

Max Kade Institute

FRIENDS NEWSLETTER

NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE MAX KADE INSTITUTE. VOL. 8 NO 2 . SUMMER 1999

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In the Studio of the Master

Sophie Charlotte Gaebler, a Lisztianerin from Watertown in Weimar

By Max Gaebler

One of our most treasured family memorabilia, is the picture of Franz Liszt seated at his desk in the Hofgärtnerei, his home in Weimar during the last seventeen years of his life, from 1869-1886. It is inscribed in his handwriting: "*Frl. Sophie In freundlichster Erinnerung F. Liszt September '85 Weimar*". Thereon hangs the following tale.

Fräulein Sophie, to whom Liszt inscribed that picture, was Sophie Charlotte Gaebler, third youngest in a family of eight of which my father's father was the eldest. Aunt Sophie, who died in 1954 at the age of ninety-one, was an important figure in my childhood. It would have been difficult to be unimpressed by her. A large woman with a rich mezzo soprano voice, she bore all the marks of what we used to call an *artistic temperament*. She could take offense at trifles, especially if they came from the mouth of her younger brother. Many were the times she came into the kitchen complaining bitterly of Uncle Arthur: "Just see how mean he is; he's so mean to me." She set herself up for his rapier thrusts, of course, with her effusive posturing. As is so often the case with such relationships, they were really very close certainly very proud of each other.

Many were the Sundays and holidays Aunt Sophie came to visit us in Watertown. She seldom stayed overnight, for in those days public transportation from Milwaukee was plentiful and inexpensive. The Milwaukee Road ran several trains a day, and there was an even more frequent and convenient schedule on the old TMER&L Co. inter urban line. Aunt Sophie had a terrible fear of missing the train; I can recall Sunday evenings when she would begin worrying at 7:30 about getting to the 9:30 train on time, even though our house was within ten minutes of the station.

Her departures, however, could not have been as dramatic as her arrivals. She would come down the steps from the train, stray wisps of her gray hair flying from under the edges of the auburn wig which matched what had once been the natural color of her hair. She was utterly unselfconscious about the transformation: "Is my hair on straight," she would ask? She always carried a large bag, out of which an astonishing assortment of small gifts, personal needs and sheet music would tumble at appropriate or inappropriate moments. Such tumbles were often occasioned by her forgetting to put the bag down before opening her arms to embrace each one of us in turn. Each meeting seemed a fresh reunion of long lost relatives.

And at least at the start of such a visit Aunt Sophie's conversation would literally bubble. Filled with accounts of teas and recitals and dinner parties, it was liberally sprinkled with references to a huge cast of characters she seemed to take for granted was familiar to everyone but which, in fact, quickly lost us in utter confusion. "You remember Miss

Zimmermann," she would say; "you know, the one who wore that wonderful blue dress at Bertha Amstuetz's party last month." She seemed completely incapable of differentiating between Milwaukee and Watertown. It was all one big community inhabited by people all of whom spoke German and loved music.

She herself had grown up speaking German. Indeed my father, her nephew, spoke German at home and began speaking English regularly only when he entered public school. All that, of course, ended during the first World War, though I remember, when I was a pupil at Webster Elementary School in the 1920's, seeing in a closet in our fifth grade classroom the old textbooks which had been used for the German instruction formerly a part of the regular curriculum for all children in the fourth grade and up. Bilingual education is by no means so strange or so new an idea as some people now suppose it to be. In my childhood Watertown's linguistic character was still sufficiently mixed so that when I was born, so the story was told, Uncle Arthur asked my father: "Well, what are you going to teach him German, English or Watertownese?" Whichever language Aunt Sophie spoke, her speech was always animated, full of enthusiasm, and gilded with what strikes our more tempered ears as the exaggerated dynamics of the Saxon tongue.

There was always music, of course. After a Sunday dinner, when the dishes had been washed and put away and everyone was finally settled comfortably in the living room, Aunt Sophie would be persuaded to go to the piano. There she would play a Chopin Etude, one of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodies, and perhaps accompany herself as she sang a song or two of Schubert's. In her later years she would sometimes stop in the middle of a piece when the music called for more than her arthritic fingers could manage; but I remember, too, my enchantment as a young child in listening to her when her powers were still unabated.

Many years later, near the end of her life, we took our oldest son, then two years old, to visit Aunt Sophie. She sat down at her piano and played the Brahms Lullaby. Our son stood absolutely entranced as his almost 90-year-old great-great aunt played this classic for him. It is a moment I shall never forget.

That moment occurred, of course, in the apartment where she lived all but the last months of her life during the years I remember. It was located on North Milwaukee Street, just off Wisconsin Avenue, over Christensen's fur store. There were, as I recall it, half a dozen or so studio apartments on three floors, all inhabited by members of Milwaukee's artistic community. There was Karl Priebe, the painter. And there were a sculptor and another painter whose names I do not recall. They were all people tolerant of one another's sometimes erratic schedules and of the sounds, sights and smells occasioned by their various professional preparations.

I wasn't in her apartment often. My mother tried always to avoid going there, especially if it involved eating. Aunt Sophie was a voracious and indiscriminating eater, and my mother's sensibilities were grossly unequal to the strain of a meal prepared by Aunt Sophie. So such visits were usually solo affairs involving only my father.

Aunt Sophie, like her great mentor, never married. But she had a gentleman friend, a well-known sculptor who at least in later years frequently shared her visits to Watertown. On one occasion when my father went to Aunt Sophie's for dinner, this gentleman was also on hand. As the evening wore on and my father made some indication that he must soon depart, this gentleman arose and took his leave. But my father tarried just long enough so that as he was descending the stairs this gentleman was on his way back up.

Professionally Aunt Sophie taught at the Wisconsin College of Music for many decades, and she was long in demand as a recitalist as well. She lived at the very heart of Milwaukee's musical life. But the determining experience of her life had been the few weeks she spent as a student of Franz Liszt in Weimar a Lisztianerin. In 1938 she celebrated her 75th birthday with a recital at the Wisconsin College of Music. *The Milwaukee Journal* did a feature story on the occasion, observing that "For more than half a century Miss Gaebler has been teaching music and giving recitals here, but those years cannot dim the one tremendous experience which has been hers. Sophie Gaebler, you must understand, was a pupil of the legendary Franz Liszt. To have studied with the greatest pianist of all time is the summum bonum of the piano playing profession; it is to have played *Ophelia* to Edwin Booth's Hamlet, to have sung the *Miserere* with Caruso That experience has meant almost everything to Sophie Gaebler."

We are fortunate still to have the letters which Aunt Sophie sent back home to her family, then living in LaCrosse, during the wonderful months she spent in Weimar. There is also a short piece she wrote later describing that experience. It is these that tell the story I will share with you.

But first I must say a word about Franz Liszt himself. It is difficult for us, more than a century after his death, to appreciate adequately the stature of this man in his own time. He died in 1886, just short of his 75th birthday. While that does not seem old by our expectations today, his life virtually spans the nineteenth century, linking the classical world of Mozart and Haydn with the early decades of our own century, with artists we ourselves remember hearing.

Liszt was born in western Hungary in 1811, the year of Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia. His piano teacher was Carl Czerny; for theory he was the pupil of Salieri, that rival of Mozart who played the narrator in the film *Amadeus*. As a child, so the story has it, Beethoven consecrated his brow with a kiss (*Weihekuss*); and he did indeed know Franz Schubert. In mid-century he was friend of Chopin and Berlioz, his daughter Cosima became Wagner's wife.

At the far end of his life his pupils included the Spanish composer and pianist Isaac Albeniz, who lived well into this century. There are a number of recordings made early in this century by several Liszt pupils, most notably Moritz Rosenthal. And, as Sacheverell Sitwell notes, "if they were not actually the pupils of Liszt, such men as Joachim, Cesar Franck, Smetana, Dvorak, Vincent D'Indy, Grieg and MacDowell owed the first publication of their music to his good offices and were the recipients of his advice and counsel."

Liszt's life thus constitutes a virtual compendium of 19th century European music. This was true in an even more profound sense than the simply historical; in his person he embodied the spirit of nineteenth century Romanticism in music as surely as Lord Byron did in poetry. It is no derogation of Byron's poetry to observe that his importance as a symbol of nineteenth century Romanticism was rooted as much in the events and the style of his life as in his writing. The same was true of Liszt. Liszt the man contributed as much as Liszt the musician to his unprecedented stature as a celebrity.

Continued in the next Newsletter

Jesse Shull: Pennsylvania Folk Hero in the Old Northwest Territory

(Continued from Vol. 8 No. 1 of the Friends Newsletter)

By Dennis Boyer

This article is the story of Jesse Shull who played a large role in the transition of southwest Wisconsin from a fur trade hub to a lead mining center. As you could read in the first part, " ... there was every reason to believe that he was destined to become a major political leader in the Wisconsin Territory. He was showing the way with peaceful relations with the tribes that involved gradual transition from their nomadic existence to settled agriculture and trade".

But this idyllic way of life was not to be. The Missouri roughnecks and eastern financial interests were impatient to have the tribes removed from the lead district. Rhetoric calculated to inflame passions against the tribes was dispensed with heavy doses of Indian hatred common to the Jacksonian era.

In 1827 the tensions escalated into the Winnebago War. Shull was made a captain in the hastily raised militia. His quick thinking helped avert a wider conflict that could have engulfed the Upper Midwest. His Winnebago wife and in-laws were sent ahead by Jesse to alert noncombatants to get out of the way. Jesse himself lead the bloodthirsty militia elements in wearying circles until his trusted allies could negotiate the handing over of token culprits by sly deal makers like Old One-eyed Decorah.

Shull was elevated to colonel and helped broker the Treaty of 1829 which brought about the cession of tribal lands south of the Wisconsin River. But it was with sadness that he helped educate the tribes about the true meaning of this transaction the banishment from traditional hunting and fishing areas. He pleaded with his tribal friends to exercise caution in their travels in the lead district he saw the opportunity for deadly conflict.

The Missouri claim jumpers, Kentucky cutthroats and their New England Yankee merchant masters lost no time in sullyng Shull's reputation in the lead district. He was denounced as an Indian lover and labeled a foreigner never mind his family's century long struggle to honorably defend the American frontier.

These attacks on Shull were furthered by the advance of the so-called civilizing institutions. The circuit-riding clergy joined in the assaults on his character. These southern Baptists and Methodists were scandalized by Shull's common law marriage to a Winnebago woman. But their moral indignation reached a new level of frenzy when the first wife secured Jesse a second wife in the person of her favorite cousin, a half Winnebago, half Sac relative to Black Hawk.

These plural marriages were common among traders and generally insisted upon by the first wife as a way of distributing the work load at a busy trading post. Shull, not having participated in a Christian rite since his childhood baptism by a traveling German Reformed preacher at the site of old Fort Pitt, never gave his domestic arrangement a second thought.

Shull saw the war clouds gathering again in 1832. He knew that Black Hawk chafed at the ban from the Rock Island ancestral lands. He also knew that any new breach of the peace would give the land speculators the excuse they craved to justify wiping out all Indians in southern Wisconsin.

When Black Hawk crossed to the east side of the Mississippi Shull suspected that the old warrior was just tweaking the nose of the U.S. and would leave again after gaining symbolic honor on the field and bribe of supplies and increased annuities. Shull knew this was a serious miscalculation; the lead region thugs would not allow for honor or compromise.

Jesse rallied the homesteaders in his Lafayette County settlement to his approach: stay in the forts, let Black Hawk blow off steam and steal a few cattle until the federal army arrived to herd the Sac back to Iowa. Up in Dodgeville, Mineral Point, and Blue Mounds the land speculators thought different on that point and took the field in pursuit of Black Hawk.

Shull responded to the militia call again. He could tell immediately that he was being sidelined by those bent on the destruction of the tribes. But he did what he could to defuse the conflict. He rode to Black Hawk to advise him to make a beeline for Iowa. Unfortunately, the old warrior was delighting in the panic he had caused on the frontier and did not understand that the atrocities committed by renegade Pottawatomis, Kickapoo, and Winnebago would be blamed on the Sac.

Jesse left Black Hawk and reconciled himself to guiding the scattered villages of elders and children to the safety of the Indian agency at Portage. And to prove that no good deed goes unpunished, he discovered that his business establishments at Shullsburg had been burned to the ground by night riders¹. Already feeling like Job, he learned that both his wives had disappeared and were presumed to have perished in the ethnic cleansing that swept through the lead district².

With a broken heart, Shull rode out when he heard that the militia had discovered Black Hawk's trail and that a major battle was likely. Jesse and his loyalists caught up to Black Hawk at Wisconsin Heights. Black Hawk now knew that he was courting disaster and asked Jesse to guide a large group of women and children down the Wisconsin River. Black Hawk said he would take his warriors north to join the Chippewa.

Jesse carried out his part of the bargain. He brought hundreds of Sac safely to Iowa. But he soon heard that Black Hawk failed to turn north quick enough. The Sac were massacred at Bad Axe and the old warrior ended up in military prison.

Shull was pretty much pushed to the margins of politics in the aftermath of the Black Hawk War. The leaders of the Indian eradication effort exploited their hero status and soon controlled all territorial offices. It wasn't until after statehood in 1848 that Shull's contributions were recognized.

Jesse had to move to Green County to escape the political venom of his adversaries in Lafayette County and the condemnations from lead district pulpits. The physical safety of his part Indian sons and daughters was also on his mind. It was a good move for all concerned. Green County was drawing peaceful farmers from the East, not the trigger

happy rabble in the mining area.

Many of the new homesteaders were from the same ethnic stock as Jesse. He entertained the children with stories in Deitsch and advised the parents about the rigors of Wisconsin life. Soon the major Swiss migrations came to Green County and they too valued his counsel.

Green County soon became a Free Soil/Abolitionist stronghold in opposition to the slaveholding element in the lead district. Jesse served as elder statesman to a new generation of Wisconsinites made up of waves of Norwegians, Germans, Danes, and Swedes. It wasn't long before those who vilified him earlier were exposed as copperheads and traitors to the Union.

Some will teach you that Jesse Shull lived to a ripe old age and was buried in Green County. Some will tell you that he went up north and spent his final years among the Munsee.

But the way I heard it, he felt the pull of the West when a Pennsylvania German family passing through asked if Oregon might be a good place to start a new life. I'll bet I know his answer: "Let's have a look out there once"

NOTES:

¹ Members of the free soil/progressive tradition used the term "nightrider" to refer to the pro-South element of the Lead District that was behind much of the violence directed at the Native American population and those whites who sympathized with their plight. [Back to text.](#)

² Fortunately, at least some of Shull's children escaped the ethnic cleansing. [Back to text.](#)

ERRATUM:

In last issue's article about *Pennsylvania German Resources* we incorrectly wrote the word *Deutsch* instead of the Pennsylvania German word *Deitsch*. In the address section of the same article, the place names for the *Pennsylvania German Society*, the *Pennsylvania German Cultural Heritage Center*, and the *Pennsylvania Dutch Hobbies and Music* should have been *Kutztown* instead of *Casein*. We apologize for these errors.

Doing Family History: DON'T MAKE THESE MISTAKES

By Edward G. Langer

My high school German teacher taught me that German farmers always lived in villages and farmed widely dispersed fields. When I starting doing genealogical research, I read that same "fact" and incorporated it into my first published newspaper article. It turns out that I had fallen victim to a common malady that generalizations about "Germany" apply to my family's history. I have painfully learned that some of these "facts" do not uniformly apply across the same province, much less the whole German-speaking world.

Thus, in researching your family's history, you will need to find information about that particular portion of the German-speaking world where your family lived. Do not assume that marriages, inheritances and the like followed the same pattern throughout the German-speaking world. Also, never assume that these laws and customs never changed over time. The "Old World" was not as static as we are wont to believe. You need to dig deeper and determine what the particular conditions were in your ancestral district at the particular time you are researching.

Of course, getting down to the local level for a particular time-frame can add more complications, or, more properly said, richness, to your family history. When I finally located my father's main ancestral village in Northeast Bohemia, I

learned that it lay on a linguistic boundary separating a German-speaking area from a Czech-speaking area. Although in history texts we read of the terrible animosity between the "Czechs" and the "Germans" in Bohemia, in reality there was frequent intermarriage between these "Germans" and "Czechs." I found names such as Langer, Marek, Huss and Jansa in "Czech" as well as "German" cemeteries. So was I "German" or "Czech?" A local Czech historian once told me that you cannot determine a family's ethnicity based on the surname. Rather, a person was "German" or "Czech" depending on whether they lived in a "German" or "Czech" village. In the case of intermarriage between a "German" and a "Czech," the families would be "German" or "Czech" depending on whose village they settled in. So my family history is not the history of a "German" family. Rather, it is the history of a family that lived in a cultural milieu containing elements of both Czech and German cultures. Simply assuming that I was "German" because my surname is a German word, turns out to be a gross simplification.

IMMIGRANT LANGUAGES Bibliography:

Bibliography 1

In the Spring semester of 2000, an interdisciplinary team of scholars will offer a graduate seminar on "Language and Immigration" together at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities. In preparation for the course, Randi Stebbins of the MKI has started preparing a bibliography on the topic, beginning with "language shift" (how and why groups stop speaking one language for another) in the context of European immigrant language in North America.

Calendar of Events:

July 13 - August 5, 1999, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 p.m.:

The University of Wisconsin-Madison will present a free public lecture series on [German Immigrants to the United States \(1848-present\)](#). There will be a special focus on the large number of Germans who came to Wisconsin.

To request an information brochure, call the Dept. of Continuing Studies (608/262-1156) or the Max Kade Institute (608/262-7546). For program details, contact Prof. Cora Lee Nollendorfs, Dept. of German (608/262-2192) or the MKI (608/262-7546).

September 17-18, 1999, Friday at MKI, Saturday at Pyle Center:

[German Close to Home](#): Using authentic local materials in the language classroom. This workshop for Teachers of German is offered by the Max Kade Institute in cooperation with the Division of Continuing Studies, UW Madison. Fee: \$60.00. For further information on this program, contact Mary Devitt at the MKI (608/262-7546). The workshop will be repeated April 7-8, 2000.

Book Review: *The Atlas of Ethnic Diversity in Wisconsin*

University of Wisconsin Press, 1998

by Kazimierz J. Zaniewski & Carol R. Rosen

Reviewed by Timothy Bawden

In 1942, University of Wisconsin rural sociologist George Hill published a map entitled "The People of Wisconsin

According to Ethnic Stock". The map was just one component of a larger, ambitious endeavor called the *Wisconsin Nationality Project* that Hill and his research team had worked on for five years under the sponsorship of the Work Projects Administration. The goals of the project were to provide educators and government with a basic understanding of the history and customs of the state's population and to document the relationship between ethnic background and sociological phenomena. The project, interrupted by the war, was never finished, but the map was completed and published on its own. It showed the distribution of 25 ethnic groups in full color at minor civil division levels based on 1905 state census data and field work. It was the most comprehensive ethnic geography of Wisconsin to date and it remains a timeless geographical portrayal of who we were, in Wisconsin, following the most intense years of immigration and settlement.

Interest in Wisconsin's ethnic heritage has grown tremendously over the past few decades, as measured by the corpus of academic and non-academic literature and general public attention. Yet the *geography* of who we are has not kept pace. Until now. Kazimierz Zaniewski and Carol Rosen's recently published *Atlas of Ethnic Diversity in Wisconsin* offers us a contemporary and much needed geographic and demographic overview of the state's many ethnic groups. Zaniewski and Rosen are geographers who teach at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh and the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, respectively. Their book is perhaps the most inclusive ethnic geography on Wisconsin ever completed, and one of the most comprehensive ethnic studies of its kind of a single state.

Reminiscent of the Hill map, the book is a snapshot of who we are as we approach the millennium. Data from the 1990 U.S. Census of Population were used to develop a series of maps and graphs that display the distribution and socioeconomic characteristics of more than sixty ethnic groups. Data were collected at the census tract level, providing a very fine unit of analysis. A combination of graduated circle and choro-pleth mapping techniques illustrate geographic distributions across the state. Inset maps of the United States are included for comparison in the analysis of each group. There are also inset maps of Milwaukee County which reveal patterns that are lost in the larger map because of the relatively small size of the census tracts and the density of the population. Summary tables list the top nine counties for each group by total population and relative concentration. A colorful series of six graphics illustrate various socioeconomic characteristics for each group: place of residence, population composition, education attainment, nativity and year of entry to the U.S., household income, and employment by industry. A brief narrative for each ethnic group provides a general overview, short migration history, and interpretation of the demographic and spatial graphics.

In essence the atlas goes a long way toward completing the objectives set out in the *Wisconsin Nationality Project*. But any statistical analysis of "ethnicity" in America with the data we have at hand faces certain dilemmas. Even the concept of "ethnicity" is problematic. Studies have typically relied on nativity data from the decennial or state censuses. For example, Hill's map identified people as being of "ethnic stock" if they or their parents were born in another country. This is troublesome because nativity data does not necessarily reflect ethnicity. For instance, ethnic Poles in Wisconsin at the beginning of the century are often undercounted because the census recorded them as originating in one of the three countries that controlled Poland.

The Atlas of Ethnic Diversity in Wisconsin is based on data generated by the census' question concerning *ancestry*. But there are certain caveats endemic to this data as well. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnic identity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended: What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? In cases where respondents listed multiple ethnicities (e.g., German- Italian-Irish), the first two were recorded. Therefore, the aggregate totals for each ethnic group are not mutually exclusive. Zaniewski and Rosen avoid the problem of double counting in the cases of multiple ancestries by using only the first ancestry response. But more problematic is the fact that the question of ancestry in general is very much based on perception; it is about ethnic *identity* and not ethnicity *per se*. It is safe to assume that most people know whether they or their parents were born in another country; however, I would argue that a good share of the population today cannot provide an absolutely accurate breakdown of their ethnic composition. Posed with a question of ancestry it is common to hear Americans, especially those of European descent, describe themselves like an old family recipe: a little German, some Norwegian, a bit of Swedish, and a touch of Belgian. In the census this is recorded as German-Norwegian and in *The Atlas of Ethnic Diversity in Wisconsin* this identity becomes simply German. Further, there are any number of reasons that Americans today may cling to a certain ethnic identity even though it may be just a minor slice of their overall ethnic make up. Likewise, there are reasons that some would wish to shed their ethnic identity. In sum, the census' data on ancestry are problematic; yet, this is the best source for statistical data we have right now to

serve as a proxy for ethnicity.

The Atlas of Ethnic Diversity in Wisconsin fills an important void in the literature on the state's history, geography, and culture. It is as much fun as it is educational and will surely become a favorite of teachers at all levels and the general public interested in Wisconsin. It reiterates why Wisconsin remains such a splendid laboratory for studying ethnicity. It is a snapshot of who we are, yet it is certain to be an enduring geographic portrayal. Finally, it is a testimonial to the fact that we, as Americans, continue to identify ourselves in terms of our ethnic background, however tenuous it might be.

**Lecture Report: *From Dorfkapelle to Dutchman Bands:
Resources for the Study of Wisconsin German Music***

By Steven Geiger

On Wednesday, April 28, James Leary, Director of the Folklore program at the UW and author of the recent book *Wisconsin Folklore*, presented a refreshing and interesting angle on German in Wisconsin.

Leary, who has been working on different aspects of German music in Wisconsin since the mid-1980's, has done a great deal of fieldwork in this area, and has compiled a wonderful set of information on German music in our state past and present. In doing his fieldwork, Leary has had many opportunities to talk to different people, as well as record some fine examples of German-American music. The author has produced or aided in multimedia projects dealing with this subject including books, audio tracks of the music, video clips, and a slide show.

Leary's talk focused on the presentation of portions from his work, giving an historical and contemporary perspective of how German- American music has developed. He showcased some of his books and played some audio and video tracks while telling the listeners how his informants reacted to his research and how his research developed into what it is today. His presentation culminated with a slide show that Leary has compiled over the duration of his fieldwork, showing many scenes familiar to Wisconsin Germans, but all too often not documented as German- Americana from this state. This presentation piqued the interest of the audience, providing fuel for a lively and animated discussion following the talk.

Report: Annual Meeting of the Friends of the Max Kade Institute

By Fran Luebke

The Annual Meeting of the Friends of the Max Kade Institute was held at The Pyle Center on the University of Wisconsin campus on May 13, 1999.

Elected to the Board of Directors were Robert Bolz, Madison; Trudy Paradis, Cedarburg; Karyl Rommelfanger, Manitowoc. Hermann Viets, Milwaukee was re-elected for a second three-year term.

Following the meeting and dinner, Robert Teske, Director of the Milwaukee County Historical Society gave a presentation entitled, "German-American Collections of the Milwaukee County Historical Society: Unexplored Resources." Through the use of slides, Dr. Teske illustrated some of the collections held in the Historical Society, which include the records of many of Milwaukee's German-American businesses and societies, detailed records of the Socialist Party in Milwaukee, and papers of prominent and ordinary individuals, which all give insights into the German-American experience in Milwaukee and the surrounding area. He welcomed researchers to explore these fascinating and in some cases, little known, collections.

Board of Directors of the Friends of the Max Kade Institute

Starting in this issue, we will present a brief profile of each member of the Board of Directors.

Hon. Frank Zeidler was the mayor of Milwaukee from 1948-1960 and candidate of the Socialist Party for president of the United States in 1976. Throughout his career, Frank Zeidler has defined himself as a "Democratic Socialist" who has been active in national and international organizations such as the United States National Committee for UNESCO. From 1941-1948, he was the Director of Milwaukee Public Schools and the Chairperson of the Socialist Party from 1973-1984. As member of various state and regional committees, Frank Zeidler has also been an active charter member on the Board of Directors of the MKI. In addition, Frank Zeidler is the author of numerous articles. He is a popular lecturer and esteemed for his knowledge on local, national and international matters.

Robert (Bob) A. Luening is retired from the University of Wisconsin, Madison where he was on staff for over 19 years. was a dairy farmer in Waukesha County for 16 years, an adult agricultural instructor in Blair, WI for 2 years, and a county UW Co-op Extension agent in Racine County, WI for 6 years. Luening has written two farm management textbooks, is working on a third, and continues to keep active teaching and consulting. is also interested in genealogical matters. is a member of three genealogical organizations, a very committed treasurer on the Board of Directors of the MKI as well as the Executive Vice-President of the Luening Family Organization. addition, Bob Luening is a member of several Masonic organizations and the Madison West Kiwanis.

Max David Gaebler graduated from Harvard College and Harvard Divinity School. He was ordained in 1944 by the First Parish in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1952, Max Gaebler became Minister of the First Unitarian Society of Madison, Wisconsin. His unprecedented 35 year ministry in Madison ended with his retirement in 1987. During all the years of his Madison ministry he was responsible for the Society's weekly radio program RELIGION FOR TODAY. Following his retirement, he spent fourteen months as Interim Minister of Unitarian congregations in Adelaide, South Australia, and Auckland, New Zealand. In 1993, he served for a year as Interim Minister of the Unitarian Church of Vancouver, B.C. During all these years he has been an active participant in the work of the International Association for Religious Freedom.

Over the years Max Gaebler has played an active part both in community and in denominational affairs. He has served as an officer of such organizations as the Dane County Social Planning Agency, the Madison Community Welfare Council, the Wisconsin Association for Mental Health and the MKI. Max Gaebler has been actively involved with the Friends of the MKI from the very beginning, having also served as President of the Friends.

Thomas D. Lidtke was an art educator in Wisconsin and South Australia from 1972-1982 and has been the Executive Director of the West Bend Art Museum since 1982. He has given numerous panel presentations and written and contributed to many publications such as *Carl von Marr, American-German Artist*, *Carl von Marr: Life and Work*, *Alchemic Emporium* etc.. Since 1996, Thomas Lidtke has been on the Advisory Committee of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and he is currently a board member of the Wisconsin Federation of Museums. In addition, he is a very committed board member of the Friends of the MKI.

Fran Loeb Luebke holds a BA in Political Science and MA in History from the University of Iowa. Fran has served as Assistant Director of the Institute of World Affairs at the University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin and as a member of the Ethnic Heritage Committee of the Wisconsin Sesquicentennial Commission. This spring she coordinated a national conference in conjunction with the inauguration of Nancy L. Zimpher as the sixth Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee. She serves as Secretary of the Friends of the Max Kade Institute.

Her interest in German-American studies stems from a lifelong interest in family history. Fran Luebke recently self-published a book on the Loebes of Rheinhessen and she is working on a book on the Urban family of Hessen-Nassau.

Profiles of the following board members will be published in the fall Newsletter: **Robert Bolz, Dennis Boyer, Edward Langer, Trudy Paradis, Karyl Rommelfanger, Hermann Viets.**

Director's Corner: *Progress! Thanks to your help*

After almost two years watching the MKI's financial state with some concern, I'm delighted to report that the picture has started to look much brighter, thanks in large part to the greatly increased level of support we are enjoying from you, the Friends of the Max Kade Institute.

The Max Kade Institute's endowment has begun to grow slowly but significantly, thanks directly to your donations to our Endowment Fund, some large and many more small, as well as to those who have become lifetime members of the Friends. In the coming year, well over 10% of our income will be produced by endowment donations we've gotten in the last year. That has been, almost literally, a lifesaver.

Kerstin Kuentzel's genealogical work has been supported by the Friends for years. Now, we have her working halftime in the Institute. The support of the Friends in other areas helped make this step possible indirectly and, in the long term, we hope that part of her position will come directly from the Friends.

Your support helps in dozens of other ways. This *Newsletter* is, of course, funded by the Friends. Funding of our conferences (like last fall's Defining Tensions conference on Germans in Wisconsin) and our various workshops all starts with money from the Friends. This base is critical in getting additional support from the university and private foundations. In the past, we have been able to turn to the Friends for help buying computer equipment and in bringing out most of our book publications. In short, every aspect of the Institute is possible because of your generous help. Of course, we are hardly out of the woods yet. We need to sustain the current levels of support for the next three to five years, especially in getting occasional larger donations. Still, the last year gives us reason for hope.

Thanks again,
Joseph Salmons, Director

Author	Date	Title	Source Title	Edition	Page(s)	Publisher/Editor	Location	Call Number	Category	Language
Akkari, Abdeljalil; Loomis, Colleen	###	Toward a new understanding of language minority students' experiences with bilingual education in the United States	Bulletin suisse de linguistique appliquee	67	31-59				lang education	
Albin, Alexander, Alexander, Ronelle	###	The Speech of Yugoslav Immigrants in San Pedro, California				Nijhoff			lang community	Serbo-Croatian
Andrews, David R.	###	American immigrant Russian: socio-cultural perspectives on borrowings from English in the language of the Third Wave	The Language Quarterly	31;3-4	153-176		MAD	AP L287 Q14	lang contact	Russian
Arends, Shirley Fischer	###	The Germans of the central Dakotas:their language and culture	Dissertation Abstracts International	49;12	3848A		MN	Quarto Z5053. D57ix	lang community	German
Ashley, Leonard R. N.	###	The geolinguistics and geopolitics of nationhood and immigration	Geolinguistics: Journal of the American Society of Geolinguistics	20	52-78				lang policy	
Bahrck, Harry P.; Hall, Lynda K.; Goggin, Jugith P.	###	Fifty years of language maintenance and language dominance in	Journal of Experimental Psychology. General	123	264-283		MAD	AP J83 E9761	lang maintenance	Spanish

		bilingual Hispanic immigrants								
Bartha, Csilla	###	Social and linguistic characteristics of immigrant language shift: the case of Hungarian in Detroit	Acta Linguistica Hungarica: An International Journal of Linguistics	43;3-4	405-431		MAD	AP A188 L755	lang shift	Hungarian
Born, Renata	###	Michigan German in Frankenmuth: Variation and Change in an East Franconian Dialect				Camden House, SC			lang shift	German
Born, Renata	###	The Michigan Franconians: a neglected German language island	Michigan Germanic Studies	15;1	1		MAD	APM624 G373	lang community	German
Bubser, Reinhold K.	###	Speaking and Teaching German in Iowa during World War I: a historical perspective	Teaching German in America: Prolegomena to a History			Benseler, David P.	MAD	PF3068 U6 T4 1988	lang education	German
Buchheit, Robert H.	###	The decline of German settlement dialects on the Great Plains between the two World Wars: some socio-cultural and linguistic factors	Schatzkammer der Deutschen Sprache, Dichtung und Geschichte	8;1-2	48-71				lang loss	German
Calusing, Stephen	###	English Influence on American German and American Icelandic				Peter Lang	MAD	PF5925 C5 1986	lang contact	German/Icelandic
Chiswick, Barry R.	###	Soviet Jews in the United States: an analysis of their linguistic and economic adjustment	International Migration Review	27;2(102)	260-285		MAD	AP I616 M6393	lang assimilation	Russian/Yiddish

Crozier, Alan	###	The Scotch-Irish influence on American English	American Speech	59;4	310-331		MAD	AP A518 P373	lang contact	Scottish/Irish
Daan, Jo	###	Language use and language policy among Americans of Dutch origin	Papers from the First Interdisciplinary Conference on Netherlandic Studies Held at the University of Maryland		207-017	Fletcher, William H.	MN	PF21 I57 1982	lang policy	Dutch
de Vries, Jan W.	###	Dutch influence on American English and Indonesian	The Berkeley Conference on Dutch Linguistics		85-96	Shannon, Thomas F.	MAD	PF21 B47 1989	lang contact	Dutch
DeAvila, Edward A.	###	Bilingualism, cognitive function and language minority group membership	Linguistic and Cultural Influences on Learning Mathematics		101-121	Cocking, Rodney R.; Mestre, Jose P.; et al	MAD	QA11 L718 1988	bilingualism	
Dorian, Nancy C.	###	Males and merger: dative third-person pronouns among secular Berks County Pennsylvania German speakers	Languages and Lives: Essays in Honor of Werner Enninger	vi		Dow, James R.			lang community	German
Eichhoff, Jurgen	###	The German Language in America	America and the Germans: An Assessment of a Three Hundred Year History	I		Trommler, Frank	MAD	E184 G3 A39 1985	lang contact	German
Eichhoff, Jurgen	###	Bibliography of German dialects spoken in the United States and Canada and problems of German-English language contact,	Monatshefte: A Journal Devoted to the Study of German Language and Literature for Deutschen Unterricht	68	196-208		MAD	AP M7383	lang contact	German

		especially in North America, 1968-1975								
Enninger, Werner	###	Zur Erhaltung deutscher Sprachvarietäten unter den Altamischen	International Journal of the Sociology of Language	69	33-57		MAD	AP I616 J89	lang maintenance	German
Filipovic, Rudolf	###	Serbo-Croatian in the United States; Croatian dialects in contact with American English	International Review of Slavic Linguistics	6;1-3	23-31		MAD	AP I616 R4578	lang contact	Serbo-Croatian
Fishman, Joshua A.	###	Demographic and institutional indicators of German language maintenance in the United States, 1960-1980	America and the Germans: An Assessment of a Three Hundred Year History	I		Trommler, Frank	MAD	E184 G3 A39 1985	lang maintenance	German
Fishman, Joshua A.	###	Language and Ethnicity in Minority Sociolinguistic Perspective				Multilingual Matters	MAD	P35 F5 1989	lang ethnicity	
Fox, Robert Allen; Flege, James Emil; Munroe, Urray J.	###	The perception of English and Spanish vowels by native English and Spanish listeners: a multidimensional scaling analysis	Journal of the Acoustical Society of America	97;4	2540-2551		MAD	S AC25 S014	lang contact	Spanish
Fraser, Howard M.	###	Languages in contact: a bibliographical guide to linguistic borrowings between English and Spanish	Bilingual Review	2;1-2	138-172		MAD	AP B5965 R436	lang contact	Spanish

Fuller, Janet McCray	###	Pennsylvania Dutch with a southern touch; A theoretical model of language contact and change	Dissertation Abstracts International	#####	2182A		MN	Quarto Z5053. D57ix	lang contact	German
Gao, Ge; Schmidt, Karen L.; Gudykunst William B.	###	Strength of ethnic identity and perception of etnolinguistic vitality among Mexican-Americans	Hispanic Journal of Behavioural Sciences	16;3	332-341		MAD	AP H67325 J84	lang maintenance	Spanish
Gilbert, Glenn G.	###	French and German: a comparative study	Language in the USA			Ferguson, Charles A.	MAD	P377 L3	lang community	German/French
Gilbert, Glenn G.	###	Linguistic change in the colonial and immigrant languages in the United States	Saga og sprak: Studies in Language and Literature		223-231	Weinstock, John M.	MAD	PD1514 H6 W4	lang shift	
Glenn, Charles L.	###	The Languages of immigrants	READ Perspectives	Spring	17-58				lang maintenance	
Glinert, Lewis H.	###	Inside the language planner's head: tactical responses to a mass immigration	Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development	16;5	351-371		MAD	AP J83 M956	lang planning	Russian/Yiddish
Gross, Siegfried	###	You can't emigrate from the mother tongue	Zeitschrift fur Germanistische Linguistik	24;1	80-87		MAD	AP Z496 G373	lang maintenance	German
Gruchmanowa, Monika	###	Rozwoj i zanik gwary w otoczeniu obcej kultury: na przykladach srodowisk polonijnych w USA	Rozprawy Komisji Jezykowej	32	93-100		MAD	PG6014 W753	lang community	Polish
Gruchmanowa, Monika	###	O odmianach polszczyzny mowionej	Polonica	10	185-205				lang contact	Polish

		w Stanach Zjednoczonych A.P								
Gruchmanowa, Monika	###	A sociolinguistic study of Polish spoken by Polish Americans	Lingua Posnaniensis: Czasopismo Posciecone Jzykoznawstwu Poronawczemu I Ogolnemu	24	117- 122		MAD	AP L7555	lang community	Polish
Gudykunst, William B.; Ting-Toomey, Stella	###	Ethnic identity, language and communication breakdown	Handbook of Language and Social Psychology		309- 327	Giles, Howard; Robinson, Peter W.	MAD	P37 H33 1990	lang contact	
Guitart, Jorge M.	###	The question of language loyalty	Social and Educational Issues in Bilingualism and Biculturalism		23-45	St Clair, Robert	MAD	LC3731 S66	lang loyalty	
Hakuta, Kenji; Mostafapour, Elizabeth Feldman	###	Perspectives from the history and politics of bilingualism and bilingual education in the United States	Cultural and Language Diversity and the Deaf Experience		38-50	Parasnis, Ila	MAD	HV2545 C85 1996	lang education	
Haller, Hermann W.	###	Ethnic language mass media and language loyalty in the United States today; the case of French, German and Italian	Word: Journal of the International Linguistic Association	39;3	187- 200		MAD	APW9242	lang loyalty	German/ French/ Italian
Hartular, Anca Belchita	###	American Romanian, Language Mixte or Language Malangee?	Revue Roumaine de Linguistique	20;5	459- 460		MAD	AP R454 R861	lang contact	Romania
Hasselmo, Nils	###	The language question	Perspectives on Swedish Immigration		225- 243	Hasselmo, Nils	MAD	E184 S23 I57	lang contact	Swedish
Haugen, Einar	###	The Rise and Fall of an Immigrant Language: Norwegian in America	Investigating Obsolescence: Studies		61-73	Dorian, Nancy C.	MAD	P40.5 L33 I58 1989	lang loss	Norwegi

			in Language Contraction and Death							
Haugen, Einar	###	Bilingualism, language contact, and immigrant languages in the United States: a research report 1956-1970	Current Trends in Linguistics		505-591	Sebeok, Thomas A.	MAD	P25 C8 v.10	lang contact	
Henzl, Vera M.	###	American Czech: a comparative study of linguistic modifications in immigrant and young children speech	The Slavic Languages in Émigré Communities		33-46	Sussex, Roland	MAD	PG44 S58 1982	lang shift	Czech
Hough, Holly	###	Language and cultural barriers of Japanese women in America	Wittenburg University East Asian Studies Journal	17	111-113				lang barriers	Japanese
Huffines, Marion L.	###	Language maintenance efforts among German immigrants and their descendants in the United States	America and the Germans: An Assessment of a Three Hundred Year History		241-250	Trommler, Frank	MAD	E184 G3 A39 1985	lang maintenance	German
Humpa, Gregory Joseph	###	Retention and loss of Bernese Alemannic Traits in an Indiana Amish dialect; a comparative historical study	Dissertation Abstracts International	57;7	2996A		MN	Quarto Z5053. D57ix	lang loss	German
Huss, Susan	###	The education requirement of the U.S. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986: a case study of ineffective language planning	Language Problems and Language Planning	14;2	142-161		MAD	AP L287 P962	lang policy	

Johnson Weiner, Karen M.	###	Keeping Dutch: Linguist heterogeneity and the maintenance of Pennsylvania German in two Old Order Amish communities	Zeitschrift fur Dialektologie und Linguistik	64	95-101		MAD	AP Z496 M965	lang maintenance	German
Johnson, Christopher	###	Russian loan words in Ellis County Volga German dialects	Heritage of the Great Plains	27;2	9		MAD	F676 H4	lang contact	German
Keel, William D.	###	Reduction and loss of case marking in the noun phrase in German-American speech islands: internal development of external interference?	Sprachinselforschung: Eine Gedenkschrift fur Hugo Jedig			Berend, Nina	MN	PF014. S67 1994	lang contact	German
Keel, William D.	###	From the Netherlands to Kansas: Mennonite Low German	Heritage of the Great Plains	27;2	39-50		MAD	F676 H4	lang maintenance	German
Keel, William D.	###	Deutsch Mundarten in Kansas: Sprachatlas der wolgadeutschen Mundarten	Sprachatlasen des Deutschen: Laufende Projekte	xii		Veith, Werner H.	MAD	PF5005 S67 1989	lang atlas	German
Klehmainen, J. I.	###	The Finnicisation of English in America	American Sociological Review	2	62-66		MAD	AP A518 O16	bilingualism	
Klintborg, Staffan	###	Swanson's swan song; the dying of Swedish in America	Moderna Sprak	89;1	15-29		MAD	AP M6904	lang attrition	Swedish
Kloss, Heinz	###	Das Nationalitatenrecht der Verinigten Staaten von Amerika	Readings in the Sociology of Language		639-659	Fishman, Joshua A.	MAD	P41 F53	lang policy	
Kramtsch, Claire	###	Wem gehort die Deutsche Sprache?	Die Unterrichtspraxis	29;1	11				lang education	German

Kristiansen, Tore; Harwood, Jake; Gile, Howard	###	Ethnolinguistic vitality in 'the Danish capitol of America'	Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development	12;6	421-448		MAD	AP J83 M956	lang contact	Danish
Kuo, Eddie Chen Yu	###	Bilingual pattern of a Chinese immigrant group in the United States	Anthropological Linguistics	16;3	128-140		MAD	AP A62792	lang contact	Chinese
Kurthen, Hermann	###	The survival of the German language in North Carolina and the United States: A comparison	Germanistische Mitteilungen	45;46	101-126				lang loss	German
Ladefoged, Peter	###	Another view of endangered languages	Language: Journal of the Linguistic Society of America	68;4	809-811		MAD	AP BL284	lang attrition	
Lambert, Wallace E.; Taylor, Donald M.	###	Language and culture in the lives of immigrants and refugees	Mental Health of Immigrants and Refugees		103-128	Holtzman, Wayne H.; Bornemann, Thomas H.			lang maintenance	
Laroche, Michel; Kim, Chankon; Hui, Michael K.; Tomuik, Marc A.	###	Test of a nonlinear relationship between linguistic acculturation and ethnic identification	Journal of Cross Cultural Psychology	29;3	418-433		MAD	AP J83 C951	lang education	
Leary, James P.	###	Polish priests and tavern keepers in Portage County, Wisconsin	Midwestern Journal of Language and Folklore	8;1	34-42		MAD	GRI M5 1975-1986	lang folklore	Polish
Lebowitz, Arnold H.	###	The Official Character of Language in the United States: Literacy Requirements for	Aztlan	15	25-70		MAD	E184 M5 A9	lang policy	

		Immigration, Citizenship, and Entrance into American Life								
Lewin, Beverly A.	###	Attitudinal aspects of immigrants' choice of home language	Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development	8;4	361-378		MAD	AP J83 M956	lang choice	
Lewis, Brian	###	Swiss German in Wisconsin: the assessment of changes in case marking	Yearbook of German-American Studies	27	1		MAD	E184 G3 G315	lang shift	German
Louden, Mark L.	###	Syntactic change in multilingual speech islands	Sprachinselforschung: Eine Gedenkschrift für Hugo Jedig		73-91	Berend, Nina	MN	PF5014 S67 1994	lang shift	German
Magner, Thomas F.	###	Bibliography of publications on immigrant Slavic language in the United States	International Review of Slavic Linguistics	6;1-3	89-95		MAD	AP I616 R4578	linguistics	Slavic
Magner, Thomas F.	###	Bibliography of publication on immigrant Slavic languages in the United States	The Slavic Languages in Émigré Communities		89-95	Sussex, Roland	MAD	PG44 S58 1982	lang community	Slavic
Matusiak, Brian	###	Language consciousness among Polish American students	Lingua Posnaniensis: Czasopismo Posciecone Jezykoznawstwu Poronawczemu I Ogolnemu	24	111-116		MAD	AP L7555	lang community	Polish
McCarthy, John A.	###	The German language in America: an open forum	America and the Germans: An Assessment of a Three Hundred Year History	I		Trommler, Frank	MAD	E184 G3 A39 1985	lang contact	German

McClure, Erica	###	Aspects of code-switching in the discourse of bilingual Mexican-American children	Georgetown University Round Table on Languages and Linguistics		93-115		MAD	P21G4	lang contact	Spanish
Mikos, Michael J.	###	Polish in the United States: a study in language change	Studies in Ethnicity: The East European Experience in America		15-26	Ward, Charles A.	MAD	E184 E17 C66 1979	lang shift	Polish
Naugen, Einar	###	The Norwegian Language in America: A Study in Bilingual Behavior				Bloomington and London	MAD	PD2615 H3 1969	lang contact	Norwegian
Popal, Mohammad Sedique	###	Code-switching and code-mixing in an immigrant afghan speech community in the United States	Dissertation Abstracts International	54	918A		MN	Quarto Z5053. D57ix	lang contact	Arabic
Poplack, Shana	###	Variation theory and language contact: concepts, methods, data	American Dialect Research		251-286	Preston, Dennis R.	MAD	PE2841 A74 1993	lang contact	
Portes, Alejandro, Hao, Lingxin	###	E pluribus unum: bilingualism and loss of language in the second generation	Sociology of Education	71;4	269-294		MAD	AP S6786 O33	lang attrition	Spanish
Pozzetta, George E.; et al.	###	Ethnicity, Ethnic Identity, and Language Maintenance					MAD	E184 A1 E8845 1991	lang maintenance	Italian/ Irish/ Polish/ Slavic
Preston, Dennis R.	###	The case of American Polish	Linguistics across Historical and Geographical Boundaries: In Honour of Jacek Fisiak on the	I		Kastovsky, Dieter			lang community	Polish

			Occasion of his Fiftieth Birthday								
Rabeno, Angela; Repetti, Lori	###	Gender assignment of English loan words in American varieties of Italian	American Speech	72;4	373-380		MAD	AP A518 P373	lang contact	Italian	
Raith, Joachim	###	Big Valley, Pennsylvania: ein soziolinguistisches Profil einer Sprachgemeinschaft	Languages and Lives: Essays in Honor of Werner Enninger	vi			Dow, James R.		lang community	German	
Rein, Kurt	###	Die Geschechte russlanddeutscher Taufergruppen in Amerika und ihre Bedeutung fur die Sprachinsel- und Sprachkontaktforschung	Sprachinselforschung: Eine Gedenkschrift fur Hugo Jedig				Berend, Nina	MN	PF014. S67 1994	lang community	German
Sabec, Nada	###	Language choice in an immigrant environment: the case of Slovene Americans	Ethnic Literature and Culture in the U.S.A., Canada, and Australia		149-159		Maver, Igor	MAD	PS153 S58 E84 1996	lang choice	Slovenian
Sait Jacques, Bernard	###	The language of immigrants: sociolinguistic aspects of immigration in Canada	The Languages of Canada		207-225		Chambers, J. K.			lang policy	
Sala, Marius	###	Internal evolution or external influence in American Spanish: ten years after	Boletin de Filologia	35	523-532			MAD	P25 C532	lang contact	Spanish

Salmons, Joeseeph C.	###	But Hoosiers do speak German: an overview of German in Indiana	Yearbook of German-American Studies	21	551-566		MAD	E184 G3 G315	lang maintenance	German
Salmons, Joeseeph C.	###	Register evolution in an immigrant language: the case of some Indiana German dialects	Word: Journal of the International Linguistic Association	42;1	31-56		MAD	AP W9242	lang shift	German
Salmons, Joeseeph C.	###	Bilingual discourse marking: code switching, borrowing and convergence in some German-American dialects	Linguistics: An Interdisciplinary Journal of the Language Sciences	28;3	453-480				lang contact	German
Sawaie, Mohammed; Fishman, Joshua A.	###	Arabic language maintenance efforts in the United States	Journal of Ethnic Studies	13;2	33-49		MAD	E184.7 H26	lang shift	Arabic
Schach, Paul	###	Some notes on linguistic interference in American-German dialects	Schatzkammer der Deutschen Sprache, Dichtung und Geschichte	8;1-2	1				lang contact	German
Schaffer, Douglas	###	The spread of English over immigrant languages in the U.S.	Linguistic and Literary Studies in Honor of Archibald A. Hill	IV	371-377	Jazayery, Mohammad Ali; Polome, Edgar C.; Winter, Werrner	MAD	P26 H47 L5	lang shift	
Schatz, Henriette F.	###	Analyzing English lexical elements in the language of Dutch immigrants in the United States	York Papers in Linguistics	13	307-316		MAD	P11 Y6	lang contact	Dutch
Schifman, Harold	###	Losing the battle for balanced bilingualism:	Language Problems and Language Planning	11;1	66-81		MAD	AP L287 P962	lang contact	German

		the German-American case								
Schwartzkopff, Christa	###	German as Mother Tongue in the United States				Franz Steiner Verlag, Wiesbaden	MN	437. 973 D489	lang assimilation	German
Sekowska, Elzbieta	###	Metody asymilacji leksemow angilskich w dialektach Polonii brytyjskiej I amerykanskiej	Poradnik Jezykowy	7	496-503		MAD	AP P8325	lang contact	Polish
Shell, Marc	###	Babel in America: or, the politics of language diversity in the United States	Critical Inquiry	20;1	103-127		MAD	AP C9361 I525	lang policy	
Silverstein, Michael	###	Encountering language and languages of encounter in North American ethnohistory	Journal of Linguistic Anthropology	6;2	126-144		MAD	AP J83L745	lang contact	
Sole, Yolanda Russinovich	###	Language, nationalism, and ethnicity in the Americas	International Journal of the Sociology of Language	116	111-137		MAD	API616 J89	lang shift	
Spener, David	###	Adult Biliteracy in the United States				Delta Systems, Co.			bilingualism	
Stafford, Susan Buchanan	###	Language and identity: Haitians in New York City	Caribbean Life in New York City: Sociocultural Dimensions. Staten Island		190-204	Sutton, Constance R.	MAD	F128.9 C27 C37 1987	lang community	Haitian
Strauch, Gabriele L.	###	German American dialects: state of research in the Mid West; Ohio, Indiana,	Zeitschrift fur Dialektologie und Linguistik	48;3	313-328		MAD	AP Z496 M965	lang community	German

		Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas								
Tam, Allen Yulun	###	Immigrant Chinese high school students' reflections on current primary language classes: a participatory study	Dissertation Abstracts International	58;5	1553-1554		MN	Quarto Z5053. D57ix	lang education	Chinese
Thompson, Chad L.	###	Yodeling of the Indiana Swiss Amish	Anthropological Linguistics	38;3	495-520		MAD	AP A62792	lang community	German
Tollefson, James W.	###	Language policies for changing patterns of migration	Ethnic Literature and Culture in the USA, Canada, and Australia		139-148	Mavor, Igor	MAD	PS153 S58 E84 1996	lang policy	
Tollefson, James W.	###	Language policy and migration in the United States; Festschrift for Janesz Stanonik	Literature, Culture and Ethnicity		79-84	Jurak, Mirko			lang policy	
Tomaszczyk, Jerzy	###	Some thoughts on accented speech: the English of Polish	Studie Anglica Posnaniensia: An International Review of English Studies	13	131-147		MAD	PE1 S87	lang contact	Polish
Tomei, Joseph	###	The practice of preservation: views from linguists working with language renewal.	International Journal of the Sociology of Language	115	173-182		MAD	API616 J89	lang maintenance	
Tucker, G. Richard	###	Developing a language-competent American society: implications of the English-Only movement	Perspectives on Foreign Language Policy: Studies in Honour of Theo Van Els		87-89	Bongaerts, Theo; De Bot, Kees			lang policy	

Valdes, Gaudalupe	###	Bilinguals and bilingualism: language and policy in an anti-immigrant age	International Journal of the Sociology of Language	127	25-52		MAD	AP I616 J89	lang policy	
Van Marle, Jaap; Smits, Caroline	###	On the impact of language contact on inflectional systems: the reduction of verb inflection in American Dutch and American Frisian	Linguistic Change Under Contact Conditions		179-206	Fisiak, Jacek	MAD	P130.5 L56 1995	lang contact	Dutch/Fr French
Van Ness, Silke	###	The pressure of English on the Pennsylvania German spoken in two West Virginia communities	American Speech: A Quarterly of Linguistic Usage	67;1	71-82		MAD	AP A518 P373	lang shift	German
Vasek, Antonin	###	On Language acculturation in American Czechs	Brno Studies in English	22	71-87		MAD	PE25 B7	lang assimilation	Czech
Veith, Werner H.	###	The German Language in America: A Symposium				Gilbert, Glenn G.	MAD	PF 5325 G4	lang community	German
Veltman, Calvin	###	The status of the Spanish language in the United States at the beginning of the 21st century	International Migration Review	24;1(89)	108-123		MAD	AP I616 M6393	lang assimilation	Spanish
Ward, Charles A.	###	Intrafamilial patterns and Croatian language maintenance in America	Studies in Ethnicity: The East European Experience in America		3	Ward, Charles A.	MAD	E184 E17 C66 1979	lang maintenance	Serbo-Croatian

White, Michael J.; Kaufman, Gayle	###	Language usage, social capital and school completion among immigrants and native-born ethnic groups	Social Science Quarterly	78;2	385-398		MAD	AP S7 288	lang use	
Wilson, Joseph	###	Texas German and other American immigrant languages: problems and prospects	Eagle in the New World: German Immigration to Texas and America		221-240	Gish, Theodore	MAD	F395 G3 E24 1986	lang contact	German
Winkel, Peter	###	Skepticism turns to enthusiasm: seventeen letters written by a German immigrant in New Jersey to his father in Hesse-Darmstadt between 1852 and 1859	Yearbook of German-American Studies	24	41-57		MAD	E184 G3 G315	immigrants	German
Wolowyna, Oleh	###	Language retention among Ukrainians in the U.S.A.: present, future implications	America	#####	7				lang maintenance	Ukrainian
Xia, Ningsheng	###	Maintenance of the Chinese language in the United States	Bilingual Review	17;3	195-203		MAD	APB5965 R436	lang maintenance	Chinese
Yakoubou, Nourou Maman	###	A sociolinguistic inquiry into language maintenance and language shift among Sub-Saharan Africans in the United States of America: an example in western Pennsylvania	Dissertation Abstracts International	55	83A		MN	Quarto Z5053. D57ix	lang shift	African languages

Zelasko, Nancy Faber	###	The bilingual double standard: mainstream Americans' attitudes toward bilingualism	Dissertation Abstracts International	53;6	1898A		MN	Quarto Z5053. D57ix	lang attitudes	
Zentella, Ana Celia	###	Returned migration, language and identity: Puerto Rican bilinguals in dos worlds/two mundos	International Journal of the Sociology of Language	84	81-100		MAD	APL7571	lang community	Spanish
Zephir, Flore	###	Haitian creole language and bilingual education in the United State: problem, right, or resource?	Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development	18;3	223- 227		MAD	AP J83 M956	lang education	Creole
	###	Special issue: the new second generation	International Migration Review	28	632- 882		MAD	AP I616 M6393	lang education	

University Summer Forum on German Immigrants

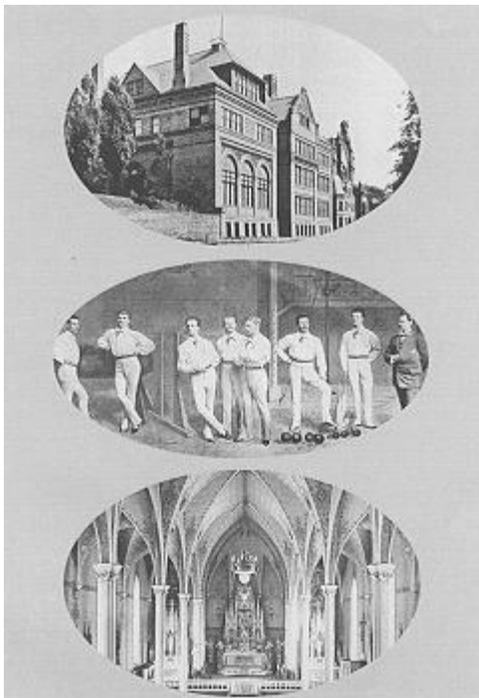
July 13 - August 5, 1999



The "Free Thinkers" has considerable influence on various German-American cultural societies -- pictured here is a congregation from Sauk City, WI (1902).

The University of Wisconsin-Madison presents a FREE public lecture series on German Immigrants to the United States (1848-present) as part of the State and University sesquicentennial celebrations ... there will be a special focus on the large numbers of Germans who came to Wisconsin.

[Introduction](#) | [Course Outline](#)



1999 University Summer Forum

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES: 1848-PRESENT

Free and open to the public

July 13-August 5

Join us at 7 p.m., Tuesdays and Thursdays, July 13-August 5, for some stimulating discussions on the German immigrants. All lectures are free and open to the public. Registered summer students may receive 1 or 3 university credits for this program.

The University Summer Forum examines the diverse experiences of many rural laborers, artisans, workers, and intellectuals who left German lands to settle in the United States, especially those coming to Wisconsin. Guest lecturers will discuss the European background of these immigrants and the role they played in historical occurrences in the U.S. and world history since **1848**. The rich resources of Wisconsin

will provide information on settlement, employment, architecture, religion, education, old traditions, and other influences of the German immigrants.

To request an information brochure, call **608/262-1156** or e-mail cont.ed@ccmail.adp.wisc.edu. For program details, contact Professor Cora Lee Nollendorfs, Dept of German, phone 608/262-2192 or e-mail clnollen@facstaff.wisc.edu or call **Mary Devitt** at the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies at **608-262-7546** or email: maxkade@macc.wisc.edu.



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UW-Madison Forum Course

German Immigration in Wisconsin

July 13-Aug. 5, 1999

Classes held in room 1100 Grainger Hall, 975 University Ave.

Discussion sessions for registered students will be held in 1270 Grainger hall at 9:15 pm Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Guest lecturers

July 13 Cora Lee Nollendorfs Course Introduction	July 15 James Leary "From <i>Dorfkapelle</i> to Dutchman Bands: Wisconsin's German Music"
July 20 Joseph Salmons "The German Language in Wisconsin"	July 22 Robert Ostergren "Geography of German Immigration and Settlement in Wisconsin"
July 27 Kathleen Conzen "The German Catholic Settlement System of the Upper Midwest"	July 29 Heike Bungert "German-American Festive Culture"
August 3 Brent Peterson "Becoming German-American: A Literary/Cultural Approach"	August 5 Wrap-up. Last Session

for more information call Mary Devitt at the Max Kade Institute: 608-262-7546

or email: maxkade@macc.wisc.edu

Forum Course

German Immigration to the US with a special focus on Wisconsin

About the speakers:

Heike Bungert is Assistant Prof. of History at the University of Cologne. She is currently an Honorary Fellow at UW-Madison, and is on a two-year German fellowship researching German-American festive culture in the U.S., with a focus on Wisconsin.

Kathleen Conzen is Professor and Chair of the History department at the University of Chicago. She is internationally known for her research on the history of American immigration and particularly for her work on the German-American experience. Her book, *Immigrant Milwaukee, 1836-60: Accommodation and Community in a Frontier City*, published in 1976, has been a seminal influence on a generation of scholars.

James Leary is Director of the UW-Madison Folklore program. He is the author of numerous publications on midwest folklore, including *Midwestern Folk Humor*, *Minnesota Polka*, *Yodeling in Dairyland: A History of Swiss Music in Wisconsin*, co-author of *Down Home Dairyland*, and co-host of the radio show by the same name, and co-producer of *Ach Ya*, a recording of German-American music. He is also the author of the recent anthology, *Wisconsin Folklore*.

Cora Lee Nollendorfs is Associate Professor of German at UW-Madison. Her research interests include German-American literature, culture and history. In addition to serving as editor of *Monatshefte*, she has written on the Image of Germany in America in the wake of the First World War and recently edited a volume entitled *Christian Essellen's Babylon*.

Robert Ostergren is Professor and Chair of the Geography department at UW-Madison. His research has focused on historical geography, North American immigration and ethnicity, and Conservation. He has written extensively on Swedish Immigration to the US Upper Middle West and recently completed two works, *The Cultural Map of Wisconsin* and *Wisconsin Land and Life*.

Brent Peterson is Associate Professor of German at Ripon College. His research has focused on German literature, German-American literature and the German experience in the United States. He is the author of *Popular Narratives and Ethnic Identity: Literature and Community in Die Abendschule*.

Joseph Salmons is Professor of German and Director of the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies at UW-Madison. In addition to work on phonology and historical linguistics, he has written on German dialects spoken in Texas, Indiana, and Wisconsin. He edited *The German Language in America, 1868-1991* and has begun work on a volume analyzing the shift to the use of the English language in Wisconsin's German-speaking communities.

German Close to Home: Using authentic local materials in the classroom
A workshop for Teachers of German
Spring: April 7-8, 2000

Offered by the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies
in cooperation with the Division of Continuing Studies, UW-Madison

The purpose of the workshop is to give teachers the opportunity to explore and use documents in German (letters, diaries, newspaper articles, etc.) in their classroom teaching. It will also help them find sources of documents near their schools that may be available for use. With this in mind, each participant will be asked to locate local documents in German in their communities and to bring photocopies of whatever materials they can, however modest! The Max Kade Institute will help with this as needed.

The Presenters

Joseph Salmons is Director of the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies and Professor of German at UW-Madison. His current research includes the German language in the U.S. He is writing a book on the shift from German to English in Wisconsin communities.

Charles J. James is Professor of German and Curriculum & Instruction at UW-Madison. He teaches language courses in German and professional courses in Secondary Education. He has helped certify over 70 German teachers in Wisconsin. He is also the organizer of UW-Madison's German Day, a state-wide competition for high school German students.

Karyl Rommelfanger teaches German at Wisconsin Junior High in Manitowoc, WI. She is the author of *Einwanderer*, a resource for using authentic historical documents in the German language classroom, and is currently working on integrating a German Civil War diary into the curriculum.

Program Schedule

<i>Friday, April 7</i>	Max Kade Institute 901 University Bay Drive Madison
7-9pm	Introduction to the Max Kade Institute , followed by a reception
<i>Saturday, April 8</i>	Pyle Center 702 Langdon Street Madison
9-11 am	Introduction <i>Charles James</i> , Moderator Professor of German, UW-Madison Speaking from Experience <i>Karyl Rommelfanger</i> , Washington Junior High School, Manitowoc What's Out There and How to Get at it <i>Joseph Salmons</i> , Director of the Max Kade Institute

	and Professor of German, UW-Madison
11 am-12pm	Group Work with Materials
12-1 pm	Lunch
1-2 pm	Preparation of Materials for Classroom Use

For further information on this program:

Contact *Mary Devitt* at the Max Kade Institute, phone (608) 262-7546.



**Immigration to Integration: A Study of German Identity in Wisconsin Art
Saturday April 8, 2000, West Bend Art Museum**

This symposium is designed for art teachers, German teachers, historians, art collectors, museum docents, and anyone interested in learning about the significant contributions to Wisconsin art with a special focus on the German-American artists of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The symposium is co-sponsored by the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies at UW-Madison, the West Bend Art Museum and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

Presenters	Introduction	Program schedule
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The Presenters:

Thomas Lidtke
Director, West Bend Art Museum

Prof. Emeritus Wm. Gerdts
City Univ. of New York Graduate School

Prof. James Dennis
UW-Madison

Introduction:

The history of art in Wisconsin in the past two centuries is strongly tied to the immigrant experience here. One of the earliest artists to our region (1819-1829) was James Otto Lewis (Ludwig), son of a Pennsylvania German family. He accompanied General Lewis Cass to Prairie du Chien in order to create a visual record of native tribal society. As the General and tribal leaders worked out territorial boundaries in 1825, Lewis painted numerous portraits of representatives from various Indian nations. During the first half of the 19th century Wisconsin received its earliest professionally trained artists, most of whom were Scottish and had been trained at the Royal Academy of Art in London and who painted some of the earliest portraits of prominent individuals in the state.

By the mid- nineteenth century, German immigrants and American-born artists of German descent had

established art studios and began to teach in schools in Wisconsin cities such as Beaver Dam, Appleton and Milwaukee. The first academically trained artist from Germany to settle in Milwaukee was Henry Vianden, who arrived in 1849. He trained several prominent artists, including Robert Koehler, Carl Marr, Frank Enders and Robert Schade, all of whom grew up in Milwaukee. He encouraged them to study in Munich, where he himself had studied. German trained lithographers and engravers also gave Milwaukee a national reputation in that art form by the time of the Civil War. In the 1870s and 80s, German painters were recruited to paint battle scenes from the Civil War on huge panoramas and cycloramas, a genre which had gained popularity in France, and then in Germany in the aftermath of the Franco-Prussian War. Religious artists and artisans in the late nineteenth century painted altar pictures and created religious sculptures for churches throughout Wisconsin, coinciding with the height of German immigration to the Midwest.

Artists of many ethnic backgrounds contributed to the Federal Art Project during the decade of the Great Depression. Instrumental in establishing projects of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were artists Elsa Ulbricht of the Milwaukee State Teachers College and Charlotte Partridge of the Layton School of Art. The German influence on Art in Wisconsin continued throughout the two World Wars, with the addition of several more immigrant artists who had a major impact on Wisconsin art. One such post-war immigrant artist was Robert von Neumann, who taught art to many of Wisconsin's current generation of senior artists.

The one-day symposium is also meant to encourage participants to follow up with individual research projects on Wisconsin artists, ultimately adding to knowledge about immigrant artists. This additional research could possibly lead to future symposium topics, exhibitions and publications coordinated by the sponsoring organizations. Continuing education credit will be available for participants.

Program Schedule: Saturday, April 8, 2000, West Bend Art Museum

10:00	Registration
10:30	Welcome Joel Rodney , Dean, UW Center Washington County Campus and Chairman of the West Bend Art Museum, Board of Advisors
10:35	Introduction Mary Devitt , Assistant Director, Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies, UW-Madison
10:45	William Gerdts , Professor Emeritus of Art History, Graduate School of the City University of New York "The Influence of German Academies of Art on American Artists: The Düsseldorf Style"
11:45	Lunch Numerous choices of restaurants are within walking distance of the Art Museum.
1:00	William Gerdts "The Influence of German Academies of Art on American Artists: The Munich Academy"
2:00	James Dennis Professor of Art History, University of Wisconsin-Madison "Allegorical Order Vs. Disruption: Works of German-American Artists, Robert Koehler, Carl Marr and Karl Bitter"

3:00	Break
3:30	Thomas Lidtke Director, West Bend Art Museum "150 Years of Wisconsin Art: An Overview of Wisconsin History as Represented in the West Bend Art Museum Collection and Archives"
4:30	Discussion
5:30	Reception

Abstracts

"Being 'German' in Western Canada: The German-Speaking Population of the Canadian Prairie Provinces, 1880s to 1980s "

Angelika Sauer, Chair
Dept of German-Canadian Studies
University of Winnipeg

Canadian census data list a significant and steady growth of the "German" population of Western Canada from the 1880s onward. This paper argues that the census data have been deceptive, creating an impression of uniformity and everyday importance of German origin that does not stand up to close scrutiny. The individuals and groups lumped together as Germans represented a multitude of experiences and identities; their lives were less influenced by belonging to an imagined German community than by other loyalties and identifications. This survey will trace a century of attempts to find common ground and to construct a positive image of a perceived shared heritage. It presents the interpretation of what it meant to be German in Western Canada as contested ground and concludes that being German is certainly no longer a significant factor in the lives of most German-Canadians on the Prairies today.

"Divergence, Drift and the Development of Midwestern Pennsylvania German"

Steven H. Keiser, Dept of Linguistics, Ohio State

What is "Midwestern Pennsylvania German" and How Did it Get That Way? Dialect differentiation in Pennsylvania German (PG) has, in general, been underplayed (e.g., "Pennsylvania German is surprisingly uniform across geographic regions," Van Ness 1994, 423). When differences have been noted, they have generally been ascribed to divergence between the language of sectarian groups, that is, the Old Order Mennonite and Amish, and that of the non-sectarian groups (see, e.g., Huffines 1989). This difference is sometimes rephrased as plain vs. non-plain PG. Although a certain amount of regional variation in non-plain PG within southeast Pennsylvania is attested in research from the first half of the 20th century (e.g., Frey 1985 (1942), 88-9), regional variation in plain PG is greatly underinvestigated. This is surprising given the fact that PG has been spoken in Amish and Mennonite settlements scattered from Pennsylvania to Iowa for over 150 years.

Recent research in Pennsylvania German has included broad references to "Midwestern PG" as opposed to the PG of Lancaster, Pennsylvania (Louden 1997, 81-83 and 86). The proposed features which distinguish Midwestern PG from Lancaster PG include monophthongization of /ai/, preservation of the tap [r] intervocalically, and use of "figgere" as a future auxiliary.

These findings raise a number of questions.

- First, how is "Midwest" defined? That is, what settlements are included in Midwestern PG? It is not clear if Midwestern PG stops at the Pennsylvania state line, or if it extends northward to include the PG of Ontario, or southward to include newer settlements in, for example, South Carolina.

- Second, through what patterns of migration and social interaction or isolation did this differentiation come about? How are current patterns of migration and social interaction serving to maintain or alter these dialect differences?
- Third, what is the complete inventory of features, which mark Midwestern PG?
- Fourth, what sort of variation might there be within this extensive midwestern dialect region? And, given the exponential increase in Amish settlements in the latter part of the 20th century, will there be increasing dialect differentiation?

This paper serves as a preliminary investigation into these questions. In it I trace the history of Amish and Mennonite settlements in North America beginning in the 18th century, and note the economic and social factors which shaped early patterns of interaction between plain groups--patterns that persist to this day.

Frey, J. William. 1985 (1942). *A Simple Grammar of Pennsylvania Dutch*. Lancaster, PA: Brookshire.

Huffines, Marion Lois. 1989. *Case Usage among the Pennsylvania German Sectarians and Nonsectarians. Investigating Obsolescence: Studies in Language Contraction and Death*, ed. by Nancy Dorian, 211-226. Cambridge.

Louden, Mark. 1997. *Linguistic Structure and Sociolinguistic Identity in Pennsylvania German Society. Languages and Lives: essays in honor of Werner Enninger*, ed. by James Dow and Michhle Wolff, 79-91. New York.: Peter Lang.

Van Ness, Silke. 1994. *Pennsylvania German. The Germanic Languages*, ed. by Ekkehard Kvnig and Johan van der Auwera, 420-38. London: Routledge.

"Variation in Pennsylvania German: Conservation, Innovation, and Attrition among Beachy Mennonites ".

by Janet Fuller

Southern Illinois University

What are the social factors that are correlated with innovative features in Plain Pennsylvania German (PG) speech communities? This study supports the view that heavy contact to English leads to innovation, but also illustrates that the path of language contact and change is not a straight descent of language change over time, facilitated by speakers who are immersed in an English language environment. In the communities represented in these data, some speakers continue to be active users and innovators of PG, while others are clearly following the trend of language shift. This analysis shows that language change follows a meandering path in which individual experiences lead language development.

In these data, the factor of heavy contact to English is shown to have two different possible effects on speakers. On one hand, there are many speakers in this sample who have heavy contact with English and speak it frequently with strangers, friends, and family members; they remain fluent speakers of PG, but their PG contains many innovative features. Fitting with this pattern, there are speakers who have much less contact to English; they consistently speak PG with their families and fellow community members, and they have little contact with the world outside of these domains. Their speech holds far fewer innovative features. On the other hand, there are also speakers who use English a great deal in their daily lives but have very few innovative features.

To explain this phenomenon, earlier research on variation between Plain and non-Plain research is referenced. Researchers who have studied both Plain (i.e., Amish and Mennonite) and non-Plain speakers of Pennsylvania German (PG) have found that the non-Plain speakers are more conservative in their speech than the Plain speakers (Huffines 1989, 1990, etc.; Loudon 1988). This finding, although at first glance puzzling, can be explained as follows: The non-Plain speakers were preserving PG intact because they were quick to switch into English if they had difficulties expressing themselves in PG. The Plain speakers, however, viewed the language as a symbol of their religious and ethnic identity and did not use English in their homes and communities. The consequences of this was the gradual adoption by the Plain speakers of innovative features into PG, many of which are arguably an indication of convergence toward English. Similarly, in these data there are speakers who have heavy contact to English but have not integrated innovative forms into their PG because they use the avoidance technique of shifting to English any time their performance in PG might display interference from English.

The variables examined in this study include a variety of linguistic, discourse, and social aspects of language use. The

linguistic variables include English past and present participles, subordinate clause word order, English past tense verbs and the adjective any. The discourse factor examined is the tendency of speakers to switch into English to complete their turn. Finally, self-reports of language use are also correlated with the use of innovative linguistic variables. Although most speakers who admit to speaking more English than PG in their daily lives also use a higher number of innovative linguistic features, the exceptions indicate that both attrition and innovation can be the result of heavy English contact.

"Voices From the Past: Preserving a Half Century of Wisconsin German Dialect Recordings."

by Steve Geiger, Mike Lind & Joseph Salmons

As readers of our Newsletter well know, the MKI has amassed important holdings in German dialect recordings from across North America, made from the mid 1940s down to the present. Steve Geiger and others in the Institute are now digitizing those recordings and are about to begin analysis of their contents. This talk will offer an overview of our holdings - from various dialects and regions of the US to different generations of speakers within communities - and include the playing of some of our oldest dialect samples.
