



Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German American Center



Newsletter

Volume 32 Number 1

Winter 2016

NEW MEMBERSHIP SYSTEM AND E-NEWSLETTER OPTION

by Kent Robinson

On October 15 IGHS officially converted their membership processing from a paper-based Excel spreadsheet format based entirely on mailed membership forms to one that is web-based with the capability of joining and renewing online.

The membership management responsibilities had been shared for many years by Louise Lamkin, Ruth Reichmann and Lore Harle. They have proficiently kept track of membership status, updated records due to changes of address, answered queries from members about their status, printed mailing labels for the newsletter and processed the mailing of our quarterly newsletter for many years among other duties. The Society owes them a great debt of gratitude for their loyal service.

With the change to a web-based membership management system, called Wild Apricot, nearly all of the previous functions will become more automated in almost all respects and also will provide us with additional functions that should enhance our ability to provide enhanced communication with and benefits to our members. The additional functions will be considered and implemented over a

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ATHENAEUM (DAS DEUTSCHE HAUS) LANDMARK NOMINATION APPROVED!

By William L. Selm

At 2:00 pm, Monday, November 16, 2015, the National Park System Advisory Board National Historic Landmarks Committee accepted and approved the nomination of the Athenaeum (Das Deutsche Haus) as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). The committee of twelve distinguished experts from across the country convened in the Charles Sumner School (an NHL) in a northeast neighborhood of Washington, DC. The historic public school building was built in 1872, the



work of German émigré architect Adolf Cluss. The committee unanimously accepted the nomination and will recommend it to the NPS Advisory Board for the signature of the Secretary of the Interior.

Committee members had praise for the nomination and comments. One committee member remarked that Germans are the nation's largest ethnic group, but are underrepresented in the National Historic Landmark program.

Since 2008 the nomination has been the labor of historian William L. Selm, a co-founder of IGHS. The nomination contains a detailed architectural description of the Athenaeum and a lengthy Statement of Significance. The significance of the building as noted in the nomination is its architectural merit as a monu-

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HAVE YOU RENEWED YOUR IGHS MEMBERSHIP?

The IGHS membership year runs from January through December each year.

If you are uncertain of your status check your newsletter label, or email ighsmembership@gmail.com. Please use the renewal form in this newsletter or renew online at <http://IGHS.org>.

The Membership Committee



Thank you for Supporting IGHS

Our appreciation goes out to the following for their generous contributions to IGHS during the past

year: Joan Bertermann, Harold Bleeke, Joanne Collins, Jane Feit, Klaus Martin Finzel, Ron Flick, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Gehlhausen, Brian Griesemer, Claudia Grossmann, Othmar Grueninger, Darleen and John Himmelheber, Alvin and Diane Hoppenjans, Giles Hoyt, Joseph Krauter, Eli Lilly & Co, Ray Heilman, Anna Knuth, Carl Miller, Kent Robinson, Karen and Heinz Roesch, Lois Rust, Manfred Schnetzer, John Seest, Margaret Shiman, Susan Sklar, Sonja Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Warner, and Gerhard Weber.

Because of your help, in 2016 the IGHS will be able to participate in the Indiana Bicentennial celebration, and continue to sponsor informative programs that celebrate, educate, and promote German culture in Indiana.

Your support helps to ensure that the IGHS will have the resources to promote and preserve German culture and heritage in Indiana. Your donations will be used to fund scholarships for students to visit Germany, help us participate in local festivals, and share and preserve German American history, publications, and historic structures.

Thank you for making a difference in preserving German Heritage in Indiana!

Heinz Roesch, IGHS Treasurer

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 Nützel, scholarship was established by IGHS, IUPUI Max Kade Center, and the Athenaeum Foundation in memory of Dr. Daniel Nützel, former German professor and Director of the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center, to honor his contributions to the German Program at IUPUI and the German-American community of Indiana. The scholarship supports undergraduate or graduate students with the pursuit of a part-time professional internship at a German-American organization or institution for the duration of one semester or over the summer.

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.



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 qualified for tax-free 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.

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

IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center Scholarships

IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center Study Abroad Travel Grants for German

- Minimum two semesters of German, Full and part-time undergraduate students working toward a degree in German or other field for which German is a degree requirement, Participation in an approved overseas study program for the study of German language, such as the IUPUI Heilbronn Study Abroad Program (study abroad credits must apply toward that degree).

For complete application information visit <http://maxkade.iupui.edu/fellowship/fellowship.html>. Applications should be submitted directly to karoesch@iupui.edu.

IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center Graduate Scholarships

Two Max Kade Center scholarships are available each academic year.

- Knowledge of German at an advanced level evidenced by coursework or other, Admission to a graduate program in the School of Liberal Arts or other schools where a focus on the Humanities and Social Sciences is possible, Graduate thesis with research concentration in an area of German or German-American Studies.

For complete application information visit <http://maxkade.iupui.edu/fellowship/fellowship.html>.

IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center Dan Nützel Memorial Scholarship

- Junior or senior full or part-time undergraduate student enrolled at IUPUI. Major or minor in German or a graduate student with a proven interest in German Studies. Minimum 2.75 GPA (4-point scale). Preference will be given to student interns with German language skills currently involved in non-profit organizations with German – American connections or students who have demonstrated interest in the German – American non-profit sector.

Max Kade German Study Abroad Scholarship Amount: Max. \$ 1000 Application Deadline: February 1

The Max Kade German American Center at IUPUI is pleased to announce the availability of two scholar-ships for undergraduates studying German in an approved overseas study program. Each scholarship is \$1000. The scholarship is named after Max Kade, an immigrant from southwest Germany, who became a successful American businessman in the pharmaceutical industry. It is open to German majors and minors and any other majors (e.g. business, engineering, science) for which the study of German fulfills a degree requirement or is important to career plans. Applicants may be full- or part-time students working towards a degree. For additional information, please contact: Karen Roesch, karoesch@iupui.edu.

Max Kade Graduate Fellowship Scholarship Amount: Max. \$ 10,000 Application Deadline: February 1

Two Max Kade Graduate Fellowships are available each academic year. Graduate students admitted to or applying for admission to an IUPUI graduate program who meets the following stipulations are invited to apply: 1. Knowledge of German at an advanced level as evidenced by course work or equivalent. 2. Admission to a graduate program in the School of Liberal Arts, e.g., American Studies, History, Philosophy, Philanthropy, Religious Studies. 3. Admission to other schools where a focus on the Humanities and Social Sciences is possible will be considered, e.g., School of Library and Information Science, School of Education. For additional information, please contact: Karen Roesch, karoesch@iupui.edu.

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Letter from the Max Kade Center Director

We find ourselves on the eve of the upcoming Indiana Bicentennial and looking back at a year full of events that continue to promote the German heritage embedded in our history and culture. I have the opportunity to teach a course at IUPUI for the 2016 spring semester on the diverse contributions that Hoosier German-Americans have made to this state, from the first immigrants, Turners, and Freethinkers to today's entrepreneurs, authors, artists, and architects. I firmly believe that this curriculum project is an important building block in communicating our heritage to the next generation. I have created the curriculum using several NCSA Literatur publications (the joint publishing arm of the IGHS and IUPUI Max Kade Center), guest speakers, and excursions. One of the classes will take place at the Indianapolis Museum of Art, which is hosting a Gustave Baumann exhibit until February. I highly recommend visiting the exhibit; there are guided tours and you can also sign up for a woodblock printing session. Baumann's woodblock prints of Brown County are breathtaking!

In that same spirit of teaching and remembering our German heritage, the Max Kade Center, together with IGHS, expanded the annual German-American Day Essay Contest for High School Students to the college level this fall. This year's topic was "German-Americans and Indiana's Bicentennial" (the winners will be announced in our next issue). We also continue to support undergraduate and graduate students with several scholarships, thanks to the donations by many individuals and the Max Kade Foundation in New York (for details on deadlines and qualifications, visit our website <http://maxkade.iupui.edu>): Six \$1000 Travel Grants for German Study Abroad; Two \$10,000 Graduate Scholarships for thesis work in the field of German-American Studies; A Dual-Degree Scholarship in German (to be offered for the first time in 2016); and together with IGHS and other supporters, The Daniel Nuetzel Memorial Scholarship.

The Max Kade German-American Center was also able to host a November lecture by Mr. Thomas Volk from the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Berlin, who spoke on "Islam and Muslim Life in Germany: Current Developments and Future Challenges." Mr. Volk talked about the Muslim community in today's Germany and addressed the refugee reform crisis. Mr. Volk is the recipient of a grant from the American Council on Germany and is currently finishing a doctorate in Middle Eastern Studies (Turcology) at the University of Basel in Switzerland. The event was

attended by IUPUI Max Kade Fellows, faculty, and students and spurred many thought-provoking comments and questions.

Looking forward into 2016, the Max Kade Center will be presenting a German-American Week Film & Lecture Series as part of the Bicentennial celebrations from October 1 – 9 at various venues, including the Athenaeum, IUPUI Student Center, and the Indiana Historical Center. Three German-American films have been selected thus far (Whatever Comes Next, Whiskey Cookers • Gentlemen Bootleggers, Children of Internment), so if you have some favorites, please let me know (karoesch@iupui.edu)!

The Max Kade Center wishes to extend their sincere thanks to Louise (Theilig) Lamkin for the donation of the family's carefully catalogued letters saved by her mother since 1925.

In parting, I wanted to mention a few of the German Christmas traditions that are still being celebrated and preserved. On November 20, I was able to take in the beautiful opening ceremony of the Christkindlmarkt at the Ferdinand Benedictine Monastery and despite the weather, found plenty of unique gifts in the many booths of the market. I also participated in the St. Nikolaus festivities in Indianapolis this past weekend, where I "ran" the 5K St. Nikolaus Day Lauf (not so traditional!) and took part in the St. Nikolaus Fest on Sunday. It was a magical weekend full of children, joy, and fun. I hope that you also have the opportunity to enjoy these Christmas traditions with friends and family in your own home town.

Frohe Festtage und einen guten Rutsch ins Neue Jahr!!



Karen Rösch, Max Kade Director

Did You Know?

Now You can Renew
Your IGHS Membership
Online!

IGHS.org

gradual time frame. We will initially focus on optimizing the basic membership functions until we have resolved any glitches that may occur during the set-up and honing of the system.

Besides the ability of the Society to be able to more easily track membership with a variety of reports, we feel that there are also benefits the system will provide to members. People will have the ability to join and renew memberships online and alert members to special events based on their specific interests designated on their membership form. We will also be issuing a yearly membership card. Several IGHS committees are in the process of planning and evaluating a possible variety of membership benefits. Some of these may require you to show your membership card to obtain a special discount. Further information will be disseminated upon the initiation of these programs.

With this change we are also encouraging members to consider changing their method of newsletter delivery from the printed copy to a digital version. Many organizations and societies are moving from printed newsletters to digital only versions. While IGHS is not currently making this dramatic change, we are providing an electronic newsletter version as a new option. Besides reducing our overall printing and mailing costs which could provide additional money to be used for more society activities, members will also experience a number of enhancements with the digital version. They will receive their newsletter from 2-4 weeks in advance of a mailed copy, will experience a number of photos and design features in color instead of black and white, and will also have URL hotlinks for direct access to any websites indicated within an article. When renewing your membership, we ask that you give thoughtful consideration to this enhanced membership option.

Another significant enhancement with regard to membership occurred around December 1 when we added the ability to join or renew memberships directly from the home page of the IGHS website and make payment via PayPal or your credit card. To use this method, you must have previously submitted your e-mail address to us.

To proceed, go to our website at <http://IGHS.org>. On the home page, click the "Renew" button. Enter your e-mail address and then to choose a password click "Forgot Password" and follow the indicated instructions. Your password must be between 7 and 50 char-

acters (letters, numbers, special characters) and is case sensitive.

To process your membership renewal, log in to your profile at <https://ighs17.wildapricot.org/Sys/Profile> using your e-mail and password and follow suggested actions on your profile screen.

These are only some of the changes that are happening within the IGHS world. We are also in the process of redesigning our IGHS.org website. Look for an update on this project in a future newsletter or periodically check the website.

Finally, we have created a specific e-mail address for people to correspond with the membership committee. Therefore, if you have any questions, concerns or suggestions, do not hesitate to contact us at: ighsmembership@gmail.com.

The current membership committee is composed of Louise Lamkin (co-chair), Kent Robinson (co-chair), Brian Griesemer, Steven Schmidt, Wendy Westphal and Lore Harle.

Landmark (Continued from page 1)

mental Turner hall and as an excellent example of the German Renaissance Revival style. Every American city, especially in the Midwest and the Northeast, had at one time large Turner halls. The two best surviving examples are the Athenaeum and the Milwaukee Turner Hall (also an NHL). The others in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis have perished.

The other area of significance is the building's role in the history of physical education in America. It was the home of the Normal College of the North American Gymnastic Union from 1907 to 1970. The Normal College, founded by the Turners in 1866, lives on at the Indiana University School of Physical Education, now part of IUPUI. Thanks to the Turners and the Athenaeum, IUPUI has the oldest school of physical education in the nation and one of the oldest in the world.

The Athenaeum also possesses a high degree of integrity. It would be easily recognizable to Herman Lieber, the Father of the German House, if he were to see it today. One of the major changes was the loss of the original name, Das Deutsche Haus, on George Washington's Birthday, 1918. The name was a casualty of war on the home front.

(Continued on page 6)

The Athenaeum is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places and has been recorded by the Historic American Building Survey. The NHL status was sought as it is the highest honor granted by the Department of the Interior, a status enjoyed by the White House, Mount Vernon, U.S. Capitol, John Adams Birthplace and other buildings important to the history of the nation. Indiana currently has forty NHLs including the nearby James Whitcomb Riley House and New Harmony (a German-American site) in Posey County.

The nomination is the work of William L. Selm, co-founder of the IGHS. He began work on the nomination for the Athenaeum Foundation in 2008. It was funded and supported by the IGHS. Selm was present at the hearing and presented a 5-minute Power Point summary of the building's national significance. Athenaeum Foundation President Cassie Stockamp spoke supporting the nomination. Letters of support were sent by IGHS, Max Kade German-American Center IUPUI, the Society for German American Studies, Indiana Landmarks, Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission, and others.

The National Historic Landmark status will be officially conferred with the signature of the Secretary of the Interior in the summer of 2016.

It ain't over 'til its over!

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Annual Meeting Preview 2016

Mark the dates in your calendar and spread the word. The IGHS annual meeting and symposium for 2016 will be on March 18th and 19th at Turkey Run State Park, one of the first two Indiana State Parks established during Indiana's Centennial in 1916.

The theme of this year's symposium is in keeping with the 2016 Bicentennial Celebration of Indiana's statehood: "The German-American Landscape of Indiana: 200 Years." The focus is on the German immigration's effect on the actual landscape of the state, its ecology and related culture.

Presentations will be on Col. Richard Lieber, the Düsseldorf native who founded the Indiana park system; the earliest German settlers in Indiana, including the Moravians and the Rappites; George Kessler, landscape architect who established among other significant work the Indianapolis Boulevard and bridge system.

Germans were in Indiana when it became a state and they contributed mightily to its development.

The annual meeting and symposium follows our traditional schedule: annual meeting Friday evening March 18th followed by dinner and a presentation. Then on Saturday the 19th there will be more presentations all at the Turkey Run State Park Inn. Weather permitting we will follow the symposium with a walk to Col. Lieber's cabin and memorial in the beautiful park setting.

More information about the symposium and reservations at the Inn for Friday night will be available in the next Newsletter. For questions contact Dr. Giles Hoyt at ghoyt@iupui.edu.



Presidential Proclamation for German American Day, 2015

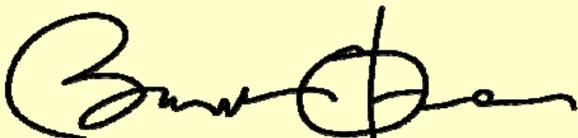
Throughout our history, German Americans have woven distinct threads into the fabric of our country. In extraordinary ways — by crossing the Atlantic, planting roots in communities across our country, and spurring shared advances — German Americans have proven our Nation's diversity makes our society ever stronger. On German-American Day, we celebrate the immeasurable ways their talents and ideas have helped shape the progress of our time.

Since their earliest days on America's shores, the German people have striven to realize the fundamental promise that everyone deserves the chance to make of their lives what they will. Building up our society as architects and artists, inventors and engineers, they continue to push boundaries and bolster dreams in their communities and across our country. From their service in our Armed Forces to our classrooms, we see the strength and passion of German heritage integrated into the identity of our American family.

The stories of German-American men and women also remind us of the important partnership between our two nations. In the 70 years since the end of World War II and the quarter century since the fall of the Berlin Wall, Americans and Germans have inspired each other and worked to address key challenges that affect the world we share. From combatting violent extremism and climate change to expanding economic and educational opportunity for women and girls, our common principles bind us together as inseparable allies. As we commemorate the strong friendship between our peoples, may we never forget our unique histories, and may we continue working together to reach for a more peaceful and prosperous future.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 6, 2015, as German-American Day. I encourage all Americans to learn more about the history of German Americans and reflect on the many contributions they have made to our Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fortieth.



BARACK OBAMA

German-American Day Celebrated in Jasper

The Jasper Deutscher Verein, Sister Cities of Jasper, Inc. and the Jasper Partnership Commission sponsored a German-American Day Dinner and Program on Tuesday, October 6th, at Klubhaus 61 in Jasper. Over 90 individuals celebrated the occasion.

Mrs. Wehr, president of Sister Cities of Jasper, Inc., presented the 17th annual German Heritage Award. The 2015 German Heritage Award was presented to Lois Kuntz. Ms. Kuntz is a member of the Jasper Deutscher Verein and Sister Cities of Jasper, Inc. She has been the recording secretary of the Jasper Partnership Commission since its inception in 1997.

"When it comes to the Partnership between Jasper and Pfaffenweiler, Ms. Kuntz truly holds the bond close to her heart." One nomination stated that "She is very organized and she keeps everything on target, on deadline and within budget." She works very closely with the Mayor's office in Pfaffenweiler. She makes sure all visitors to Jasper's City Hall feel welcome and goes out of her way to make sure all have a good memory of their visit to Jasper.

Mr. Ackerman also introduced Duane Busick, a self-employed event videographer from Bloomington. Mr. Busick gave an interesting program on "German Heritage of Dubois and Spencer Counties and how the area became so enamored with the celebration of Christmas". Mr. Busick shared with the group an interesting video presentation on festivals and events in Southern Indiana. Especially of interest to the group were the opening of the ceremonies of the 2015 Jasper Strassenfest, featuring the mayors of Jasper and Pfaffenweiler and the band members from Pfaffenweiler, and the opening ceremony of the Christkindlmarkt in Ferdinand with the Christkindl Angel appearance.

The winning German-American Day essays were presented by the students as a part of the program and they received a \$250.00 scholarship and certificate from the German-American Bank.

From *Die Zeitung*, November 2015

German-American Day Essay Contest Winners

Each year the Indiana German Heritage Society sponsors an essay contest for Indiana high school students in honor of German-American Day. This year's contest asked students to celebrate Indiana's 200th

anniversary as a state and the German immigrants who have had a significant impact on the development of this state. The IGHS Youth Development/Education committee is pleased to announce the names of this year's winners:

2015 Essay Winners

1st place: Jacob Christie, Batesville High School.
(\$300) German teacher: Andy Koors

2nd place: Kristyn Goller, Fishers High School.
(\$200) German teacher: Robin Geisinger

3rd place/tied (\$100 each)
Molly Jones, Batesville High School.
German teacher: Andy Koors
Steve Benchik, St. Joseph High School, South Bend.
German teacher: Cornelia Longheinrich

Claudia Grossmann

1st place: German American Day Essay by Jacob Christie



President Lyndon B. Johnson said, “The land flourished because it was fed from so many sources – because it was nourished by so many cultures and traditions and peoples.” People from Germany immigrated to the United States to find a better way of life, and America is better for it. German-Americans have made a significant contribution to the American way of life, without them the United States would be unrecognizable. Their brilliance, innovation, and determination have not only impacted, but created American traditions.

As Indiana's bicentennial approaches, one cannot help but consider the influence that residents of German descent have made to the Hoosier way of life. Who knew that the most iconic tradition in Indiana, the Indianapolis 500, was first conceived by Carl G. Fisher, who descends from German ancestry? Every Memorial Day weekend people make the pilgrimage to Indianapolis for the sole purpose of experiencing this magnificent race.

Born in Greensburg, Indiana on January 12, 1874, Fisher greatly impacted the development of the automobile industry. Fisher's journey began with a bicycle

shop, which with the advent of the horseless carriage, evolved into world's first automobile dealership. His success continued with in 1904 when he co-founded the Prest-O-Lite company, which manufactured acetylene headlights. Soon, Fisher's company went national and its eventual sale in 1913 made him a millionaire. Fisher is also noted for heading up the construction of the Lincoln Highway and developing the resort town of Miami Beach.

The biggest impact Fisher made on the state of Indiana, however, was the creation of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Company in 1909. Fisher said, “Indianapolis is going to be the world's greatest center of horseless carriage manufacturers, what could be more logical than building the world's greatest racetrack right here?” and this is exactly what he did (Indystar.com, 14 May 2010). Recruiting a few friends to help with the initial financing, Fisher constructed the now famous racing venue. The track was not only used for entertainment purposes, but also as a place to test out the latest innovations and technological advancements in the automobile industry. Fisher's track began as a two and a half mile oval, drawn with crushed stone and covered with tar. After the first race proved the stone surface was not safe, Fisher began looking into paving the racetrack. The “Brickyard” was born when Fisher had 3.2 million paving bricks put down as the track's new surface. Fisher's innovative response to creating a safer racing environment spawned the Memorial Day tradition. The first 500-mile race took place in 1911 and hosted 80,000 spectators.

Indiana owes a lot to Carl Fisher. The impact of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Company on the state of Indiana is undeniable. The Indianapolis 500 provides Hoosiers with a cultural icon, a family tradition, a bit of fame, and most importantly, tremendous economic benefits.

The concept of the Indianapolis 500 is so connected with Indiana that a racecar was chosen to be the iconic image to represent Indiana on the backside of the State Quarter. Students across the state venture to the 500 on school field trips to taste a bit of the history and culture Carl Fisher provided for Indiana. Additionally, the Indianapolis 500 is an essential component of the Memorial Day holiday for many Hoosier families. Every year they buy their tickets, pack their coolers, and bring their binoculars to The Brickyard. Together they take in the race, visit the museum, and simply enjoy being together as a family. Furthermore, Carl Fisher's grand idea gave Indiana a bit of fame. One would be hard-pressed to find a person alive who has not heard of the Indy 500. The race

is widely recognized as the largest sporting event in the world. The popularity of the race draws spectators, not only locally, but also worldwide. The stands are not limited to average people either, but are littered with famous athletes, politicians, movie stars, and singers. Everyone wants a chance to live the experience of the 500. Perhaps, the greatest contribution Carl Fisher's idea has given Indiana is its economic bounty. The Indiana University Public Policy Institute was hired by the Speedway to evaluate the economic contributions Indiana enjoys a result of the track. According to their study, Indianapolis Motor Speedway generates over 510 million dollars in economic activity every year. Clearly, the Indianapolis Motor Speedway is a significant contributor to Indiana's economy. Carl Fisher's idea to build the Speedway indisputably changed Indiana.

The descendants of those who immigrated to the United States have painted the canvas of American history with hard work and innovation. Carl Fisher, born of German descent, is one such man. His dedication to the advancement of the automotive industry was significant. However, Carl Fisher's dream of creating the Indianapolis Motor Speedway forever changed Indiana.

Jacob Christie is a third year German student at Batesville High School. Jacob's great-great-grandmother, Magdalena Meier, was born in Germany. They only spoke German around the house. Jacob enjoys attending the Freudenfest in Oldenburg every year together with his family and friends. He likes eating German food, especially the Sauerkraut balls. Keeping the German language alive is important to Jacob and his family. They are interested in their heritage and want to learn more about it.

Jasper German-American Day Essay Contest Winner

Jasper also sponsors an annual German-American Day Essay contest. We are pleased to present this year's winner:

German Heritage

By Kelly Vonderheide

I believe German heritage has a very strong appearance in our community, especially in the older generation. But what about my generation? What are we doing to keep German traditions alive? I believe we have plenty of opportunities to keep our traditions alive, but I'm not

quite sure we, as a generation, are taking advantage of the opportunities we are given.

One very obvious way my generation can keep practicing the German traditions and values is attending and volunteering at our local Jasper Strassenfest. Not only should you attend, but you should also encourage other people, younger and older, to attend Strassenfest to help keep tradition going. I believe the more you get involved in community events, especially ones like Strassenfest, the more you will be aware of our German ways. From these you can learn how to work hard, but also have fun while doing so.

Another way of reminding our youth of German traditions would be to encourage learning about Germany in school and eating German food in the comfort of our own homes. There are many easy recipes to make including everyone's favorite, sauerkraut and sausage. If you are unable to make a traditional German meal, there is always the wonderful Schnitzelbank restaurant that will give you a full German experience.

A very unique way of learning and keeping German culture alive, that I have personally experienced, is hosting a German exchange student or hosting one of the families who come over from Pfaffenweiler during Strassenfest. My family decided to be a host family to a 15-year old German girl when I was in 4th grade. It's been seven years since she arrived, and we still keep in contact with not only her, but also her family. I learned so much about German culture while she was here, and I learned even more when my family and I traveled to Germany to visit her in her hometown in 2010. I wish every single kid in our community could have the experience I did, but I understand that everyone is not that lucky. If you aren't able to host a family or person, definitely try to talk to a German exchange student or family throughout the year. You will learn so much about Dubois County's strong German roots, and you will also make that person feel much more welcome. Finally, if you can't accomplish any of the things I just said, I challenge you to at least talk to someone of the older generation about our German heritage. German grandparents, in my opinion, are the best resource for discovering our true roots. Ultimately, the best way to keep traditions and culture alive and well, is to be informed about our German lifestyle and keep on passing down values such as working hard, practicing southern hospitality, and pride in our community.

Kelly Vonderheide is the daughter of Gerald and Glenda Vonderheide and attends Northeast Dubois High School

Finally, we have an essay from Eddy Vaughn, who had the opportunity to travel to Graz, Austria with IU Honors Program.

Meine Reise in Österreich (My Trip in Austria) Eddy Vaughan

While we were in Graz, I had the chance to take in much of the local culture, and got a feel for life in an Austrian city. I was lucky enough that my host family had relatives not only in the city, but also in the countryside, and I was able to experience both ways of living. In addition, I became very accustomed to the Austrian style of shopping. Some things, like the addition of tax onto the tag price, I still miss. Some of my favorite places to go in the city included Moser, a large book store where I got many German books I'm still reading, along with the many restaurants, with so many different styles of food, ranging from traditional Austrian dishes to Asian cuisine.

My host family in Graz was probably the best part of the experience. Florian, my host father, has a background in journalism, covering politics and economics, which are

two subjects I'm very interested in, and Elena, my host mother, was a teacher at a local school. She was very excited to help teach me German and took every opportunity she could get.

In Vienna, we got to see many gorgeous places, such as Schloss

Schönbrunn, the main palace of the Hapsburg family, the Zentralfriedhof, the final resting place of many famous Austrians, and the Haus der Musik, a must-see for any music lover.

Overall, my experience was Austria helped me in a lot of ways. Obviously, my German improved a lot, proven by the fact I tested into 300-level German in about 10 minutes. However, I also gained a lot of confidence in myself by having to talk to so many new people, all in a foreign language, in addition to my host family, who are people I know I will be seeing again very soon. Lastly, I learned just how great being abroad can be, especially when you know the language, and I can't wait to do it again!



Art Schwenk Awarded Ehrennadel in Löhne

In 1988 Hans-Günther Lichte of Löhne, Germany, was on a quest to find the grave of Anne Maria Engel Scheidt, his wife Edith's great-great grandmother. Anne Maria Engel Scheidt had left her home in Gohfeld, now

a part of Löhne, to visit her son somewhere in the New World. While here she got sick and died. After a couple generations the family in Germany lost track of where she and her son had gone. The discovery of her grave in the old cemetery at St. Paul Lutheran Church in Columbus was just the beginning of a long and exciting reunification between Löhne in Northern Westphalia und Columbus, Indiana.



It was not long before it was discovered that of the 100 emigrants who had left Löhne together in 1850, that 43 of them who were from the villages of Gohfeld, Depenbrock, Jollenbeck, Melbergen, and Bischofshagen, today Löhne, were among the initial 77 signers of the constitution of St. Paul Lutheran Church in Columbus.

This discovery set in motion an ongoing reconnection between the two churches and between numerous families. Since that discovery, several groups and individuals alike have traveled both directions, each time strengthening the bonds that tie these two communities together. The two cities have become Sister Cities and political delegations from both cities have visited one another. An ongoing student exchange was established between Columbus North High School and the Städtisches Gymnasium Löhne.

This past summer another group of 39 adults from Columbus, led by Rev. Arthur Schwenk and Rev. and Mrs. Douglas Bauman of St. Paul, visited Löhne, including a formal reception with Bürgermeister Heinz-Dieter Held at the city hall in Löhne. In a surprise presentation, Mayor Held, on behalf of the City of Löhne, awarded the city's prestigious Ehrennadel (Medal of Honor), to Rev. Arthur Schwenk for his 27 years of dedication, leadership, and contributions in forging and promoting

the historical, ancestral, political, and educational relationships between Löhne and Columbus.

“The friendship between the city of Columbus and Löhne would not be possible without Art Schwenk,” Löhne Mayor Heinz-Dieter Held said. “Thank you for your commitment for over two decades. It is no exaggeration when we say today that without you and your continuing efforts the town twinning between Columbus and Löhne would not exist.”

In receiving the award, Schwenk acknowledged the enormous help he has had from so many others, including his wife Marcia Schwenk, Hans-Günther and Edith Lichte, all of the various mayors of both cities, teacher Christina Albani, the pastors of both St. Paul and St. Simeon, and all who have played a role in this long journey. “Through the years, the faces in this partnership have changed and they will continue to change. But, the roots are more important because they are a legacy that will endure forever.”

Ex-German Cutter Featured on U.S. Stamp

On 4 August 2015 the U.S. Post Office issued a forever self-adhesive commemorating the 225th anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Coast Guard. The stamp shows



a Dolphin helicopter flying over Eagle, a three-masted cutter used to train future Guardsmen in seafaring. Eagle (nicknamed America’s Tall Ship) is one of two active commissioned sailing vessels in military service.

The other is the USS Constitution (Old Ironsides), built in 1797 and permanently berthed in Boston harbor.

Eagle was built by Blohm and Voss in Hamburg, Germany, in 1936. It originally was called Horst Wessel after the Nazi SA leader and martyr (1907-1930), who wrote the poem “Die Fahne hoch” set to music and popularly called the “Horst-Wessel-Lied.” During the Nazi era it was paired with “Deutschland über alles” (first verse) as the German national anthem.

Rudolf Hess spoke at the ship’s launch in the presence of Adolf Hitler; Wessel’s mother christened the ship

with champagne. This steel-spurred ship, homeported at Kiel, became the flagship of a sail training fleet of four. Horst Wessel trained cadets on several North Atlantic cruises, hosted Hitler for a one hour ride in 1938, and later that year went on a four-month cruise around the Caribbean to St. Thomas and Venezuela.

In 1939 the ship was decommissioned to serve as a docked training ship for Hitler Youth at Stralsund. Three years later she was fitted with armament, recommissioned, and trained cadets in the Baltic until 1945.

At the end of the war the British, Soviets, and Americans drew lots to see which country would be awarded a German sailing ship as war reparations. The United States Coast Guard won and specifically requested Horst Wessel. In June 1946 the ship’s German captain and volunteer crew assisted Coast Guardsmen in sailing from Bremerhaven for the new homeport of New London, Connecticut.

During annual cruises, Eagle’s crew trains cadets to sail, maneuver, and maintain the ship until trainees themselves are able to assume control of the ship. These cruises are usually to the Caribbean. Its second mission is to participate in tall ship races and historic events. Eagle led the parade of tall ships in New York harbor in 1976, and participated in the Nelson at Trafalgar bicentennial during 2005. It visited Australia (1987) and Latin America (2010).

Eagle, originally Horst Wessel, has returned to Germany five times. The West German Government invited Eagle to Kiel in 1972; the ship visited Bremerhaven in 2005 and returned to Germany for its 60th anniversary (1996) and 75th anniversary (2011).

James J. Divita

IGHS Newsletter Deadlines

In order to make the next newsletter, please submit your stories and pictures by:

Issue	Copy Deadline
Issue #1 (Winter)	December 10
Issue #2 (Spring)	February 1
Issue #3 (Summer)	May 10
Issue #4 (Fall)	August 10

When Indiana Banned German in 1919

by Stephen J. Taylor

On February 17, 1919, three months after the armistice that ended World War I, the Hoosier State became one of fourteen states to ban the teaching of German to children, a crime punishable by fines and imprisonment. At least one other Midwestern state, Iowa, went even farther than that.

From 1914 to 1918, the U.S. and its allies in Britain, France and Italy took dehumanizing propaganda to new heights. Cartoonists, U.S. Army posters, and newspapers stoked up bizarre, irrational hysteria that engulfed America. The results were sometimes just petty, like renaming sauerkraut "liberty cabbage" and German measles "liberty measles." But the U.S. and Britain could also engage in acts of nauseating brutality.

One of the cruelest and weirdest phenomena to come out of First World War propaganda was the war on dachshunds -- considered a German breed. At the time German was being driven out of schools, in England and the U.S. dachshunds were sometimes stoned or stomped to death in front of their owners. When "patriots" harassed a Chicago dog breeder, he shot every dachshund in his kennels. Bulldogs, a symbol of Britain and the mascot of the U.S. Marines, were turned loose to attack and kill the "German" pets.

The Jasper Weekly Courier, printed in a heavily German town in southern Indiana, carried a syndicated story about this. Apparently the citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, who didn't get to fight on the Western Front had nothing better to do than to kill dogs. (A website on pet health claims that "In the United States the poor Dachshund went from one of the ten most popular breeds in 1913 to being represented by 12 survivors in 1919." A "lonely dachshund" showed up in Topeka, Kansas, that year in search of a home.)

With Allied print media insisting that the Kaiser's soldiers were bayoneting and eating babies and committing

other outrages, it's easy to see how hysteria got out of hand, even in areas like Pennsylvania and the Midwest, which had large German-American populations.

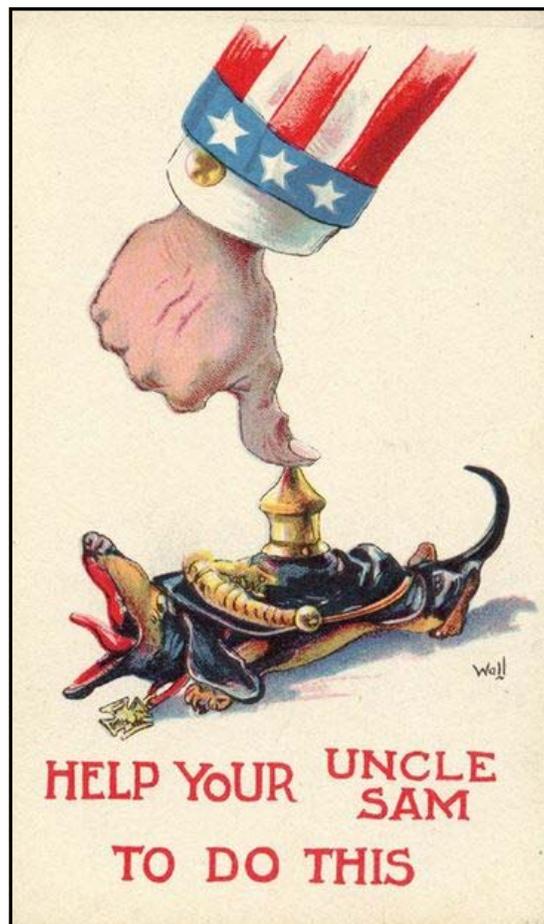
Indiana's 1919 anti-German law wasn't the first of its kind. Parents and school boards had already been striking German classes out of school curricula before the U.S. even entered the war. And devaluing the German language was a coast-to-coast phenomenon. The City University of New York reduced the value of its own German courses by one academic credit. Evanston, Illinois, banned the language in its schools in 1918. California kept up a ban on high-school German into the 1920s. (In 1941, California banned it in churches.) At a speech on Long Island in 1917, Theodore Roosevelt urged Americans to rid the country of German, otherwise America risked becoming "a polyglot counting house for dollar chasers."

A sign painter in Indianapolis who opposed Gothic lettering mentioned that Americans were already burning German textbooks. At Indy's Shortridge High School, one of the best in the country, a newspaperwoman connected to the Red Cross was applauded during a speech when she criticized it for not canceling German classes there.

On the eve of the vote in Indianapolis, a visitor from Iowa spoke at the Statehouse. Iowa's Governor William L. Harding was one of the most dishonest and opportunistic politicians in American history. Though he had curried favor with Iowa's foreign-born citizens during his election campaign, when the war broke out he turned against them. Proponents

of Indiana's German-language ban were later accused of the same kind of hypocrisy.

Harding's 1918 "Babel Proclamation" in Iowa did more than simply ban German instruction, though. The infamous law banned the speaking of all foreign languages in public, including Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch and Czech, which were still common in the Midwest. Fearing "spies," Harding made having a foreign-language conversation on the telephone, on street corners, and in



churches and schools a criminal offense. Iowa's law was no empty threat. Violators were arrested and jailed.

Most German-Americans were farmers or industrial laborers and had a history of being Socialists, pacifists and isolationists. When the Socialist Party tried to steer America away from entering World War I, arguing that American entry would play into the hands of wealthy industrialists and bankers, pro-war advocates countered that anyone who opposed the war supported the Kaiser. In 1924, Progressivist presidential candidate Robert LaFollette carried Wisconsin, a heavily-German state, partly as a result of his anti-war record.

German fondness for beer and liquor also earned the hostility of many Prohibition advocates, who had spent decades slowly "shutting off the tap." A nationwide ban on booze was just around the corner, coming in January 1920. Yet as Chicago's Lager Beer Riot back in 1855 proved, the history of Prohibition was closely tied to anti-labor attitudes. Squelching the German language was part of the process of extinguishing German sociability at a time when workers got together in pubs and beer gardens to talk about labor grievances and organize.

While fear of "Huns" and "traitors" got anti-German bills going, America's huge social problems were reflected in the Indiana bill. That year, Gary would be shut down by a national steel strike, a Federal raid on Communists led to the deportation of hundreds of European immigrants (including Hoosiers), and an anarchist bomb plot nearly killed several major U.S. officials.

Although the formal language of the Indiana law would be more elevated, a state senator named Duffey, speaking on the Senate floor, lashed out at the "stupid heads" of Germany and their sympathizers in America, who threatened to strangle education and spread disloyalty. Duffey finished off with a call for deporting traitors. He didn't know it yet, but he was sounding the keynote of 1919:

As revolutions and radicalism reared their head, the anti-German bill was about more than bigotry against German culture. Many people who supported the law had German last names, after all, like Speaker of the House Jesse Eschbach. Lieutenant Governor Bush read a letter at the Statehouse from "150 residents of Seymour of German extraction" who favored the language ban and asked why it was taking so long. The Germans of Seymour probably didn't want to be associated with "subversives," "traitors" and "terrorists."

The 1919 law completely banned German-language instruction up to the eighth grade. It was followed by a further law prohibiting high-school German courses. Fortunately, the men who wrote these bills recognized that at the college level, "the contributions of Germany in literature were too great to be ignored." (Indiana University President William L. Bryan, who criticized the bills, agreed.) The penalty for instructing children in German? A fine of \$25 to \$100, or a jail sentence of up to six months -- or both.

Urged by the Lieutenant Governor to enact "100 percent American" legislation, the House and Senate put the elementary-school bill up for a vote on February 13, 1919. It passed in fifteen minutes. Only one legislator -- Senator Charles A. Hagerty of South Bend -- voted against it. Yet even Hagerty's opposition seems to have been against the political opportunism of the bill's promoters, not a real concern for education. The legislation was signed into law by Governor James P. Goodrich, who had already signed Indiana up for early Prohibition in 1917.

The South Bend News-Times, a liberal paper, thought the bill a classic case of legislative overreach, since most German-Americans were already trying hard to adopt English in their churches and schools. McCray had insisted that it would not interfere with the use of foreign languages in religious worship. (Many Lutheran churches still used German, and it was the main language of instruction at a few major Catholic seminaries.) Ironically, the anti-German bills were overturned in 1923 by another man named McCray -- Governor William Terry McCray, who also butted heads with the Klan.

A few months after Governor Goodrich signed Indiana's law, an anti-German bill passed through Pennsylvania's legislature, also by a large margin. Pennsylvania Governor William C. Sproul, however, vetoed it. Sproul's remarks to the press were probably the most intelligent words to come out of the whole debate.

Stephen Taylor reviews materials for the Hoosier State Chronicles and blogs on some of the articles he finds. Hoosier State Chronicles has digitized over 8,000 issues of the *Indiana Tribüne*, once a major German-language newspaper published in Indianapolis. The *Tribüne* was silenced on June 1, 1918.

Read the full blog at: <http://blog.newspapers.library.in.gov/dachshunds-and-deutsch-banning-german-in-indiana-in-1919/>

Whatever Happened to German America?

By Erik Kirschbaum

What is America's largest national ethnic group? If you said English, Italian or Mexican, you're wrong. Today some 46 million Americans can claim German ancestry. The difference is, very few of them do.

Indeed, aside from Oktoberfest, German culture has largely disappeared from the American landscape. What happened?

At the turn of the last century, Germans were the predominant ethnic group in the United States — some eight million people, out of a population of 76 million. New York City had one of the world's largest German-speaking populations, trailing only Berlin and Vienna, with about a quarter of its 3.4 million people conversing auf Deutsch. Entire communities, spreading from northern Wisconsin to rural Texas, consisted almost exclusively of German immigrants and their children.

As they spread through the country, they founded church denominations, singing societies, even whole industries — pre-Prohibition brewing was dominated by Germans, whose names live on in brands like Pabst, Busch and Miller. Their numbers shaped the media — there were 488 German-language daily and weekly newspapers around 1900 keeping the language and culture alive — and politics: Midwestern German-Americans were a backbone of the early Republican Party.

The enormous number of German-Americans was also a factor in keeping the United States out of World War I for so long — activists lobbied against intervening on the Allies' side, while politicians worried about losing a sizable voting bloc.

Partly for that reason, when the United States did enter the war, German-Americans came under intense, and often violent, scrutiny, especially after the revelation of

an ill-conceived German plan for Mexico to invade the United States.

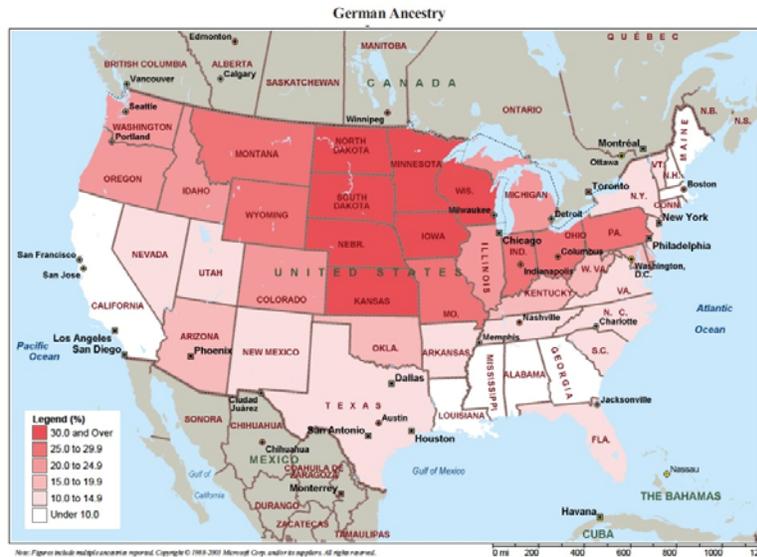
There had long been doubts about the loyalty of German-Americans, especially in the myriad pockets of the Midwest where they were particularly dominant. Many had hoped to stave off assimilation by clinging to their language and dual loyalties — but that commitment to their culture suddenly became a vulnerability.

In what is a largely forgotten chapter of American history, during the roughly 18 months of American involvement in the war, people with German roots were falsely accused of being spies or saboteurs; hundreds were interned or convicted of sedition on trumped-up charges, or for offenses as trivial as making critical comments about the war. More than 30 were killed by vigilantes and anti-German mobs; hundreds of others were beaten or tarred and feathered.

Even the German music of Beethoven and Brahms, which had been assumed to be immune to the hysteria, came under attack. "It is the music of conquest, the music of the storm, of disorder and devastation," wrote *The Los Angeles Times* in June 1918. "It is a combination of the howl of the cave man and the roaring of the north winds." Sheet music, along with books by German authors, was burned in public spectacles.

Not surprisingly, those who could hide their Germanic roots; some switched their names; many others canceled their subscriptions to German newspapers, which virtually disappeared. Whatever vestige of German America remained after the 1910s was wiped out by similar pressures during World War II, not to mention the shame that came with German identity after it.

My grandfather Joseph Kirschbaum lived through this disruption. Born in New York to German immigrant parents in 1891, he didn't start learning English until he went to school, and continued to speak German at home, with friends and in the shops and restaurants he would frequent with his parents. And yet, later in life, he claimed he couldn't remember any of it.



In some parts of the United States, there might be appeals by politicians to win over the Hispanic-American vote, the Italian-American vote, the Jewish-American vote, the African-American vote or the Irish-American vote. But you will be hard-pressed to hear anyone — not even the speaker of the House, John A. Boehner, who has never tried to make any hay out of his German roots — canvassing for the support of the German-American vote.

Still, while German-American culture might be extinct, German-Americans have continued to make a mark on the country, from Neil Armstrong, the astronaut, to Robert B. Zoellick, a former president of the World Bank. Steinway pianos were first made by a German immigrant named Heinrich Steinweg (who became Henry Steinway). Chrysler was established by Walter P. Chrysler, whose family was of German descent, and Boeing was founded by William E. Boeing, the son of a German immigrant.

Yet as the centennial of World War I passes and the 25th anniversary of German unification nears, there are some tender shoots of a nascent German-American identity. A German-American congressional caucus was created in 2010 and now has 93 members. The popularity of craft beer has led to a resurgence in German-style Biergartens, while sports figures like the soccer coach Jürgen Klinsmann and the N.B.A. all-star Dirk Nowitzki celebrate their German identity.

It may be that an identity lost can never be regained. But why not try? It would be good for everyone, reminding millions of Americans that they too are the products of an immigrant culture, which not long ago was forced into silence by fear and intolerance.

Erik Kirschbaum is the author of ***Burning Beethoven: The Eradication of German Culture in the United States During World War I.***

Excerpted from NYT, 23 Sept 2015

Merkel Named Time Person of the Year

In a year in which terrorism, refugees and protests of many stripes dominated headlines, *Time* magazine tapped German Chancellor Angela Merkel as its Person of the Year for 2015. Managing Editor Nancy Gibbs pointed to Merkel's handling of a vast array of issues -- including the European economic crisis tied to countries such as Greece, the flood of refugees into the continent



from the Middle East and Africa and several deadly terrorist attacks in the region. "No one was tested the way she was," Gibbs said. "...She has stepped up in a way that was uncharacteristic, even for her."

Auf Deutsch

Verschneit liegt rings die ganze Welt... Wintergedicht (1819) von Joseph Freiherr von Eichendorff.
Von stiller Winternacht und Träumen vom Frühling.

Winternacht ~
Verschneit liegt rings die ganze Welt,
ich hab' nichts, was mich freuet,
verlassen steht der Baum im Feld,
hat längst sein Laub verstreuet.
Der Wind nur geht bei stiller Nacht
und rüttelt an dem Baume,
da rührt er seinen Wipfel sacht
und redet wie im Traume.
Er träumt von künft'ger Frühlingszeit,
von Grün und Quellenrauschen,
wo er im neuen Blütenkleid
zu Gottes Lob wird rauschen.

Covered with snow lies the whole world...
Winter Poem (1819) by Joseph Freiherr von Eichendorff. About quiet winter night and dreams of Spring

Winter Night ~
Covered with snow lies the whole world,
there is nothing that gives me joy,
lonesome stands the tree in the field,
has long since lost its leaves.
The wind alone stirs in the silent night
and rustles in the tree,
that gently shakes its treetop
and speaks like in a dream.
It dreams of the coming springtime,
of green and murmuring brooks,
when in a new dress of blossoms
it will rustle the praise of God.

INDIANAPOLIS GERMAN SCHOOL

An Outreach Program of the Dept. of World Languages and Cultures at IUPUI

GERMAN FOR CHILDREN

Spring 2016



January 23 –April 9, 2016

No classes 2/13 (Presidents Weekend) and March 27 (Easter Weekend)

9:30 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.

Location:

International School of Indiana (“Taurel Building”)
4330 N. Michigan Road

Fees

One Child: \$150.00

Two Children: \$ 250.00, Three Children: \$ 325.00

Courses Offered

3-4 YEAR OLDS (Spielgruppe)

KINDERGARTEN (Pre-K & K)

GRUNDSCHULE I: 1st – 3rd grade (beginners)

GRUNDSCHULE 2: 3rd - 5th grade (intermediate)

MITTELSCHULE: 3rd-7th grade (advanced)

Registration Deadline: January 17, 2016

For additional information please contact:

Claudia Grossmann

IUPUI Dept. of World Languages and Cultures

425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202(317) 274-3943 or 274-0062, fax: 278-7375,

cgrossma@iupui.edu



INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR



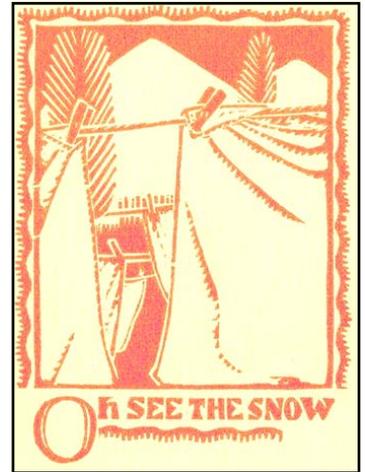
STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

Wednesday, January 13: No Board Meeting, No Stammtisch or Program.

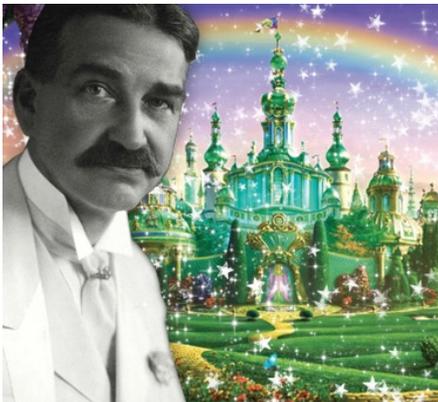
Wednesday, February 10: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program.

IMA Curator Martin Krause will speak about: "*Gustave Baumann, German Craftsman-American Artist*" the exhibition he organized at the IMA that runs through February 14. The presentation will trace Baumann's career from his training as a woodblock printmaker in Munich, to his emergence into national prominence during his years in Brown County to his eminence as America's foremost color woodblock printmaker after his move to Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1918.

Martin Krause is the editor of the new publication, *The Autobiography of Gustave Baumann* and has been the Curator of Prints, Drawings and Photographs at the IMA for 38 years.



Wednesday, March 9: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program



Don Flick will speak about *Tracking Down the Yellow Brick Road: The Hidden Meaning Behind L. Frank Baum's Wizard of Oz!* L. Frank Baum was an American author of German heritage, whose *Wizard of Oz* children's books have delighted generations. But was Baum's original intent of the story a political allegory about a Presidential election, one in which Midwestern German farmers played a pivotal role? Come see what a landmark 1964 journal essay by a New York high school history teacher suggested was the hidden meaning behind the story, and take part in the debate that it has caused ever since

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, 317-274-3943 or email cgrossma@iupui.edu.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Friday, February 5, 6-11 p.m. *Karneval, German Mardi Gras* at the Athenaeum in the Historic Grand Kellersaal.

Visit <http://www.athenaeumfoundation.org/theatre-buildingevents/karneval/> for more information.



TBA. Kinderkarneval—Children’s Mardi Gras Festival at the Athenaeum. Visit <http://www.athenaeumfoundation.org/theatre-buildingevents/kinderkarneval/> for more details.

Friday & Saturday, March 18 & 19: Join us for the *IGHS Annual Meeting and Symposium* at Turkey Run State Park. In keeping with the 2016 Bicentennial of Indiana Statehood the theme will be: *The German-American Landscape of Indiana: 200 Years.* See related story on page 5

Friday, March 25: 10 a.m. *German Good Friday Service* at Zion Church in Indianapolis. Evangelical German language service with easy to follow English translations. Everyone is welcome. Zion Evangelical Church is located at 603 North New Jersey Street, one block north of the Athenaeum.

Have You Seen This Certificate?



Gustave Baumann (1881–1971) was a noted German-born color woodblock print-maker. Currently the Indianapolis Museum of Art is hosting an exhibit of his works, and IMA Curator Martin Krause will speak the artist and the exhibit at our February 10 Stammtisch.

But did you know that Baumann created this certificate in 1914 for the Indianapolis drive to aid the German War orphans. We know this because the Indianapolis News ran this photo along with an article about the drive on 13 Dec 1915.

We have been unable to locate a copy of one of the original certificates anywhere.

If you have one, or know where one can be found, please contact Steven Schmidt at Schmidt@iupui.edu. We would love to get a good, high quality color scan of it to preserve it for posterity.



Indiana German Heritage Society

Family Membership Form

Name: _____

E-Mail: _____

Second person for family membership

Name: _____

E-Mail _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zipcode: _____ - _____

Country: _____ Phone: (____) ____ - _____

I would like to receive the IGHS Newsletter: E-Mail US Mail

Specific Interests:

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

Knowledge of German Language: None Some Fluent

Knowledge of Old German Script (Sütterlin): None Some Good

I am willing to help with activities: Yes No

I wish to make an additional tax-deductible donation of \$ _____.

This is a gift membership. Name of person providing gift membership:

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.

To join or renew online, go to <http://IGHS.org>!



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

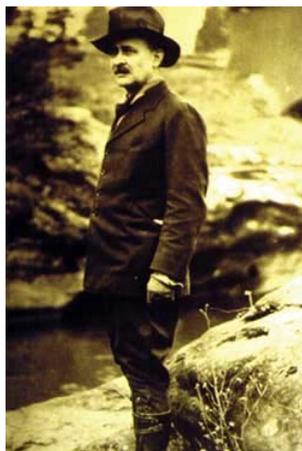
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The 2016 IGHS Annual Meeting and Symposium

*The German-
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 Landscape
 of Indiana:
 200 Years.*



MARCH 18-19, 2016

[DETAILS ON PAGE 6]

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