



Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German American Center



Newsletter

Volume 30 Number 4

Fall 2014

WORLD WAR I A GERMAN-AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE

Russia's recent behavior in the Ukraine and its occupation of the Crimea in this year of the hundredth anniversary of the "War to End all Wars", World War I, gives one pause to consider that War, its origins and effects.

World War I was the continuation of nineteenth-century politics into the Twentieth Century. Beginning with the settlement of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Germany and Italy were left as divided states, but had strong nationalist movements and various military encounters and internal unrest led to the unification of Italy in 1861 and that of Germany in 1871. As is usual in the European scene, one engagement leads almost invariably to the next. After losing the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 France was left seething over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, and Revanche was a major goal of the French. The ongoing conflict among many contentious national groups was a constant for Austria-Hungary and the Balkans. The Romantic emotionalism of ardent Pan-slavism of Serbia and Russia conflicted with Austria-Hungary's Pangermanism.

The imperial designs of the European Great Powers contributed to the increase in rivalry, with the US joining in after its defeat of Spain in 1898 and acquisition of Spain's former territories. Great Britain, Germany and France needed foreign markets after the increase in manufacturing caused by the Industrial Revolution. This led to colonial expansion in the less developed areas of the world, especially in Africa. While Britain and France had somewhat re-

(Continued on page 3)

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP GARDEN

The German-American Friendship Garden, which is located on the direct line of sight between the White House and the Washington Monument, celebrates

300 years of friendship between the United States and Germany.

It was established in 1983 and first dedicated by US President Ronald Reagan and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in 1988.



The garden was commissioned in the 1980s to commemorate the 300th anniversary of German immigration to the United States. In July 1683, 13 Quaker and Mennonite families purchased land from Pennsylvania proprietor William Penn and set sail from Krefeld, Germany to create homes in the New World. On October 6 of that year, they settled Germantown, Pennsylvania, and

are considered the first large group of Germans to emigrate to America.

Germantown, which is now a neighborhood in Philadelphia, was the site of numerous historic events - including the 1777 Battle of Germantown, where General George Washington was defeated by the British. But the region was also the birthplace of the anti-slavery movement, its residents producing petitions that led to changes in the state's emancipation laws.

Today, German-American Day is celebrated on October 6 - the day that Germantown was founded.

(Continued on page 5)

RENEWAL NOTICE



Dear Friends, Loyal Supporters: As of January 1 it will be time to renew. However, renewals received as of October 1 will count for 2015. The IGHS membership year runs concurrent with the calendar year. If you are uncertain of your status call Eleonore Harle at

317-888-8555. Please use the renewal form in this newsletter. As a not-for-profit membership organization, membership fees, donations and occasional grants provide the essential support for activities and programs of the organization, for our quarterly Newsletter, which focuses mainly on Indiana German-American history and heritage, but brings also items of general interest.

The Membership Committee

SUPPORT THE IGHS SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

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 Daniel Nuetzel Memorial Scholarship of \$1,500.00 is offered once a year, to an undergraduate or graduate student in support of a part-time, semester-long internship, at a German-American institution. It was established by IGHS, IUPUI Max Kade Center, and the Athenaeum Foundation to honor the late Daniel Nuetzel. For more information contact Dr. Claudia Grossmann at 317-274-3943 or cgrossma@iupui.edu

The donations are tax-exempt. Checks may be sent to the Indiana German Heritage Society, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46204. Please include a note stating that the contribution is intended for the Marie Schoch Endowment Fund or the Daniel Nuetzel Memorial Scholarship Fund.

NEW MAX KADE DIRECTOR NAMED

By Claudia Grossmann



Dr. Karen Rösch has been appointed Hoyt-Reichmann Scholar of German-American Studies and German Language and Culture at IUPUI. She will succeed Dr. Claudia Grossmann who served as Interim Director following the late Dr. Daniel Nützel.

Dr. Rösch assumed her position in August of 2014. She holds a Ph.D. in Germanic Linguistics from the University of Texas at Austin specializing in synchronic and applied linguistics. Her research focuses on German-American dialects of German, with emphasis on Texas German dialects. Her book *Language Maintenance and Language Death: The Decline of Texas Alsatian*, was published by John Benjamins in 2012. The publication is based on extensive field work conducted in Texas and the digital archives of the Texas German Dialect Project (TGDP), www.tgdp.org. Dr. Rösch also continues to work with Dr. Hans Boas as a field researcher for the TGDP. In addition, Dr. Rösch

(Continued on page 6)

**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
Editor: **Steven J. Schmidt** schmidt@iupuc.edu

(Continued from page 1)

solved their differences in Africa, Germany's increased presence there made Britain and France very nervous. In the Middle East, the crumbling Ottoman Empire was alluring to Austria-Hungary, the Balkans and Russia. The US increased its presence especially in the Pacific and Asia, as well as reinforcing its claims on the Western Hemisphere according to the Monroe doctrine.

In Europe two opposing alliances were developed by Bismarckian diplomacy after the Franco-Prussian War. In order to diplomatically isolate France, Bismarck formed the Three Emperor's League in 1872, an alliance between Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary. When the French occupied Tunisia, Bismarck took advantage of Italian resentment towards France and created the Triple Alliance between Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary in 1882. In exchange for Italy's agreement to stay neutral if war broke out between Austria-Hungary and Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary would protect Italy from France. Bismarck also established the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia, allowing both powers to stay neutral if the other was at war.

When Bismarck was fired by the egotistical Kaiser William II in 1890, his successors were far less intuitive and effective in maintaining the delicate balance of the various agreements. They allowed the Franco-Russian Entente to form in 1891, formalized in 1894. Various actions by the Kaiser and particularly the large-scale navy he was building contributed to British distrust of Germany.

Thus the old enemies Britain and France formed the Entente Cordiale in 1904. The Triple Entente, an informal coalition between Great Britain, France and Russia, now stood opposite the Triple Alliance. This division of powers into two hostile camps led to an arms race, with everyone trying to load up on the latest arms technology. Improvements in artillery and small arms were considerable. Germany appeared to be the leader in military organization and efficiency, and the other powers of Europe copied the universal conscription, large reserves and detailed planning of the Prussian system. As one historian notes:

“technological and organizational developments led to the formation of general staffs with precise plans for mobilization and attack that often could not be reversed once they were begun,” for example, the

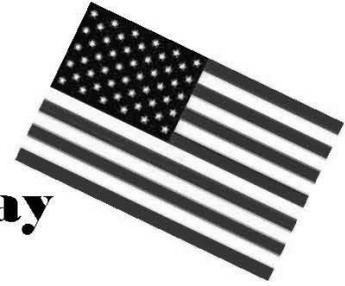
German von Schlieffen Plan would in effect draw more countries into war.

While the standing armies of France and Germany doubled in size between 1870 and 1914 and naval competition between Germany and Great Britain increased, the US only minimally improved the standing of its forces.

Reminiscent of the recent Russian action, the Powers proceeded apace with various annexations. Austria-Hungary annexed the former Turkish province of Bosnia in 1908, which Serbia had claimed. Germany agreed to allow France a free hand in Morocco in exchange for part of the French Congo. In the Balkan Wars of 1912-13, the Balkan States drove the Turks back to Constantinople and fought among themselves over territory. Tensions between Serbia and Austria-Hungary increased when Austria-Hungary forced Serbia to abandon some of its gains.

Tensions were at an all-time high when on June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austria-Hungarian throne, was assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serbian nationalist. The Austrians believed the Serb government was involved and issued Serbia an unacceptable ultimatum, to which Serbia consented almost entirely. But that was not sufficient. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914. On July 29, Russia ordered a partial mobilization only against Austria-Hungary in support of Serbia, which escalated into a general mobilization. The Germans threatened war on July 31 if the Russians did not demobilize. Upon being asked by Germany what it would do in the event of a Russo-German War, France responded that it would act in its own interests and mobilized. On August 1, Germany declared war on Russia, and two days later, on France. The German invasion of Belgium to attack France, which violated Belgium's official neutrality, prompted Britain to declare war on Germany. World War I had begun. But not yet with any US involvement.

Though the founding fathers had advised against any foreign entanglements, the US did extend loans to the Allies. The US government had become increasingly concerned about German expansionism and militarism. This conflicted to an extent with American interests, though never to any extreme point. Nonetheless, a certain tension existed even while the US pledged neutrality. As the war wore on, both sides became increasingly desperate because of the utter standstill in the horrid trench warfare that brought about no resolution while



German-American Day Essay Contest

Sponsored by: Indiana German Heritage Society
Deadline: October 31, 2014

Prizes:

1st prize: \$ 300.00, 2nd prize: \$ 200.00, 3rd prize: \$ 100.00
Several prizes for runner-ups

“German *Trachten* and/or German Fashion Designers”

On the occasion of **German-American Day (October 6)**, the Indiana German Heritage Society is sponsoring an essay contest for Indiana high school students. Participants do not have to be currently enrolled in a German class in order to be eligible. However, they should be able to write a brief biographical statement in German.

Description: Clothing has always been an expression of culture and cultural traditions. Traditional German *Trachten* are still popular in several parts of the country or for special occasions. Modern fashion designers have also picked up on the *Landhausmode* or *Trachtenmode* to create a new style of clothing popular among young people. Furthermore, there have been notable high fashion designers from Germany who enjoy an international reputation.

In your essay, you may write about one **or** both of the topics above. Your essay should include a historical as well as a contemporary aspect. You may also include a German-American perspective. Factual evidence/ research and personal analysis will both be considered equally.

Contest Requirements:

- Essay, appr. 750-1000 words (*in English*)
- PowerPoint presentation, including pictures and other images (*in English*).
- **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 (where applicable).

Submit entries to **Dr. Claudia Grossmann**, IUPUI German Program, cgrossma@iupui.edu, Ph. (317) 274-3943, Fax (317) 278-7375

(Continued from page 3)

costing men and materiel. German foreign policy blunders, such as the infamous Zimmermann telegram promising Mexico the return of its lost lands if in a potential conflict with the US, Mexico would join with Germany. The even more infamous sinking of the passenger liner Lusitania, even though it did have war materiel in its hold, was a PR strike against Germany that was not to be overcome. True World War began when Wilson declared war on Germany in April of 1917.

German-American reaction was generally muted. Many German-Americans had become disenchanted with German militarism, including such Indianapolis progressives as Theodore Stempfel. German-Americans of the second and third generation no longer had the strong familial connection to the old Homeland and were fully integrated into the larger American society. Yankees, fired up by the effective Wilsonian anti-German propaganda, proceeded to make life very difficult for German-Americans anyway. German language publications and public expression were suppressed, never quite to recover their original vigor.

Nevertheless, the German element was and is so large in the US that to this day, and in spite of a second world war against Germany, German-Americans continue to openly celebrate a great cultural heritage.

Giles R. Hoyt



(Continued from page 1)

After a visit to Washington by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in 1982, US President Ronald Reagan announced the formation of the Presidential Commission for the German-American Tricentennial, which would get together to mark the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Germantown. The German-American Friendship Garden was built the following year. Its design, developed by landscape architect Wolfgang Oehme, highlights the common elements and traditions in US-German culture, using only plants indigenous to both countries.



The Successful restoration of the German-American Friendship Garden was celebrated on April 11. German Ambassador Peter Ammon was joined by Robert Vogel, Superintendent of the National Mall and Memorial Parks, in marking the restoration of the German-American Friendship Garden on the grounds of the Washington Monument.

The garden was jointly dedicated by Reagan and Kohl during their last meeting in Washington on November 15, 1988.

"One magnificent symbol of the bonds that tie our great two peoples together is the German-American Friendship Garden," Reagan said in a speech. "This symbol of eternally renewing growth and strength will be dedicated this autumn here in the capital. In its growth, our own commitments to the well-being of America and Germany shall be cultivated and nurtured.

"In a few months, I'll be leaving the White House. But the garden – and all it represents - will remain, to be nurtured and sustained by the friendship between Germans and Americans and by the leadership you have provided." Chancellor Kohl responded in agreement, calling the garden a symbol "of friendship and of solidarity which will have validity for the future."

For many years thereafter, the garden has been the site of German-American Day celebrations. But three decades after its foundation, the garden was in need of restoration, and an initiative was launched last year under a joint memorandum signed by the German Embassy, the National Park Service, and the Association of German-American Societies of Greater Washington D.C. Subsequently, perennial beds and other native plants and flowers were planted and revitalized during the fall of 2013. A new irrigation system was installed and the central square panel of the Friendship Garden was restored and partly redesigned, following Oehme's original design.

The German-American Friendship Garden is located at 1600 Constitution Avenue, NW in Washington, D.C.

(Continued from page 2)

has taught at the University of Texas and Texas State University, as well as at several other institutions in Europe, Japan, Australia, and the United States. She has also recently served as the German Language Director for the Middlebury-Monterey Language Academy.

Dr. Rösch's extensive experience in linguistic fieldwork, documentary linguistics, language instruction, and community outreach make her the ideal person to fill the position of director of the Max Kade German-American Research and Resource Center at IUPUI. Her work in progress includes a comparative investigation of language attitudes towards different German dialects in Texas. She also plans to continue documenting German dialects in Indiana in counties such as Adams, Daviess, and Steuben for comparative research. With her next study she expects to break new ground by highlighting the important role of individual speaker biographies in endangered German-American communities. Dr. Rösch has been involved in the Society for German American Studies, the Society of Germanic Linguistics, as well as several Texas heritage groups for a number of years. Please welcome Dr. Rösch to Indianapolis and the Indiana German Heritage Society.

JÜRGEN JUNGBAUER HOOSIER GERMAN-AMERICAN OF THE YEAR!

Jürgen (JJ) Jungbauer was named by IGHS as 2014 Hoosier German-American of the Year. He has been a fixture on the German landscape of Indianapolis since 1968 and has been a loyal and enthusiastic supporter and friend of the Indiana German Heritage Society for its 30 years.

Born during the Second World War in Karlsruhe, Baden, JJ trained at Berufsschule Für des Nahrungsgewerbe. He worked in Munich and as a pastry Chef on the SS Hanseatic of the Hamburg-American Line. He emigrated in 1963 and was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1966. He described being drafted as the "best thing that ever happened to me" and his induction was a great boon for Indianapolis where he was stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison and served with distinction as the pastry Chef in the Officers Club

The Army gave him opportunities and a following of fans. After receiving the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious work in the kitchen, he was discharged in 1968 and immediately opened the now-famous Heidelberg Haus Bakery and Café in Lawrence where Fort Benjamin Harrison was located. The Heidelberg has been an outpost for authentic German cakes, pastry, and breads as well as German groceries and authentic German import items including clothing, Christmas ornaments, bumper stickers, flags, and just plain (but authentic) kitsch.



JJ has received numerous awards including Sagamore of the Wabash, 2014; Distinguished Hoosier Award, 2012; Kentucky Colonel, 1974; Indiana Restaurant & Lodging Association Hall of Fame, 2013; and the U.S. Culinary Olympics, Gold Medal team, 1968.

JJ has been a generous supporter of all things German, including assisting the Indiana German Heritage Society by selling its books and by donating baked goods to IGHS events and has been a Stammtisch speaker in 2010 on the topic of "Easter Season Baking Traditions." He is generous with his time to school groups and has been tireless in promoting German Culinary traditions with his classes and his bakery museum in the shop. He is a charter member of the German American Klub and has been recognized for his Springerle on the Food Network's "Food Finds."

Jürgen Jungbauer has been a loyal friend of German organizations and a promoter of German culture and deserves to be recognized as Hoosier German American of 2014.

**NORBERT KRAPF, NAMED
2014 EUGENE & MARILYN GLICK
INDIANA AUTHORS AWARD WINNER!**

Norbert Krapf, Jasper native, Indianapolis resident and former Indiana Poet Laureate was inspired to start writing poetry in 1971 by the poems of Walt Whitman and the songs of Delta blues great Robert Johnson. As Indiana Poet Laureate, Norbert, who has worked with photographers Darryl Jones, David Pierini and Richard Fields, promoted collaborations and the reunion of poetry and song. He released a CD with jazz pianist-composer Monika Herzig, *Imagine*, and performs poetry and blues with Gordon Bonham, his guitar teacher.

Of Norbert's 26 books, 11 are full-length poetry collections, including the recent *Catholic Boy Blues: A Poet's Journal of Healing*, *American Dreams*, *Songs in Sepia and Black and White*, *Bloodroot: Indiana Poems* and *Invisible Presence*. He has also published a prose childhood memoir, *The Ripest Moments*, edited a collection of pioneer German journals and letters from Dubois County and translated early poems of Rainer Maria Rilke and legends from his ancestral Franconia.

Norbert is emeritus professor of English at Long Island University where he directed the C.W. Post Poetry Center. He holds degrees from St. Joseph's College (IN) and the University of Notre Dame and was Fulbright Professor at the Universities of Freiburg and Erlangen-Nuremberg in Germany. He received the Lucille Medwick Memorial Award from the Poetry Society of America, had a poem included in a stained-glass panel at the Indianapolis Airport and held an Arts Council of Indianapolis Creative Renewal Fellowship to combine poetry and the blues. Garrison Keillor has read his poems on *The Writer's Almanac*.

See and hear more at www.krapfpoeetry.com.
<http://www.indianaauthorsaward.org/the-authors/the-winners/>



**CELEBRATION OF THE
LIFE AND WORKS
OF BROTHER ADRIAN
WEWER**

Adrian Wewer O.F.M., was a Brother Architect who entered the Franciscan Order in 1858, at Warendorf, Germany. Born and christened Antonius Wewer, he grew up in Harsewinkel, a small predominantly Roman Catholic town in Westphalia, Germany. In 1862, when he and other German Confreres were sent to Teutopolis, Illinois, his Provincial Minister in Germany wrote of him, "Brother Adrian is an excellent religious and a skilled carpenter." Working with older Brothers on construction projects for growing German - American Catholic Communities, Bro. Adrian developed his talents for designing church furniture and architecture. He became the primary architect for the Franciscan Province of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the *St. Louis-Chicago* Province and served his Order in this capacity for half a century.

A Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Life of Brother Adrian Wewer featuring a Concluding Conference will take place on October 18, 2014 at the Athenaeum and Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

9:30 a.m. Keynote Address: by B. Gunar Gruenke
President, Conrad Schmitt Studios, New Berlin
Wisconsin

11:00 a.m. Breakout Sessions

- Preservation with Michael Eagan, AIA, entheos Architects
- Cemeteries with Jeannie Regan-Dinius, Indiana State Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
- Facility Maintenance Panel Discussion with Mark Dollase, Indiana Landmarks; Eric Atkins, Archdi-

ocese of Indianapolis

•
12:30 p.m. Lunch in the Rathskeller

1:45 p.m. Breakout Sessions

- Adrian Wewer & His Times with James Harmon, PhD, Truman State University
- Fundraising & Planning: with the Archdiocese of Indianapolis, Office of Stewardship & Development

•
3:15 p.m. Closing Prayer (Conference ends)

Depart Athenæum for Activities at Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church, 1530 Union Street, Indianapolis 46225.

4:00 p.m. Organ Recital by Robert Welch, Jefimija Zlatanovic, Bro. Gary Jeriha OFM

5:00 p.m. Mass: Principal Celebrant - Most Rev. Joseph W. Tobin, C.Ss.R., Archbishop of Indianapolis and invited Clergy

Following the Mass Reception is the opening of the Adrian Wewer Exposition Exhibit

This is the first ever major exhibition of the life and career of Br. Adrian Wewer, OFM who designed more than 100 churches, college buildings, seminaries, schools, friaries, convents, and hospitals. These buildings have become historic landmarks throughout the United States. From the Neo-Romanesque and Neo-Gothic style used in the Midwest to the Spanish Mission styles of the Southwest, you will appreciate the beauty of the buildings designed by this most talented architect.

For more information on the conference, celebration and the exhibition, please contact: Fr. Larry Janezic, at 317.683.5551.



HOW THE GREAT WAR CHANGED U.S. SPORTS

A Commentary by Frank Deford

When America entered the Great War in 1917 — a war that began 100 years ago this summer — Major League Baseball faced a special problem: It had a hefty German heritage. Its best-known team, the New York Giants under John McGraw, was even sometimes called "McGraw's Prussians" for its tough, fighting spirit. Obviously, just as sauerkraut became "liberty cabbage," that had to go, too.

Among the many German-American ballplayers, the most prominent was Honus Wagner, known as The Flying Dutchman. "Dutch" didn't refer to the Netherlands, but was derived from Deutsch. Indeed, to this point a player named Charles Dillon Stengel was known as Dutch. Only after we went to war was Casey Stengel born.

A great many major leaguers joined the war effort. From the 16 teams, 255 players entered armed service, and others went to work in various war industries. There was even talk of canceling the 1918 season, but President Woodrow Wilson was a fanatical baseball fan, and ultimately it was decided that the national pastime was too important to the national psyche to be shuttered. However, it was ruled that the season would end on Labor Day.

The most glamorous athlete to fall was Hobey Baker, who was recognized as by far the greatest American ice hockey player. Baker flew in the Lafayette Escadrille, received the French Croix de Guerre for exceptional valor, and is known, lyrically, as the last American to die in World War I. Six weeks after the armistice, Baker took a plane up for one final spin in France. It crashed, leading to the romantic myth that he had committed suicide because after the thrilling valor of the hockey rink and the gallant battles in the air with the Hun, life thereafter for him would be too tedious. Legend aside, he is remembered by the Hobey Baker Award, which is given to the nation's finest college hockey player.

The Great War over, over there, the Yanks came back, and baseball, the national pastime, began anew and was almost immediately taken to even higher heights by a pinstriped Yank of German-American heritage, one George Herman Ruth. They did not need to change his All-American nickname: Babe.

Excerpted from
NPR Morning Edition,
July 16, 2014



**THE WHITE ROSE EXHIBIT
AT THE GERMAN-AMERICAN
HERITAGE MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

A traveling exhibit on loan from the Weisse Rose Stiftung e.V. in Munich, recently appeared at the GAHM to much acclaim. Guests gathered on July 16th for the official opening of *The White Rose* traveling exhibit which commemorates the student anti-Nazi movement that began at the University of Munich in 1942. Executive Director Petra Schuermann started the evening with opening remarks about the exhibit, followed by a film screening of Michael Verhoeven's 1982 film *The White Rose*. The exhibit was on display through August 30th.

[Editors Note: This same traveling exhibit visited Indiana in 2011 with the support of the Indiana German Heritage Society.]

A TRIBUTE TO CLAUS VON STAUFFENBERG

AND "OPERATION VALKYRIE"

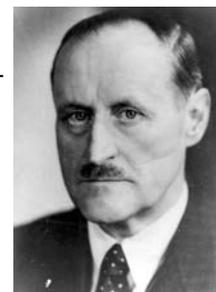
On July 20th the GAHF paid tribute to Claus von Stauffenberg in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of von Stauffenberg's "Operation Valkyrie," a brave, yet unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Hitler and overthrow the Nazi government. To mark the occasion, Petra Schuermann was joined by renowned historians Jeffrey Richter, PhD and Nathan Stoltzfus, PhD, as well as Rüdiger Bohn, Head of the German Information Center USA for a special discussion on von Stauffenberg



**AGOSTINO VON HASSELL
DISCUSSES HIS BOOK
ABOUT GERMAN RESISTANCE**

As part of the GAHF summer series dedicated to German Resistance, author Agostino von Hassell recently discussed two books: the fascinating historiography *Alliance of Enemies* and the updated diaries of his Grandfather: *The Ulrich von Hassell Diaries*.

The grandson of Ulrich von Hassell - (pictured) a participant in the July 20th Plot - von Hassell's historiography sheds light onto the secret collaborative efforts by members of the German and US intelligence communities to put an end to the war. Using a number of recently declassified documents, von Hassell's book also explores the topic of the trade relations between US companies and the Third Reich, and includes new revelations, notably FDR's stance toward Hitler in the years leading up to the war. The next book to be discussed was written by Ulrich von Hassell, one of the leading figures of the German civilian resistance movement and was a crucial liaison to both the civilian and military factions involved in the July 20th, 1944 plot to assassinate Hitler. Agostino von Hassell will share newly updated information about the role his Grandfather played, and how he suffered terribly at the hands of the



dreaded Gestapo and Peoples Court judge Roland Freisler before being executed.

THE HABSBURGS AT MARIAN COLLEGE IN 1943

The visit of Marcus Habsburg and his wife to Indianapolis and Ferdinand recalls the secret visit of nine imperial Habsburgs to the Marian College campus in Indianapolis during the week before Easter over seventy years ago.

In 1940 Empress Zita and her children abandoned Nazi-controlled Europe for the United States. She and her eldest son, Archduke Otto, assumed the role of representatives of Austria, which Hitler had annexed to Germany in 1938. Zita persuaded Franklin Roosevelt to form an Austrian battalion in the U.S. army, similar to some other national battalions representing "overrun countries." Two of Zita's sons joined the Austrian battalion and were stationed at Camp Atterbury south of Indianapolis.



The battalion idea failed for two major reasons. American military authorities assigned all nationalities born in Austria-Hungary to the battalion; they soon reproduced past ethnic rivalries in their unit. Secondly, Atterbury's commandant did not practice Hoosier hospitality: he publicly disliked immigrants, foreigners, and royalty. He did nothing to allay the battalion's internal conflicts, and specifically reject-

ed Zita's and Otto's proposed visit to Atterbury.

Enter Marian College. When word reached Zita that the battalion was to be dismantled, she sought a convenient but out-of-the-way place where she and her five sons and three daughters could reunite for the first time since leaving Europe. (They resided in Quebec, Atterbury, and several U.S. cities.) A location in the then outskirts of Indianapolis, where some of the Franciscan sisters knew German, and where this pious family could observe Holy Week seemed right. And the students were away on holiday break.

The always black-clad empress and her family renewed their family ties, took long walks on campus, described for the sisters their European experiences, and devoutly attended religious services.

They slept in the present Ruth Lilly Center and attended Mass in the chapel, then in the Allison Mansion. Zita's small domestic staff worked with the sisters in the preparation of meals.

The privacy of our Habsburg visitors was so guarded that the sisters' chauffeur who transported them as needed did not know their identity until after they departed Indianapolis. College archivist Sr. Rachel West, O.S.F. recently discovered a series of photos taken during the imperial visit in the archives and interviewed retired sisters who re-



Left to right: Archduke Otto, Archduke Charles Louis, Archduchess Adelaide, Empress Zita, Archduchess Elizabeth, Archduke Rudolf, Archduchess Charlotte. [Marion University Photo]

THE INDIANA GERMAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO

A LUNCHEON RECEPTION

IN HONOR OF

**THEIR HIGHNESSES, THE ARCHDUKE AND
ARCHDUCHESS OF AUSTRIA**

MARKUS AND HILDEGARD HABSBURG

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2014

12:15 P.M. - 2:00 P.M.

THE ATHENAEUM

THE AUDITORIUM BALLROOM-FIRST FLOOR

401 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204

Business Attire

\$20 PER PERSON

REGISTRATION BY MONDAY, SEPT. 15 AT:

WWW.ARCHDUKELUNCHEON.EVENTBRITE.COM



called the guests. This article is based on Sr. Rachel's work and a 1971 article written for the Indianapolis Star by Tevie Jacobs, who was Atterbury's communication officer in 1943.

James J. Divita

THE ROYAL HAPSBURG FAMILY AT MARIAN COLLEGE

No event in the college's early history stands out more in the memories of those sisters living at Marian College during Holy Week, April 1943, than the visit of the nine members of the exiled Imperial Family of Austria (the Hapsburgs). Their family reunion at the college was kept so secret that their Indianapolis chauffeur, Allison Estate and Marian College caretaker, Otis J. Clemens, was unaware of their identities until they had left. The imperial guests occupied then vacationing students' rooms in Alverna Hall (now the Ruth Lilly Center), and a returning senior was so awe-struck to learn that an empress had slept in her bedroom that she seriously considered charging her dorm mates admission

Heading the family was the always black-clad Empress Zita, widow of the last Austrian Emperor, Charles I (also known as King Charles IV of Hungary), who had died in 1922. Although neither he nor Zita ever abdicated, they had in fact lost any claims to the thrones of Austria and Hungary at the close of World War I. In 1919, the new republican Austrian government passed a law banishing them and their children from Austrian territory until they renounced all intentions of regaining the throne and accepted the status of private citizens; in Hungary Charles was officially dethroned in 1921. Zita and her oldest son, the Crown Prince Otto, had continued their efforts to restore the Hapsburg monarchy in Austria until the Nazis annexed that country in 1938. Threatened with death by the Nazi regime, the family managed (with U.S. assistance) to flee Europe in 1940

At the time of their reunion, the Empress and her three daughters were living in Quebec, while the five sons were living in the U.S. The choice of Indianap-

olis as the location of their first family reunion since before fleeing Europe stems from the fact that two of the sons were part of a U.S. Army Austrian unit then stationed near-by at Camp Atterbury. Marian College afforded the Hapsburgs comfort, convenience, and privacy. A number of the sisters spoke or understood German, and for the devoutly Catholic family, there was the opportunity to attend Holy Week services in the small, beautiful chapel located in what is now the music room of the Allison Mansion. Family members visited, took long walks in the lake area, prayed, and, on one memorable occasion, the Empress sat with the assembled sisters and recounted the story of her exile from Austria and the harrowing circumstances of her flight from the Nazis

Sister Joannes Pardo, now residing in Oldenburg, served as assistant cook at Marian College in April 1943, and at the request of then college president Mother Clarissa Dillhoff, took pictures of the family members (with the exception of the Archduke Felix, who arrived later). Until quite recently, Sister Joannes had seen only one of the developed pictures—that published in the May 1943 issue of the college newspaper, *The Phoenix*. The snapshots and negatives, each carefully identified, were stored for many years in a vault in Marian Hall; they were eventually rediscovered in files transferred from there to the current archives in the library. After their discovery they were shown to Sister Joannes, to her quite obvious delight

After the war, Zita returned to Europe, but because of her refusal to renounce her claims to the throne, was unable to return to Austria until 1982, when restrictions were eased. She died in Switzerland in 1989, at the age of 96. Her activities in her declining years included working for the canonization of her beloved husband, Charles. Although she did not live to see the fruit of these efforts, at Charles's beatification by Pope John Paul II in 2004, four of the children did attend the ceremonies in Rome, including the eldest, the Archduke Otto. Otto eventually did renounce his claims to the throne "for practical reasons," and for many years was prominent in efforts for European unification and for establishing

friendly relations among the three Abrahamic faiths. Now 96, Otto is living in Bavaria. The three Archduchesses, Adelheid, Charlotte, and Elizabeth are deceased, as are the Archdukes Robert and Carl Louis. The Archdukes Felix and Rudolf, together with Otto survive.

US STUDENTS BRING KURT VONNEGUT BACK TO DRESDEN FOR FIREBOMBING ANNIVERSARY

by Lori Herber

American students unveil an interactive Kurt Vonnegut exhibit and commemorate Dresden's firebombing. Revered for his satire and criticism of war, Vonnegut remains largely unknown in Germany – but that's changing.



In his carry-on luggage, Kyle Royse packed a lucky dollar bill from his grandfather and a pristine paperback copy of *Slaughterhouse-Five*. It was the first Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. novel the recent college graduate

had ever read. "Once you start reading his works, it's hard not to fall in love with them," Royse said. "Hopefully we will cause a few more people to fall in love with his works."

For six months, Royse and a team of 11 fellow students combed through handwritten letters, marked-up manuscripts, personal photos, and audio recordings of the American novelist with German heritage. Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. (1922 - 2007) was a POW during World War II. Under the guidance of Professor Rai Peterson, the students delved into an immersive learning seminar at Ball State University in Muncie intent on bringing Kurt Vonnegut back to life. They interviewed Vonnegut's relatives, dusted off video reels and digitized drafts of his work. The result: "Vonnegut's Voice," the most comprehensive interactive collection about the legendary satirist and novelist to date.

Mobile exhibit: Now members of the group have chaperoned the exhibit -all six containers and 125 kilograms of it - from Indiana to Germany. Its destination is the Dresden Public Library, in the city where the young Allied soldier Vonnegut was im-

prisoned by Germans and placed with other POWs inside an underground meat locker named Schlachthof Fünf, or Slaughterhouse-Five. The macabre accommodation helped Vonnegut survive the firebombing of Dresden on February 13, 1945 and inspired his semi-biographical novel of the same name.

Kyle Royse, Andrew Neylon, Lacey Lord and Rai Peterson brought the exhibition from Indiana to Dresden's Public Library. "There is something both eerie and exciting about standing on the spot where a hero was transformed," said Peterson, who developed the idea for an interactive exhibit after visiting the Kurt Vonnegut Memorial Library in Indianapolis, Indiana - Vonnegut's birthplace.

Although Vonnegut suffered at the hands of the Nazis, the author was critical of war and the firebombing of civilians, said Julia Whitehead, director of the Kurt Vonnegut Memorial Library, where the exhibit is housed when not on tour. "[Kurt Vonnegut] ached for the women, children, pets, grandmas, grandpas, and others he was tasked with burying following the firebombing," Whitehead said, adding that his work is "a reminder about all of the innocent people who are affected by the decisions of generals and politicians."

Into the bunker: On the 69th anniversary of the firebombing, members of the seminar who designed the exhibit will descend the stairs to the cellar where Vonnegut was imprisoned to share their research. The former "slaughterhouse" is now home to the Messe Dresden, a trade fair facility. Specifically, it's now a coat check.

Despite his revered status across the ocean, Vonnegut remains largely unknown in Germany. "I would say 95 percent of the German public doesn't know who Kurt Vonnegut is and doesn't realize the significance of this place," said Ulrich Finger, director of the Messe Dres-



den.

The 'Slaughterhouse-Five' memorial wall on the Dresden trade fair grounds features Vonnegut's personal experience and the scale of Dresden's destruction. The memorial wall was unveiled on the site last February to commemorate Vonnegut and the cellar's historical significance. But it was damaged by the flooding of the Elbe River just a few months later. The wall has since been restored, and at its reopening ceremony on February 13, the group of Ball State students will share their ideas about how the Messe Dresden can bolster its commemoration of Vonnegut.

Cultivating interest: Ansgar Snethlage of the Military History Museum of the German Army said he hopes the exhibit generates awareness in Germany. Snethlage watched from the sidelines as the group unveiled giant banners and plugged in iPads to spark life into the interactive exhibit. "There have been very few writers in Germany who wrote about the bombing of German cities - and those who did write about it were not read widely by the Germans," Snethlage said.

Awareness is in the works: Snethlage is working on an exhibit for his museum about art and literature influenced by World War II bombings. On the heels of the students' traveling exhibit, Snethlage said the Military History Museum has slated its own exhibition next January titled "Slaughterhouse-Five: the destruction of Dresden in literary witnesses."

Currently, Danilo Hommel is the only guide to offer tours of Vonnegut's Dresden and *Slaughterhouse-Five*. Hommel said the majority of his guests are American, but overall popularity is increasing, despite what he says is a lack of interest by the city to address the Vonnegut connection. "A story like 'Slaughterhouse-Five,' peppered with history, reality and future is great. It is not easy to read, but the story is very unique," Hommel said, adding that Vonnegut's critical eye is crucial to avoid repeating history's mistakes.

NEWS FROM JASPER'S SISTER CITY PFAFFENWEILER

On Thursday afternoon February 20th, the American General Consul Kevin C. Milas and his wife Eileen visited Jasper's Sister City Pfaffenweiler. They were ac-

companied by Dr. Kirsten Gerstner, Official in charge of the Department of Culture and Exchange Programs as well as Mrs. Schulte, Manager of the Freiburg Carl-Schurtz-Haus.

The Carl-Schurtz-Haus (German American House) in Freiburg had organized the visit to Pfaffenweiler as well as Jasper High School's partner school Faust Gymnasium Staufen. The group arrived in armored vehicles, accompanied by a police escort.



Bürgermeister Dieter Hahn and Archivist Eddy Weeger gave the delegation from the American

Embassy in Frankfurt, Germany, an extended tour of the town, including the Emigration Monument above Pfaffenweiler on the Duerenberg. The most beautiful weather allowed the group to see into the Rhine River Valley and across into Alsace Lorraine, France.

Also included in the tour were the historic Quarries. In the late afternoon the American delegation then was welcomed in the Museum Building by Pfaffenweiler's City Council and a pre-invited group of Snail Valley citizens, who represent the tight bond to Jasper. Included certainly was former Bürgermeister Fritz Gutgsell with wife Brigitte.

Bürgermeister Dieter Hahn expressed his great pleasure to have the honor welcoming an official representative from the American Embassy to their small wine growing community. He introduced all attending and went into details about the history and current status of the partnership between Pfaffenweiler and Jasper.

Matthias Hilger

ARZBERG VISITORS

"Important visitors from our sister city South Bend came once again to Arzberg." This is the opening of a newspaper article written by former Arzberg mayor Winfried Geppert about the various groups from South Bend who visited Arzberg in June

2014. Mike and I were the first to arrive and we were received at the station with all honors by a group of friends bearing flowers and gifts. It's always like coming home.

The next day I had arranged for a study abroad group from Indiana University South Bend to make a stop on their way from Prague to Berlin. The 11 students and 2 faculty members, a number of who spoke good German, were accommodated in a 12th century castle, the Burg Hohenberg that overlooks



the beautiful rolling Egerland. There was much excitement as they made their way across the moat and the central square to find their rooms in a part of the castle that now serves as hostel.

As soon as they had dropped off their luggage, we were off again in a convoy of cars. Our destination the Arzberg city hall where Mayor Goecking awaited the group with champagne and gifts for each, including German copies of my book *The German Settlers of South Bend*. In his address the mayor stressed the importance of this visit since it assures the continuation of the Arzberg-South Bend connection among the younger generation. The students were fascinated by its history where so many people from Arzberg emigrated to South Bend in the 19th century and they heard many names familiar to them from South Bend. They particularly enjoyed the story of the Weiss sisters whose father had come to South Bend. When two brothers from Arzberg visited South Bend in the early 20th century, they fell in love with the Weiss daughters. The girls agreed to marry the brothers on condition that they build them a house just like the big house on Park Avenue in South Bend. That replica of the Park Avenue home still stands in Arzberg as part of the brewery that the brothers owned. At the end of the meeting we took a picture of us all by the plaque dedicated to South Bend which stands in front of city hall. The American flag was also hoisted in honor of the visitors.

But the perhaps best part was still to come. After the mayor's reception, the students were invited into the festivity tent where two long tables were reserved for them marked by American flags. A huge television screen on stage broadcast the first German soccer match of the 2014 World Cup.

The students experienced a typical Bavarian event with beer, and all the brats they could eat. The general mood in the packed tent was ecstatic as Germany won 4:0 over Portugal. The students were ecstatic, too, some of them telling me that this was the happiest moment in their lives! At least 3 of them vowed to be back next year.

After we saw them off at the train station the next day, we welcomed a group of South Benders who were on their third trip to Arzberg. Together we visited nearby Mödlareuth, also known as Klein Berlin because the village had been divided by a wall in the DDR time. Visitors can still see that wall, the watch towers, dog runs, and series of barbed wire fences that were to stop people from the eastern part of Germany to flee across to the west. The museum there shows a powerful and moving documentary—also available in English—of the history of that time from 1945 up to reunification in 1989.

On our last days in Arzberg, the Baroness Frau von Waldenfels invited Mike and me to a brunch. On a beautiful June morning, we sat outside her turreted castle at a long table laden with fish, meat, sausage, homemade jams and more. Later Mayor Göcking took Mike and me around the various renewable energy installations of Arzberg. Right now Arzberg gets 54% of its energy from renewable sources, such as wind, solar, and hydro.

A delegation from Arzberg is planning to visit South Bend in 2015. I believe it will be their fifth trip. We look forward to the opportunity of returning their hospitality and continuing our friendship.

Gabrielle Robinson

LÖHNE GYMNASIUM TO VISIT SHAKAMAK HIGH SCHOOL

Shakamak High School, located near Terre Haute, is expecting a visit from their partner school, the Löhne Gymnasium. They will arrive Sunday, September 28 and stay through Wednesday, October 15. Shakamak High School has had this school partnership with the

Löhne Gymnasium for a number of years.

They have put together a full and interesting itinerary for their German friends starting when they arrive at the Indianapolis Airport on Sunday, September 28.

During their stay, they will visit Shakamak High School and North High School in Terre Haute; Union Hospital and the WTWO TV station. They will visit a German cemetery in Westphalia, have lunch in an Amish home in Daviess County and watch a high school volleyball game; tour St. Mary of the Woods College and spend two weekends with host families.

The group will also spend several days in Chicago before returning to the area to tour the CANDLES Holocaust Museum and Thyssen Krupp Presta in Terre Haute followed by a picnic lunch at Shakamak State Park and a family pitch-in dinner before departing for home on Wednesday, October 15.

Dena Irwin
Shakamak High School

GHOST HUNT ATHENAEUM FUNDRAISER

 Have you ever wanted to go on a paranormal investigation? For one night only, you can. Experience the ghosts of the historic Athenaeum and investigate one of the most haunted buildings in Indiana! The tour begins on September 26, 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. at the Athenaeum.

Some of the locations include the autopsy suite, the theatre, backstage and upstairs, and much more! Bring your own ghost hunting equipment (it will not be provided): Cameras, video, digital voice recorders, automatic writing, dowsing rods, pendulums, etc. Investigation includes exclusive access to 14 haunted locations & a tour of the Athenaeum. Register online at <http://www.athenaeumfoundation.org/theatre-buildingevents/ghost-hunt/>

PALATINES TO AMERICA FALL MEETING



The Indiana Chapter of Palatines to America Fall Meeting will be held on Saturday, September 27, in the Willkie Room of the Athenaeum. The presenters for this program will be Alexa and Frank

Merrill who are the coordinators of the Fishers Family History Center. They will give three presentations on

features of FamilySearch and have been requested to gear their examples—as much as reasonably possible—to German genealogical research.

The presentations will be:

- (1) Features of Family Search;
- (2) FamilySearch FamilyTree; and
- (3) an open question and answer session where you can ask specific questions about FamilySearch and have them answered.

There will then be a presentation about the services offered at the Fishers Family History Center. We feel that these presentations will enable you to get up-to-date in the many recently enhanced features of this valuable website and to enable you to use it to the fullest extent in your genealogical research. The day will end with a tour of the Athenaeum for anyone who is interested in learning more about this historic building where we meet regularly. For a registration form, see www.palam.org



DRIVING TOUR OF SOUTH BEND

On September 27, the Indiana Automotive Heritage and Indiana Region of the Classic Car Club are staging a driving tour to South Bend that includes exclusive access to the Studebaker Administration Building and Assembly Building #84, privately-owned sites not open to the public. You'll see Building #84 before it is converted to a new use. You can drive a vintage vehicle or a modern model, join a caravan from Kokomo, or arrive at each destination on your own.

Our South Bend destinations will immerse you in the city's Studebaker auto heritage. The day begins at 10:30 with a tour of the Studebaker Administration Building, followed by lunch at Tippecanoe Place, a restaurant in the Romanesque-Revival style home built for Clem Studebaker. After lunch, you'll tour Studebaker Building #84, and assembly plant that will soon undergo conversion to a data hub and lofts.

At the final stop, the Studebaker Museum, you'll see the automobiles produced by the company that closed in South Bend 50 years ago.

Central Indiana travelers who want to caravan to the first stop are meeting at 9 a.m. at the Kokomo Visitors Center.

The cost is \$40 per member of Indiana Automotive Heritage affinity group; \$45 for members of Indiana Landmarks and \$50 per person for the general public

Advance reservation required. Register online at studebakertour.eventbrite.com, or call 317-639-4534.



**JOIN US FOR
GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY
AT GERMANFEST!!**

German-American Day will be celebrated on Saturday, October 11 at *GermanFest* with Mayor's and Governor's resolutions, announcement of Hoosier German-American of the Year, fun, food, music. Discover your inner-German at German-Fest and party at the Athenaeum. Celebrate German-American Day with this unique family event. Beer Games, Wiener Dog Races, Strong Man Competition, ZwergenLand For Kids, German Beer, German Food by the Indianapolis Sangerchor. This year we are excited to announce our partnership with the Indiana Volkssport Association to bring you this year's Volksmarch!

For more information or to sign up, visit <http://www.athenaeumfoundation.org/theatre-buildingevents/germanfest/>

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED!

The 38th Annual Indianapolis International Festival will be held at the West Pavilion, Indiana State Fairgrounds, 1200 East 38th Street, Indianapolis Yon November 21-23, 2014. It is the signature event of the Nationalities Council of Indiana,



showcasing Indiana's ethnic diversity, celebrating our unique ethnic traditions, and encouraging cultural exchange. This year's Cultural Theme is "Native Dress and International Fashion."

SPECIAL SCHOOL HOURS

(school groups only):

- Thursday, Nov. 20th
10 a.m. - 2 p.m.
- Friday, Nov. 21st
10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

GENERAL PUBLIC HOURS:

- Friday, Nov. 21st
2 p.m. - 9 p.m.
- Saturday, Nov. 22nd
10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
- Sunday, Nov. 23rd
Noon - 6 p.m.



The International Festival will feature exhibits from the 50+ ethnic groups represented in Central Indiana as they gather to share their rich cultural histories and traditions. Highlights of the festival include authentic foods from 20+ ethnic vendors; continuous ethnic music and dance by local and national performing groups; Culture Booths hosted by volunteers in traditional dress where you can connect with your own ethnic heritage; artisans demonstrating unique cultural crafts; a Naturalization Ceremony and an International Marketplace offering gifts from around the world plus an International Beer & Wine Garden

COST:

Adults \$8.00 Advance/\$10.00 at the door.
Children (6-12) \$6.00.

Advance discount tickets available online starting October, 2014. Connect with us on Facebook at <http://facebook.com/INDYInternationalFestival> or call (317) 236-6515 for more information.

Volunteers for the IGHS booth can get in free. Contact Claudia Grossmann, cgrossma@iupui.edu or call (317) 274-3943

KARL ALBRECHT, ALDI STORES FOUNDER DIES AT 94

BY DENNIS HEVESI AND JACK EWING



Karl Albrecht, who with his brother Theo returned from Allied prisoner-of-war camps after World War II to find their mother's corner shop still standing in bombed-out Essen, Germany, then proceeded to build it into the international grocery empire Aldi, died last July in Essen. He was 94.

The Aldi chain, the name is short for Albrecht Discount, has nearly 5,000 stores worldwide, including 1,300 in the United States and is known for Spartan décor and low prices. A separate organization founded by Theo Albrecht, which also uses the Aldi name, has 4,800 outlets in Europe.

“Our only consideration when we are working out a product's price is how cheaply we can sell it,” Karl Albrecht once said. As teenagers, the brothers would tow a wooden wagon along the cobbled streets of Essen's Schonnebeck neighborhood, selling fresh buns. Their father, Karl, a miner, had been disabled by emphysema in the 1930s, making it necessary for their mother, Anna, to open a food store in a four-story brick row house. The store somehow survived more than 200 Allied bombings of the industrial city of Essen, home of the Krupp armaments manufacturer.

Drafted into Hitler's Wehrmacht, Karl Albrecht was wounded and captured on the Russian front, and Theo, a member of the Afrika Korps, was seized by American troops in Tunisia. After the war the brothers took over the store and by the late 1940s had begun opening more shops around the city, selling milk, bread, butter and other basics at low cost as Germany struggled with its postwar recovery. By 1955, the Albrechts had more than 100 stores and, by 1960, more than 300 throughout much of West Germany.

Today, Aldi stores usually offer no more than 2,000 products, most of which are private-label brands. (Other supermarkets carry as many as 45,000 items.) The products are often stacked on wooden pallets in the cardboard boxes in which they were delivered. Offering a limited assortment of basic products en-

ures constant turnover, reduces spoilage and labor, and gives the chain significant purchasing power with its suppliers — all to keep prices low.

“What makes Aldi so special is that, quite simply, its prices are cheaper than just about anyone else's, including Walmart's.” The strategy paid off for the brothers. Karl Albrecht was No. 24 on Forbes magazine's most recent list of billionaires, and the richest German, with a fortune estimated at \$25.9 billion. In 2009, Theo Albrecht, who died in 2010, had a net worth of \$18.8 billion.

In 1961, after a disagreement about whether to sell cigarettes, the brothers divided the company into two operations within Germany, Karl running Aldi Süd and Theo running Aldi Nord. As they expanded into other countries, Karl controlled operations in Britain, Australia and the United States, while Theo ran the stores in Europe. Theo stepped into the American market in 1979 by buying the Trader Joe's chain, applying some Aldi principles to upscale items like California wine, goat cheese and olive oil.

As he and Theo aged, they turned the business over to their sons and outside managers. He and his brother were known for remaining out of the public eye, a reclusive bent that was reinforced in 1971 after Theo was kidnapped and held for ransom for 17 days. Karl Albrecht maintained his low profile to the end. Even his retirement in 2002 was observed quietly, with the Irish newspaper *The Sunday Tribune* reporting, “Karl Albrecht hasn't been quoted since 1953, when he spoke to an industry group.”

Excerpted from *The New York Times*,
July 22, 2014



Auf Deutsch!

GOTT ERHALTE FRANZ DEN KAISER AN AUSTRIAN HYMN

Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser (God Save Emperor Francis) is an anthem to Franz II, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and later of Austria. The lyrics were by Lorenz Leopold Haschka (1749–1827) and the melody by Joseph Haydn. It is sometimes called the *Kaiserhymne (Emperor's Hymn)*.

Haydn's tune has since been widely used in works of classical music, in Church hymns, in alma maters, and as the tune of the Deutschlandlied, the national anthem of Germany. *Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser* was first performed on the Emperor's birthday, February 12, 1797. It proved popular, and came to serve unofficially as Austria's first national anthem.

Gott erhalte Franz, den Kaiser,
Unsern guten Kaiser Franz!
Lange lebe Franz, der Kaiser,
In des Glückes hellstem Glanz!
Ihm erblühen Lorbeerreiser,
Wo er geht, zum Ehrenkranz!
Gott erhalte Franz, den Kaiser,
Unsern guten Kaiser Franz!

Laß von seiner Fahne Spitzen
Strahlen Sieg und Fruchtbarkeit!
Laß in seinem Rate Sitzen
Weisheit, Klugheit, Redlichkeit;
Und mit Seiner Hoheit Blitzen
Schalten nur Gerechtigkeit!
|: Gott erhalte Franz, den Kaiser,
Unsern guten Kaiser Franz!

God keep Francis the emperor,
Our good Emperor Francis!
Long live Francis the emperor,
In the brightest splendor of happiness!
May sprigs of laurel bloom for him
As a garland of honor, wherever he goes.
God keep Francis the emperor,
Our good Emperor Francis!
From the tips of his flag
May victory and fruitfulness shine!
In his council
May knowledge, wisdom and honesty sit!
And with his Highness's lightning
May justice but prevail!

God keep Francis the emperor,
Our good Emperor Francis!

After the death of Emperor Franz II in 1835, the tune was given new lyrics that praised his successor, Ferdinand I: "Segen Öst'reichs hohem Sohne /Unserm Kaiser Ferdinand!" ("Blessings to Austria's high son/ Our Emperor Ferdinand!").

Emperor Ferdinand I was the benefactor of Ferdinand, Indiana, and the town was named after him. (See related story "Emperor Ferdinand I of Austria and Indiana" in the last IGHS Newsletter).

After the abdication of Ferdinand I in 1848, the original lyrics were used again because his successor (Franz Joseph) was also named Franz. However, in 1854, yet again new lyrics were selected, in part to give tribute to Empress Elisabeth in the 3rd verse.

Gott erhalte, Gott beschütze
Unsern Kaiser, unser Land!
Mächtig durch des Glaubens Stütze,
Führt er uns mit weiser Hand!
Laßt uns seiner Väter Krone
Schirmen wider jeden Feind!
Innig bleibt mit Habsburgs Throne
Österreichs Geschick vereint!

Fromm und bieder, wahr und offen
Laßt für Recht und Pflicht uns stehn;
Laßt, wenns gilt, mit frohem Hoffen
Mutvoll in den Kampf uns gehn
Eingedenk der Lorbeerreiser
Die das Heer so oft sich wand
Gut und Blut für unsern Kaiser,
Gut und Blut fürs Vaterland!

God save, God protect
Our Emperor, Our Country!
Powerful through the support of the Faith,
He leads us with a wise hand!
Let the Crown of his Fathers
shield against any foe!
Austria's Destiny remains
intimately united with the Habsburg throne!

Pious and honest, true and open
Let us stand for the right and duty;
Let, if and only if, with joyful hope
Go courageously in the fight to us
Mindful of the bay sprigs
The army is often the case, the wall

Blood and Treasure for Our Emperor,
Blood and Treasure for Our Country!

After the last Emperor, Karl I, died in 1922, monarchists created an original stanza for his son Otto von Habsburg. Since Austria had deposed its emperor in 1918 and become a republic, this version never had official standing.

In Verbannung, fern den Landen
Weilst Du, Hoffnung Österreichs.
Otto, treu in festen Banden
Steh'n zu Dir wir felsengleich.
Dir, mein Kaiser, sei beschieden
Alter Ruhm und neues Glück!
Bring den Völkern endlich Frieden,
Kehr zur Heimat bald zurück!

In exile, far from the land,
You remain Austria's hope.
Otto, faithful in tight bands
We stand by you steady as stone.
To you, my Emperor, let there be granted
Old glory and new luck!
Bring the people peace at last,
Return to the homeland soon!

The hymn was revived in 1929 with completely new lyrics, known as "Sei gesegnet ohne Ende," which remained the national anthem of Austria until the Anschluss, when during World War II the Nazis marched into and took over Austria.

The first stanza of the hymn's 1854 version was sung in 2011 during the funeral of Otto von Habsburg in tribute to the family. (Gott erhalte, Gott beschütze Unsern Kaiser, unser Land! God save, God protect Our Emperor, Our Country!)

In 1797, Haydn was working on a commission for six string quartets from Count Joseph Erdödy. He conceived the idea of composing a slow movement for one of the quartets consisting of the Emperor's hymn as theme, followed by four variations, each involving the melody played by one member of the quartet. The finished quartet, now often called the "Emperor" quartet, was published as the third of the Opus 76 quartets, dedicated to Count Erdödy. It is perhaps Haydn's most famous work in this genre.

Variationen aus dem Kaiser-Quartett.

Joseph Haydn

Poco Adagio cantabile (Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser)

The image shows the first variation of the Emperor's Hymn from the Emperor Quartet by Joseph Haydn. The score is in G major and 3/4 time, marked 'Poco Adagio cantabile'. It features a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass staff. The melody is marked 'dolce' and begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.



INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS



Wednesday, October 8: Board Meeting. [No Stammtisch Program]. Members are encouraged to attend German-American Day at GermanFest.

Wednesday, November 12: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: *German Music* with James Feit. This is a multimedia presentation, music, pictures, and text. It deals with the German influence on culture in the American colonies and nineteenth century. The premise is that before the Germans came to Pennsylvania the Colonies lacked music. Many quotes from sources explain how Germans brought music of all types, sacred, folk, Christmas, and children's. This music was both vocal and instrumental. Slides will also be shown of the Pfälzer Wandermusikanter Museum near Kusel, Germany.

James Feit was educated at Wabash and Manchester Colleges. His focus was on History and secondary education. He and his wife, Jane, have a great love of traveling. They lived and traveled in the Mid-East and have visited Europe many times. James has visited his grandfather's home village and he has sung with the local village Männerchor. His hobbies are genealogy, travel, and music, especially singing with the Indianapolis Männerchor. James and Jane have been on the board of IGHS for ten years.

Wednesday, December 10: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: *The Companions of St. Nicholas and their Pagan Origins*, with Don Flick. The presentation will explore the various companions of St. Nicholas including Krampus, Black Peter/Zwarte Piet, and Belsnickle among others, their regional associations, and their ancient pagan origins.

Don Flick is a native of Jasper, Indiana where he grew up immersed in his German heritage. He is an architect and has been active in several historical organizations. He lives in the historic community of Irvington on the Eastside of Indianapolis where he is president of the local historical society.

As always, the programs are held at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. They are in English--free of charge and open to the public. Optional dinner and conversation at 6:30 p.m. with the program at 7:30 p.m. Dinner costs \$ 14.00 per person (tax, non-alcoholic beverage, and gratuity included). RSVP for dinner to Claudia Grossmann, 274-3943, cgrossma@iupui.edu.

OTHER PROGRAMS

September 19, 12:15-2:00 p.m. Luncheon Reception for their Highnesses, Archduke and Archduchess of Austria, Markus and Hildegard Habsburg at the Athenaeum \$20 per person. Registration by Monday, September 15 at WWW.ARCHDUKELUNCHEON.EVENTBRITE.COM

September 26, 10pm-4am Athenaeum Ghost Hunt Fundraiser. Register online <http://www.athenaeumfoundation.org/theatre-buildingevents/ghost-hunt/>

Saturday, September 27, the Indiana Chapter of *Palatines to America Fall Meeting* will be held in the Willkie Room of the Athenaeum. For a registration form, see www.palam.org

Saturday, October 11: German-American Day celebrated at GermanFest! Join us for the 6th Annual Original and Fabulous GermanFest! Discover Your Inner-German and party at the Athenaeum. Celebrate German-American Day with this unique family event with Mayor's and Governor's resolutions, announcement of Hoosier German-American of the Year, Beer Games, Wiener Dog Races, Strong Man Competition, *ZwergenLand* For Kids, German Beer, German Food and music by the Indianapolis Sangerchor.

This year we are excited to announce our partnership with the Indiana Volkssport Association to bring you this year's Volksmarch! For more information or to sign up, visit HERE!! <http://www.athenaeumfoundation.org/theatre-buildingevents/germanfest/>

Saturday, October 18, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Concluding *Conference and Celebration of the Life and Works of Bro. Adrian Wewer* at the Athenaeum and Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church

Saturday, October 25 [Tentative] Indy Sister City Conference - Contact Jane A. Gehlhausen, Director of International & Cultural Affairs, Office of Mayor Greg Ballard, City of Indianapolis at jane.gehlhausen@indy.gov for more information.

November 21-23, 2014. International Festival at the West Pavilion, Indiana State Fairgrounds, 1200 East 38th Street, Indianapolis. Volunteers for the IGHS booth should contact Claudia Grossmann, cgrossma@iupui.edu; (317) 274-3943

Saturday, December 6, St. Nikolauslauf in Indianapolis. For info Brian Griesemer at griesemerbp@lilly.com

Sunday, December 7: Annual St. Nikolausfest at the Athenaeum. Join us for St. Nikolaus Festival. Registration begins at NOON! There will be Gingerbread house making at 1:00pm in the Auditorium; a Puppet Show in the Damenverein at 2:30pm and St. Nikolaus and Knecht Ruprecht arrive at 3:00pm in the Auditorium. Dancing with Dans Norden and singing by the Männerchor all through the festival along with refreshments and shopping!

All are welcome to enjoy this nostalgic visit with Christmas past. With a focus on family fun and making lasting memories, the Athenaeum Foundation brings traditional holiday favorites to ring in the season of joy. Since 1985, the Sankt Nikolaus book of names has kept the name and age of every child who has visited with St. Nikolaus. At check in, your child's name is added for a personalized visit with St. Nikolaus himself! For info Sara Carolin 317.655.2755

Sunday, December 14, 3 p.m. German Advent Service at Zion Evangelical Church. German language with easy to follow translation. Zion Church is located at 603 North New Jersey Street, Indianapolis - one block from the Athenaeum. For info 317-639-5411.

FESTIVALS AND EVENTS AROUND THE STATE

September 20/21 New Harmony Kunstfest Many other events info newharmony-in.gov and click on "View Bicentennial Events Calendar."

September 27, Studebaker Driving Tour of South Bend, by the Indiana Automotive Heritage and Indiana Region of the Classic Car Club The day begins at 10:30 with a tour of the Studebaker Administration Building, followed by lunch at Tippecanoe Place. Advance reservation required. Register online at studebakertour.eventbrite.com, or call 317-639-4534.

November 15 and 16 Ferdinand Christmas Market. <http://www.ferdinandchristkindlmarkt.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
 - Daniel Nützel Memorial Scholarship
 - Publications

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 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |

Knowledge of German: None Some Fluent
 Knowledge of German Script: None Some Good

Yes, I am willing to help with activities!

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip code+4: _____

Telephone (Home): _____ (Work): _____

Email: _____

I would prefer to receive the newsletter: by US Mail by Email

[Please select one]

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

Nonprofit Organization
 US Postage
 PAID
 Indianapolis, IN
 Permit Number 8046

Return Service Requested

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED!



Will We See You There?

Inhalt

AUF DEUTSCH	19
BROTHER WEWER	7
CALENDAR	21
FRIENDSHIP GARDEN	1
HABSBURG AT MARIAN COLLEGE	10
HOOSIER GERMAN-AMERICAN	6
MAX KADE DIRECTOR NAMED	2
VONNEGUT TO DRESDEN	13
VOLUNTEERS NEEDED!	17
WORLD WAR I	1