



# Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center



## Newsletter

Volume 27 Number 3

Summer 2011

### DEAR FRIENDS OF GERMANY!

August 5th through the 21st marks the 155th Indiana State Fair in the great state of Indiana. This historic event annually draws nearly 1,000,000 visitors through the gates to enjoy the very best in Indiana including agricultural displays and exhibits, educational programming for the entire family and the brightest entertainment in the country. In 2011, the Indiana State Fair will highlight one of our oldest world partners, the country of Germany.

In the International Pavilion, located on Main Street, a new 8000 square foot German Exhibition will be featured. The exhibit will be designed to appeal to a broad range of visitors, educating each on the diverse and unique industries, tourism, cultural displays and authentic performances from Germany.

Support for this exhibit needs to be acquired through businesses, organizations and foundations wishing to support the presentation of authentic German culture and showcase the many ties Indiana has with Germany. German-Americans have played a major role in settling and developing of the State of Indiana.

From traditional to contemporary components, the exhibit will feature a multitude of displays of the German lifestyle and culture, while featuring the positive economic impact of the partnership

(Continued on page 2)

### Willkommen to Germany!

Fancy a trip to Germany, but can't afford the international airfare? This year you can experience a little bit of both traditional and modern Germany without leaving the state! On August 5 through the 21, Germany is coming to the Indiana State Fair!



Created in partnership with Indiana German organizations and the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, the *Willkommen to Germany* exhibit at this year's Indiana State fair will present both traditional and contemporary Germany and show the close ties the country has with Indiana. German

performances, demonstrations, food and displays will truly take our visitors on a trip overseas!

The German exhibition will feature a variety of themes: Geography, German History in Indiana, Business and Industry, Sister Cities and Culture. Each area will be enriched through rotating multimedia presentations and programming. These areas include:

*Discover Germany:* This concave world map in the International Hall's entry foyer will feature a world map embossed with the outlines of Germany and Indiana and outline the geographical, economic, natural resources, and population data of both.

(Continued on page 4)

between the State of Indiana and Germany. We would like to personally invite you to be part of "Willkommen to Germany". Your participation will exposes German heritage and culture to nearly 1,000,000 visitors and will provide tremendous impact over the 17 day event.

Sven Schumacher, Honorary Consul  
Federal Republic of Germany

### **SUPPORT THE ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIP FUND**

The Marie Schoch Endowment Fund was established for the benefit of "qualified persons wishing to gain and distribute knowledge with respect to the cultural, historic and linguistic contributions of the German American community." German language study at secondary or university level may be included.

The Board of Directors has decided that the initial use of funds earned by the Endowment would be used to help high school students study in German-speaking countries.

Tax-free contributions may be made directly to the Marie Schoch Endowment of the Indiana German Heritage Society. Checks may be made out to: The Indiana German Heritage Society, 401 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Please include a note stating that your contribution is intended for the Marie Schoch Endowment.

### **THANK YOU FOR YOUR DONATIONS**

Our thanks go to Claudia Grossmann for her donation to the Marie Schoch Endowment Fund.

We also thank the following for their donations to IGHS: Tina Bauermeister, Ralph and Lois Buschbacher, Charles Disque, Richard Ford, Roger and Patricia Franke, Jim Funk, Christel and John Gehlert, Dennis Gehlhausen, Giles and Dolores

Hoyt, Dennis Kruse, Dr. and Mrs. Robert McDougal, Kent Robinson, Gabrielle Robinson, Dona Schaefer, Robert and Rita Schilling, Robert Schweitzer, Dr. Carl Sputh, Robert Stewart, Bob and Trudy Weaver and Carl Ziegler.

### **INDIANA GERMAN HERITAGE SOCIETY 2011 BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The IGHS Board of directors for 2011 are:  
John Binkley (2012), Phillip Endres (2014), James Feit (2013), Jane Feit (2013), Jeanette Footman (2013), Robin Geisinger (2012), Jim Gould (2012), Brian Griesemer (2012), Claudia Grossman (2012), Giles Hoyt (2014), Louise Lamkin (2014), Charles McDonald (2014), Heiko Muhr (2013), Daniel Nuetzel (2012), Boyd Obermeyer (2012), Keith Osburn (2014), Vicki Peake (2014), Greg Redding (2013), Fran Reigle (2013), Steven Schmidt (2014), Art Schwenk (2013), Kenneth Selking (2013), Nicholas Selm (2014), and Bill Selm (2012).

Honorary Board Members include Ernestine Dillon, Ray Hall, Hal Kunz, Rosalind McCart and Ralph Ruppel.

Ruth Reichmann is President Emerita.



#### **Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center Newsletter**



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.

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.

*The Indiana German Heritage Society Newsletter & IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center Newsletter* (ISSN: 1939-3261) is published quarterly by the

**Indiana German Heritage Society, Inc.**

401 E. Michigan Street  
Indianapolis Indiana 46204  
317-464-9004

<http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/kade/IGHS/home.htm>

**Managing Editor:** Ruth Reichmann [reichman@indiana.edu](mailto:reichman@indiana.edu)

**Editor:** Steven J. Schmidt [schmidt@iupuc.edu](mailto:schmidt@iupuc.edu)

Back issues of the *IGHS newsletter* are available online at <http://ighs.org/>

## NEW BOARD MEMBERS

### PHIL ENDRES

Ich heisse Phil Endres. I was born and raised between Lebanon and Thorntown in Boone County, Indiana, and have a BS in chemical engineering from Rose-Hulman. Since getting out of college, I have lived in such exotic locales as Orangeburg, South Carolina and Terre Haute, Indiana. For the last 12 years, I have been just outside of Lebanon again, where I live with a half-dachshund, another dog of indescribable breed and a very needy tomcat. I work as a process engineer for Eli Lilly & Company in Indianapolis.

I got my "initiation" into IGHS by helping out Herr Griesemer with the St. Nik Lauf last year. In addition to volunteerism, my interests in IGHS stem from a love of history, language, learning about foreign cultures, and family genealogy. My family has traced the Endres family line back to Bavaria in the late 1860's, and we have been in Boone County for several generations now. Other German family names in my lineage are Clouser, Thrine and Shonkwiler. I am also a 4H leader for the aerospace project (i.e., model rocket building) in Boone County and enjoy reading (big Vonnegut fan), gardening, hiking and photography.

### NICHOLAS SELM



Having been born in 1984, Nicholas Selm literally grew up alongside the IGHS. From his lederhosen-clad presentations to Sankt Nikolaus in grade school, volunteering at the International Fair in high school and

attending the monthly Stammtisch as a post-graduate, Selm has never strayed far from the Society. His interest in the German language blossomed through his studies at Saint Louis University where he graduated with a major in Studio Art in 2006.

In 2007, Selm made a pilgrimage to the hallowed site of the Varusschlacht in Niedersachsen and walked the disaster march of the Roman legions which he later reported in the IGHS Newsletter. He is currently a teacher's assistant at The Project School in midtown Indianapolis and a free-lance music writer for *NUVO Newsweekly*

### NOMINATIONS NEEDED FOR HOOSIER GERMAN-AMERICAN OF THE YEAR FOR 2011

Nominations now being accepted from the entire IGHS membership for the Hoosier German-American of the Year for 2011.

Each fall, IGHS recognized someone who has made significant contributions to the cultural and historical heritage of the Hoosier German-American community during the past year. This person must have been active in the German-American Community of their area during the past years. All nominations must include a list of reasons why this person should receive this prestigious award.

Send your nominations, along with the requested

**Nominations are due on August 15, 2011,  
so please send in your nominations now!**

information including your contact information to:

Indiana German Heritage Society  
Chairperson, Awards Committee  
401 E. Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Or email to:

[Griesemer\\_Brian\\_Patrick@lilly.com](mailto:Griesemer_Brian_Patrick@lilly.com)

A committee of IGHS Board members will select one of the nominees to receive the award. The presentation will be made at German-American Day on October 8 at the GermanFest at the Athenaeum, along with proclamations by the Governor and the



Nominations from the entire IGHS membership are now being accepted for The HOOSIER GERMAN-AMERICAN OF 2011.

This fall, the IGHS will recognize someone who has made a significant contribution to the cultural and historical heritage of the Hoosier German-American community during the past year. This person must have been active in the German-American Community of their area during the past years.

Please send in your nominations now. Be sure to include a list of reasons why you believe that this person should be chosen to receive this prestigious award.

Send your nominations, along with the requested information along with your name, address, telephone number, and email address to:

Indiana German Heritage Society  
Chairperson, Awards Committee  
401 E. Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Or email to: [GRIESEMER\\_BRIAN\\_PATRICK@lilly.com](mailto:GRIESEMER_BRIAN_PATRICK@lilly.com)

*Nominations are due by August 15, 2011*

***FINAL CALL!***

A committee made up of members of the IGHS Board will determine from the list of nominees, who shall be given the award. The award will be presented at the German-American Day presentation held on October 6 at the Indianapolis City Market with proclamations by the Governor and the Mayor. The recipient will receive a plaque and the recipient's name will be permanently displayed at the Deutsche Haus /Athenaeum.

Past recipients of the IGHS Hoosier German-American Award INCLUDE:

- Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. in 2007
- Dr. Eberhard Reichmann in 2009
- Dr. Carl Sputh in 2008
- Rev. Arthur Schwenk in 2010



Mayor. The recipient will receive a plaque and the recipient's name will be added to a permanent display at the Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum.

Past recipients of the IGHS Hoosier German-American Award include: Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. (2007), Dr. Carl Sputh (2008), Dr. Eb Reichmann (2009), and Rev. Arthur Schwenk (2010).

### **Continued from page 1**

*Hoosier's Germany Heritage:* Over one third of all Indiana residents can trace their roots back to Germany. This area will feature images and artifacts of Germanic immigrants as well as programming and resources to help visitors connect with their forefathers.

*Business and Industry:* The centerpiece of the exhibit will offer visitors the opportunity to view German products & technology and meet with some of the producers that impact their daily lives and the Indiana Economy. A sampling of the topics to be addressed in this exhibit are Automotives, Magnetic Technology, Architecture, Engineering, Bio Tech, University Connections and Food & Drink.

*Sister Cities:* There are many formal relationships between Indiana and German cities. These relationships exist to promote both symbiotic economic development and a brotherhood that supports the German promise of a forever friendship. Each of the state's sister cities will be highlighted through graphic display and officials will be invited to participate throughout the run of the Indiana State Fair.

*Weihnachtsdorf:* The northeast corner of International Pavilion will highlight the rich influence of German holidays and the religious traditions shared with many Hoosier families. Youngsters will have an early opportunity to tell Saint Nicholas their Christmas desires and to create Easter Egg trees.

*German Haus:* The west end of Pavilion hosts a stage framed to look like a traditional German Beer Hall. German food and drink will be available to visitors as they experience a wide variety of performances and demonstrations that will run throughout the 2011 State Fair. Backdrops throughout exhibit will highlight some of the signature components of contemporary German Culture, including: Sports, Cuckoo clocks, Scherenschnitte (papercutting), Auto racing and much, much more!

## **EARLY GERMAN HISTORY**

1806 marked the end of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. This "First Reich"--founded in 962 A.D. was defeated by Napoleon. In 1815 a German Federation was formed, another loose association of sovereign states with an appointed, not elected, Federal Diet in Frankfurt. The Swiss had gained their legal independence from the German "Reich" in 1648.

The French Revolution (1789) had not spread to Germany but led to reforms designed to break up feudal rule and give more power to the citizens. However, these reforms did not go far enough and eventually were stalled altogether. In 1848 a democratic revolution for "Unity, Justice and Freedom" failed.

In 1866 the Austro-Prussian War led to the exclusion of Austria and the end of the German Federation. It was replaced by the North German Federation with Bismarck as Federal Chancellor.

1870/71 marked the Franco-German War. Southern German states joined the North German Federation to form, through agreements among the princes and under Bismarck's leadership, the "Second Reich" (Empire). The Prussian King William II became German Emperor. Prussia had become so large and powerful that many in the "Reich" appeared not like a German but a Prussian Empire. Bismarck, the

"Iron Chancellor," did not understand the democratic tendencies of the time and fought especially the left wing of the liberal citizenry, the political Catholic ("Kulturkampf") and socialist labor ("Socialist-Law"). Many opted to emigrate. In 1890 Bismarck was dismissed by the young Emperor William II.

The democratically formed Weimar Republic existed from 1919 to 1933. In the Third Reich the Weimar Constitution was not formally repudiated, however, under Hitler and the "Ermächtigungsgesetz" (law of empowerment) of 1933, it was more and more altered and perverted. Four years after the end of WW II in Europe, and again during the Cold War, two Germanies began their respective statehoods, democratic in the West, socialist in the East.

Eberhard Reichmann

## GERMAN HISTORY SINCE WORLD WAR II

For many years following World War II there were two German states. Germany was defeated and occupied in 1945 by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union. Not long thereafter, conflicts between the Soviet Union and the other countries led to the division of Germany into an eastern part, the German Democratic Republic (also called East Germany), and western part, the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany); a border ran through the two parts. The city of Berlin was divided, too, and the government of East Germany put up wall through the middle of the city in 1961.

The events leading to unification began in summer 1989, when tens of thousands of East German citizens fled to the Federal Republic through other countries. On November 9, 1989, the Berlin wall was opened: one year later, East Germany joined West Germany to become one country and the two parts of Berlin were also united.

There are many difficulties involved in integrating two very different political, economic, and educational systems, but most Germans are happy that they can be one country again.

While the country was divided, the Federal Republic's seat of government was located in Bonn a small town on the Rhine River, and the German Democratic Republic was governed from East Berlin. Bonn served for over half a century as provisional Capital.

It was from here that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer initiated the rebirth of postwar Germany. In 1999, when Germany was united, the government moved to Berlin. Berlin has become the seat of the German government for the fourth time. Once an island in the East Bloc, it is now the center of a New Germany. Rebuilding the capital is an enormous task that will take many years to complete.

Like the U.S., Germany is a democracy. It has a house of representatives, called the Bundestag and a second chamber, called the Bundesrat, which represents the 16 states. Unlike the U.S. however, the Federal Republic has both a president, who is the head of state, and a chancellor, who runs the federal government.

German Information Center



**The Federal Republic of Germany is much smaller than the United States. This map shows the outline of the Federal Republic in comparison to a map of the United States to show the difference in size.**

## GROWING UP IN GERMANY

People live differently in Germany and in Europe than they do in the USA. Walk through the center of a European city, and you are likely to see buildings from up to ten different centuries, carefully protected and restored. They are constant reminders of 2000 years of history. And people live differently in the way they use space and orient themselves to space. Geographic proximity and high population density in Germany ripples into many dimensions of the culture and makes for strong contrasts to life in the USA. Germany has 4 times the population density of Indiana. The relative compactness of German cities, the transportation system, the higher percentage of people living in apartments rather than houses, the smaller living spaces and the smaller cars, and the importance attached to the environment and to recycling are all aspects of this different experience of space.

When the Romans ruled over the Germanic lands, they built fortress towns for their military. You can see remnants of Roman buildings today in cities like Augsburg, Regensburg, Trier, and Cologne. Over time Germany developed into a patchwork of small states, principalities and kingdoms, ruled by archbishops, kings, princes and dukes. Between 1814 and 1837 the British monarch was also the king of Hanover, then a kingdom in what is now Germany. The British House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha began with Queen Victoria's marriage to her first cousin, the German Prince Albert of Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha in 1840. Victoria's mother was the sister of Albert's father.

These rulers built their splendid castles that are found all over Germany and have become the major attractions for visiting tourists. The common people and farmers lived in small villages outside the castle walls. These villages still dot the landscape today, each with its green-belt around it, carefully planned and protected. Germans who prefer country-living and like to own a home with a garden around it, live

in these villages. There were also the *Freie Reichstädte* (free imperial cities) like Nuremberg with its *Kaiserburg* (Emperor's Castle). They were built into flourishing cities by their citizens, who were well-to-do merchants, crafts people, artisans and tradespeople. But the history of Germany and of the European states is also the history of unceasing fights over territory and religion. This history above all stands behind the 20th Century, which has found Europe as the landscape for two world wars. The fact that strife is so much a part of the history of the European nations, has made it abundantly clear that how they relate to each other is of prime importance to the future of the European Union.

A German boarding a train may cross several language and dialect boundaries within a few hours of travel. Because of its location in the heart of Europe, Germany shares borders with peoples who speak languages such as French, Dutch, English or Polish or dialects such as Austrian and Swiss. Europeans experience multi-lingualism on a day to day basis, and communication between people of different mother tongues and different cultures are important, due to the close geographic proximity of the countries of Europe and the increasing mix of nationalities in European cities. A child tuning in on television has at its fingertips stations with different language services. Multi-lingualism and multi-culturism in Europe has led to an understanding by many Europeans of the importance of communicative competence in more than one language and learning another language begins at an early age.

The school system in Germany is very different from that of the United States. Most of all the German education system (*Bildungswesen*), both on the higher education level and the level of the trades has a long history, and serves a people with a very different culture and very different sense of space. History supplies the classic works of art, architecture, music and scholarship, which have

important things to say to subsequent generations. In the words of Germany's famous poet, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe: "That which thy fathers have bequeathed to thee, earn it anew if thou wouldst possess it." As human beings we stand on the shoulders of those who came before us. Unless we internalize and learn to appreciate what they have provided for us, we cannot build on it and take it into the future.

Besides living within the own complex culture, and that of the European Union, the education system has to provide a well-trained workforce. Germany is a nation with little natural resources. Yet, with the U.S. and Japan, Germany is a leader in export, and its major resource are the skills and the creativeness of its people.

German children usually begin school when they are 6 years old. To celebrate the first day of school, and as a symbol of its importance, parents or friends give the child a "Schultüte," a big colorful cone filled with candy and school items such as pencils, pens and other useful items. Every child goes to the Grundschule for grades 1 to 4.

After the 4th grade, the child, parents and teachers choose the track in which the child will continue its schooling. Some may go to the Gymnasium for grades 5 to 13, which prepares them for the university and professions such as physicians and lawyers.

The other children may go to either the Hauptschule or the Realschule. The Hauptschule ends after grade 9; it leads to vocational training for occupations such as technicians, mechanics, and clerks to acquire the knowledge and skills needed for a trade. A student will go to school a couple of times a week and will be apprenticed in the area of his or her choice. Businesses, such as bakers, plumbers, or electricians, may have been in the same family for generations and it is understood that a son or

daughter will work there after having finished school and apprenticeship.

The Realschule, which goes on through the tenth grade, offers business subjects in addition to the regular curriculum. A diploma from the Realschule will enable the student to enter a commercial or technical college. There are businesses and factories who will sponsor students and provide an opportunity to go to college for several months and then work in the sponsoring business to acquire first-hand practice in their chosen field.

Ruth Reichmann

### **THE WHITE ROSE EXHIBITION AT IUPUC, JULY 18 - AUGUST 12**

We all remember learning about the atrocities committed by the German people during the Second World War, but all too often we forget that many Germans risked their lives to oppose the Nazis.

In the early summer of 1942, a group of young students at the University of Munich formed a nonviolent resistance group in the birthplace of the Nazi party. The group which came to call itself the White Rose movement was known for an anonymous leaflet campaign that called for active opposition to the Nazis regime, by passively resisting the Nazis.



The core of the White Rose consisted of five students -- Sophie Scholl, her brother Hans Scholl,



Alex Schmorell, Willi Graf, and Christoph Probst, all in their early twenties, and a professor of philosophy, Kurt Huber.

Between June 1942 and February 1943, they prepared and distributed six different leaflets, in which they called for the active opposition of the German people to Nazi oppression and tyranny. For these crimes, the members of the White Rose were arrested, beaten, given a quick trial and beheaded within hours of receiving their verdict.

This summer beginning on July 18 through August 12, the University Library of Columbus and the Columbus Learning Center are hosting a photo exhibition created by a foundation dedicated to the memory of the White Rose movement. This will be the only appearance of this exhibition in Indiana this year. Admission is free. The Columbus Learning Center is open Monday - Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Center is closed on Saturday and Sunday.

## NEWS FROM OUR MEMBERS

### A 3<sup>RD</sup> TASTE OF GERMANY!



A taste of Germany is a fun and exciting fundraiser aimed at supporting cultural and social ties between the people of Indianapolis and its sister city of Cologne, Germany, and supporting the "Survive Alive" program of the

Indianapolis Fire Department.

This year's event will take place on Saturday, October 1, 2011 at the Firefighters Union Hall, 748 Massachusetts Avenue in Indianapolis. For the price of admission, you get to sample a variety of authentic German beers and food. Enjoy the music

of Monika Herzig, a silent auction and the "Gemütlichkeit" that Germans are famous for.

This event is limited to the first 250 people who purchase tickets, and you must be 21 of age to enter. The cost of tickets to the Taste of Germany are: \$40.00 per person or \$75.00 for a couple, if purchased in advance. At the door, ticket will cost \$50 and \$95.

Tickets go on sale starting in mid-July and will be available from the Firefighters Union Hall, 748 Massachusetts Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204, selected merchants or online at <http://taste-of-germany.org/>.

## MAYOR PROCLAIMS 2011 THE YEAR OF INDY PARKS



On January 22, 2011, Indianapolis Mayor Greg Ballard proclaimed 2011 as the "Year of Indy Parks" and kicked off a yearlong celebration of the 100 Years of Indy Parks. Joined by Indy Parks Director Stuart Lowry and Indianapolis Parks Foundation Executive Director Cindy Porteous,

Mayor Ballard announced that throughout 2011, Indy Parks will highlight the rich history and grand vision of the Kessler Park and Boulevard System, which laid the foundation for the City's development of a premiere park system.

"We recognize the significant impact Indy Parks has had on our community over the past 100 years," said Mayor Ballard. "The 100-year celebration of Indy Parks will give park supporters a chance to reflect on the past decades and build new memories in the coming years."

The yearlong celebration promises adventurous challenges, exciting events and special programs to mark the significant achievement. Indy Parks will

introduce new initiatives to promote resources including a challenge to learn about 100 significant landmarks in the Indy Parks system; geocaching, a high-tech scavenger hunt across the entire county; and an opportunity for everyone to share stories, memories and photos from Indy Parks through the years.

"The 100 Years of Indy Parks' celebration will be a year-long experience for the City of Indianapolis as we move into the next 'century for Parks' with a renewed creative vision and impactful mission to energize and connect our community," said Lowry.

Indy Parks has 207 parks with 11,400 acres of parkland, 21 aquatic centers, 16 family centers, 15 spray grounds, 13 golf courses, four nature centers, four disc-golf courses, three dog parks, an ice rink, mountain bike trails, conservatory and sunken garden, arts center, Velodrome, skate park, BMX complex, 59 miles of soft trails and 59 miles of Greenways. Each program and event in 2011 will be a part of the 100-year celebration.

For more information about 100 Years of Indy Parks events and programs, please visit [www.indyparks.org](http://www.indyparks.org).

## THE GERMANS IN THE CIVIL WAR BY MICHAEL A. PEAKE



This year marks the Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War, a mortal strife that truly pitted brother against brother.

Three of my ancestors, the Holtshouser brothers of Nelson County, Kentucky, saw reason to enlist in opposing camps in 1861. Daniel Webster and his younger brother John Crittenden Holtshouser both mustered in as privates

of the 5th (later 9th) Confederate Kentucky Infantry at Munfordville, Kentucky in October. The following month, Henry Clay Holtshouser enrolled at Camp Hobson near Greensburg, Kentucky, as a private in the 13th Union Kentucky Infantry. All three served through the entire war.

Before my ancestors joined, German immigrants serving in ethnic regiments had played a role in two major battles that summer, both Union defeats, in the East and West. German-Americans participated in every major battle of the war, and numerous smaller ones, that will be acknowledged by events across the country over the next five years. In honor of their service, here is the introduction to the forthcoming Civil War chapter of Eberhard Reichmann's *The Hoosier German Heritage, an anthology* [<http://hoosiergermanheritage.info/>].

Legend often clouds fact surrounding all historic events in America's past, and the Civil War is no exception. One questionable quote attributed to Confederate General Robert E. Lee has the general proclaiming, "Take the Dutch out of the Union army and we could whip the Yankees easily." Although unsubstantiated, this quote underscores the considerable value of the German immigrant contribution not only during the Civil War, but also in every war America has engaged in throughout history.

As early as 1711, German emigrants of the Palatinate, who settled in the frontier counties of New York, organized a battalion as part of a thousand strong force that moved on Quebec during Queen Anne's War. Between 1731 and 1758, immigrant Conrad Weiser played a prominent role in negotiating every major treaty between the colonial settlers of Pennsylvania and the Iroquois Nations. During the French and Indian War, Weiser organized German settlers from the 322 square mile Tulpehocken Valley as militia under the British flag to fight French incursion into the territory. Immigrants from the Rhineland who settled in the

frontier wilderness of New York organized companies that served under that same flag. The, Union Jack flew over South Carolina, another British colony where German immigrants stood against the Spanish and Indians to the south. Across the colonies less than two decades later, some of these same men, accompanied by sons, would take up arms against British rule to determine their own destiny.

One of the first resolutions of the new Congress of May 22, 1776, authorized the organization of a German Regiment composed of four companies from Pennsylvania and Maryland, with a fifth Pennsylvanian German Company joining the following year. These men enlisted for three years but served for nearly five, seeing action at White Plains, New York, and Trenton, New Jersey. They experienced the defeat at Brandywine, and the terrible winter at Valley Forge where the 47 year-old Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand von Steuben (born Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin von Steuben) forged the assembled mass into a professional army that met the British the following spring, leaving the Baron's legacy an indelible imprint of proficiency on the U. S. Army.

General Washington's personal bodyguard and cavalry escort consisted of sixty-seven men, predominately German, commanded by Major Bartholmew van Heer. David Ziegler, born in 1748 at Heidelberg, became the first mayor of Cincinnati. During the Revolution he commanded the half German First Pennsylvania Continental Infantry. The roster of New York regiments of the Revolution show officers by the name of Freilich, von Weissenfels, Baumann, Anspach and many other immigrant names of those who adopted the fledgling democracy as their cause. Captain Sebastian Bauman, commander of the largely German New York Continental Artillery Company in 1776, became Major of the Continental Artillery and received the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel in

1787. In South Carolina, the German Fusiliers of Charleston, organized in 1775, served through the war, and remained an active organization for more than a century.

With western expansion following the Rebellion, a new wave of German immigrants participated in the migration, bringing long lasting farming techniques to benefit the rich soils of Kentucky and Indiana. Many of the early settlers of these territories were Germans from Virginia and North Carolina, and they held the frontier outposts against the incursions of hostile Indians in organizations such as the Indiana Rangers and the Yellow Jackets. These Indiana militia organizations served when war with Britain erupted again in 1812. Once more, the rosters of military organizations showed numerous German surnames, and the immigrants of the Indiana Territory provided their share.

Over the following decades German immigration increased, nearly tripling from one decade to the next until the 1850s when nearly one million arrived on the shores of America. These new arrivals, Die Achtundvierziger [the Forty-eighters], were revolutionaries, Turners and sympathizers. They had fought for "Unity, Justice and Freedom" during the failed German revolution of 1848, a year that saw revolt against authoritarian rule sweep across the European continent. In America, "Forty-Eighters," in rolls as political activists, naturally gravitated to positions of community leadership such as editors, teachers and political representatives. The 48ers became ardent supporters of the Republican Party on the eve of the Civil War because of their firm beliefs in democracy and civil liberties, a struggle they had pursued in their homeland. On the heels, of the 48ers, another wave of German immigrants arrived after 1854 seeking opportunity and fortune. Many settled in established German communities across Indiana, especially in towns along the Ohio River such as Lawrenceburg, Aurora, Madison, New Albany and Evansville. These towns, along with Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Fort Wayne, among others, had active

Turnvereins (Turner clubs), with satellite organizations, that would provide the core element around which dozens of Indiana companies, and at least one exceptional regiment, organized during the Civil War. In living by the Turners' motto of *mens sana in corpore sano* (a sound mind in a sound body), many of these clubs practiced military training through drill competitions, participating in Jägervereine (Hunters Club) and Schützenvereine (Sharpshooters Club) activities.

Prior to the first shot of the war, Germans in several Indiana cities had joined home guard units organized with names such as the Steuben Guard, German Home Guard, Sigel Guard or the New Albany German Artillery. Men from these organizations were among the first in the State to answer President Lincoln's first call for troops to serve three months following the attack on Fort Sumter. After the rush to organize, the German factions across the State determined to create a German regiment and petitioned Governor Oliver P. Morton.

Their inspiration derived in part from the successful establishment of German military units in New York and Missouri under European veterans Louis Blenker and Franz Sigel. Blenker's First German Rifles, the Eighth Regiment New York State Volunteers, distinguished themselves, along with a company of experienced European artillerymen Blenker assembled, as a well-organized rearguard during the Union embarrassment at the battle of Bull Run, in Virginia in July 1861. Franz Sigel organized the German 3rd Missouri Regiment and insured that the first uniforms issued were designed after those worn by the revolutionary Freischaren of 1849. Together with the German 12th Missouri, these two regiments became known as the Light German Brigade, and quickly gained renown in performing a superior rear-guard action following the Union retreat from Wilson's Creek, Missouri, near Springfield in August.

To capitalize on the reservoir of military experience among Indiana immigrants, the need for a German regiment were made known by means of newspapers. The Indianapolis Daily Journal and the Terre Haute Express both proclaimed "The intention of those composing the regiment is, we were told, to have only officers of experience and good military education, and, so far as possible, men who have seen service heretofore. There are many Germans in our State who were officers in the European revolutions of 1848, and who have been thoroughly trained to arms in their native country. A regiment composed of such officers and men will be patient in camp and terrible in the field."

(Indianapolis Daily Journal, Friday, August 9, 1861; Reprint of earlier Terre Haute Express article.)

Germans formed as many as seventeen companies at Indianapolis to compete for a place in the State's first ethnic infantry regiment, the 32nd Indiana, organized and commanded by the renowned Colonel August Willich.

Conservative estimates place the number of Indiana German immigrants who served in the volunteer regiments of the State at around seven thousand men out of nearly fifteen thousand foreigners on the rolls. Two full German batteries of artillery, the 1st and 6th Indiana Battery, were both organized at Evansville and served with distinction throughout the war. The 1st Indiana Battery saw extensive action in numerous campaigns along the Mississippi River, and the 6th, named the Morton Battery in honor of the governor of the State, fought in Tennessee and Mississippi. By far, one of the most famous of the German infantry regiments to serve during the Civil War, was Indiana's 1st German, 32nd Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, organized from eight Indiana cities with one company coming from Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nearly every military organization Indiana sent into the field had German immigrants in the ranks, and several had full companies, such as Company "K," 27th Indiana from Dubois County who lost men on



the bloody grounds of Chancellorsville, Antietam and Gettysburg before moving to the Western Theater to take part in the many battles on the way to Atlanta. Hundreds of Indiana Germans paid the ultimate sacrifice including Nicholas and John Kremer of Dubois County, father and son, both members of Company "I," 49th Indiana who died in Louisiana. Colonel John Gerber and Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Glass, both residents of Madison, Indiana, lost their lives in Tennessee. Gerber was killed in command of the Twenty-fourth Indiana at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and Glass died at the head of the 32nd Indiana in a charge up Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863.

German immigrants served the Union and the State in other capacities, such as Albert Lange, who served on the staff of Governor Oliver P. Morton, and John B. Mansfield [Lutz], organizer and commander of the Indiana Legion. Captain Herman Sturm turned down a position as lieutenant colonel of the 54th Indiana to remain in an experimental position as superintendent of the State-run arsenal, much to the benefit of Indiana and the soldier in the field.

These German immigrants, and thousands of others, left behind a legacy of service to the Nation that is recounted in biographies, newspaper articles, letters, and even the songs they sang. Like their Anglo counterparts, they served for a variety of reasons, and for many, there remained a purpose to serve that native Americans did not have to consider--that need to prove themselves worthy of citizenship.

Michael Peake is a member of IGHS and the author of *Blood Shed in This War: Civil War Illustrations by Captain Adolph Metzner, 32nd Indiana* and is available from the Indiana Historical Society



**OCTOBER 8, 2011**

SIGN UP AT

[HTTP://WWW.INDYGERMANFESTIVAL.COM/](http://www.indygermanfestival.com/)

## AUF DEUTSCH!

### DER GUTE KAMERAD

*Text von Ludwig Uhland und  
Melodie von Friedrich Silcher*

Ich hatt' einen Kameraden  
einen besser'n find'st du nit.  
Die Trommel schlug zum Streite,  
er ging an meiner Seite  
im gleichen Schritt und Tritt  
im gleichen Schritt und Tritt.

Eine Kugel kam geflogen:  
gilt's mir oder gilt es dir?  
Ihn hat es weggerissen,  
er liegt vor meinen Füßen  
als wär's ein Stück von mir,  
als wär's ein Stück von mir,

Will mir die Hand noch reichen,  
derweil ich eben lad: "Kann dir die  
die Hand nicht geben.  
Bleib du im ew'gen Leben,  
mein guter Kamerad,  
mein guter Kamerad!"

## GEDANKEN SIND FREI

Die Gedanken sind frei!  
Wer kann sie erraten?  
Sie fliehen vorbei  
wie nächtliche Schatten.  
Kein Mensch kann sie wissen,  
kein Jäger erschiessen,  
es bleibt dabei:  
Die Gedanken sind frei!

## ES LEBEN DIE SOLDATEN

*frühes 19. Jahrhundert*

Es leben die Soldaten  
so recht in Gottes Gnaden.  
Der Himmel ist ihr Zelt,  
ihr Tisch das weite Feld.

Tra-la-li, tra-la-la  
tra-la-li, tra-la-la,  
ihr Tisch das weite Feld.



## IN ENGLISH

### THE GOOD COMRADE

*Text by Ludwig Uhland and  
Melody by Friedrich Silcher*

I, once, had a comrade  
none better you'd find.  
The drum signaled battle,  
he marched on my side  
our steps and pace were one,  
our steps and pace were one.

A bullet came a flyin' :  
aimed at me or aimed at you?  
It struck him down,

he lies at my feet,  
as if a part of me,  
as if a part of me.

He 'xtends his hand to me  
while I reload my gun. "Can't shake  
your hand, eternal life is yours,  
my good comrade,  
my good comrade!"

## FREE ARE OUR THOUGHTS

*Circa 1800 in Switzerland, Alsace and Germany*

Free are our thoughts,  
Whoever can guess them?  
Like shadows at night,  
They're quick' out of sight.  
No man can ever know them,  
No hunter can shoot them,  
Forever it'll be:  
Our thoughts are free!

## SOLDIERS' LIVIN'

*Early 19th century*

The way the soldiers live  
is by the grace of God.  
The sky is their tent,  
their table the field's extent.  
Tra-la-li, tra-la-la,  
Tra-la-li, tra-la-la,  
their table the field's extent.



## OUR GARDEN:

**THE FAMILY OF RICHARD AND ERIKA THEILIG  
AND THEIR CHILDREN, FREDERICK AND LOUISE.**

We lived on a farm south of Batesville Indiana, in the Adams Lutheran Church community. We had farm animals, crops, and a large woods. We had a very nice home, but with no electricity, no indoor plumbing, and with wood stove heat. We did have a very large garden. We used horses and plow to prepare the soil each spring for our garden.



I remember specifically, one spring planting 200 pounds of seed potatoes. We would cut each potato into quarters; each quarter having 2 sprouts. Three pieces of potato were dropped into each 'hill'.

Our garden fed our family of four and also our "city" Indianapolis relatives. I remember them coming to visit us and going home with bushel baskets full of vegetables and fruit.

Our garden was a family project for the four of us. We all participated; we children had duties appropriate to our age. For example, I cut the seed potatoes into pieces, making sure to have two sprouts to each piece. My younger brother would then help with dropping 3 pieces into each hill. In the early spring a 'hot-bed' was used to start plants; cabbage, tomatoes, lettuce, etc. Then, during the planting of these young seedlings, my parents planted the seedlings and Frederick and I would pour a cup of water onto each plant. When planting

seeds, such as peas, beans and corn, my brother and I enjoyed that task. Frederick and I also participated in the harvesting of our bounty. One time Frederick thought that his pile of little green tomatoes would be good marbles! We also enjoyed helping to operate the apple peeler and cherry pitter!

Our garden area was a fun place to be. It was near to the house. Nearby, we had a large shade tree with a buckboard swing to play on and a sandbox. Down the hill on a walkway was our water well surrounded by the grape arbor.

In addition to our garden we gathered food from nature's bounty. I remember going wild blackberry picking with my uncles. I always wore high boots because of snakes! We took washtubs along to fetch the berries home. Also we would gather beech nuts, hazelnuts and black walnuts from the woods. I still have the white bucket that I used for harvesting from the garden, berry picking, and gathering nuts.

We had a rhubarb patch and an asparagus bed. We planted cantaloupe in the garden and watermelon in the cornfield along the creek. During the summer and fall we ate the Brussels sprouts, broccoli, cauliflower, kohlrabi, celery, lettuce, parsley and chives.

For preserving our garden bounty my mother used a pressure canner and Ball Mason jars on our wood-fired cook stove. Canned vegetables included tomatoes, corn, peas, green beans, carrots, beets, kale, spinach, Swiss chard, asparagus, red cabbage, pickles, and sauerkraut and 4 ears of corn to be served for my January birthday dinner. Mom made jelly with grapes, apples, apple-elderberries, blackberries and jam with cherries and plums. We stored potatoes, sweet potatoes and onions in the cool cellar.

Louise (Theilig) Lamkin

## BOOKS OF INTEREST

***German Cooking – Hoosier Style!*** by Steven & Carrie Schmidt, with food photography by Sarah Nunnery. Published by NCSA Literatur for the Indiana German Heritage Society. 144 pp. \$20.00. ISBN-13: 978-1-880788-05-9



Despite what you may have seen or heard, not all Germans wear lederhosen and dine exclusively on wurst, sauerkraut, and dumplings. Admittedly, these foods are still mainstays in many

Gasthäuser and traditional restaurants, but modern Germans as well as their modern Hoosier descendants have also embraced new foods from other cultures

This interchange of cultures happens whenever two or more ethnic groups come into contact with each other. Nowhere is this better demonstrated than in a state like Indiana, with its large and rich German ancestry. One of the most important parts of any culture is its food. When Germans immigrated to this country, they brought with them the local customs and recipes from their native regions. These recipes were adapted to the locally available foods and spices and picked up outside influences from the other cultures that they rubbed shoulders with. For example, the difference between a Wiener schnitzel and the classic Hoosier pork tenderloin sandwich is primarily in the presentation, not in the food itself.

The latest publication of IGHS will be available starting August 5<sup>th</sup> at the Indiana State Fair. This tasty treat features over a hundred recipes, both traditional and modern.



***The German Element in the Ohio Valley: Ohio, Kentucky & Indiana*** by Gustav Koerner Translated and edited by Don Heinrich Tolzmann Baltimore, Maryland: Clearfield Co., Inc. 144 pp., \$19.95 ISBN: 978-0-80635-507-8. To place an order, 800.296.6687; Orders: [sales@genealogical.com](mailto:sales@genealogical.com).



In 1880 Gustav Koerner (1809-96), one-time Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois and confidant of Abraham Lincoln, published a comprehensive history of Germans in America entitled *Das deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika*, 1818-

48. Dr. Don Heinrich Tolzmann has translated and edited selected chapters from Koerner covering the states of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana and adding extensive references to additional sources.

This marks the second volume adapted by Dr. Tolzmann from the Koerner opus; *The German Element in the North East: Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and New England* was published in 2010.

Disinclined to write a history of German immigration to the United States, Gustav Koerner set about to describe and assess the 19th-century contributions (his coverage substantially exceeded 1848) of Germans to American life and society. He considers the role of Germans and German-Americans in helping to establish Cincinnati as the center of Ohio Valley commerce, the plethora of German-language newspapers, the various religious denominations, Germans in the American Civil War, and so forth. For the most part, the work portrays the German element through the lives of individuals. Even better, researchers will find more comments concerning Koerner's subjects and their families and careers in Dr. Tolzmann's annotated footnotes to the text itself, making this translation an important addition to the literature of 19th-century German-Americana.



# INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR

## STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

**Wednesday, July 6:** No board meeting, Stammtisch or program.

**Wednesday, August 10:** *Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program.* Winston Churchill stated: "We shape our buildings; thereafter they shape us" and Cassie Stockamp agrees. She will relate her *experiences with the Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum*. Stockamp is President of The Athenaeum Foundation, Inc. and known to many IGHS members from the many functions at this great building, which we call our home.

**Wednesday, September 14:** *Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program.* Prof. James J. Divita will speak about "*Wyneken's work in Ft Wayne, Wyneken's spirit in Indianapolis.*" Frederich C. D. Wyneken struggled against the Lutheran-Reformed church merger and helped found the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod in the 1840s and 1850s.

Divita taught history at Marian University for forty-two years before his retirement in 2003. He was the president of the Religious History Association for many years. His research interests are the ethnic and religious history of Indiana. Dr. Divita is widely known as the author of histories of the Indianapolis' Slovenian, Italian, and German Catholic parishes. A recent publication is *Serving the Immigrant: The Sesquicentennial History of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Parish in Indianapolis, 1858-2008* (2008), a history of the city's first German Catholic congregation.

*As always, the programs are held at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. They are in English--free of charge and open to the public. Optional dinner with conversation at 6:30 p.m. with program at 7:30 p.m. For questions contact Claudia Grossmann at the Max Kade Center 317-274-2330, [cgrossma@iupui.edu](mailto:cgrossma@iupui.edu).*

## OTHER PROGRAMS



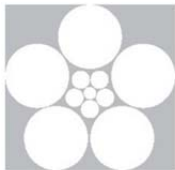
**Saturday, October 1: 5-9 p.m.:** The third *Taste of Germany open house and fundraiser*, sponsored by the Indianapolis-Cologne Sister City committee and Firefighters Local 416 and *Survive Alive*. Your ticket admits you to the hall where you can sample a variety of authentic German beers and food, and enjoy the music of Monika Herzog, a silent auction and all of the "Gemütlichkeit" that Germans are famous for. Firefighters Union Hall, 748 Massachusetts Avenue. Advance tickets are Advance sale tickets are: Individual: \$40.00 or \$75.00 per couple. At the door, tickets will be \$50 and \$95 respectively. For more information visit: <http://taste-of-germany.org/>. (See related article on page 9)

Saturday, October 8: ***The Third Annual and Fabulous GERMANFEST at the Athenaeum***, 401 E. Michigan St. in Indianapolis. The Fabulous GERMANFEST at the Athenaeum kicks off at noon with the **5K Lederhosen Lauf**, Wiener Dog Races, Bavarian Stone Lifting and a celebration of all things German. There will be contests, food, drink, music and lots of activities for the kids. All proceeds benefit the Athenaeum, a place for Conversation, Culture and Celebration.. For more information visit: [www.athenaeumfoundation.org](http://www.athenaeumfoundation.org).



**Saturday, October 8, noon: German-American Day celebration** at Germanfest at the Athenaeum, with Mayor's and Governor's proclamations, **announcement of Hoosier German-American of the Year Award recipient** and more.

## EVENTS AROUND THE STATE



The White Rose

**Monday, July 18 through Friday, August 12: *The White Rose Exhibition*.** We all remember the atrocities committed by the German people during the Second World War, but all too often we forget that many Germans risked their lives to oppose the Nazis. This summer the University Library of Columbus and the Columbus Learning Center are hosting the only appearance of this exhibit in Indiana this year. Admission: Free. Hours: Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Saturday and Sunday. (See story on Page 8).

**Friday, August 5 through Sunday, August 21: *Willkommen in Germany at the Indiana State Fair!*** Come experience both traditional and contemporary Germany and the close ties between this nation and Indiana in the Grand Hall at the fair. German performances, demonstrations, food and displays will truly take visitors on a trip overseas! Admission for the 2011 Fair is \$8 for adults. Children aged 5 & under are free. \$7 advance discount tickets are available at all Indiana Walmart stores, CVS pharmacies, Indiana Farm Bureau offices, The Marten House Hotel, and the Indiana State Fairgrounds Box Office. For more information visit: <http://www.in.gov/statefair/fair/>. (See story on Page 1)



## 2011 FESTIVALS AROUND THE STATE

**Friday, July 15 – Saturday, July 16: *Oldenburg Freudenfest*.** For Info: <http://Freudenfest.com>.

**Friday, July 29 – Saturday, July 30: *Berne Swiss Days*.** Info: [www.berneswissdays.com](http://www.berneswissdays.com).

# The Indiana German Heritage Society

Please enter / renew my membership:

- |  |                                   |                                       |            |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual        | \$20.00                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate    | \$100.00   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family            | \$25.00                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor      | \$500.00   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organization      | \$50.00                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor   | \$1,000.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Patron            | \$50.00                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Library Rate | \$15.00    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time Student | \$5.00 (with teacher's signature) |                                       |            |

- ☐ I wish to make an additional, tax deductible gift to IGHS of \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ General Operations
  - ☐ Marie Schoch Endowment Fund
  - ☐ Publications

- ☐ I wish to donate books/materials. Please contact me

Please make checks payable to: **Indiana German Heritage Society**  
Send your membership form and payment to:

**Indiana German Heritage Society**  
**Membership Chair**  
**401 East Michigan Street**  
**Indianapolis, IN 46204**



My specific interests in German-Americana are:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture                            | <input type="checkbox"/> German Language Programs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> History                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Exchanges and/or Sister Cities | <input type="checkbox"/> Local Community/City     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Genealogy                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Teaching Materials       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Traditions & Folklore    |

- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Knowledge of German:	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Some	<input type="checkbox"/> Fluent
Knowledge of German Script:	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Some	<input type="checkbox"/> Good

- ☐ Yes, I am willing to help with activities!

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip code+4: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (Home): \_\_\_\_\_ (Work): \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Newsletter  
Indiana German Heritage Society  
& IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center  
401 East Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Nonprofit Organization  
US Postage  
PAID  
Indianapolis, IN  
Permit Number 8046

**Return Service Requested**

## *New From IGHS!*



**Get it at the Indiana State Fair!**

## INHALT

AUF DEUTSCH	13
BOOKS OF INTEREST	16
CALENDAR	17
GERMANS IN THE CIVIL WAR	10
GERMANY HISTORY	5
GROWING UP IN GERMANY	6
NEW IGHS BOARD MEMBERS	2
NEWS FROM OUR MEMBERS	9
WHITE ROSE EXHIBITION	8
WILLKOMMEN TO GERMANY	1