



Newsletter

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GERMANY CELEBRATES ITS 60TH BIRTHDAY IN BERLIN

On May 23, Germany celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Basic Law (Grundgesetz) and the 20th Anniversary of the fall of the Wall. 600,000 people showed up for the Citizens Party commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the Federal Republic of Germany. They squeezed in at the Party Mile, which stretches between the Brandenburg Gate and the Victory Memorial. Politicians like Angela Merkel (Chancellor) and Horst Koehler (President) mixed with the exuberant crowd. Speeches on this day were delivered by others. They celebrated a Germany that had emerged from the ruins of the Nazi era and World War II and had turned into a democratic, peaceful and prosperous nation.

Being proud of one's nation is something of a new phenomenon for Germans. For decades, deep psychological scars from the past kept such feelings at bay. This is best expressed by West Germany's then-president Gustav Heinemann who in 1969 declared that he loved his wife, not his country.

In a speech marking the 90th anniversary of the Weimar National Assembly, Federal Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier recently warned against reducing the "festivals celebrating our constitutional history and our history of freedom to a 'boulevard of brand names.'" The 90th anniversary of the Weimar Constitution, the 60th Anniversary of the Basic Law and the 20th Anniversary of the fall of the Wall, call upon us to appraise our history in quite a different way" he said.

Nazi Germany surrendered in May 1945. Twelve years of Nazi dictatorship had plunged Europe into chaos, had led to racial fanaticism and horrific crimes, and cost the lives of almost 60 million people in the war and in the extermination camps. Germany was split into two states: East and West Germany; when East Germany came under control of the Soviets, beginning the Cold War.



On May 23, 1949, West Germany became the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), adopted parliamentary democracy and adopted the Grundgesetz (Basic Law). The Eastern Zone, controlled by the Soviets, becomes the German Democratic Republic (GDR) on October 7, 1949.

Pressured by the USSR East Germany formed a communist government with a "command economy" which means that Party leaders made all economic decisions. West Germany chose a federal republic with a "social market economy." So successful was this social market economy that it led to a "Wirtschaftswunder" an economic miracle. The Basic Law guaranteed human rights. Employers and unions in most industries were equal partners in deciding wages, work goals, etc.

When the Federal Republic of Germany was founded Bonn became the capitol city of the fledgling republic. Berlin was a divided city with East Berlin under Soviet control and West Berlin under Allied Control. The Soviet attempt of 1948/49 to block the Western portion of Berlin led to the Berlin Airlift. The Wall between the East and

West sectors was built because more than 2.6 million East Germans fled between 1940 and 1961 to West Berlin or West Germany. For more than 28 years the Wall separated West Berlin from East Berlin. On October 3, 1990 (remembered as "Day of German Unity"), after decades of Cold-War division, East and West Germans reunited and the capitol was moved back from Bonn to Berlin.

The Parliamentary Council gathered to draw up the Grundgesetz (Basic Law) for the newly established Federal Republic was conscious of the shortcomings of the Weimar Constitution and the crimes of the Nazis.

"Today on May 23, 1949, a new chapter is being opened in the ever-changing history of the German people. Today, following the signing and promulgation of the Basic Law, the Federal Republic of Germany enters the stage of history. We are all clear about what that means. Those who have witnessed the years since 1933 and the total breakdown in 1945, who experienced how the complete power of the state was assumed by the Allies from 1945 are with some emotion conscious of the fact that today, at the end of this day, a new Germany is being created." With these words Konrad Adenauer initiated the signing of the Basic Law. It was the birth of the Federal Republic of Germany. On August 14, 1949 Adenauer (CDU) was elected Germany's first Chancellor of the new nation.

Germany has come a long way from the ruins of World War II and has emerged as one of the strongest economies in the world. It is a major player in the European Union.

**Happy Birthday,
Germany!**

*Alles Gute zum
Geburtstag*

AIR-LIFT MEMORIES

By Col. (Ret.) Jorg Stachel

I was a young boy, eight years of age when the Berlin Air-Lift commenced in 1948. At that age I was not aware of the political implications of the situation in Berlin. We lived in the American district at the time and we were glad to have survived the war, and especially, the Russians' invasion and devastation.

The ruins in our neighborhood were cleared to the point of having the streets available. The actual bombed out buildings became our playgrounds, and we would climb the various walls. Occasionally, one would hear that a building collapsed and buried some children. A nearby park on the Hasenheide Strasse was a great playground for us. However, children would find ammunition or hand grenades still hidden in bushes, etc. Everyone was warned about these potential dangers, but many young children did not pay much attention.

My parents were practical people and did all they could to subsidize our meager rations, received through the airlift. I remember going with my mother to trade some of her jewelry for fresh butter. The indiscriminate cutting of trees for firewood was strictly prohibited. However, my Dad would go to the Grunewald during the night with his knapsack. He would return with the sack full of firewood.

Whenever we needed to supplement our heat, he

	Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center Newsletter	
<p>The Indiana German Heritage Society was founded in 1984 as a statewide historical and educational membership organization aimed at preserving and celebrating Indiana's German Heritage. The Society is headed by a volunteer board of directors, it is a non-profit organization and qualifies for tax-deductible donations.</p>		
<p>The IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center provides support to maintain an interdisciplinary research center for German-American Studies. Its mission is to support this field through research into German-American history and heritage with primary emphasis on Indianapolis and the Hoosier State, and through teaching and service.</p>		
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would spend a night in the Grunewald and return with carefully cut firewood. Since he was traveling by bicycle, it took 2 to 3 hours just for travel to and from. Luckily, he was never caught by the police.

Germans were allowed to travel from West Berlin to the Russian sector without any special papers. My mother occasionally took the train into the countryside and traded canning jars and valuables for fresh food with the farmers. The Russian soldiers guarding the trains and stations would normally not relieve returning traders of their food. However, some would take some of the items they wanted for themselves. On one trip, however, the Russians took my mother's entire knapsack full of meats, vegetables, and fruits and my mother arrived home visibly upset and disgusted. Of course, there was no legal recourse to pursue.

My aunt and uncle lived in a big house in the suburbs and they had several acres of grounds and orchards, which bore much fresh fruit. In addition, they had planted a large garden for fresh vegetables. They invited my parents to help tend the orchards and gardens in return for fresh fruits and vegetables. Of course, we accepted their generosity and I helped to harvest and I remember how great the cherries tasted directly from the tree.

At the time I also attended grade school, which was located one block from our apartment. Our school supplies were very scarce, but we made do. I recall receiving "care packages" at school filled with writing pads, crayons, pencils, erasers, a toothbrush, and most importantly, chewing gum! What a treat they were for us children!

On occasions, I would see G.I.s in our neighborhood riding in their Jeeps. The Jeeps were stocked with cases of Coca Cola, candy bars, and chewing gum, which the G.I.s distributed to us children. What wonderful treats the soldiers provided to us!



My uncle was employed at Tempelhof Airport in a supervisory position during the airlift. He had been a soldier in the Luftwaffe. I remember my cousin and I went to visit him at the airport. There we received a firsthand look at the unloading and hauling of the discharged supplies. It was a very busy place and we had to mind my uncle's instructions in order to remain safe. The airport hangars were filled with supplies ready for distribution.

We also used to visit the airport and watched the planes landing or taking off. We heard of the "Candy Bomber" but we were never there when these candies were dropped. I did not meet Lt. Halverson until 1994 when I visited my cousin in Berlin during the Berlin Airlift Veteran's Association (BAVN) 45th reunion at the "Luftbrücke Denkmal."

Mr. Bill Morrissey of Plainfield suggested I join them during this event. Mr. Morrissey served as a young air traffic controller in Celle, the British sector, during the airlift. They honored the 31 American aviators who lost their lives while flying the airlift. It was a moving experience to talk with the various American Veterans and thanking them in person for their magnificent service to the West Berliners.

In conclusion, I should say that as a native Berliner I will always be grateful for the courage and dedication the American Allies displayed to overcome the blockade. It was after the airlift concluded in 1949 that I saw the stores filling their shelves and for the first time we saw fresh bananas, oranges, and pineapples. It was a great day when worrying about the next meal was trumped by figuring out how to make money to buy "Lebensmittel" off the shelf.

Col (Ret) Jorg Stachel was born in 1939 in Berlin, Germany and emigrated to the U.S. with his parents in December 1955. He served 22 years in the Indiana National Guard as Logistics Officer, Camp Atterbury Post Commander, and Chief of Staff for the Indiana Military Department. He and his wife, Gloria, reside in Greenwood, Indiana.

MUSINGS ON THE BERLIN WALL

By Richard Theilig

Editor's note: Richard Theilig came to Indianapolis in 1928, and his future wife, Erika Mendel came in 1925. They celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary with their first trip to return to their Vaterland. Richard and Erika are also the parents of Louise (Theilig) Lamkin, a member of the IGHS Board of Directors and Membership Chair.

1960-- Bad Hersfeld is only about twenty miles from the now, East German border, and another sixty miles farther east was the birthplace of my parents. How I would have loved to go there, but it could not be.

I said, "Let us go as far east here as possible, it will be that much." We made good progress on one of those remarkable autobahns, which is perhaps the only pleasant reminder of Nazi rule.

We had both been getting more uneasy as mile after mile rolled by, so not wanting to stumble into any unpleasant situation, or even danger, I stopped and walked over to an elderly couple working in the field. They told me about a barricade ahead. We were soon there. The road beyond was broken up for quite a stretch, to make sure that none would go near the dangerous border.

We looked with sorrowing hearts over into East Germany, both of us lost in somber thoughts for a few moments. Not too far of a distance was the home of my dear parents, where they had lived their childhood. Most of Erika's memories as a child were connected with this soil we did not dare visit.

In 1975 Richard and Erika went to the autobahn that would take them to Berlin. A road sign said, "Berlin 235 km, Helmstedt 45 km." It was there they would enter East-Germany. They had no problem entering, but they saw at once that they were now driving in a different Germany.

Getting into Berlin was no problem but getting out, he found out later was a different story. The traffic in Berlin seemed worse than he had ever been in. To get to the hotel they wanted to go to near the infamous wall seemed a real problem. They could see the Berlin Wall from their window; all was still rubble up to it, including part of the hotel. They slowly walked to nearby "Checkpoint Charlie" and watched the restricted traffic going thru it.

Still nearby was the platform President Kennedy used for his speech some year's back. Richard went up the steps to get a better view.



The Wall is a saddening sight, but the death-strip running along it on the other side, with its towers and mines, is even worse. It was built by the Communist government in 1961 to prevent the escape to the West and in this they succeeded. Proof of this are some crosses along the wall. Richard and Erika were now sadly looking at where several

trying to escape had been shot, falling dead to the other side. They are not forgotten, for there were flowers on their graves.

They spent some time seeing the sights near the famous Brandenburg Tor, the center of one-time glittering, pre World War I Germany. But that time is past and the ugly Russian 'monument' on the other side was sad proof of that.

Just then, there was the changing of the guard there. And they watched in amazement at the goose-stepping (Prussian style) for which Germany had been ridiculed. How different, how dignified and fitting by contrast it had been in the U.S. in Arlington Cemetery where they had watched the changing of the guard (Marines) at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. How glad and proud they were when standing there that they had been privileged to see this at home in the U.S.

There is, of course, much to see in Berlin despite the fact that so much had been destroyed during the war. It was starting to rain now and they were glad to get to the place where they were to leave Berlin. There was a long line of cars and progress was slow. Richard was worried when he had to give up his passport after getting in line. He was worried and wondering how he would get it back and was glad when it was handed to him without any trouble.

Just south of Berlin is Luckenwalde. Erika would have liked to visit since she had lived there, but they had given that up too as too risky. They got back into West-Germany without any further problem and now turned south

Addendum by Louise Lamkin: My husband, Jerry was in Berlin the day that Gorbachev was there. He came home to tell my dying Father that "Unless they build that wall to Heaven, it will come down some day." The wall was torn down by the German people 20 days after my Father died. He never got to go to the homeland of his parents. But for my Mother's 85th birthday, we took her to Germany, to Bitterfeld where she was born and Luckenwalde, the town of her childhood. She got to see her cousin in Halle/Saale who she had not been able to see for 60 years. That is what FREEDOM does.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY: A SHORT HISTORY



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 Lugar and Riegle and Representatives Foley, Hamilton and Luken.

President Reagan officially proclaimed 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 13 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 outstanding 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 aspirations. Indeed, the same love of liberty that led the first German immigrants to these shores continues to animate U.S.-German relations." He stated that the Germany united again in 1990s" 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 proclaimed 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 are owed to the American people, who secured European peace for 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 guarantee for a successful future."

In 1995, President Clinton declared, "Since the earliest days of the settlement 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 Germans to make a new beginning across the Atlantic. America's unparalleled freedoms and opportunities drew the first German immigrants to our shores and have long inspired the tremendous contributions that German-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 assimilation and far-reaching activities that have earned German-Americans a distinguished reputation in all regions of the United States and in all walks of life."

In 1998, President Clinton said, "Germans and German-Americans have profoundly influenced every facet of American life with their energy, creativity, and strong work ethic. They have enriched the economic and commercial life of the United States, and it is befitting that we set aside this special day to acknowledge their many contributions to our liberty, culture and democracy. All of us can take pride in the accomplishments of German-Americans--as soldiers and statesmen, scientists 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 of the settlers in Germantown, PA, on October 6, 1683. German immigration predates 1683; in 2008*, we will be commemorating the 400th anniversary 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.

Gary C. Grassl, Pres. German-American Heritage Society of Greater Washington, D.C.
with thanks to Elsbeth Seewald of DANK.

*Reference here is to the conference held in Williamsburg, VA last year, commemorating the arrival of the first Germans at Jamestown. (See IGHS newsletter for detail).

CALL-TO-ACTION

By Vicki Peake

IGHS President Greg Redding recently presented us with a call-to-action regarding "Waymarking" and the need to catalog Indiana German-Americana on the website waymarking.com, coupled with Ruth Reichmann's ongoing project involving the electronic publishing of "Indiana German-American Sites" (www.ulib.iupui.edu/kade/gahist.html).

The focus is clearly on identifying the rich German-American heritage of Indiana, and getting the word out through electronic publishing and the web by providing readily available information to aid the public in finding our interesting sites. With this goal in mind, I want to share the following account.

As a new citizen of Corydon, Indiana, I was pleasantly surprised when my Harrison REMC sponsored a June 3rd bus tour with German-American flavor. Local REMC employee Debbie Koenig and Laura Reckelhoff from the Dubois County Visitor Center helped plan and conduct the day long tour. Members were treated to stops at Ferdinand Monastery Immaculate Conception, the Baseball Hall of Fame, wine tasting at Kapp Winery, and dinner at the Schnitzelbank Restaurant in Jasper. It was a picture perfect day for the tour and everyone had a wonderful time. Various bus tours are offered each year and I will certainly encourage our local REMC to include a German Heritage bus tour each year.

It would be difficult to tour anywhere in Indiana and not recognize our tremendous German heritage. The recent Corydon tour is just a small example of current interest in Indiana German-American history and I complement Dubois County for

promoting that heritage. With the advent of projects such as "Waymarker" and "Indiana German-American Sites" available to the general public online, we should prepare to support an increased interest at both the regional and national level.

Vicki Peake is a longtime IGHS member and serves on the Board.

WE GET LETTERS



Much of my family is of German descent. In addition I married into a partially German family. Unfortunately they came to Pittsburgh, PA in the 1880's so there is no overlap for Indianapolis.

I was born and raised on the near Southside. I was a Manual high school grad, as were my parents. I remember going to Nilge's Bakery on East St. just north of Terrance Ave. and to Klemm's Meat Market when it was on East St. I went to Southside Turners for a short time. According to family legend, Christopher Johann F. (John) Jacobs helped set up The Athenaeum downtown, but I have never been able to verify anything.

I left Indianapolis in 1979 when my husband finished his doctorate at Purdue. Each summer we spent two weeks visiting our remaining family members in Indianapolis. I always went to the Indiana State library to do research, but have not returned since 2005 when my mother-in-law passed away.

I do not know how much of this is of interest, but I would be interested in corresponding with anyone who has the surname of: Stofer, Schindler, Schlosser, Hahn, or Jacobs. Thank you.
Sincerely,

Charline K. Stofer Grundmann
Irvine, CA



I currently live in Plainfield, while building myself a house on our farm in Putnam Co. My mother's family is in the Coatesville area. My German side has been in Owen/Clay Co. areas since 1852.

Born in Greencastle, I grew up in Indy, attended day care in Lockerbie Square, Benjamin Harrison School #2, and played basketball in the Athenaeum back in the late 40's- 50's (it looked bigger then). For the last 19 years I've been continuing my father's genealogical research. I have proven 2,300 descendants back to my GGGG (none of which came from online research).

But this ancestor is my 'brickwall'. Born approximately in 1750, I first find him in 1788 in PA. Three readers of old German script have given three different opinions of his signature; Henrich Forrer/ Forrar/ Furrer.

My stopping point has always been with finding our roots in the Fatherland. Richard Warren Davis has been looking for me. Neither my GGGG nor his arrival shows in any of his researched Mennonite lines.

Beste Gruesse,
Ron Ferry

JOHN AND DARLEEN HIMMELHEBER GET PUBLISHED

Congratulations to John and Darleen Himmelheber, whose article "Back Home in Germany" appeared in the book, *My Story* published by *German Life Magazine* in Nov. 2008. Some time ago the magazine had invited its readers to write their story. The topics could be about the war, immigration, holidays etc. In short-to write about their experiences as Germans in a new land.

The best stories were compiled in a softbound book entitled *My Story*. John wrote about finding his roots and his distant relatives in Germany and described how he and Darleen experienced a sense of home-coming. They have been back several times since then and feel ever closer to their roots.

Copies of *My Story* can be purchased at <https://www.ezsubscription.com/glf/subscribe.asp?type=mystory>

John and Darleen are leaders of the 'Fledermäuschen' dancers of the GAK and the IGHS Heritage Dancers in Indianapolis.

FORT WAYNE GERMAN HERITAGE SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT

My family's ancestors come from Germany, so my mother thought it would be fun if she bought me a German language learning program on cassette tapes. I was thrilled. I can still remember all of the lyrics to the educational songs such as "Was ist das? Das ist eine Hexe," and "Magst du Coca-cola? Nein!" Little did I know how much German would affect my life?

I studied German throughout all four years of high school, and after a one month exchange there, I decided that I should do a one year exchange. I got involved with the Fort Wayne Rotary Club and, long story short, I ended up in Thailand. Much to my surprise my first host family could not speak English, but could speak very good German. So my German language skills were of much use to me there, and my speaking and comprehension greatly improved. I returned to Fort Wayne and began college here at IPFW. After testing into the German program, I decided to become a German major.

Having had such amazing experiences in other countries, I feel that learning a foreign language is essential to understanding the human race. My future plans are currently undecided, but my plan for the present is to become as fluent in German as possible, and to share my love of language and culture with everyone I meet."

Hope Arthur

Hope Arthur is a junior at Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne (IPFW). She is currently double majoring in Music and Business (yes it is one degree) with a piano concentration, and German. She has been playing piano and learning German since about the age of nine.

FORT WAYNE MAENNERCHOR KINDERKAMP



The Fort Wayne Maennerchor held their second annual Kinderkamp this summer which was attended by 20 children who learned German through songs and games.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY ESSAY CONTEST



On the occasion of German-American Day (October 6, 2009), the Indiana German Heritage Society is sponsoring an essay contest for Indiana High School students at any level. Participants do not have to be taking a German class in order to be eligible.

The topic for 2009 is "German-American Friendships: 20 Years after the fall of the Berlin Wall." Students are to choose and research a specific person, persons or events that have impacted German-American relations over these past 20 years. These may be political figures, such as Reagan, Bush, Obama, Kohl, Schroder, Merkel; cultural figures (musicians, artists, historians), or historical events (Reunification, 9/11, Berlin Airlift Anniversary) etc. Factual evidence and personal analysis should be included equally.

Students should submit an essay of 750-1000 words, a PowerPoint presentation including pictures and other images and a one page statement of student's background in German, highlighting any experiences with German language and culture which have influenced their personal life and educational career, or their own German-American heritage.

The essay, PowerPoint presentation, and the personal statement should be written in English.

The winner will receive a \$200.00 cash prize, second place \$100.00 and third place recipient will receive \$ 50.00. There will also be several prizes awarded for runners up. Winners will be asked to present their work in Indianapolis.

Submit entries to Dr. Fred Yaniga, Butler University, (317) 940-9894, fyaniga@butler.edu

BACK IN TIME TO OVER THE RHINE

Tri-state students in grades 6-9 are encouraged to put their imagination and research skills to work by writing an essay on immigration from the

perspective of a young person in the 1800s who has come to Cincinnati from Germany. A prize of \$250 will be awarded to the winner!

To apply, send a notice of intent to overtures@cincinnatiarts.org by November 1, 2010
For more information, call 513-977-4168 or visit www.cincinnatiarts.org/essaycontest

INDIANAPOLIS GERMAN SCHOOL GERMAN FOR CHILDREN

The Indianapolis German School is once again offering German classes for children ages pre-school through 4th grade. Classes begin on September 26 and run for ten Saturdays until December 12. There are no classes on Oct 24 or Nov. 28.) Classes meet at 9:30 a.m. through noon in the IUPUI Center for Young Children, 321 N. Limestone street on the IUPUI Campus.

Fees:

One Child:	\$125.00
Two Children:	\$ 225.00
Three Children:	\$ 300.00

Courses Offered include Kindergarten (Pre-K & K), Grundschule (1st - 4th grade); Beginner's Grundschule (1st - 4th grade), and Advanced.

Registration Deadline is September 18. For additional information please contact:
Dr. Claudia Grossmann at 317.274.3943 or cgrossma@iupui.edu.

TEACHER WORKSHOP OCTOBER 3:

The Transatlantic Outreach Program, in cooperation with DANK (German-American National Congress), and the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center, invites interested "teams" of German or Social Studies educators to attend an all-day workshop to be held at the Athenaeum in Indianapolis on Saturday, October 3.

Coinciding with the German Day of Unity during this, the 20th Anniversary year of the Fall of the Berlin Wall, educators will discuss the history of

German immigration in the United States as told through the "Germans in America" TV series. Additionally, attendees will examine contemporary German issues using "TOP" teaching materials and learn about all-expenses-paid study tours to Germany. To learn more about TOP, please visit www.goethe.de/top. Complimentary teaching materials (books, maps, posters, and video) as well as breakfast and lunch will be provided.

Those interested in learning how German and Social Studies educators can work together to internationalize curriculum and promote cross-cultural dialogue should RSVP for the workshop by September 14.

For more information and to register contact:
Dr. Claudia Grossmann at 317.274.3943 or cgrossma@iupui.edu.

BUTLER UNIVERSITY PRESENTS: THE MAHLER PROJECT



Vienna at the dawn of 20th century and Berlin in the 1920s were both vibrant arts centers that witnessed a burst of creative energy and an explosion of expressive possibilities, said Peter Alexander, dean of Butler's Jordan College of Fine Arts.

Artists such as Gustav Mahler, Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele, Kurt Weill, Bertolt Brecht, Richard Strauss and many others created works that were controversial then but have become acknowledged masterpieces.

This was the period of Freud's Vienna and the Weimar Republic, one that still has tremendous appeal, impact and influence. The Mahler Project will explore art, music, dance and film from this period examining the arts in a social and political context that eventually led to two world wars and ultimately to the creation of modern Europe.

A Laban Movement Choir featuring more than 1,000 people participating in choreographed movement on the Butler Bowl football field

will be among the first events in The Mahler Project, a yearlong program presented by Butler University and numerous Indianapolis arts and community organizations to honor the 150th anniversary of the birth of composer Gustav Mahler, commemorate the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall and celebrate Germanic creative expression.

The University, the American Pianists Association, the German Consulate, Indianapolis Museum of Art, Indianapolis Opera, Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, Max Kade Center at IUPUI and WFYI-FM (90.1) all will participate in presenting music, dance, theatre and other performances, lectures, films and broadcasts, most of which will be free and open to the public.

See page 17 for list of events. For more information, call 317.940.9231

Auf Deutsch!

Submitted by Roger Franke.

A traditional children's bedtime prayer written by Luise Hensel around 1858 in Berlin.

Müde bin ich

Müde bin ich, geh' zur Ruh',
schließe beide Auglein zu;
Vater, laß die Augen dein
über meinem Bette sein!

Hab ich Unrecht heut gethan,
sieh es, lieber Gott, nicht an!
Deine Gnad' und Jesu Blut
macht ja allen Schaden gut.

Alle, die mir sind verwandt,
Gott, laß ruhn in deiner Hand!
Alle Menschen, groß und klein,
sollen dir befohlen sein.

Kranken Herzen, sende Ruh',
naße Augen schließe zu;
Laß den Mond am Himmel stehn
und die stille Welt besehn!

Tired am I

Tired am I and go to rest,
close my little eyes tightly;
Father, permit your eyes
to remain over my bed!

If I have done any wrong today,
notice it not, dear Lord!
Your mercy and Jesus blood
makes all injury good again.

All those who are dear to me,
Lord, give them rest in your hand;
all persons, big and small,
be entrusted to your care.

To those with afflicted hearts send rest:
and close tightly eyes wet with tears.
Let the moon stand in the heavens
and keep watch on the world so still!

MAX EHRMANN TO RECLAIM HIS SEAT

Max Ehrmann was once a fixture at the corner of Seventh Street and Wabash Avenue in Terre Haute, sitting and watching people pass. Fans of his beloved poetry should soon find Ehrmann's image there again. A group in Terre Haute, his hometown, is working to establish a memorial to Ehrmann on the northwest corner of Seventh and Wabash. This group, the Cultural Trail Alliance, includes interested citizens from a variety of local arts, historical and civic agencies and organizations.



Their goal is to create a lasting tribute to Ehrmann and his works, and later do the same for Terre Haute's other internationally known icons, such as Eugene V. Debs.

The alliance's plan calls for a bronze sculpture of Ehrmann, seated on a park bench. A few memorable passages from his renowned "Desiderata" will be set in bronze and embedded into the path leading to the bench.

Visitors will be able to sit down next to Max and read the full text of that poem--a call for peace, serenity and understanding--positioned in a bronze plaque near the foot of the bench. The shrine would be not only a fitting tribute to Ehrmann, but also a tourist destination for his legion of admirers.

"Desiderata" is still quoted 63 years after the death of Ehrmann, who lived from 1872 to 1945. Its opening line is a literary classic: "Go placidly amid the noise and haste, and remember what peace there may be in silence." Terre Haute artist Bill Wolfe crafted a maquette of the proposed Ehrmann memorial for the Cultural Trail Alliance, and he is poised to build the actual seated statue.

First, the group must secure funding and donations from potential contributors. The alliance is operating under the umbrella of Wabash Valley Art Spaces, a nonprofit organization that develops public outdoor sculpture throughout the area. Their target is to have the project completed by late October. Ehrmann represents a positive link between Terre Haute and the world. We urge individuals, businesses and other entities to actively assist the alliance, and give Max a permanent spot at the Crossroads of America.

Editorial, April 19, 2008
[Terre Haute] *Tribune Star*

GERMAN CONTRIBUTION TO 175 YEARS OF INDIANA CATHOLICISM

The Archdiocese of Indianapolis celebrated its 175th anniversary with a mass celebrated in the new Lucas Oil stadium in downtown Indianapolis on May 3rd. Mass was said by the Archbishop of Indianapolis, Daniel Buechlein, OSB, a native of Jasper IN, and the audience of 25,000 heard a brief prayer uttered in German.

Three IGHS members were responsible for the inclusion of the Muttersprachung of many Catholic pioneers of the 19th century. Dr. James J. Divita, Professor Emeritus of History, Marian College advocated the German prayer. He invited William L. Selm and Dr. Fred Yaniga, to translate the brief prayer into German. The prayer was offered by

Selm as part of eight prayers presented in languages including Latin, Spanish, African Igbo, Korean, Vietnamese, Italian, and Latvian.

Selm and Yaniga customized the prayer by adding a reference to the great 8th century missionary saint and martyr, Heiliger Bonifazius. Below is Yaniga's translation.

*„ Für alle im geweihten Leben die
Ordensschwester- und Brüder die Priester
und diejenigen die das Apostolat im Dienste
der Kirche von Vincennes und der Kirche
von Indianapolis unternommen haben dass
ihnen der Heilige Geist wahre Freude im
Dienste des Leibes Christi gewährt wie Er
auch seinem Apostol der Deutschen dem
heiligen Bonifazius gewährte Laßet uns
beten im Namen des Herren”*

Bonifazius is to Germans what Patrick is to the Irish. Bonifazius' feast day is June 5th. He was a member of the Order of St. Benedict as is Archbishop Buechlein.

The Archdiocese of Indianapolis was founded as the Diocese of Vincennes by Pope Gregory XVI on May 6, 1834. Vincennes was the center of Catholicism dating back to the French Colonial period. The Diocese included all of Indiana and Eastern Illinois. One of the priests in the new diocese was Father Joseph Ferneding, the legendary founding "father" of numerous parishes in Franklin, Ripley and Dearborn counties.

In 1898 it became the Diocese of Indianapolis and in 1944 it was elevated by Pope Pius XII to the status of archdiocese. Many parishes in the archdiocese have German origins as the tidal wave of German immigrants throughout the 19th Century included many Catholics from Munster-land, Rhineland, Alsace, Bavaria, Hessen, Switzerland including those religious orders establishing their religious communities in Oldenburg, St Meinrad, Ferdinand and others.

For more on the history of the archdiocese is available online at www.archindy.org/175th.

WARTBURG CASTLE CELEBRATES 475 YEARS OF LUTHER BIBLE

It was 475 years ago that German theological reformer Martin Luther toiled in a sparsely furnished room at the Wartburg Castle near Eisenach in Thuringia to translate the New Testament from Hebrew and Greek into the German vernacular in just 10 weeks. In doing so he paved the way for the emergence of the modern German language.



This tremendous achievement is currently being honored by the Wartburg Foundation with a special exhibition entitled "A book for all tongues, hands and hearts". Open to the public until Reformation Day on October 31, it tells the story of the Luther Bible, which was first printed with both testaments 475 years ago.

The complete translations of the Holy Script published in 1534 formed the centerpieces of the exhibition at Wartburg Castle which has been on the UNESCO world cultural heritage list since 1999.

Although the Luther Bible is widely assumed to be the first translation of the bible into German this is not the case. Following the invention of book printing in the middle of the 15th Century and up until Luther's translation around 18 versions of the Holy Script had appeared in German.

"It is a widely held misnomer that the first German bible on the market was the one by Luther," said Jutta Krauss, who is in charge of the academic department at the Wartburg Foundation.

Luther's aim however was to produce a bible which could be read all over Germany, a book which would be as easily understood on the North Sea coast as it would in Bavaria, along the Rhine or in Saxony. Owing to the convoluted language used,

earlier translations were often difficult for ordinary people to understand; moreover most of these works had been carried over from at least two other languages.

Luther sought instead to capture the meaning of the Hebrew and Greek originals by using simple, direct language. He did not translate literally but sought to convey the meaning of the biblical testimony and formulate it in German. He wanted to literally "look at the mouths of the people", in other words pay attention to the way ordinary people spoke in the street and at home, and he therefore used a common, down-to-earth means of expression, rich in imagery and easy to understand.

Luther seemed to have struggled at first since as early as 1523 he lamented the lack of hard and fast rules as to just how the German language should be written down. This only goes to emphasize the significance of his achievement which the great German poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe once summed up many years later by saying: "It was first through Luther that the Germans became a nation." Along with paintings and woodcuttings by Lucas Cranach the Elder the exhibition also shows Luther's translation manuscripts of the Old Testament together with a working example of the bible from 1541 complete with handwritten annotations by Luther and his friend and associate Melancthon. The exhibition ends in the Luther room where the reformer wrestled with himself and the German language in order to translate the New Testament into German in record time.

According to legend, the Wartburg was founded in 1067 by Ludwig der Springer (Ludwig the Jumper). With him began the unprecedented development of the "Ludovinger" family, who ruled for more than 200 years as the most influential princes in the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. Luther worked feverishly on his translation into German of the Bible in this medieval fortress.

For more information on Wartburg Castle, see http://www.wartburg-eisenach.de/frame_st.htm

INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR

STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

Wednesday, October 14: Board Meeting and Stammtisch, but no program. Members are encouraged to participate in the German-American week events.

Wednesday, November 11: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: *Borders and Berlin* with Giles Hoyt. To conclude this year of remarkable events involving Germany and especially Berlin, we will be viewing the video *Fall of the Wall*, followed by a discussion of the events with Giles Hoyt and Jorg Stachel. Hoyt is Professor emeritus of German and Director emeritus of the Max Kade Center at IUPUI. For the story of Commander Stachel see page 2.

Wednesday, December 9: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: *The Wonderful World of German Breads and Pastries*. Jeanette Footman and Alice Matsuo will take you to Germany, land of breads and pastries. After a brief introduction into the history and a slide show, there will be a sampling.

Berlin-born Jeanette, known to many IGHS members, since she is active and serves on the board, and Alice, German-trained Artisan bread baker, met in October 2008 @ Perk Up Cafe. This perfect union resulted in them becoming friends and business partners and starting Brotgarten, specializing in German Artisan breads and pastries. Since August 2009 they have become co-owners in Perk Up, a coffee shop in Broad Ripple at 6536 Cornell Ave, Indpls. (317.251.0033) where all coffee beans are roasted in-house and where breads & pastries are freshly baked and sold.

The programs are held at the Athenaeum located at 401 East Michigan Street in Indianapolis. They are free of charge and open to the public. Optional supper with conversation begins at 6:30 p.m. with the program at 7:30 p.m. For info Claudia Grossmann Hoyt at the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center 317.464.9004 or cgrossma@iupui.edu

PROGRAMS IN INDIANAPOLIS

Saturday, September 26: *the Athenaeum Turner/Indy G Walkers Volksmarch* will originate and end at the Athenaeum. Bring your family and friends.

Starting times 9:00 a.m. at the Athenaeum Gym entrance (east side entrance). The walk is free. The route is through historic areas in downtown Indianapolis. The course is 10K or 6.2 miles in distance, and there will be water stations along the way. Allow two hours to walk. This year, other Turner clubs will be invited. For info Buddy McCart, 317.846.8613, she has a map of the Volksmarch route.

Friday, October 8-9: *The Confluence of Religion and Politics*. 3rd Annual Conference International Interfaith Initiative. Indiana War Memorial.

The Honorable Lee Hamilton and the Rev. Richard Hamilton open the 3rd annual conference of the International Interfaith Initiative at 7 p.m. Contact Charlie at Charlie@mcjdiii.com for info.

GERMAN-AMERICAN WEEK

Saturday, October 3: *All day Teacher Workshop* (Goethe Institut) at Athenaeum, sponsored by DANK, Max Kade and State Dept. of Public Instruction (see related article on page 9).

For info Claudia Grossmann at the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center 317.464.9004 or cgrossma@iupui.edu.

Sunday, October 4, 5-8 p.m.: *Beethoven and Brew*: A Night of Piano Music, Food and Fine Beers from Beethoven's Birthplace, Germany in the Biergarten at the Athenaeum.

A fundraiser for the American Pianists Association \$50 per person (must be 21 or older). Ticket includes beer tasting, dinner, and live music of Beethoven, performed by Pianist John Salmon Tickets available at Americanpianists.org or 317.940.9945

Tuesday, October 6: Join us from 11:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. for the *German-American Day* observation at the Indianapolis City Market.

There will be the Governor's and Mayor's Proclamations, music by Die Doppel-Adler and Die Fledermäuschen Tanzgruppe performing. Colorful German-American pins, interesting handouts and books will be available. Info: Jim Gould 317.655.2755 ext. 1, or jimgould@athenaeumfoundation.com

Saturday, October 10: Join us for the *Original and Fabulous GermanFest!* From 12:00 noon to 8 p.m. The Athenaeum, 401 East Michigan Street and surrounding area of Michigan and New Jersey Streets Celebrating the best of German-American Culture! There will be Music, Dancing, Food, Culture & Shopping Booths Children's Games & Activities Classic German Car Parade and more!

12 Noon - Inaugural Indiana Dachshund Parade GermanFest Car Spectacular - celebrating German automobiles of all makes and sizes:

1:00 Mercedes Benz Parade

1:30 Porsche Parade

2:00 Volkswagen Parade

2:15 Mini Cooper and Smart Car Parade

2:30 BMW Parade

3:00 The First Annual YodelIndy Contest

4:00 Original and Fabulous GermanFest OctoboBash/Band

7:30 VIP Event

Event details are subject to change. Contact Info: Jim Gould 317.655.2755 ext. 1, jimgould@athenaeumfoundation.com

Sunday, October 11 and Sunday, October 18: 2-4 p.m. *Germans in America*. WFYI, Channel 20.1.

The four-part television series, *Germans in America* recounts the gripping stories of German immigrants to the United States. Sixty million Americans have their origins in German-speaking countries. As America's largest ethnic group, the Germans made a significant mark on America's cultural, business, and public life for centuries until their identity fell victim to feelings of shame and repression during and after two World Wars. www.germansinamerica.org

SPIRIT AND PLACE PROGRAMS

Sunday, November 8: "*Das Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum-Magnificent Victory Monument*" to be held at the Athenaeum 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis from 2:00-4:00 p.m. The program is free and open to the public Liberty, justice, and rational thought were just a few of the founding principles of this extraordinary place. Explore the history of the Athenaeum through a guided tour, an exhibit of German-American influence on Indianapolis, and a panel discussion, and discover how the historic monument continues to inspire culture and civic engagement.

Speakers include Cassie Stockamp, president of the Athenaeum Foundation; Claudia Grossman, director of the Max Kade German American Center and German Program at IUPUI; and Reba Boyd Wooden, executive director of the Center for Inquiry Indiana. Presented by Center for Inquiry Indiana Athenaeum

Foundation IUPUI Freethinkers and Max Kade German-American Center, IU School of Liberal Arts, IUPUI. For more information, call 317.797.5892 or e-mail indy@centerforinquiry.net

Sunday, November 08: *Discovering Indy's Green Velvet Glove* will take place at multiple venues during the day. Admission is free, however donations are welcome.

Explore the design of Indianapolis by stepping outside and enjoying bike rides, walking tours, a self-guided driving tour, exhibits, and public dialogue that showcase the artistry and spirit of the historic Indianapolis Park & Boulevard System, masterfully designed by George Kessler. Learn the history of conservation and explore landscape architecture, engineered structures such as bridges and floodwalls, and more in featured parks/venues such as Arsenal Tech Campus, Central States, Eagle Creek, Garfield Park, Ivy Tech at Fall Creek, Pleasant Run, Pogue's Run, Riverside Recreation Center, and White River. Guiding you through the system is a bevy of knowledgeable professionals including Chris Baas, associate professor of landscape architecture, Ball State University; Don Colvin, deputy director of IndyParks; Don Miller, leader of the Land Stewardship Section, IndyParks, among others.

9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. - Bike rides

1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. - Self-guided driving tour

1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. - Walking tours

6:00 p.m.-8:30 p.m. - Dialogue on George Kessler in the downstairs ballroom at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan Street.

Presented by the Indianapolis Department of Parks and Recreation, Friends of Garfield Park, Max Kade German-American Center, IU School of Liberal Arts, IUPUI and Near Eastside Community Organization For info: 317.327.7041 or e-mail cpjones@indygov.org.

FREEDOM WITHOUT WALLS

Monday, November 9: Berlin Wall 20th Commemoration: "Freedom without Walls." (See related story on page 2).

Saturday, November 7: *Indianapolis Chamber Orchestra presents Beethoven's 9th.* 8:00 pm in the Christel DeHaan Fine Arts Center, Ruth Lilly Performance Hall of the University of Indianapolis, 1400 E. Hanna Avenue, Indianapolis. Tickets are \$25 Adult, \$10 Student.

Kirk Trevor conducts Beethoven's inspiring masterpiece, the Ninth Symphony. This true icon of Western music will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin wall on November 9. This *tour de force* is famous for its inclusion of Friedrich Schiller's poem *An die Freude* ("Ode to Joy"). This performance features the University of Indianapolis chorus and faculty soloists Kathleen Hacker, Mitzi Westra, and Michael Sylvester, with guest artist Thomas Schurich. For tickets call 317.940.9607.

Sunday, November 8: *Berlin Wall Commemoration*

2:00 p.m. Clowes Memorial Hall. Admission is Free.

Prior to the performance of Mahler's Symphony No.2 (Resurrection) by the Butler Symphony Orchestra, there will be a special Berlin Wall Commemoration as part of the Butler University Mahler Series. It will be sponsored by Butler University, Sister Cities, Athenaeum Foundation and the International Center of Indianapolis. The event will include panel discussion by people who were present at the event will discuss the experience in a celebration the 20th anniversary of the Fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989. At 3 p.m. Butler Symphony Orchestra plays Mahler Symphony No. 2, the "Resurrection" followed by a reception. (See Mahler Project on page 9).

Sunday November 8: 10:00 a.m. *Celebration of the 20th anniversary of the "Fall of the Berlin Wall"* Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ offers with special music and ringing of the bells.

The church is located at North and New Jersey Sts. (1 block from the Athenaeum). For info: 317.639.5411 or visit www.zioneucc.org.

Saturday, November 14: Annual St. Martin's Day Celebration And Children's Lantern Parade From 5:00-8:00 p.m. Admission is \$5.00 individual, \$15.00 Family. Donations for *Coats for Kids* at the gate.

Children gather homemade lanterns in hand, with their families in the Biergarten Tent of the Athenaeum. St. Martin, dressed as a Roman Soldier, will relate his story and traditional lantern songs will be sung in German.



Legend has it the Roman soldier Martin of Tours, turned Christian cleric, and shared his cape with a beggar. Children celebrate this deed by processing in a lantern parade from the Athenaeum to Lockerbie Square, the original Germantown of Indianapolis! The parade will stop at houses where they will sing their lantern songs and be rewarded with treats for their singing.

In honor of St. Martin, participants are encouraged to donate a new or gently used coat as part of "Coats for Kids." Contact Info: Jim Gould 317.655.2755 ext. 1, or jimgould@athenaeumfoundation.com.

November 19-22: Indianapolis International Festival, West Pavilion, Indiana State Fairgrounds, hosted by the Nationalities Council of Indiana. For info www.IndyInternationalFestival.org.

FESTIVAL VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED!

This year the IGHS will again sponsor a booth at the International Festival, Thurs. thru Sunday, November 19-22.

The theme of the booth will be the "Fall of the Berlin Wall" commemorating the historic events of 1989. The booth will feature information on the Berlin Wall and the opening of the GDR on November 9, 1989 as well as information about German Unification and other important historical, social and cultural moments of the last 20 years of German-American relations.

Unlike in previous years, we will not be sponsoring a sales table but will have some smaller items will be available for sale, and of course, promotional material for German-Americana and the IGHS will also be available for Festival goers. So volunteers to staff the IGHS table are still needed.

ST NIKOLAUS WEEK



December 4-6th: 24th Annual St. Nikolaus Fest and Christkindl Market at Das Deutsche Haus - Athenaeum

Das Deutsche Haus / Athenaeum hosts its 24th annual German Sankt Nikolaus holiday celebration the weekend of December 4-6th. Christkindl Market, offering old-world and U.S. crafts and gifts, opens the festivities on Friday, December 4th. Market hours are from 6-9:00 p.m. Friday and Saturday, and 1-5:00 Sunday, December 6th.

Saturday, December 5: The First Annual St. Nikolaus Lauf/5K Run starts at the Athenaeum, 401 East Michigan Street at 9:30 a.m. Pre-Registration \$22, late registration, \$25. Contact info: Brian Griesemer 317.276.2775, or email griesemer_brian_patrick@lilly.com.



On Sunday, December 6th, the Athenaeum will be alive from 1-5:00 p.m. with the festivities of the 23rd annual Sankt Nikolaus Fest. Cost (Sunday only); Adults, \$7.00, children under 13, \$5.00. *Reservations are a must!*

- 1:00 pm** Family activities begin with gingerbread house making, crafts, games, and a Adzook's Puppet Show.
- 3:00 p.m.** The traditional Weihnachtsbaum Zeremonie - the lighting of the Christmas tree with real candles and group singing takes place in the auditorium.
- 3:30 p.m.** 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 crosier. Ruprecht, dressed in ragged, sooty clothes, carries in the bag of treats and the bundle of switches. Nikolaus then receives his Goldenes Buch (the Golden Book) and calls the children by name to account for their behavior through the year.

For more info or registration call 317-655-2755 x 1 or jimgould@athenaeumfoundation.com. Seating is limited and children must be registered for the program.

Sunday, December 13: German Christmas Service at Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, Indianapolis, at North and New Jersey Sts. (1 block from the Athenaeum) starting at 3 p.m.

Although the service is conducted in German, it is easy to follow: The hymns are familiar to most church-goers and the sermon is printed in English for participants to follow. Everyone, including students, is encouraged to attend. There are no denominational restrictions. Convenient parking is located north of the Church. Handicapped and hearing impaired accessible. Info 317.257.0493 or 317.639.5411.

OTHER PROGRAMS

BUTLER UNIVERSITY PRESENTS: THE MAHLER PROJECT: GERMANIC CREATIVE EXPRESSIONS.

Events to be held throughout 2009-2010 school year. All events are at Butler unless otherwise noted. (See related article on Page 9)

Saturday, Sept. 19: Laban Movement Choir Performance. 6 p.m., Butler Bowl (football field)
Free of charge.

In addition to the analysis of movement and his dance experimentations, Rudolf Laban was also a proponent of dance for the masses. Toward this end, Laban developed the art of "movement choir," wherein large numbers of people move together in some choreographed manner, but one that can include personal expression.

Sunday, Sept. 20: School of Music Ensemble Showcase Concert. 3 p.m., Clowes Memorial Hall.
Free of charge.

The Butler Symphony Orchestra will perform Gustav Mahler's only tone poem, the rarely heard 'Totenfeier' ('Death Celebration'). The composer later reworked it transforming it into the first movement of his second symphony, the Resurrection. The Butler Wind Ensemble will perform Mahler's only work for Wind Ensemble, 'Um Mitternacht,' with soprano Nancy Davis Booth, as well as 'Festive Overture' by Dmitri Schostakovich and 'Country Band March' by Charles Ives. The Butler Chorale, directed by Dr. Eric Stark, will also perform selected works.

Friday, Sept. 24: Buried Treasures: Recovering German Heritage Through Poetry and Music, poetry reading by Norbert Krapf, Indiana Poet Laureate. 7:30 p.m., Robertson Hall, Johnson Room. Free of charge.

Indiana Poet Laureate Norbert Krapp will recite his German roots poems and his American English translations of early Rainer Maria Rilke poems to the accompaniment of original and traditional music, including jazz, by his pianist collaborator Monika Herzig and friends. Claudia Grossmann, like Monika, a native of Southern Germany, will read the Rilke poems in the original German. Hosted by Butler Theatre.

Friday, Oct. 2 and Sunday, Oct. 4: *Indianapolis Opera presents Ariadne auf Naxos.* Oct. 2 at 8 p.m.; Oct. 4 at 2 p.m., Clowes Memorial Hall. Call (317) 283-3470 for ticket information.

Music by Richard Strauss; Libretto by Hugo von Hofmannsthal. Performed in German with English supertitles. With singers Angela Brown, Jane Dutton, Rachele Gilmore and Arnold Rawls accompanied by the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra conducted by James Caraher. Pre-performance lecture begins at 7:15 p.m./1:15 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 3 and Friday, Oct. 23: *Film at the IMA: "The Rape of Europa."* Oct. 3 at 1:30 p.m.; Oct. 23 at 7 p.m., The Toby at the IMA Tickets: \$9 public/\$5 IMA member/Students free with ID (available at door only). Purchase tickets at www.imamuseum.org/, by calling 317.955.2339 or at the door.

"The Rape of Europa" (2006, dir. R. Berge, B. Cohen and N. Hewnham, 117 min, NR; shown in 35mm) Denied admission to art school, Adolf Hitler used the theft of art as a weapon during World War II. This documentary, narrated by Joan Allen, examines Nazi looting of the great museums and private art collections of Europe in an attempt to obliterate cultural identities. The film's epic scope explores a descendant of painter Gustav Klimt's flight to regain a portrait of her aunt, Louvre staff members who packed and moved 400,000 pieces of art as the Nazis advanced and the ³Monuments Men² who plumbed salt mines to recover stolen art after the war. The Oct. 3 screening includes a post-film discussion featuring IMA associate curator Annette Schlagenhauff and chief registrar Kathryn Haigh. Presented in collaboration with the Indianapolis Museum of Art.

Tuesday, Oct. 6: "*Mahler S and More.*" Faculty Artist Recital: Mary Anne Scott. 7:30 p.m., Eidson-Duckwall Recital Hall. Free of charge.

Songs and arias by Gustav Mahler and his contemporaries, including Alma Mahler, Richard Strauss, Joseph Marx and Erich Korngold. With baritone Mark Gilgallon, accompanied by Rebecca Edie.

Wednesday, Oct. 7 - Sunday, Oct. 11: *Butler Theater presents Bertolt Brecht's The Caucasian Chalk Circle (Der Kaukasische Kreidekreis).* Oct. 7-10 at 8 p.m.; Oct. 10-11 at 2 p.m., Lilly Hall 168. Tickets: \$10 general admission/\$5 student.

Directed by Owen Schaub. The Caucasian Chalk Circle transforms an ancient Chinese tale into a parable for modern audiences. During the course of the play we follow the journey of a naïve servant girl as she raises a baby boy abandoned by its aristocratic mother in her haste to escape the consequences of a revolution. Pursued by those with only political and economic interests in the child, the girl is eventually caught and brought to trial before a corrupt but wise judge. Through the test of the chalk circle Brecht argues that resources, human or otherwise, should go to those that provide the best care.

Sunday, Oct. 11: *Butler Symphony Orchestra plays Mahler Symphony No. 4.* 3 p.m., Clowes Memorial Hall Free of charge.

The BSO will be joined by Butler soprano Nancy Davis Booth for a performance of one of Mahler's most celebrated works. The last movement musically depicts a child's vision of heaven, yet with dark overtones. Rounding out the program will be the beautiful Adagietto, from the fifth symphony, the composer's only composition for strings and harp.

Thursday, Oct. 29: *Film at the IMA: "Nosferatu."* 7 p.m., The Toby at the IMA. Tickets: \$9 public/\$5 IMA

member/Students free with ID (available at door only). Purchase tickets at www.imamuseum.org/, by calling 317.955.2339 or at the door.

”Nosferatu” (dir. F.W. Murnau, Germany, 1922, 94 min, shown in 16mm) Selected by the Village Voice as one of the 100 best films of the 20th century, ³Nosferatu² is one of the first horror films in movie history and a great early example of stylistic, rather than realistic, cinema. Based heavily on Bram Stoker’s Dracula, Murnau’s atmospheric, visually striking film follows Count Orlok (Max Schreck), a reclusive, grotesque nobleman with very vampiric habits. The bloodthirsty fellow wreaks havoc on a curious couple. There will be a short pre-film talk by Butler University Fairbanks Professor and Department of Media Arts chair Kenneth Creech, and Ensemble 48 will perform the live soundtrack. This program is presented in collaboration with the Indianapolis Museum of Art.

Thursday, Oct. 29: Film “The Rape of Europa.” WFYI TV 20-1. 9-11 p.m.

Thursday, Nov. 5: Film at the IMA: ‘Metropolis.’ 7 p.m., The Toby at the IMA. Tickets: \$9 public/\$5 IMA member/Students free with ID (available at door only). Purchase tickets at www.imamuseum.org/, by calling 317.955.2339 or at the door.

‘Metropolis’ (dir. Fritz Lang, Germany, 1927, 153 min, shown in 35mm) Perhaps the most influential of all silent films, Lang’s sci-fi masterpiece, written by his wife Thea Von Harbou, is set in the dystopia of 2026, when the populace is divided between workers who must live underground and the rich who enjoy a city of splendor. A man (Gustav Froehlich) from the upper class abandons his privileged life to join oppressed workers in a revolt. The film had by far the largest budget of any film to date, and has endured as a work of innovative cinematic innovation and imagination, from his modernist set designs to breakthrough special effects. There will be a short pre-film talk by Butler University Fairbanks Professor and Department of Media Arts chair Kenneth Creech, and Ensemble 48 will perform the live soundtrack. This program is presented in collaboration with the Indianapolis Museum of Art.

Sunday, Nov. 8: Butler Choirs and Symphony Orchestra play Mahler Symphony No. 2 (“Resurrection”). 3 p.m. Clowes Memorial Hall. Free of charge.

(At 2 p.m., to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall (Nov. 9), people who were present at the event will discuss the experience in a pre-concert panel discussion.) On the eve of the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Butler Symphony Orchestra, Butler Chorale, University Choir and soprano Nancy Davis Booth will perform Mahler’s second symphony, the Resurrection, a musical tribute to the rebirth of hope. A reception will follow the concert.

Monday, Nov. 9: 20th Anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall. www.Germany.info/withoutwalls.

Thursday, Nov. 19: Lecture: “German Immigrants and their Contributions to Cultural Life in Indianapolis.” 7 p.m., Damenverein Room, Athenaeum, 401 East Michigan St., Indianapolis. Free of charge.

During the second half of the 19th century, many immigrants from German-speaking countries arrived in Indianapolis and made a significant and lasting impact on the cultural landscape and civic life of Indianapolis. Families such as the Vonnegut¹s, Lieber¹s and Frenzel¹s contributed much to the economic growth of the city. Claudia Grossmann, IUPUI German program director, will highlight contributions of German immigrants to the city prior to WWI.



Newsletter
Indiana German Heritage Society
401 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

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Alles Gute zum
Geburtstag

Happy Birthday,
Germany!

Inhalt

AIRLIFT MEMORIES	2
AUF DEUTSCH	10
CALENDAR	13
CALL TO ACTION	6
FESTIVAL VOLUNTEERS NEEDED	16
GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY ESSAY CONTEST	8
GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY	5
GERMANY CELEBRATES	1
MAHLER PROJECT	9
MUSINGS ON THE BERLIN WALL	4
WARTBURG CASTLE CELEBRATES	12
WE GET LETTERS	7