Fall—The Time for Fests

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AT THE CITY MARKET
On Thursday, Oct. 6, 11 am - 1 pm, the Annual German-American Day commemorating the first group arrival and the founding of Germantown, PA, will be once again celebrated on the upper balcony of the Indianapolis City Market. This is a nation-wide celebration, and with proclamations by the Governor and the Mayor. There will be folk dance demonstrations by the Fiederm, uscha of the German-American Klub, and the Doppeladler will play. There will be book sales and members of German-American organizations will be there with information and handouts.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY IN JASPER
The Jasper Deutschverein, Jasper Partnership Commission, and Sister Cities of Jasper, Inc. celebrate German-American Day on Thursday, Oct. 6th, with a dinner at the Schnitzelbank to honor the contributions made by German immigrants to the life and culture of the U.S. Opening remarks by Bob Dilger, president of the Deutschverein, will be followed by Mayor William J. Schmitt reading the German-American Day proclamation.

Matthias Hilger, president of the Jasper Partnership Commission, will present the German-American Heritage Award to an individual or group who has contributed generously time, talents or resources to maintaining, improving or building upon the German roots in Dubois County. Sister Cities of Jasper and the Jasper Partnership Commission created the award in 1999. The Jasper Deutschverein is the sponsor. Past recipients are Mary Jo Menser, Claude and Martina Eckert, Dave Baehler, Limus, and Sally Lechner, Joe and Irene C. Eckerle, and Dan and Linda Wehr. Jim Gutgesch, president of Sister Cities of Jasper, Inc. will have closing comments. The public is invited to attend. Social hour: 6 pm, program and German-style buffet at 6:30 pm. Cost: $10 a person for the buffet. Reservations are needed. Call Patti Goepfrich at 482-4821 by Sept. 30th.

NATIONAL GERMAN WEEK
October 3-9 will be celebrated in German classes throughout the nation. It is an important week in German-American history: Oct. 1, 1608 Germans arrived in Jamestown, VA; Oct. 3, 1991 Day of German Unity; Oct. 6, 1683 First German group arrives on the "Concord" and founds Germantown, PA. Teachers can get the National German Week Packet from the AATG. e-mail: headquarters@aatg.org; Internet: http://www.aatg.org

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY: A SHORT HISTORY
by Gary Grass of The German-American Heritage Society of Greater Washington, D.C.

German Day was celebrated in the 19th century and revived in 1987 as German-American Day. The persons most instrumental in establishing German-American Day were Drs. Eberhard and Ruth Reichmann of the German Heritage Society of Indiana, Dr. Don Heinrich Tolzmann of the Society for German-American Studies, Elsbeth Seewald of the German American National Congress and the many thousands of individuals who petitioned Congress.

The U.S. Congress passed a Joint Resolution requesting President Ronald Reagan to call on the American people to observe German-American Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The Congressmen who led this effort were Senators Lagar and Riegle and Representatives Foley, Hamilton
President Reagan officially pro-
claimed German-American Day on
October 5, 1987, in the Rose Garden
of the White House.

German-American Day is celebrated
on October 6th because on that date
in 1683, 13 German families from
Krefeld near the Rhine landed in
Philadelphia and subsequently
founded the first German settlement
in the Colonies—Germantown,
Pennsylvania. The day also honors
the many German immigrants who
came here before and after that year
and who contributed so greatly to
this country.

In declaring German-American Day
in 1991, President Bush said,
"generations of German immigrants
and their descendants have made out-
standing contributions to American
history and culture. However, the ties
that we celebrate today are not only
those born of kinship but also those
based on common values and aspira-
tions. Indeed, the same love of lib-
erty that led the first German immi-
grants to these shores continues to
animate U.S.-German relations." He
stated that the Germany united again
in 1990 "stands in friendship with the
United States [and] also stands as our
partner in leadership."

In 1991, Chancellor Helmut Kohl
sent cordial greetings from Bonn to
the celebrants of German-American
Day: "When President Reagan pro-
claimed German-American Day in
1987 for the first time, Europe was
still divided by the Iron Curtain. We
Germans did regain our unity and
freedom in a peaceful way. The
thanks for this deservedly is owed to
the American people, who secured
European peace over 40 years.
America stood by our side in the
most difficult times, and we will
never forget the contributions of U.S.
Presidents." Kohl declared that the
"friendship and partnership between
Germans and Americans" is "a guar-
antee for a successful future."

In 1995, President Clinton declared,
"Since the earliest days of the settle-
ment of North America, immigrants
from Germany have enriched our
Nation with their industry, culture,
and participation in public life. Over
a quarter of Americans can trace
their ancestry back to German roots,
but more important than numbers are
the motives that led so many Ger-
mans to make a new beginning
across the Atlantic. America's unpar-
alleled freedoms and opportunities
drew the first German immigrants to
our shores and have long inspired the
tremendous contributions that Ger-
man-Americans have made to our
heritage... German-Americans have
attained prominence in all areas of
our national life... While parts of the
Midwest, Pennsylvania, and Texas
still proudly bear the stamp of the
large German populations of the last
century, it is their widespread assim-
alation and far-reaching activities that
have earned German-Americans a
distinguished reputation in all re-
gions of the United States and in all
walks of life."

In 1998, President Clinton said,
"Germans and German-Americans
have profoundly influenced every
aspect of American life with their
energy, creativity, and strong work
ethic. They have enriched the eco-
omic and commercial life of the
United States, and it is befitting that
we set aside this special day to ac-
knowledge their many contributions
to our liberty, culture and democ-
acy. All of us can take pride in the
accomplishments of German-Ameri-
cans—as soldiers and statesmen, sci-
centists and musicians, artisans and
educators. It is fitting that we set
aside this special day to remember
and celebrate how much German-
Americans have done to preserve our
ideals, enrich our culture, and
strengthen our democracy."

President Clinton made an equally
incisive proclamation in 1999.

Although the annual date of German-
American Day is based on the arrival
on October 6, 1683, of the settlers of
Germantown, PA, German immigra-
tion predates 1683; in 2008, we will
be commemorating the 400th anni-
versary of German immigration to
what is now the United States. But
these immigrants came to English,
Dutch and other settlements. The
year 1683 is significant, because it
marks the establishment of the first
entirely German settlement.

By Gary C. Grassl, with thanks to
Elbeth Secwaid. (Nov. 1999)

http://www.geocities.com/Athens/
Thebes/8171/GermanAmericanDay.
htm

For information on German-
American Day with a Resolution
htm

The story of Pastorius and the found-
ing of Germantown, PA http://
www-tlplib.ipu.edu/kade/
germantown.html

For German-American Day we rec-
ommend: W.P. Adams, The German-
Americans. An Ethnic Experience.
$3.00; G. Wilk, Americans from
Germany. $4.00; Cobblestone: Ger-
mans Americans (for youth). $4.00.
These member specials include s/h
and s/t! Orders: NCSA LITERA-
TUR, 430 Kelp Grove Rd., Nash-
ville, IN 47448

President's Letter
Dear IGHS Members,
The Year of Languages, 2005. This
is the year the American Council on
the Teaching of Foreign Languages
(ACTFL) wishes Americans to be-
come aware of the increasing impor-
tance of learning to use foreign lan-
guages, and with good reason. Al-
though English is certainly ubiqui-
tous in the world, especially that
world of commerce and trade, hardly
obviated are both the personal and societal value of second language acquisition. Those of us lucky enough to be brought up with a second language or to have acquired one (or more) know its value well.

The Indiana German Heritage Society joins ACTFL in its desire to propagate the study and mastery of another language; in our case, German, of course. And with good reason, since it is our heritage language with a rich culture behind it and a powerful economy using it. IGHS has over the years provided considerable resources and help to teachers and others who work in the field of German pedagogy. Indeed, IGHS even offers its own courses for adult education. I would urge our members to look for opportunities to contribute to the study of German by supporting their local German teachers, encouraging schools to offer German and by studying the language themselves. Remember, exercising the mind through language study is recommended for our health!

IGHS over the years has also worked hard to bring attention to and celebrate the German heritage of Indiana and the U.S.A. by working for and supporting German-American Day on October 6th. Throughout Indiana from Jasper to South Bend, German-American Day is now celebrated, and IGHS has always encouraged localities to have their local celebrations. It might now be time that the German-American organizations of the Indianapolis area join together to bring their combined effort and lobbying power together to create—and institutionalize—a grand German-American Day celebration. The IGHS State Council should also look for ways to help propagate the occasion throughout the state.

I want to thank IGHS members for their ongoing support our “Friends of Wynnecken” who are trying to create in the old home of circuit riding Lutheran pastor Conrad Friedrich Wynnecken a community historical interpretive center in Allen County. They are planning a number of fundraising events, including a wonderful wine and cheese tasting on September 17th at Park Edelweiss, 3355 Elmhurst Dr., Fort Wayne. For more information on that or the Friends of Wynnecken, contact Leanne Busick at leannebusick@onlyinternet.net.

Liebe Mitglieder, ich schließe den heutigen Präsidentenbrief mit dem herzlichen wunsch, daß ihr alle den Sommer gut überstanden und, wenn es bei Euch zutrifft, ein schönes neues Schuljahr begonnen habt.

Mit besten Grüßen
Giles R. Hoyt, President

US CONGRESS DECLARES 2005 THE YEAR OF LANGUAGES
Both the House of Representatives and the Senate passed resolutions declaring 2005 as the Year of Languages. Celebrations are to take place throughout the U.S. encouraging Americans to study a foreign language. The goal of The Year of Languages (YOL) celebration is to advance the concept that every American should develop proficiency not only in English, but in other languages as well. It provides an opportunity to focus attention on the academic, social and economic benefits of studying other languages and cultures from around the world.

The American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) will join with educators throughout the U.S. to make the 2005 school year a time of renewed awareness of the academic and cultural value of language programs. Government officials, school administrations, classroom teachers and ACTFL and its affiliate organizations are to build together greater public awareness of other languages and cultures. To achieve this special community events, school programs and student activities are to build public awareness of the diverse languages and cultures that enrich the American way of life.

German is a World Language and there are many reasons to learn it. According to the Goethe Institute: German is the most commonly spoken language in the European Union. 18% of the world's books are published in German. German is the second-most commonly used scientific language. Learning German provides deeper insights into a region that plays a vital role in central Europe's intellectual and economic life and in its cultural history.

This is a great opportunity for the German-American community to also highlight the heritage of the German language in the U.S. German is also an important U.S. Heritage Language. Before World War I, more than 6 percent of American schoolchildren received their primary education only in German. Today, there are still 1.4 percent German speakers in the United States. It is the fourth largest language group following Spanish, Chinese, and French. Nearly 142,000 Californians claim to speak German followed by New York and Florida with 93,000 and 90,000 respectively. There exists in the US a large body of literature, music and other writings in German, which is together with other non-English language writings, an important part of American history and culture. If this neglected part of American history and heritage is not made available by having it translated there will never be a comprehensive and true picture of US history and culture.

The ability to learn, to converse in
and comprehend another language is only the beginning. The skills taught as part of language learning make a student’s performance better overall: students enrolled in language programs perform better in other subjects than those who are not, and the College Board has found that secondary students with four or more years of language instruction score higher on the SAT! That's the kind of evidence that provides compelling reason to make language courses a part of a balanced core curriculum. Yet in Indiana Core 40, languages are not required in the basic high school diploma, they are required only for the academic-bound students. While parents often are in favor of the foreign language programs this is a money and school funding issue.

PR and letters to the school board and legislator are the only course of action right now to hold on to the dwindling German programs. Please write and talk to school board and to your senators and representatives that these programs are worth keeping!

You can help celebrate the year by encouraging family members and friends to study German or heighten German language learning at your local heritage festivals. At the International Festival in Indianapolis we will focus on YOL "Deutsch is Cool", so come and visit us at our booths. For more information the Goethe Institute and the American Association of Teachers of German (AATG) have wonderful resources available. Most can be downloaded from their web sites: www.goethe.de/ins/us and www.aatg.org. www.yearoflanguages.org

YEAR OF LANGUAGES (YOL) POSTER CONTEST
German language teachers were asked to encourage their students to participate in the poster contest as part of the Year of Languages. The Poster Theme is: Why learn German? This contest is open to any K-12 German students in the U.S. Students can incorporate language (German and/or English), colors, different fonts, make drawings, take pictures, make a collage. Posters are first submitted to the local chapter of the (AATG) for initial judging by a committee selected by the chapter president. Chapters pick one winner from each level (Elementary, Middle School/Jr. High and High School), up to a maximum of three total to be submitted to the AATG YOL Poster Contest committee, consisting of post-secondary level AATG members, and judges from the German-American Chamber of Commerce, as selected by the AATG Executive Director. National winners will be announced at AATG Annual Meeting in Baltimore, November 2005. Prizes will be sent to winning students. http://aatg.org/programs/hssstudentprogs/YOLPoster.htm

THE DUBOIS COUNTY GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY ESSAY CONTEST
Dubois County, once again, has an essay contest in conjunction with German-American Day. It is open to all seniors in the four county school corporations. There are five essay topics for students to pick from. They are "What does German heritage mean to me?", "What can we, as the younger generation, do to help maintain and preserve our German heritage?", "Note local or family German names as they relate to the towns or villages that immigrants came from, the meaning of the family names, relationship to geographic location, occupation, etc.", "What was life like in our German ancestral homes in the mid 1800's and what prompted people from those villages to emigrate to America?", and "Write from the perspective of a traveler in the 1800's leaving Germany and traveling to the United States. What did you leave in Germany, describe the journey, and what did you find in the United States?" A winner from each school corporation will be named, and the four winners will attend the German-American Day Dinner, October 6, and read their winning essays. Each winner will be awarded a $250 scholarship. The German American Bank is the financial sponsor of the contest.

Patti Goepf rich

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL - NOVEMBER
3 to 6, 2005
The Annual International Festival will be held again at the Exposition Hall, 1200 East 38th Street, Indiana State Fairgrounds in Indianapolis.

Thursday, Nov. 3 and Friday Nov. 4, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. are devoted to an educational outreach program for central Indiana schools. Festival hours for the public are: Friday, Nov. 4 from 3-9 p.m. Saturday, Nov. 5 from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. and Sunday, Nov. 6 from noon to 6 p.m.

Tickets: Adults are $7.00 in advance, $9.00 and Seniors $8.00 at the door. Children 5-12 are $6.00, and children under 5 are admitted free. Advance tickets are sold at Indianapolis area Marsh locations. Info http://www.indyinternationalfestival.org

International Festival is the signature event of the Nationalities Council of Indiana, an organization of over 50 ethnic communities and ethnic performing groups dedicated to education, communication, and cultural exchange. Highlights of the annual festival include culture booths hosted by volunteers in traditional dress; authentic food, artisans demonstrating unique cultural crafts; a Naturalization Ceremony; an International Marketplace; and continuous ethnic music and dance.

We will have once again three booths. Our culture booth will focus on "The Year of Languages: Deutsch
is Cool" (see background article elsewhere) with displays and many handouts. At the sales booth we will have interesting books and low priced items, some of them specifically for children and young people. At a "Brats" booth, sponsored by IGHS and the IVYTech Indianapolis Chapter of the ACF (American Culinary Foundation), Chef Ralph Constock and his students will be selling Brats with Kraut on German-style buns. In all three booths we will have handouts and information on the German-speaking countries and the German-Americans. If you bring German handwritten materials, we may have someone there who can decipher them.

Volunteers are needed to staff our booths. For Thursday and Friday morning, when the students descend in droves, we need a few native speakers willing to be interviewed by the students and giving information about the German-speaking countries. Call Jim Gould at 317-630-4569 or Jeanette Footman at 317-582-1555.

Upcoming Programs

CALENDAR

Sunday, Sept. 25, 10:10 am, German Heritage Service at Zion's Church, North & New Jersey Sts., Indianapolis (317-257-0493 or 639-5411)

Sunday, Oct. 2, 1:00 to 3:00 pm, Community Mixer hosted by Athenaeum Foundation and Indiana German Heritage Society at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.

Sunday, Oct. 2, 1:30 pm, Family Oktoberfest at the Athenaeum! Rain or Shine! "Family" celebration of music and song, ending Oktoberfest Weekend (317-630-4569 Ext. 1)

Oct. 2-8, National German Week will be celebrated in German classes. For info headquarters@aatg.org; http://www.aatg.org

Thursday, Oct. 6, 11:00 am to 1:00 pm, German-American Day Celebration at the Indianapolis City Market with Die Doppel Adler and Die Fledermuschen - Music, Dancing, Proclamations, Handouts, Books, sales, and more. (Buddy McCart 317-846-8613)

Wednesday, Oct. 6, German-American Day dinner at the Schnitzelbank, sponsored by the Jasper Deutscher Verein, Jasper Partnership Commission, and Sister Cities of Jasper, Inc. (812-482-4821)

Wednesday, Oct. 12, 5:00 pm, Board Meeting; 6:30 pm, Stammtisch; 7:30 pm, Program: "Freude am deutschen Wein - The Delights of German Wine: An Intro to its Appreciation" by Dr. Giles R. Hoyt, International Wine and Food Society - London-Indianapolis. Charge: $5 for tasting (317-630-4569 Ext. 1)

Saturday, Oct. 15, 7:30-11:30 pm, Oktoberfest at the Liederkranz with Die Freudemacher, 1417 E. Washington St., Indianapolis (317-266-9816)


Nov. 3-7, International Festival, West Pavilion, Indiana State Fairgrounds. Theme of our booths: "Year of Languages/Deutsch is Cool" (317-464-9004 or 812-988-2866)

Saturday, Nov. 5, 5:00-6:00 pm, St. Martin's Day Celebration in the Biergarten Tent followed by Children's Lantern Parade through Lockerbie Square (317-630-4569 Ext. 1)

Saturday, Nov. 5, 8 pm-12:30, Liederkranz Damenchor Bunter Abend (Damenchor dinner/concert/dance) with the Freudemacher.

Indianapolis Liederkranz Hall 1417 E. Washington St. (317-266-9816)

Wednesday, Nov. 9, no Board Meeting; 6:30 pm Stammtisch; 7:30 pm "Year of Language" with Claudia Grossmann, IUPUI German Program Director, and German language students, some who have worked and studied overseas (317-630-4569)

Nov. 10-13, Huntingburg Christmas Stroll (812-683-5699)

Saturday, Nov. 12, 2005, 1:30-4:00 pm, Spirit and Place: "Generations of Immigrant Experiences," Poetry Reading by Norbert Kraf, and a walking tour of German-American sites in the vicinity, led by Prof. Giles Hoyt, Director of the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center (317-630-4569 Ext. 1)

Saturday, Nov. 12, 6:00 pm, The Athenaeum Foundation Annual 1894 Society Dinner, honoring the founding of our building (317-630-4569 Ext. 1)

Saturday, Nov. 12, Night in Vienna at the German American Klub, 8602 S. Meridian (Hwy 135), Indianapolis.

Sunday, Nov. 13, 4 pm, Kirkin' O' Tha Tartans Celebration at Zion's Church, North and New Jersey Sts., Indianapolis. (317 257-0493 or 639-5411)

Saturday, Nov. 19, 8 pm-12:30 am; Liederkranz Men's concert and dance with Norman. Indianapolis Liederkranz Hall, 1417 E. Washington St., Indianapolis (317-266-9816)

Nov. 19-20, Sat 9-5 pm, Sun 10-4 pm, Ferdinand Christkindlmarkt, at Community Center, High School, and Monastery Gym (812-367-2908)

Dec. 2-4, Fri 9-8 pm, Sat 9-4 pm, Sun 12-4 pm, Jasper Öttenbaum
GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE

CELEBRATION AT ZION
Sunday, Sept. 25, 10:10 am, A Celebration of German Heritage and the Anniversary of Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ. The service will be in English with German components. Zion church is located at North & New Jersey Sts., Indianapolis. Info: 317-257-0493 or 639-5411

STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAM
Wednesday, Oct. 12, 5:00 pm, Board Meeting; 6:30 pm, Stammtisch; 7:30 p.m. Program: "Freude am deutschen Wein-The Delights of German Wine: An Intro to its Appreciation" by Dr. Giles R. Hoyt, International Wine and Food Society--London-Indianapolis. Charge: $5 for tasting. Meet the presenter and others at Stammtisch 6:30 pm in the Rathskeller. Good food and good talk - some in German! (317-630-4569 Ext. 1)

PALATINES GENEALOGY WORKSHOP
Saturday, Oct. 15, Fall meeting of the Indiana chapter at the Athenaeum in Indianapolis. Registration 9 am. Lectures at 9:30 and 11 am. Topics: "Pennsylvania Land Records" and "Breaking Down Genealogical Brick Walls: Ten Observations on Coping with Brick Walls, Ten Solutions to Brick Walls, and Random Thoughts on Brick Walls," with guest speaker Kenneth D. McCrea, Ph.D. of Lancaster Co., PA. Translation experts will be available to assist with reading old documents/other material. BE SURE TO BRING YOUR OLD DOCUMENTS, PHOTOS AND LETTERS!

"Pennsylvania Land Records." All of Pennsylvania was originally owned by William Penn. This talk describes the process whereby land was transferred from the "Proprietors" (the Penn family) to individuals and the documents that process created. Details on how to find land records in
Pennsylvania County Courthouses will also be presented. "Breaking Down Genealogical Brick Walls..." (We all have "Brick Walls" in our genealogical research). This talk presents strategies for getting past those obstacles and some of the more obscure sources of information that can help you with your research. Cost $10.00/Patrons members; $15.00 non-members. Send registration and check by Oct. 8 to Nancy Meyer, 234 W. Jefferson St., Tipton, IN 46072-1850.

MARTINSTAG CELEBRATED AT ATHENAEUM ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH

Children's lantern parade celebrates St. Martin's Day at the Athenaeum. Saturday, Nov. 5, beginning at 5:00 p.m. children will gather, homemade lanterns in hand, with their families in the Biergarten tent. Remembering St. Martin, participants are encouraged to donate a new or gently used coat as part of "Coats for Kids," or make a cash donation at the gate. Kartoffelpuffer mit Apfelmus/Potato Pancakes with applesauce and beverages will be served from 5:15-6:30 p.m. at $4.00 a piece. Also, the traditional "Weckmaennner" or "Stutenkerle" cookie will be served - a yeast dough cookie man with a clay pipe in his mouth! Traditional lantern songs will be practiced in German during the light supper. St. Martin, dressed as a Roman Soldier, will appear at 6:30 and relate his story to those assembled. At 6:45, St. Martin will mount his white horse and lead the parade into Lockerbie Square - the original "German Town." Children will then stop at houses where they will sing the traditional "Ich geh mit meiner Laterne." and receive a treat from the house sponsors. The event is sponsored by the Athenaeum Foundation, Indiana German Heritage Society, and Indianapolis German Language Institute. Admission is $5.00 per individual, $20.00 Family Max in advance. At the Door, $8.00 individual, $25.00 Family Max. Food and beverage will be alla carta! The event is a fundraiser for the Athenaeum Foundation! For reservations call the Athenaeum Foundation office at 1-317-630-4569, ext. 1.

SPIRIT AND PLACE AT THE ATHENAEUM
Saturday, Nov. 12, 2005, 1:30-4:00 pm, "Generations of Immigrant Experiences: Poetry Reading and Historic Walking Tour."

In the restored Athenaeum, built by German immigrants, poet Norbert Knapf will read poems about his family's multi-generational immigrant experience. Selections include poems that tell the story of his Franconian ancestors' journey to the Southern Indiana wilderness, his growing up in the rural German community, his move to the East Coast and his children's arrival from Colombia, and the family's final return to Indiana. Following this reading of poems about "moving and staying" members of the audience will be encouraged to share stories of their families' immigrant experience. Following the discussion, Prof. Giles Hoyt, Director of the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center, also housed in the Athenaeum, will give a brief overview of German-American sites in the vicinity of the Athenaeum and lead a walking tour. In case of inclement weather, the walking tour will be replaced by a slide presentation and/or tour of the Athenaeum. Spirit & Place is an annual civic festival of the arts, humanities and religion, produced by IUPUI's Polis Center. As a part of the Festival, the Max Kade German-American Center of IUPUI and IGHS are co-sponsoring this event. For info http://www.spiritandplace.org/

1894 SOCIETY DINNER
Saturday, Nov. 12, 6-10 pm. The Athenaeum Foundation will host its 10th annual dinner to celebrate and recognize members of the 1894 Society of the Athenaeum Foundation with the 2005 Fringe Festival as focus entertainment. Reception, tours and open house with dinner and program at the Rathskeller Kellersaal.

The Athenaeum Foundation was established to restore and maintain the Athenaeum/Das Deutsche Haus and its historical character and to serve the Indianapolis community as a center for the arts, entertainment and physical fitness. The 1894 Society is comprised of Trustees and Friends of the Athenaeum Foundation who have helped support the sustainability of the Athenaeum through their generous annual gifts.

Proceeds of this event will be used for further creation of a museum to preserve the history of the Athenaeum, and for continued renovation to maintain the integrity of this 110-year-old historic landmark. The Athenaeum Foundation would like to also utilize the celebration dinner to introduce the Athenaeum and its offerings to a broad and diverse audience in Indianapolis and surrounding communities. All are welcome.

Tickets for the reception, dinner and program are $70.00 per person and $600 for a table of 8. For information or to make a reservation, (317) 630-4569 ext. 1 or jimm-gould@sbcglobal.net

STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAM

Wednesday, Nov. 9: no Board Meeting; 6:30 pm, Stammtisch; 7:30 pm, "Year of Language" with Claudia Grossmann IUPUI German Program Director, and German language students, some who have worked and studied overseas. Meet the presenters and others at Stammtisch 6:30 pm in the Rathskeller. Good food and good talk - some in German! (317 630-4569)

AT ZION EVANGELICAL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
Sunday, Nov. 13, 4:00 pm, The An-
nual Celebration of Scottish Heritage with pipes and drums of the Highlanders. Put on your kilts and join our Scottish/Irish/German members and friends at Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, North and New Jersey Sts., Indianapolis. Info: 317 257-0493 or 639-5411.

CHRISTKINDL MARKET CHICAGO
Nov. 23-Dec. 22, Christkindlmarket Chicago is the meeting place in the Midwest offering a large and unique selection of holiday seasonal products and exquisite gifts. The products are often hand-crafted, high quality items and not readily available in the Chicagoland area. Music and entertainment, live demonstrations of glass blowing and wood engraving, merry-go-rounds and a great variety of European and American specialties round off this great Christmas tradition and offer a "special little something" for visitors of all ages.

Products range from artful glass ornaments and decor to straw ornaments, from handmade wooden toys to nutcrackers and cuckoo clocks, from delicate lace, candles and home decor to jewelry from around the world, scarves and sweaters and unique gift items. Don't miss the Bavarian glass blowers, the woodcarver from the Black Forest and the candle maker shop, and last but not least the traditional brick bakers who bake fresh German bread and giant pretzels, all showcasing traditional craftsmanship.

German & European delicacies include hearty dishes such as brats, sauerkraut, potato pancakes, meat loaf, pork loin and goulash. The famous Glühwein, a hot spiced red wine is served in special Christkindlmarket Chicago signature mugs. Sweet specialties fresh from the Christmas bakery like Gingerbread, Stollen, Holiday cookies, waffles, roasted almonds and candies are great desserts and stocking stuffers.

Mon-Thur 11 am to 8 pm, Fri-Sat 11 am 9 pm, Sun 11 am to 8 pm. Info: www.christkindlmarket.com

CHRISTMAS AT THE AThENAEUM
The weekend of Dec. 2-4, the Athenaeum will host a traditional German holiday celebration, A Christkindl Market, offering old-world and U.S. crafts and gifts, opens the festivities on Friday, Dec. 2nd. Market hours are from 6-9:00 p.m. Friday and Saturday, Dec. 2nd and 3rd, and 1-5:00 Sunday, Dec. 4th.

Sunday, Dec. 4th, the Athenaeum will be alive from 1-5:00 pm with the festivities of the 21st Annual Sankt Nikolaus Fest. Family activities begin at 1:00 pm with gingerbread house making, crafts, games, a puppet show and dancing. At 3:00 pm the traditional Weihnachtsbaum Zeremonie - the lighting of the Christmas tree with real candles and group singing takes place in the auditorium. At 3:30 pm a fanfare announces the arrival of Sankt Nikolaus and his assistant Knecht Ruprecht. Nikolaus is dressed in his red and gold episcopal vestments, carrying his crozier. Ruprecht, dressed in ragged, sooty clothes, carries in the bag of treats and the bundle of switches. Nikolaus then receives his Goldenes Buch (the Gold Book) and calls the children by name to account for their behavior through the year.

Cost (Sunday only): Adults, $7.00; children under 13, $5.00. Reservations a must! For more information about this traditional, old-world celebration or to make reservations, call the Athenaeum at (317) 630-4569 #1. Seating is limited on Sunday, and children must be registered for the programs.

STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAM
Wednesday, Dec. 14: 5:00 pm, Board Meeting: 6:30 pm, Stammtisch: 7:30 pm. Program: Christmas Show & Tell! IGHS members are encouraged to bring one of their most favorite Christmas decorations (German or German-American) to show and tell about. Items can range from angels, tree decorations, figures, pyramids, Schwibbogens (candle arches) etc. Glühwein and Carols will add warmth to the evening! Frohliche Weihnachten! with Jim Gould, Community Events Coordinator of the Athenaeum Foundation and Secretary of IGHS. Meet the presenters and others at Stammtisch, 6:30 pm, in the Rathskeller. Good food and good talk - some in German! (317-630-4569 Ext. 1)

GERMAN CHRISTMAS SERVICE AT ZION CHURCH
Sunday, Dec. 11 at 3:00 pm, The Annual German Worship Service at Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ in Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Maennerchor will participate. The church is located at North and New Jersey Sts., Indianapolis. Info: 317 257-0493 or 639-5411

THE DUBOIS COUNTY GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY ESSAY CONTEST
Dubois County, once again, has an essay contest in conjunction with German-American Day. It is open to all seniors in the four county school corporations. There are five essay topics for students to pick from. They are "What does German heritage mean to me?", "What can we, as the younger generation, do to help maintain and preserve our German heritage?", "Note local or family German names as they relate to the towns or villages that immigrants came from, the meaning of the family names, relationship to geographic location, occupation, etc.", "What was life like in our German ancestral homes in the mid 1800's and what prompted people from those villages to emigrate to America?", and "Write from the perspective of a traveler in the 1800's leaving Germany and"
traveling to the United States. What did you leave in Germany, describe the journey, and what did you find in the United States?" A winner from each school corporation will be named, and the four winners will attend the German-American Day Dinner, October 6, and read their winning essays. Each winner will be awarded a $250 scholarship. The German American Bank is the financial sponsor of the contest.

Patti Goepfrich

Books and Such

NEW IGHS PUBLICATION

A Lost American Dream. The Civil War Letters (1862/63) of Immigrant Theodor Heinrich Brandes in Historical Contexts, by IGHS member, Prof. Emer. Antonius Holtmann (Univ. of Oldenburg), translated from the German by our Editor-in-Chief, Prof. Emer. Eberhard Reichmann.

Theodor Heinrich Brandes looked at war as being an utter humbug. Nevertheless, in 1862 he joined the Union Army, voluntarily and as a substitute. Through the promise of rewards for such military service he wanted to achieve his American dream: a modest life in peace for his family.

This book guides the reader through 19th-century rural and small-town life in NW Germany as it relates to Heinrich Brandes. His immigrant experience, this necessary adjustment to new socio-economic and cultural conditions—as a laborer in Cincinnati and farmer in Oldenburg, IN—is skillfully reconstructed for the time leading to the tragedy of the Civil War. In fact, the life of Brandes is truly representative for countless other immigrants.

Fighting with the 83rd Indiana Infantry Regiment—together with other men from Franklin County—and under Generals Sherman and Grant he participated in the campaigns from Kentucky to Mississippi, where he died during the disease-ridden siege of Vicksburg, just weeks before he would have completed his tour of duty. He was no hero, just a survivor, critical of war as being the wrong alternative.

Military reports and pro-and-con newspaper commentaries round out the picture of his regiment's suffering and mood during this American tragedy. Numerous illustrations and an extensive bibliography add greatly to this meticulously researched work of our IGHS member, Prof. Holtmann.

Made possible by membership support, this is the 15th book in the series published by IGHS and the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center. Non-members $12.95 + s/h 0.77 + 2.00 shipp.; Members: $12.98 (total). Available at var. bookstores, the Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument store, or from NCSA Literatur, 430 Kelp Grove Rd., Nashville, IN 47448.

ALSO OF INTEREST

"Stories of Americans Who Came from Germany": An Introduction to the Topic of Immigration, this CD provides ready teaching materials on German immigrants and the German contributions to the building of the nation over the past 396 years. Now available in a third edition, "Stories..." highlights the almost 400 years of Germans in America and is a collection on this topic rarely found all in one place.

Developed by Dr. Anne Marie Fuhrig, recently retired from the Illinois State Board of Education, this self-playing and/or interactive CD of text and images traces the history of German immigration as an introduction for everyone. As a case study, it gives teachers and students insights into issues played out for all immigrant groups. The four chapters of slightly increasing demand for background knowledge can be used in each year of a four-year German program to mark German-American Day, October 6.

The CD readily engages students, and each chapter features suggestions for finding local variations of national events or developments for additional work. This can lead students to submit their own "Story of Americans Who Came from Germany" to the Coast-to-Coast Contest for one of the excellent prizes. Details on both the CD Rom and the Contest are available by contacting Dr. Anne Marie Fuhrig at amfuhr@aol.com or by checking www.gmbookchest.com. This is also the site for a growing library of printable teaching resources, such as maps, graphs and longer text documents.

THE ATLANTIC TIMES: Enjoy first class trans-Atlantic reporting, in English, in the monthly printed version of "The Atlantic Times." "The Atlantic Times" is based on the idea that the foundation for every relationship is getting to know one another better. "The Atlantic Times" appears monthly, exclusively in North America. It features articles by prominent leaders and experienced journalists from both sides of the Atlantic and addresses issues important to America and Germany. To start your FREE SUBSCRIPTION to The Atlantic Times log on to: www.atlantic-times.com

GERMAN WORLD MAGAZINE: German World Magazine is unique in its kind as it is the only bi-lingual German and English publication in the US focusing on topics related to Austrian, German and Swiss culture as it can be experienced in North America. This bi-monthly magazine also contributes to raising more interest in German as a foreign language and introduces prominent Austrian, German and Swiss individuals, businesses, products and events in the US to its well-educated and multi-national audience. German World Magazine appears bi-monthly. An-
HEAR YE, HEAR YE: GERMAN-AMERICAN POEMS, GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY MINUS ONE!

On October 5, at noon in the Cole Porter Room of the Indiana History Center (IHI), 450 West Ohio St., Indianapolis, (317-232-1882), NORTHERN KRAPF will give a reading of poems from his new Looking for God's Country and other poems that celebrate German-American Day. Admission is free, books will be on sale, and Hoosier German signatures and inscriptions will be free for the asking. "Let the word go forth: Norbert Krapf's poems speak German American, they will be given permission to generate discussion, and "The Schneebrotner" may make a special appearance. The forecast is for early snow.

BREMERHAVEN'S NEW EMIGRATION MUSEUM: A LOOK AT GERMANY'S ELLIS ISLAND

More Germans are fleeing their nation today than have since World War II. Why? Germany's new emigration museum -- hailed as the best of its kind in Europe -- explores the historic exodus of Germans from Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries and asks what can be learned from those journeys today.

The museum stands precisely at the spot where more than 7 million Europeans -- including 3.7 million Germans -- set sail for new lands from 1830-1974. A total of 44 million people left Europe -- not just through Bremerhaven -- in the hundred years leading up to World War II, in one of the largest human migrations in the history of mankind.

The new Bremerhaven museum came about in collaboration with the Immigration Museum on Ellis Island, where, until 1954, the majority of immigrants to America arrived and were processed. Today Ellis Island is considered a U.S. monument and its status is almost mythic. It tells the story of how America's multicultural society was established. Almost 2,000,000 tourists visit it each year.

While America has long documented its immigrant past, Germany has only recently begun to look at its side of the story, the exodus from Europe in the 1800s and 1900s. The emigration is being studied partly because issues of migration, integration, and how societies exist side-by-side have become hot-button European topics today.

The city of Hamburg is also planning an emigration museum, which is expected to open its doors in 2007. And the German TV network ARD recently aired a six-part series titled "Windsonaten" (Wind Speed 8), part-documentary and part-soap opera, for which 32 actors and a film crew sailed from Bremerhaven to New York on board an historic ship.

Meanwhile, German emigration is on the rise again. According to Germany's Federal Department of Statistics, Germans have recently been emigrating in droves. Close to 150,000 left the country last year, a record for post-war emigration. People are fleeing from Germany's miserable job market to do research in the United States, wait tables in Austria, run businesses in Beijing or build bridges in Egypt. Ever since it joined the EU, Poland has become an especially popular choice for emigrants, partly because many German companies have established branches there.

Today's emigrants have an easier time of it than any previous generation. They know what they're getting into, can stay in touch with friends and families at home via phone and Internet, and making it back home nowadays means spending just a few hours on a plane. Indeed, these emigrants are able to move through the global village as if it were their own sovereign territory.

At the German Emigration Center in Bremerhaven -- designed as an "experience museum," visitors are supposed to gain a sense of what it meant to leave home in earlier days, of the fears emigrants experienced and the risks they accepted, of the enormity of their hopes for a better
life and of what actually transpired.

Visitors are led across swinging bridges and platforms and into a cold, dark room directly at water's edge, where there are life-sized figures wearing historic costumes, carrying brown leather suitcases and whispering goodbyes. The next part of the experience takes visitors into passenger cabins and communal sleeping rooms that show just how miserable the accommodations were on 19th century sailing vessels, where each adult was allotted a sleeping space 45 centimeters wide and 1.70 meters long.

At each station on the tour, authentic "stories" are recounted, and in the "Gallery of the Seven Million," visitors can open drawers and pull out documents: letters of security, passports and whatever else people needed to leave the country. And then come the questions: "If you were to remove every piece of clothing that wasn't made in Germany, what would you be wearing?" Most visitors would be almost naked, which is precisely the message that seems to hover above everything in this museum: That everyone carries something foreign in themselves, or at least in their clothing.

Finally, visitors can find out how best to go about getting out of Germany these days. Interaction, crude Hollywood emotions and pragmatic political education -- all come together here, and if visitors are reduced to tears, museum administrators will feel a sense of accomplishment. "Farewells and new beginnings are incredibly important topics," says Hamburg architect and designer Andreas Heller, who created the museum and the exhibit.

Heller, 53, has already overseen other historical projects, including the restoration of the Buddenbrook House in Luebeck and the revival of the "Crimes of the German Wehrmacht" exhibit. Although he is capable of taking a more austere and less film-set-like approach, in Bremerhaven he makes full use of sound effects and has no qualms about milking pathos, even architecturally. The exterior of the 20.5 million Euro museum is an oval concrete base on which the giant, wood-clad superstructure of the building rests, offset, almost as if it were tilting to the side. The entire building gives the impression of a ship swaying in a storm, a bronze globe grasping its bow.

The museum's operators are hoping to attract visitors from abroad, descendents of emigrants who can now travel to Bremerhaven to research how and when their ancestors left the country. Indeed, knowing one's own ancestry is almost part of being an American. Celebrities, like Hollywood actors Sandra Bullock and Leonardo DiCaprio, repeatedly mention their German ancestors in interviews. In fact, one in six Americans can claim German roots.

Genealogy has also become a popular hobby here in Germany. Amateur genealogists compare their own lives with those of their ancestors, and are likely to conclude that they have come up in the world. A look at the history of emigration can be horrifying, and it quickly triggers the realization that progress can indeed be a good thing.

When the American colonies declared their independence from Great Britain in 1776, 300,000 Germans were already living in America. Most had emigrated for economic reasons, and had sold their labor to big landowners in America for four to five years; in return, the landowners paid for their trans-Atlantic journeys and offered them food, a place to stay and protection.

In the 19th century, there was a mass emigration from Germany to the New World, because, as Simone Eick, academic director of the German Emigraiton Center, puts it, "culture and tradition aren't enough to feed people." Germans suffered from the effects of unemployment and poor harvests, especially between 1800 and 1880, and it took decades for Germany to complete the transition from an agrarian to an industrial state.

At the time, nothing seemed to be working anymore in Germany. Machines were depriving skilled laborers of work. At the same time, improvements in hygiene led to a growth in population. Many more newborns survived than in previous centuries, and people were living longer. The result: less and less work for more and more people. Around 239,200 Germans -- farmers, skilled laborers, farm workers, servants -- left their country in 1854 alone.

Many traveled down the Weser River to Bremerhaven on river boats. No one knew exactly when the big sailing vessels were scheduled to depart, and so the would-be emigrants were forced to find temporary lodging near the harbor. Some were swindled by rooming house owners in Bremerhaven and, no longer able to pay for their passage to America, were forced to return to their villages.

The ships were far from comfortable and many travelers arrived in America in poor health. Those who did make it onto the ships endured six to ten weeks on board under horrific conditions. On each ship, several hundred people were crowded together in the middle deck under low, 1.8-meter (about 5'10") ceilings, sitting or lying on double-decker wooden platforms. There were no toilets, only buckets that were constantly tipping over in rough seas. Many passengers would become seasick and nauseous from the stench, and not everyone would make it to the buckets before vomiting.
Just getting to America alive was already a significant achievement. Countless numbers of emigrants didn't survive the passage. Many succumbed to outbreaks of cholera and typhoid on board.

Those who reached America and were still halfway in possession of their physical and mental health found it a relatively hospitable place. They were registered and quickly sent on their way into fast-growing cities like New York and Chicago, where there was tremendous demand for skilled workers, laborers and servants.

German farmers moved on to the Midwest, to start farms of their own in places like Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota and South Dakota, and would proudly write to relatives back home, trying to entice them to make the journey across the ocean themselves. "I would like to encourage you, brothers and sisters," wrote a Frisian woman who had settled in Chicago with her husband and two children, "it is much easier here for people to make a decent living."

Beginning in the 1870s, the journey across the ocean became safer and faster. By then there were steamships that took only eight or nine days for the passage from Bremerhaven to New York, and they also boasted washing rooms and toilets, as well as regular and good food.

But by then the prospects in the New World were no longer as unlimited as in the days of the sailing ships. American officials had become more particular about whom to allow or deny entry into the country. At Ellis Island, emigrants were medically examined and asked probing questions by officials: "Why are you coming to the United States?" "Is there anyone who can vouch for you?" "Are you an anarchist?" "Are you a polygamist?"

American doctors began scrutinizing the passengers as soon as they left their ships and walked onto Ellis Island, attempting to weed out those with obvious physical defects as minor as a limp or being cross-eyed. Those who failed to pass the medical examination or were unable to identify someone who could vouch for them were sent back to Europe on the next ship.

The German economy began to boom around 1884, and with it the wave of emigration began to ebb. It was not until the 1920s that the number of emigrants increased again, driven by inflation in 1923 and the Great Depression in 1929. In the 1930s, thousands of Jews fled from Nazi Germany until the borders were closed at the outbreak of WW II, effectively shutting down migration from Hamburg and Bremerhaven.

In the ensuing decades, more and more Germans emigrated by plane, and the last emigrant left Bremerhaven by ship in 1974.

Nowadays, the number of people who leave Germany each year is about the same as during the mass exodus of the 19th century. In contrast, however, many of today's emigrants return after a few years. In 2004, 150,000 Germans left the country, but there were also 100,000 who returned from abroad. "Home," wrote Friedrich Schiller, "is probably the most valuable thing human beings can possess."

You can download the complete article over the Internet at the following URL:
http://www.spiegel.de/international/spiegel/0,1518,369776,00.html

NEW EXHIBIT ON GERMANY AND DUBOIS COUNTY
GOOD-BYE GERMANY! HELLO AMERICA

The story of German emigrants of the mid-1800's depicts preparations for the long, hard journey to America, shows trunks full of what was needed for the journey and new home, and has a map showing the usual ports from which Germans left their homeland. An authentic-sized bunk allows the visitor to ponder whether he or she would be suited for such a journey. Thus the visitor can understand the hardships and hopes of the immigrants to America.

It wasn't easy to leave Germany. A display of documents from one emigrant, George Fischer and his wife Adalheit [Adelheid] show the release of George from the German army, the emigration document allowing them to leave Germany, the American citizenship record, and then his land patent when he purchased land.

GERMANS COME FLYING LIKE SNOWFLAKES: A large space is filled with information and artifacts explaining why Dubois County was not so long ago a county with about 90% German roots. It helps to explain why in 1842 Matthew Hassfurth in Ferdinand, Dubois County, wrote to his daughter and son-in-law "the Germans come flying like snow-
flakes'.

Many wood-masters left Germany and helped to develop the wood furniture industry here in America. Another group from Pfaffenweiler, Germany, brought their knowledge of stone-cutting with them. Their skill was helpful in building St. Joseph Church in Jasper. The stone Deliverance Cross beside the church has its story to tell too. The eleven families from Pfaffenweiler now have their roots in Jasper and have helped to bring together a sister-city relationship between the two towns. (Celestina has done the same with Wagshurst, Germany.) For the visitors' enjoyment a video in English may be viewed. This film was produced in Pfaffenweiler by the citizens there and has been dubbed in English.

German immigrants came to America in three waves. Elfi Eduard Lang completed her doctoral work on immigration to Dubois County. Many interesting facts and tables of information can be found on display as well as a wall-size map of the county which color codes and dates the original purchase of land in Dubois County giving names of the purchaser and their country of origin, even the state of origin in Germany if known. Those visitors who have additional information to add may record their own research for the museum, for periodic up-dating.

RAISED IN FAITH AND INSTILLED WITH STRONG ETHICS: A large sacristy cabinet with artifacts pays tribute to the great number of German-speaking Roman Catholic priests from St. Meinrad Archabbey who labored here. A second large case of artifacts intrigues the visitor with the evidence of much labor among the Germans of other faiths who settled here especially in the Haysville and Holland-Huntingburg areas. The German heritage of the Sisters of Saint Benedict at Ferdinand is evidenced by the exhibit, "Called to Prayer, Work and Service."

A Croatian missionary to America, Father Joseph Kundek, is credited with much of the concentration of German Catholics here. He actively recruited German Catholics to settle and platted the towns of Ferdinand and Celestina to form a close-knit triangle of similar faith which remains to some extent even today.

The success from the hard work and thrift of the new German settlers teamed with the previous Scots-Irish and English settler shown by the last display in this section: the baby is born in America, raised in faith, instilled with good work ethics, and ready to take advantage of her blessings with pride and her own hard work and competitiveness.

The Dubois County Museum is located at 1704 N Newton St. (Hwy 231), Jasper. Hrs: 10-2 Fri, Sat, Mon; 1-4 Sun. Info: 811-634-7733

**DUBOIS COUNTY MUSEUM RECOGNIZED**

The American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) proudly announces the winners of its 60th Annual Awards Program. Awards for 2005 represent 87 organizations and individuals. In Indiana, three organizations received the Certificate of Commendation. The Dubois County Museum was recognized for General Excellence; the Ball Center for Creative Inquiry was recognized for the project Traces and Trails: Intersections of Wayne County; and the Indiana Historical Society was recognized for the Indiana History Train. Presentation of the awards will be made at a special banquet during the 2005 AASLH/Pennsylvania Federation of Museums and Historical Organizations Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh, PA, on Saturday, Sept 24, 2005.

The awards program was initiated in 1945 to establish and encourage standards of excellence in the collection, preservation, and interpretation of state and local history throughout America. The AASLH Awards Program not only honors significant achievement in the field of state and local history, but also brings recognition to small and large organizations, institutions, and programs that contribute in this area.

For more information about the Awards Program, contact AASLH at 615/320-3203.

**BAVARIAN POPE!**

April 19, 2005 Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger became Pope Benedict XVI, the 265th successor of St. Peter. While there was a mixed reaction in most of Germany and the world to a Pope with a reputation of being an arch conservative (he was labeled God's Rottweiler, Nazi pope and more) in his hometown of Markt, a village in Eastern Upper Bavaria, and in Catholic Bavaria enthusiasm ran high for "our Bavarian Pope." Joseph Ratzinger was born April 16, 1927 as the son of a policeman in Markt Markt am Inn. He attended school in nearby Traunstein and 1946-1951 studied philosophy and theology in Freising and Munich. He was ordained and served as priest until 1954 in Munich. 1954-1977 he taught theology at the colleges, seminaries and universities of Freising, Bonn, Muenster, Tuebingen and Regensburg. 1977 he became the Archbishop of Freising and Munich, and Cardinal. 1981 he was appointed Prefect of the Catholic Congregation of Faith at the Vatican, the highest authority for interpretation of Roman Catholic theology.

The pope's hometown of Markt you can now buy "Vatican bread," "Ratzinger scones." "Pope
Benedict Caps" (a type of donut), "Benedict cakes" and "Pope Bratwurst" - even "Pope Beer" is being brewed. The caricature of the new Pope wearing the typical Bavarian hat, appearing in the "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" (April 20, 1985) is not in the least disrespectful, as it points out the Pope's Bavarian heritage. In Bavarian, "An Pabst hamma" means "Habemus Papam" (We have a Pope).

NAZI POPE?
The following message by German teacher Christa Wolf was gleaned from the AATG (American Association of Teachers of German) discussion list April 26.

Today one of my adorable gifted elementary students told me that the Pope was a Nazi. This gave me a wonderful opportunity to have a little history lesson. The students are extremely bright and it is easy to discuss serious topics with them.

We determined that the Pope was 6 years old when Hitler took over. I asked them if they knew anyone their age (8 and 9) who was either a Republican or a Democrat. We talked about the Hitlerjugend and the "Pflichtmitgliedschaft" [by law, membership was obligatory at age ten] (1936), and about teenagers being conscripted to serve as anti-aircraft gunners. I know some men who had to serve and definitely did not volunteer for the job.

As someone who has lived in a dictatorship (Communist Rmania) I have some wonderful firsthand experiences to relate to these innocent kids. Several of my close relatives were deported for forced labor in Russia. Yet, I don't hate Russians, nor does anyone in my family. Because we were "Volksdeutsche" [ethnic Germans], our property was confiscated by the state, but that did not affect my parents' friendship with Romanians.

It is an uphill battle, but it is important to remind students that prejudice, bigotry and cruelty exist in all sorts of places; and we are responsible to make the world a little better. Germany went through a very dark period, but by focusing solely on those Nazi years it is so easy to ignore the suffering of people today.

I am no longer silent when someone equates Nazi and German. I find Anti-German prejudice just as stupid as Antisemitism. Anti-- you fill in the race or ethnicity.

One of my friends related to me how a Lutheran pastor refused to confirm her during WWII in Pennsylvania because she was German. That does not mean all Lutherans behaved this ignorantly.

Hopefully we can make a difference.

Christa Wolf
German-American Day, 2004
By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Generations of German immigrants and their descendents have helped build America and chart its course through history. On German-American Day, we recognize these proud citizens for their important contributions to America and honor the bond between two great nations.

German Americans have been part of America’s history since its earliest days, beginning with the establishment of the Jamestown Colony in 1607 and the arrival of German Quakers and Mennonite families in 1683. Many of these early settlers came to America seeking religious freedom and the chance to develop a community based on tolerance and respect for all people. During the westward expansion of the United States, many German families helped settle communities, found cities, and develop the agriculture industry. Over time, the core beliefs of these freedom-loving individuals helped define the liberty and opportunity that our country represents. Their traditions of public debate and active citizenship influenced important social issues such as land reform, abolition, workers’ rights, and women’s suffrage.

This week, our Government is breaking ground for a new Embassy in historic Berlin, exemplifying America’s support of a unified Germany. Sharing a common commitment to freedom, peace, and prosperity, the citizens of Germany and America can build a better future for the benefit of all nations.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 6, 2004, as German-American Day, and I encourage all Americans to recognize the contributions of our citizens of German descent.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH
One of the benefits of membership in The Indiana German Heritage Society are discounts on German-heritage publications including:

**German Life Magazine**
now Austrian, Swiss and German Life.

From: The Circulation Director-German Life.
Re: German Life Group/Club Special Subscription Offer.

*German Life* is pleased to offer our friends, the active members of German-American organizations, reduced rate subscriptions to *German Life* Magazine. *German Life* is the unique, bi-monthly magazine dedicated to German arts, travel, cuisine and German Americana. It provides readers with modern and historical perspectives on German-speaking Europe, including Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Each issue of *German Life* is comprised of full-color features that you can’t find elsewhere.

***

Indiana German Heritage Society members qualify for substantial savings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Domestic Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>6 issues</td>
<td>$15.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>12 issues</td>
<td>$29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>18 issues</td>
<td>$43.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regular subscription price is $22.95 year.

All orders must be prepaid by check made out to *German Life* and sent to:

Indiana German Heritage Society (or) IGHS.
Att’n: German Life
401 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Clip here and send, along with your check, to the Indiana German Heritage Society.

Please Print—Name and Address where German Life is to be sent.

Name__________________________________________________________________________

renewal new

Address__________________________________________________________________________

$_______ Enclosed

City/State/Zip________________________________________ Phone________________________
THE INDIANA GERMAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

Please enter/renew my membership:

--- Individual $20.00  --- Corporate $100.00
--- Family $25.00  --- Sponsor $500.00
--- Organization $50.00  --- Benefactor $1,000.00
--- Patron $50.00  --- Library Rate $15.00
--- Full-time Student $5.00 (with teacher's signature)

I wish to make an additional gift to IGHS of $__________
I wish to donate books/materials. Please contact me._____

Please, make checks payable to: Indiana German Heritage Society and send to the Membership Chair, 401 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204

My specific interests in German-Americana are:

--- Family  --- Music
--- Local Community/City  --- Arts
--- Genealogy  --- Architecture
--- General  --- Traditions/Folklore
--- German Language Programs  --- Teaching Materials
--- Cultural Exchange and/or Sister Cities Programs
--- Other_____

Knowledge of German:_____ none ______ some ______ fluent
Knowledge of German script: _____ none ______ some ______ good

Yes, I am willing to help with activities!

Name(s)______________________________________________________________
Address____________________________________________________________
City______________________State_____________Zip______________________
Tel. Home____________________Work_____________________
E-Mail____________________
Congress has designated 2005 as the Year of Languages. To find out how German plays a part in this celebration, see page 3