing label for your membership status. The renewal form is on page 15 of this Newsletter.
Your membership money works for our activities and publications and is very much appreciated. Please, consider renewing in a higher membership category or donating a little extra. As a not-for-profit organization we depend upon membership fees and (tax deductible) donations as our main sources of income.
Thank you!
Louise Lamkin, Membership Chair
DANKE - THANK YOU

We also appreciate the books donated by Dr. Gerald Rahn, Bert Lachner, Dr. Robert Frederick, Sue Taylor and Marie Schoch.

It is through support such as yours that the documentation of the Hoosier Germans and their role in the development of our great state is made possible.

For donations of books, handwritten or pictorial materials and other artifacts, contact us at 317-464-9004, or Giles Hoyt <ghoyt@iupui.edu>, or send us a description.

THANK YOU TO OUR VOLUNTEERS
Our appreciation goes to the International Festival volunteers for making the event in November such a success. A special thank-you goes to Eleonore Harle for helping with the planning and decorating of our booths and staying with us throughout the 4-day event! To our son Tony Reichmann and Jim Gould for helping with the transport, set-up and taking down of our booths, and to Rodney Tolliver for providing the beautiful St. Nick with children and the Karneval exhibits. Last but not least, our thanks go to Louise Lamkin, who not only stayed with us the whole four days, but provided us "bed and breakfast" at the Lamkin home, so we would not have to make the trip back to Nashville.


The festival is a great opportunity to get word out about the German-Americans, the German-speaking countries, and about IGHS and its mission. We talk to members who stop by, and solicit new members. If you are interested in volunteering for one of our events let us know!

Eberhard and Ruth Reichmann

THE GLORY OF BAROQUE DRESDEN
Are you aware of next year's exciting exhibition, the premier cultural event of 2004, entitled The Glory of Baroque Dresden? As the first major Dresden exhibition presented in North America since the reunification of Germany, "The Glory of Baroque Dresden" will be from March 1 - Sept. 6, 2004, exclusively at the Mississippi Arts Pavilion, Jackson, MS. It encompasses more than 400 wondrous works of art, artifacts and armaments acquired by kings.

The exhibition features a dazzling display of 15 fabulous galleries filled with royal
riches; glorious paintings by Vermeer, Rembrandt, Rubens and other renowned Old Masters; priceless Chinese, Japanese and Meissen porcelains; jewel-encrusted ceremonial arms and armor; rare prints and drawings; sculpture and decorative arts; costumes and crowns; gold, silver and shimmering jewels, including the breathtaking 41-carat Dresden Green Diamond.

Drawn from the many works collected by August the Strong (1670-1733) and his son, August III (1696-1763), electors of Saxony and kings of Poland, "The Glory of Baroque Dresden" features treasures from eight collections of the State Art Collections Dresden. "The Glory of Baroque Dresden will be an exhibition of national status focusing on Dresden as a capital of European art from antiquity into the 18th century. As ambassadors of German culture these masterpieces of the highest quality will be sent to Mississippi, not only to give an insight into the treasures of the State Art Collections, but to strengthen the cultural exchange between both countries."

Dr. Martin Roth, Director General State Art Collection-Dresden
To learn more about it go to the exhibit’s official website: http://www.gloryofdresden.com

EXHIBIT ON THE FERDINAND SISTERS AT IUPUI LIBRARY
The Exhibit "Called to Service - The History and Work of the Benedictine Sister in Indiana" will be at the IUPUI Library thru February 2004. It can be visited during regular hours at the Payton Philanthropic Library in the University Library at Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis.

The Exhibit depicts through art, documents and artifacts the contributions of the Benedictine Sisters to education, music, and the arts. It shows their strong impact on religious life and education in Indiana since the founding of their Monastery in Ferdinand in 1867. For information contact Giles Hoyt at ghoyt@iupui.edu.

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Join us for Stammtisch on the second Wednesday of the month at 6 p.m.,
at the Athenæum Rathskeller Restaurant (Veterans Room) - good food & good talk!
Programs are held at 7:15 p.m. in the Max Kade Seminar Room,
Das Deutsche Haus-Athenæum, 401 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis.
http://www-lib.iupui.edu/kade/
It's membership renewal time. Please do so by completing form on the other side of this page.

Karneval is just around the corner. See the articles on pages 11 and 12 for details.