

Max Kade Institute

F R I E N D S N E W S L E T T E R

NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIENDS OF THE MAX KADE INSTITUTE. VOL. 6 . FALL 1997

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Changes and Challenges: The MKI Looks Ahead

The past four months have witnessed a whirlwind of developments at the Max Kade Institute. In addition to visible changes, most noticeably a revamped newsletter format, the Institute has begun to reorganize its space and resources. Many boxes of books are being integrated into our collection or passed on to appropriate organizations. More importantly, we have moved our most fragile and valuable books and manuscripts into the Special Collections of Memorial Library and the State Historical Society to protect these treasures for the future.

In addition to these changes, the Max Kade Institute has undertaken a number of initiatives to enhance and to expand our presence on the UW campus and within the Madison community and Wisconsin. A lecture series on German-American Studies is already underway; the first lecture given by State Historian Michael Stevens entitled "A Political Partnership: The Marriage of Victor and Meta Berger" drew almost 40 visitors. Sonya Salamon's recent lecture on "Culture and Land in German Farming Communities" drew almost 50 guests. A workshop taught by Professor Donald Becker on reading Sütterlin (old German script) is planned for February. Furthermore, the Institute has identified a number of major projects for the coming years. These projects are intended both to advance German-American Studies and to reach out to the people of Wisconsin.

1. Reading Immigrant History by the Books. This project brings together a range of the Institute's previous efforts, connecting outreach, documentary and preservation efforts, as well as social and ethnic history.

In the course of the past 150 years, Wisconsin has undergone tremendous changes in its ethnic makeup as well as in how ethnic groups here have seen themselves and how others have seen them. Perhaps no example of this has been as striking as the transformation of German-speaking immigrants from a distinctly foreign element into a major component of this state's dominant culture. The development and subsequent decline of the German-language book publishing industry provides an important illustration of this change. Exploring this industry fills out a chapter in Wisconsin history and sheds light on questions about immigrants and immigration reaching down to the present.

We plan to inventory German-language books from the span of Wisconsin's state history, as a first step toward a larger project to collect and preserve copies of as many volumes as possible. The results of this census will be published on the World Wide Web. The ultimate aim of this project, however, is to draw attention to the broad significance, both historical and contemporary, of foreign-language publishing and immigrant culture in the state, and to bring this story to schools and community groups as well as colleges and universities.

2. Defining Tensions: A Fresh Look at Germans in Wisconsin will be a conference bringing leading specialists in a variety of fields to address the public and academics.

Wisconsin has long seen itself and been seen by others as a place particularly influenced by Germans. This conference seeks to move beyond clichés and stereotypes to look at the tensions that define our understanding of Germans in Wisconsin. We hope, first, to find a balance between how German immigrants, from before statehood to the present, have shaped Wisconsin and how they have been shaped by Wisconsin. Second, while previous work has generally assumed a relatively unified German immigrant population, this conference will focus on the key social and historical distinctions within this broad group. Third, while individual ethnic groups have too often been treated in isolation from other groups, we aim to place German immigrants into the context of a broader ethnic, social and economic fabric.

3. Immigration, Ethnicity and Land Tenure. A collaborative research project involving faculty at the UW and other universities working with graduate students from a number of fields on issues relating to social conflict, land ownership and land use, this project will examine German-American attitudes toward land tenure from pre-immigration to contemporary times. It will draw on the historical record, such as archival materials at the Max Kade Institute and the State Historical Society, and contemporary research as well.

We will apply for funding for a graduate student research group for one or two years, and hope to use that as a pilot for a larger and longer project on ethnicity, land tenure and social conflict.

4. The History of an Immigrant Language: German dialects in Wisconsin. In spite of the large numbers of German speakers in Wisconsin, it has been decades since solid research has been conducted on the many dialects found across the state. This project will record German dialects in Wisconsin on the one hand and analyze the history of German in Wisconsin through archival and published sources on the other. It offers an opportunity for outreach to communities and a chance to discuss with them their own linguistic history, as well as to contribute to our understanding of language contact and change.

While large comparative projects have been carried out on German in Texas and on Pennsylvania German, this will be the first of its kind to have a significant historical component. The primary research aim is to provide a better understanding of problems like language change in a bilingual setting, the role of Standard German versus dialect in America, and how and why communities eventually switched from German to English.

5. German Jews in North America. There is a vast body of literature on both German-speaking immigrants to this country and on Jews in America, yet relatively little attention has been paid to the intersection of these two groups, German-speaking Jews. We are planning a two-part conference, with one meeting in Madison and one at Penn State, to give a first round of papers and then create a forum for considered responses to those papers. To further support dynamic, ongoing work on the topic, we hope to build a working group of Ph.D. students and those who have recently completed the Ph.D. Our goal is to offer two to four promising young scholars the opportunity to concentrate on research in this area for the year of the conference.

Friends Publish Biographical Dictionary of German-American Artists in Early Milwaukee

GERMAN-AMERICAN ARTISTS

IN EARLY MILWAUKEE A Biographical Dictionary

Compiled by Peter C. Merrill

Throughout the late nineteenth century, the city of Milwaukee was known as the center of German-American life in the Midwest, if not the entire United States. German-language newspapers flourished; an active German-language theater brought German stage productions, both musical and dramatic, to eager Milwaukee audiences; German institutions and customs permeated daily life throughout the city. For at least a century, the local art scene in Milwaukee was similarly dominated by German influences. Many of the early artists who worked in Milwaukee had

emigrated from German-speaking Europe and, trained in Europe, brought with them artistic impulses current in the homeland. These immigrants not only worked in Milwaukee, they also trained the generations that followed. This biographical dictionary represents a valuable resource and research tool for a wide audience, ranging from students of American art and art history to readers interested in early Milwaukee and its cultural history to scholars of German-American life in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Through painstaking research, Dr. Merrill has produced a reference work that is striking in its richness. Compiled from newspapers, census documents, city directories and local sources, dictionary entries provide biographical information on a diverse group of influential cultural figures, including Milwaukee's most renowned and most remote artists. The result is a detailed picture of personalities and institutions that played a significant role in shaping the character of Milwaukee's artistic life. Photographs of artists scattered throughout complement the reproductions of art works, lending a vital visual attraction to this scholarly reference work.

Friends of the Max Kade Institute 1997.
ISBN 0-924119-01-2

German-American Artists



UW Press To Distribute Max Kade Institute Publications

Beginning December 1, 1997, the UW Press will assume responsibility for the distribution of all Publications of the Friends of the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies, making our publications available to a wider audience. Orders may be placed by calling the UW Press toll free at **1-800-829-9559**. Information about the UW Press may also be obtained on their web site:
<http://www.wisc.edu/wisconsinpress/>

German Humanist and American Patriot A Portrait of August Willich

"The highest ambition of a commander must be satisfied by being associated with such men, who, through patriotism and a love for the free institutions of their country, have attained a degree of efficiency which professional soldiers seldom, if ever, reach."

-August Willich

Glorious feats of military daring pepper any account of US Civil War battles. In almost all of these, readers will surely find an anecdote describing what Lew Wallace, author of *Ben Hur*, described as the "most audacious" act of any Union commander during the war. In his account of the Battle of Shiloh, Wallace relates the "magical" calming effect of a Prussian colonel coolly drilling his regiment of Turner volunteers in the manual of arms in the middle of battle as a shower of bullets rained down around them.

Later, newly-promoted Brigadier General August Willich explained that his men had become too excited in the course of the battle and were shooting too high. At Perryville and Chickamauga, Willich also demonstrated his belief that the best way to steady the regiment in battle was to restore military order by drilling his troops.

Born in 1810 into a Prussian Junker family, Willich was no stranger to military order. The son of a military officer who had served in the Napoleonic Wars, Willich enrolled in a military school at the age of 12 and served in the Prussian Army until he resigned his commission in 1845.

While few of his Union contemporaries were aware of the exceptional military background of this general who had enlisted as a private, fewer still knew of his activity as a leader in the democratic movements surrounding the German revolutions of 1848 and 1849. As a champion of political participation, republican democracy, the rights of laborers, and free public education, Willich emphasized the virtues of humanity and a concern for the greater good of society. His faith in the human spirit earned him the scorn of Marx and Engels, who saw only self-interested individuals where Willich saw the potential for a democratic, high-minded community.

After the death of his father, Willich was raised in Berlin at the home of the eminent German philosopher and theologian, Friedrich Schleiermacher. Under the philosopher's tutelage, Willich was exposed to the work of Kant, Feuerbach, and, most notably, Hegel. It was from Hegel that Willich inherited his faith in *Bildung*, an uplifting of the human spirit through education.

Willich's humanist philosophy proposed that, through *Bildung*, selfishness and self-interest might be put to rest and human beings empowered to act as responsible members of a larger community. This emphasis on the wholeness of humanity was the basis of Willich's ideal of democratic self-government. Because of his commitment to democracy and his opposition to the Prussian state, Willich was forced to resign his military commission in 1845.

Willich believed that the Prussian state subverted the spirit of the people and ignored the social problems prevalent in the urbanizing world of the 1840s. Rampant poverty, disease and poor living conditions for workers plagued Prussian cities and the nation as a whole. Willich believed that democratic self-government, constitutional freedoms, education, a commitment to social reforms and the uplifting of the laboring classes would solve the problems of his day.

In 1847, Willich went to Cologne and found work as a carpenter's assistant. After becoming involved in several democratic workers' associations, Willich participated in demonstrations in the city in March of 1848 and eventually headed a unit of Hecker's revolutionary army at Heidelberg. Willich's volunteers described themselves as the Workers' Legion and were inspired by the example of their commander who shared their poverty, took no privilege, and did not shirk difficult manual labor. Although defeated at Kundern and forced into exile, Willich returned from Switzerland in 1849 to fight in Baden.

After the revolution met final defeat in 1849, Willich joined his fellow democratic and radical revolutionaries in London. During this period, he argued with Marx about the future of Germany and socialism. While Marx defended a socialism based on the movement of economic forces and relationships within society, Willich equated true socialism with the realization of humanity's hidden potential. For this reason, Engels labeled Willich a "boring ideologist."

In 1853, Willich left for the United States to organize political refugees for a return to Germany. His travels took him all over the Midwest, including a visit to Milwaukee where he encouraged the founding of a *Soziale Turnverein*. In 1858, Willich accepted an editorship at the *Cincinnati Republikaner*, a publication of the Social Workingmen's Club. As editor, he used the social events of the day to discuss human nature, history, religion, and the future of freedom. Willich

opposed slavery and equated republicanism with freedom and the development and dignity of man in equal, cooperative association with his fellows.

Willich is often credited with anticipating the American democratic socialism of the later nineteenth century, one which emphasized the role of labor unions and encouraged the political activity of workers. Central to Willich's ideals were the values of humanity, democracy, and the principles of a truly free human community.

After distinguishing himself as an enlisted man and earning promotion to major in the US Civil War, Willich was asked to organize the first regiment of German volunteers in 1861, a task achieved in a matter of hours. As a regimental commander, Willich drilled his troops in sharp Prussian form, addressed them as citizens of the republic, and earned their respect by sharing their privations and taking the lead when the fighting was heaviest. He saw his soldiers' efforts as part of a continuing struggle for freedom and human rights, an extension of his aims as a revolutionary commander in Germany, the crusading editor of a labor newspaper, and a philosophizing champion of the human spirit.

After the war, Willich returned to Ohio and became active in local politics. In 1869, he returned to Prussia and, in 1870, offered his military service to the king, an offer declined because of his age. After studying at the University of Berlin, he returned to Ohio in 1871, speaking at patriotic meetings and engaging himself politically. Willich died in 1878 at St. Mary's, Ohio. Throughout his life, in roles ranging from soldier to philosopher, from carpenter to editor, he acted as a champion of the human spirit, inspiring others through his passion, dedication and example.

Suggested Reading

- Easton, Lloyd D. *Hegel's First American Followers: The Ohio Hegelians*. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1966.
- Stewart, Charles D. "A Bachelor General," *The Wisconsin Magazine of History* 17 (1933), pp. 131-54.
- Willich, August. "On Man, History and Socialism," translated from the *Cincinnati Republikaner*, 1859-60, reprinted in Easton, pp. 312-29.
- Zucker, A.E. *The Forty-Eighters: Political Refugees of the German Revolution of 1848*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1950.

Genealogy Corner

Were you ever told that your great-grandfather emigrated from Germany because there was a warrant out for his arrest? Are there still stories passed down in your family about a great aunt who was made a personal servant to the royal family after being rescued from an orphanage by a dignitary none other than Kaiser Wilhelm I? As a research assistant for genealogy at the Max Kade Institute, Catherine Plum recalls hearing numerous tales from visitors, a mixed bag of credible and seemingly unbelievable stories.

The Max Kade Institute offers various services and resources for those interested in tracing their family roots. The Institute's collection includes a number of reference books on how to begin genealogical research. A multi-volume gazetteer, published in 1871-76 is an outstanding reference for locating German-speaking territories. The Institute is also home to the Württemberg Emigration Index and a collection of completed family histories. As research assistant, Catherine works on a consulting basis, advising patrons which avenue of research they should take based on their stage in reconstructing their family history, whether that be turning to federal census records, passenger lists, or archives abroad. For correspondence with German archives, the Institute provides translation services for a modest fee. The Institute is very fortunate to have Kerstin Kuentzel on staff. A native speaker of German, Kerstin is able to decipher Sütterlin, the old German script which baffles many experienced translators. A graduate student in history, Catherine joined the staff of the Max Kade Institute just over a year ago to assist with genealogical inquiries.

Before coming to Madison, Catherine worked at both the Historic Emigration Office (HEO) in Hamburg, Germany and the Hamburg State Archives, dream internships for a future historian. At the HEO, Catherine spent many an hour peering over microfiche copies of the Hamburg Passenger Lists, the sole surviving passenger lists from the port of Northern Europe from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries which can still be used today. Commenting on her

experience, Catherine recalls, "I really learned what the term 'rough alphabetical order' means. The Hamburg Passenger Lists have an index for each year, but they are alphabetized only by the first letter of a passenger's last name." In many ways, the experience was very rewarding. "By locating an ancestor on a passenger list, we could often identify where that person had previously lived, a vital piece of information in tracing the ancestor further." From a historical perspective, the passenger lists are also fascinating. "Quite often one comes across an entry of a young family traveling with children under the age of two. One might question what could have possessed them. Imagine the motivations that drove these immigrants and the struggles they encountered on board ship and en route to their final destination." Around the turn of the century, one notices an increased number of non-Germans from Eastern Europe making the long journey to start a new life in England, America, or Australia. Repressive campaigns, pogroms and economic difficulties forced many residents to emigrate.

At the Hamburg State Archives, Catherine used the fragile original copies of the passenger lists and the city directory from 1891 on as well as a wide range of marriage, birth, baptismal and passport documents in answering patrons' inquiries. Catherine remembers her sense of social and cultural history expanding while using the documents. "I was surprised at the number of divorces there were as early as 1900 in the poor district of St Georg in Hamburg. Witnesses' testimonies concerned domestic violence, abandonment, unkempt households, and infidelity as grounds for divorce. The names of illegitimate children are sometimes written upside down in church books, documenting their unfortunate status for the eyes of future researchers. In Hamburg's address directory, I saw the names of notorious Nazi leaders who came to occupy the houses of recently deported Jews."

One resource that Catherine did not have access to while interning in Germany was the Internet. However, the Internet is fast becoming an invaluable tool to beginning genealogists. While the Internet's passenger lists are not yet very extensive, there are a number of sites which point genealogists in the right direction by providing archive addresses, maps and information on genealogical societies. The Institute's web site provides hypertext links to many of these genealogical resources.

Catherine's experiences have provided her with a suitable background for her present position. "I learned how to read the old script and I gained a sense of what types of genealogical resources are available, their relative strengths and shortcomings." The staff of the Max Kade is well-prepared to assist patrons with genealogical inquiries--a valuable service provided to the Madison and greater Wisconsin communities.

Special Children's Exhibit Developed by MKI

In the past few months, the Institute has sought to address the interests of a younger public. A recently completed exhibit entitled *Children in a New Land* explores the experiences of children who emigrated from Germany to the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Children at a German language camp sponsored by Concordia University have already had the opportunity to view this exciting exhibit.

Max Kade Institute German-American Lecture Series Fall 1997

The Max Kade Institute announces a new lecture series in German-American Studies. For more information, updates and abstracts, please consult our web site's [upcoming events](#) page.

Meet the Max Kade Institute's Interdisciplinary Executive Committee

As part of the recent review of the Max Kade Institute by the UW College of Letters and Science, a change in the organization of the Institute was recommended. The Institute is now overseen by a much smaller Executive Committee

which meets monthly to work on research and outreach initiatives. This new committee is comprised of the following six members:

Colleen Dunlavy is Associate Professor of History at UW-Madison. Her teaching fields include the history of American political economy, American technology, comparative industrialization, especially American-German. Recent publications include *Politics and Industrialization: Early Railroads in the United States and Prussia* (1994). Another work tentatively titled *Embedded in Politics: Industrial Policy, Business Organization and Technological Change in the United States and Germany, 1870s-1910s* will be published by Johns Hopkins University Press.

Edward Kuenzi, originally from Watertown, Wisconsin, serves as President of the Board of Directors of the Friends of the Max Kade Institute. Now retired from his position as Civil Engineer at the Forest Products Lab, Kuenzi volunteers as a docent at the Wisconsin State Historical Society Museum and serves as President of Chapter 120 of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees.

Cora Lee Nollendorfs is Associate Professor of German at UW-Madison. Her areas of interest include German-American literature, culture and history. In addition to serving as managing editor of *Monatshefte*, she has written on the image of Germany in America in the wake of the First World War. Nollendorfs has recently edited a volume entitled *Christian Essellen's Babylon* (1996).

Robert C. Ostergren is Professor of Geography and Chairman of the Department of Geography at UW-Madison. His research interests include 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* (1996) and *Wisconsin Land and Life* (1997).

Louis A. Pitschmann is Associate Director for Collection Development and Preservation of the General Library System at UW-Madison. In addition to publications on library management and Germanic linguistics, he has conducted and published a study on the role of German-American publications in higher education and scholarly research. Since 1987, he has written several grant proposals which have brought the UW-Madison over \$1,000,000 for the preservation of German-language publications of European origin. He is currently overseeing the digitization of various collections in the General Library System.

Joseph C. Salmons is Professor of German at UW-Madison and serves as Director of the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies. In addition to work on phonology and historical linguistics, he has written on German dialects spoken in Texas, Indiana, and now Wisconsin. He edited *The German Language in America, 1868-1991* (1993) for the MKI and has begun work on a volume analyzing the shift to the use of the English language in Wisconsin's German-speaking communities.

A Letter from Henry Geitz to the Friends of the Max Kade Institute

October, 1997

One fine day in late May marked the end of the second semester of last academic year and the close of 7 years' service for me as the Director of the Max Kade Institute. That same day also brought full-fledged retirement. As most Friends know, I officially retired in July, 1996, but continued to serve as Director of the Institute on a part-time basis for the 1996-97 year at the Dean's request.

The years 1990-97 have been gratifying for me. I met many interesting people, had a chance to do many interesting things. Among the most pleasant experiences I have had was the ongoing cordial relationship with the Friends of the Max Kade Institute. I was impressed early on with the dedication of this fine group of people, and with their generosity. In addition to those excellent qualities, I got to know and like the individual members of the organization as people. Their support of Institute activities has been outstanding. Without their financial assistance many of our activities

would have been reduced sharply, our effectiveness impaired. Without their moral support we might well have become discouraged.

The appointment of Professor Joseph Salmons as the new Director begins a new, exciting and promising time for the Institute and for the Friends. Joe is easy to work with, eminently approachable, hard-working, extremely creative and blessed with unbounded energy. The Friends will find in him a resourceful Director with challenging ideas. His personality, together with the Friends' willingness to work cooperatively with the Director, will insure a most stimulating and productive era.

Retirement does not mean that I will, like some heroes of western films, ride slowly into the sunset and disappear. I have moved into a corner office of the Institute and plan to appear fairly frequently and carry on with some projects on an informal basis. All of you know that one does not, from one day to the next, simply abandon a cause to which one has been committed for a long time. Thus, I look forward to seeing, from a short distance, the rapid evolving of a fine relationship between the Friends and the new Director.

For now, let me thank the many individuals, and the Friends as a group, for all they have done to make my Directorship much easier, for their moral and financial support of Institute initiatives. I am sure you will all continue in the future to work for the best interests of the Institute.

Thank you and Auf Wiedersehen.

Cordially,
Hank Geitz

From the Development Director

I am happy to have this opportunity to thank you, the numerous contributors to the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies. Your investment in this important facet of the College of Letters and Science enables the UW-Madison to provide the "margin of excellence" for which we are famous.

Your support allows the MKI to carry out research that makes a significant contribution to the University's extraordinarily rich learning environment and promotes the Institute's outreach and publication efforts. These efforts encourage scholarship in German-American Studies and create a link between the UW and the entire state.

The net result of your support is that the Institute and the University of Wisconsin will continue to be a valuable resource for future generations. You are encouraged to become actively involved in the work of the Institute by directing gifts to specific projects (planned or underway), genealogical research, publication efforts, and outreach activity.

If you have any questions about how your gift is being used or how to achieve your charitable giving goals please contact me.

Cindy Kahn can be reached by email at cindyk@uwfound.wisc.edu, by phone at (608) 262-6242, or by mail at the UW Foundation, 1848 University Ave, Madison, WI 53708

German-American Educators to be Featured in Sesquicentennial Display

Three German-Americans who made important contributions to the educational foundations of Milwaukee will be featured in a special exhibit at the Milwaukee Public Museum as part of Wisconsin's sesquicentennial celebration, according to Ed Langer, president of the German-American Heritage Society of Wisconsin (GAHSW) and member of the Board of Directors of the Friends of the Max Kade Institute, Inc.

These three individuals, **Mathilde Anneke**, **Peter Engelmann** and **Oscar Werwath**, each had a profound and lasting impact on education in Milwaukee.

Mathilde Anneke ran a girls' school in Milwaukee for almost twenty years in the latter half of the 19th century. In addition to her work for Women's Suffrage, Anneke founded a newspaper and was well-known for her literary writings.

Peter Engelmann was the first director of the German-English Academy, the present-day University School of Milwaukee. His collection of plant, animal, geological, and archaeological specimens formed the basis for the Milwaukee Public Museum's current collection.

Oscar Werwath founded the Milwaukee School of Engineering, modeled after a German educational system of higher learning with an emphasis on laboratory experience and interaction with local industry.

The exhibit, which will open in April, 1998, will be accompanied by a number of publications, including a study packet for school groups containing information on each of these three individuals.

According to Langer, the exhibit will be a collaborative effort among the Goethe House, the Max Kade Institute at the University of Wisconsin, the Milwaukee Public Museum and the Milwaukee County Historical Society, as well as local German organizations. Former Mayor of Milwaukee Frank P. Zeidler is the Honorary Chairman of the GAHSW.

Looking ahead to the millennium, GAHSW will work with the Milwaukee Public Museum to create a larger exhibit on the topic of "Contributions of German-Speaking Americans to Wisconsin Life and Culture," which is currently planned for the year 2001.

Director's Corner: A Change and a Challenge

This summer, Hank Geitz stepped down after serving seven years as Director, to bask in the glory of retirement. Hank has been directly involved with the MKI since its founding almost 15 years ago. This is a big change, one that brings challenges with it. (Just for the record, Hank still has an office at the Institute and is coming in regularly. This means that you can drop by and find him around, and also that all of us in the Institute can still seek his counsel.)

The Max Kade Institute, like all of German-American Studies, owes a considerable debt to Hank. Much has happened under his leadership. The MKI's conferences and publications have earned the Institute a national and international reputation, to name just one example. Far more importantly, though, Hank has consistently challenged how German-American Studies is defined and how we understand its relationship to various academic disciplines and to the broader German-American community. Along the way, he has insisted on the relevance and importance of German-American scholarship beyond the university.

Hank's efforts set the MKI on an ambitious but important course built ultimately on the Wisconsin Idea. In the coming years, it will be our job not only to break new intellectual ground in German-American Studies, but also to ensure that what we are doing connects the MKI directly and vitally to Wisconsin and to the world. As you can see in the first pages of this Newsletter, we are undertaking a number of new projects. These will take the Institute out to the people of the state and beyond, for instance with public talks (by Lou Pitschmann, Annie Reinhardt, myself and others) in the "Reading Immigrant History by the Books" project. At the same time, we also hope to bring the world into the Institute, with our regular lecture series, workshops and conferences that should interest the public and academics alike. Most of these activities grow from seeds that Hank Geitz planted; we must now see that they bear fruit.

Thanks Hank, for all you've done for the Max Kade Institute and for German-American Studies.

Joseph C. Salmons
Director
jsalmons@facstaff.wisc.edu

Legacy of Lester Smoky' Seifert Continues in Work of Max Kade Institute

Lester W.J. Seifert, better known as Smoky to his friends and loved ones, was an icon in German-American studies. On September 3, 1996, Smoky died in his Madison home, leaving us with great professional respect for him, but more importantly, the memories of his comfort, laughter, and smiles. The Institute extends a sincere thank you to the following people*, who donated money in Smoky's memory to ensure that research in German-American studies continues:

Louise Allhiser	Herta Ericson Trust	Bob Lochen	Robert Shanklin
Charles & Ann Amera	Otto & Evelyn Festge	Ian Loram	Margaret Shideman
Marion Applegate	Bryant & Mary Alice	Wm. & Catherine	Gladys Stanley
Albert & Laurie Asch	Fisher	Millington	Jeanne Stringham
Bob & Anita Barns	Max and Carolyn Gaebler	Robert Rand	Janet Swaffar
Kelly & Mayre-Lee	Henry & Ann Geitz	A. Aldridge Roby	Clara Thompson
Clifton	Kennedy Gilchrist	Gary & Juila Scaggs	Charles & Dianne
Charles & Lois Curtiss	Edward & Mary Hugdahl	Miriam Schechter	Treichel
Terry & Mary Devitt	Alice Jackson	Mary Seeger	Irene Treichel
Peter & Lois Dorner	Edward & Viola Kuenzi	H.L. & Jobelle Shands	Doris Wray
Amos & Marion Einerson	James & Catherine Lathrop	Patricia Shanklin	Heidi Wilde

* Despite our care and good intentions, we sometimes make mistakes. Please let us know if your name has been omitted.