

gh GOETHE HOUSE



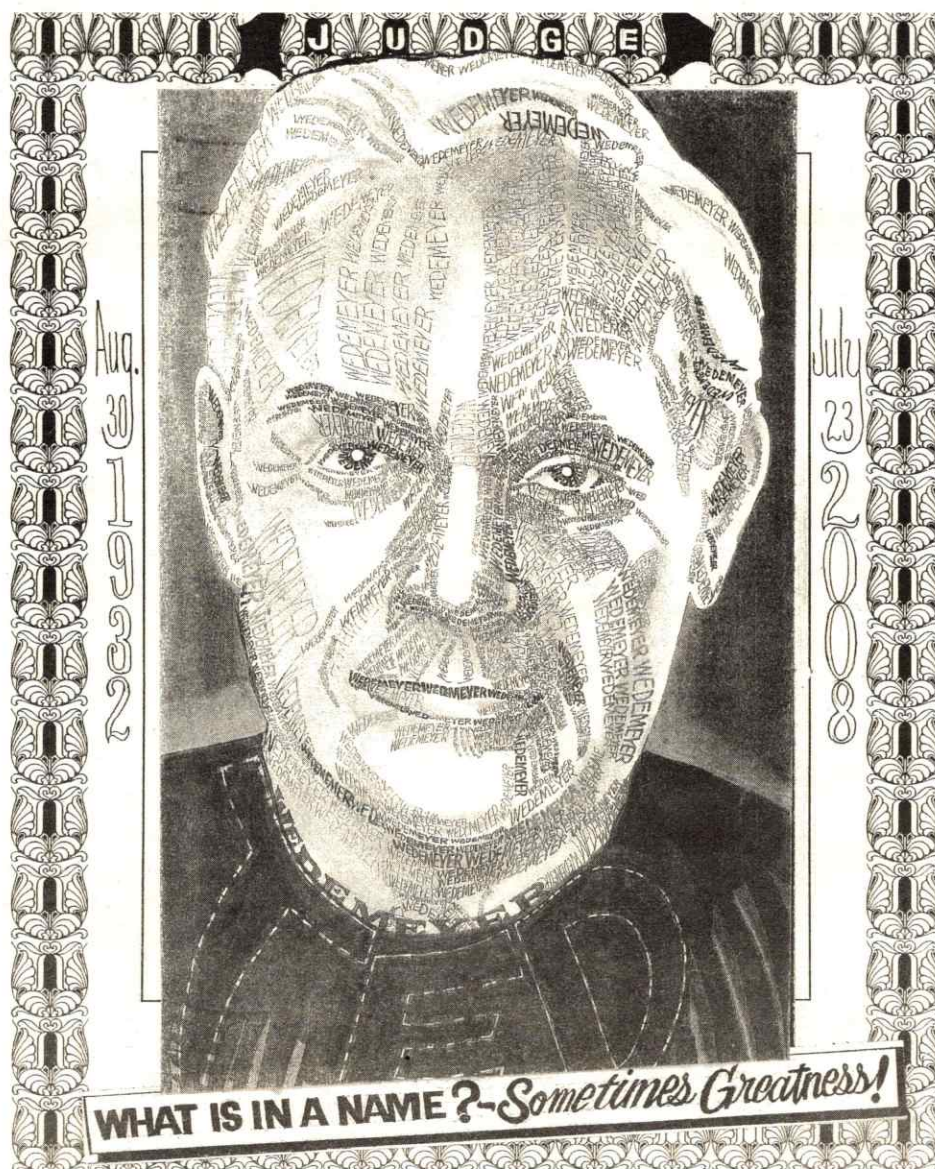
PERSPEKTIVEN

OVER
50 YEARS

PERSPEKTIVEN Volume 7, No. 4

Fall 2008

Ted E. Wedemeyer Jr. - 1932-2008





GOETHE-
INSTITUT

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From the Vice President

**"What ever you can
do or dream, begin it."**

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

It is especially difficult to compose this article for the PERSPEKTIVEN as we honor the memory of a close friend, a strong leader, and a man who followed the wisdom of Goethe by putting a dream into action. Ted Wedemeyer had a dream and he did "begin it" with the move of Goethe House of Wisconsin to our new home on the campus of the Milwaukee School of Engineering.

There is a truism that says that if a man feels he is indispensable he should thrust his arm into a body of water and take note of the hole that remains when he withdraws his arm from that body of water.

However, Ted Wedemeyer was a man, who when he withdrew his arm, left ripples on that pond that will go on for a long time and have widespread good effects for many people.

Ted will be missed. We are now, each one of us, challenged to carry on with the dream that Ted brought to fruition. Each day that we work together for the promotion and support of Goethe House of Wisconsin, Inc. is a tribute to the memory of Ted Wedemeyer.

Alles Gute, Alles Goethe!

James A. Benz

PERSPEKTIVEN

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Ted E. Wedemeyer Jr.

Er war ein Mensch...a great, humane guy

Er war ein Mensch...in the German idiomatic sense of "being a great, humane guy". Ted Wedemeyer was the sort of person who fit in with all groups of people, from the political arenas to the sports arenas.

His appreciation of ethnicity in all community groups led to the respect they gave him. His intrinsic sense of fair play and justice, of treating everyone with equal "importance", created a great sense of trust from the many community groups with which he was involved.

We knew Ted for almost forty years, and he wore many hats in our interaction with him. He was, to us, first and foremost, a leader in the soccer community, both on a club level as the second president and board chairman of the Milwaukee Kickers, which we helped to found, but also on the state level, holding various offices in the Wisconsin Soccer Association.

His vision and follow-through allowed many key projects to come to fruition on both levels, and he left a legacy of order and set an example for "getting things done" that still are unparalleled.

His legal background, undoubtedly, set the tone for his approach to many things, but he always did everything with "a human touch". He was not an "observer leader"; he was a hands-on director of any project he had going, from cutting grass and picking up stones on the property for new soccer fields to being a field marshal during soccer tournaments.

Wherever he was needed, he stepped in, whether it was his "job" or not. He attracted creative and committed people to believe in the future of the enterprise, thereby assuring the continuation of his vision.

As president of Goethe House, he applied the same characteristics of public service. His down-to-earth interaction with people, his persuasive arguments for a particular venture, and his optimistic assumptions that everything would go as planned, were the inspiration that resulted in the development of the Goethe House programs.

He was always looking for another way to market the Goethe mission, and the partnership with the Milwaukee School of Engineering that produced the beautiful new Goethe House home on the MSOE campus was the culmination of his vision.

The Honorable Ted E. Wedemeyer Jr. died peacefully July 23, 2008, at the age of 75. He was the dear husband of Susan (nee Adams); brother of Suzanne McKee and of the late Thomas Wedemeyer; son of the late Ted E. and Catharine Wedemeyer Sr.

Ted took over the presidency of Goethe House of Wisconsin in December 2000 after serving as vice president of the German-American cultural institute for two years.

Ted was a graduate of Marquette University High School, College of the Holy Cross and Marquette University Law School. He had a master's degree from John Marshall Law School. Ted was a veteran of the United States Air Force.

Ted was a judge of District 1 on the Wisconsin Court of Appeals and had been presiding judge of the court. He had been a Milwaukee County circuit judge and a Milwaukee municipal judge and was a member of the State Judicial Council.

He was involved in a number of civic and community organizations.

Ted was active in the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce and the International Junior Chamber of Commerce. He had been president and board chairman of the Milwaukee Kickers Soccer Club and a member of the Kickers "Hall of Fame."

Whatever Ted accomplished, he did with good spirits; he always thought that you might as well have fun if you were going to put out a lot of effort...and he did.

He and his wife, Susie, were generous with their time and supportive of many causes, helped to make events feel like they were a really good time and positively affected the attitudes of a lot of people along the way.

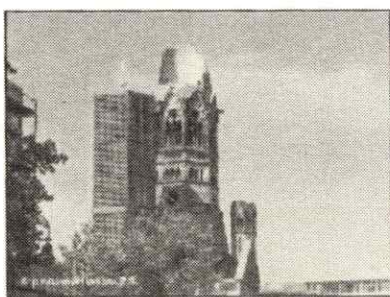
We are honored to have had a long, lasting friendship with Ted on many levels over the years, and we know his spirit will continue to lift ours.

Helga and Aleks Nikolic



Rescuing Berlin's most famous World War II ruin

West Berlin's most famous landmark and a poignant reminder of the horrors of war is threatened by collapse. Now a range of people, including soccer players and former enemies, are trying to preserve it.



The ruined tower stands taller than the church's modern reincarnation

When the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church was destroyed by a British bombing raid in World War II, all that remained was its gaping tower. Still, Berliners protested plans to demolish the blackened, badly shattered belfry, which rises almost 70 meters (230 feet) over the western part of the city.

The spire of the church, which was built in 1895 by Kaiser Wilhelm II to honor his grandfather, Kaiser Wilhelm I, is now nicknamed "Hollow Tooth" by locals and was preserved for posterity. It has remained a famous and poignant reminder of the horrors of war, as well as being a symbol of West Berlin's determination and extraordinary post-war recovery, during the time when it was surrounded by communist East Germany.

But now that gaunt and jagged church tower, which every year attracts thousands of tourists, is making news of another kind. Located at the downtown end of the Kurfuerstendamm shopping boulevard, the tower is in a dire state of decay. Traffic vibration along the famous strip, say city officials, has caused its walls to crumble, with chunks threatening to fall off onto pedestrians below.

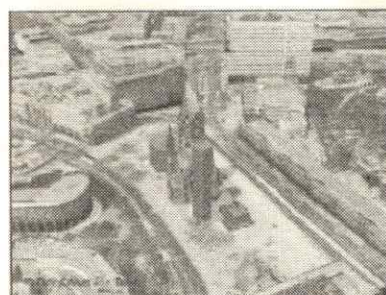
Earlier the church authorities put the cost of repairing the neo-Gothic facade at 3.5 million euros (\$5.1 million), but now due to continuing disintegration the cost has soared to 4.1 million euros.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church Foundation has in recent years raised 500,000 euros in a "rescue the tower" campaign. The Berlin city government a year ago pledged 1.5 million euros to the repair fund, with the city's development senator, Ingeborg Junge-Reyer, stressing the "great symbolic significance of the old church tower to the city."

Soccer support

Hertha BSC, the top Berlin football club, has also got involved. The club and the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church have something in common: the church was built from 1891 to 1895, and the soccer club was founded in 1892.

Hertha manager Dieter Hoeness has confidently predicted the club will be able to raise a five-figure sum for the fund, but Hertha's own finances are shaky at present, with the club deeply in the red.



Even Google Earth has a 3-D model of the church

Charles Jeffrey Gray, 85, a former British pilot who carried out bombing raids over Germany, was one of the first to call last year for the rescue of Berlin's most famous wartime ruin, contributing 500 British pounds (634 euros, \$930) to help spur the campaign.

"The tower must remain as a reminder for future generations of the horror of war," Gray said. He fired off

[Please turn to Ruin, Page 8]



Quiz for German citizenship

Sample questions to test your knowledge

Starting in September, people who want to become German citizens will have to take a new citizenship test. Critics say that the test, which will include 33 out of a total of 310 possible questions, is too ideologically biased, historically unsound and littered with errors.

To give you a sense of what kind of knowledge is expected of future Germans, DW-WORLD.DE has selected 10 questions for this quiz. See if you've got what it takes to get German nationality!

The answers are provided at the bottom – but don't peak!

Question 1

What is Germany's form of government? Please select one of the following answers:

- a. Dictatorship
- b. Principality
- c. Republic

Question 2



What is the building you can see in this picture? Please select one of the following answers:

- a. The federal constitutional court in Karlsruhe
- b. The German chancellery in Berlin
- c. The seat of Germany's lower house of parliament in Berlin

Question 3

Germany is made up of federal states. How many? Please select one of the following answers:

- a. 17
- b. 16
- c. 15

Question 4

Who is required to serve in the military in Germany? Please select one of the following answers:

- a. All male citizens at the age of 18
- b. All male and female citizens at the age of 18
- c. All male and female citizens at the age of 21

Question 5



What did Willy Brandt want to achieve by kneeling down in the former Warsaw Jewish ghetto in 1970? Please select one of the following answers:

- a. He asked Poles and the Polish Jews for forgiveness.

- b. He showed humility toward the Warsaw Pact.
- c. He prayed at the grave of the unknown soldier.

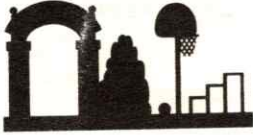
Question 6

A woman loses her job in Germany. What must not be the reason? Please select one of the following answers:

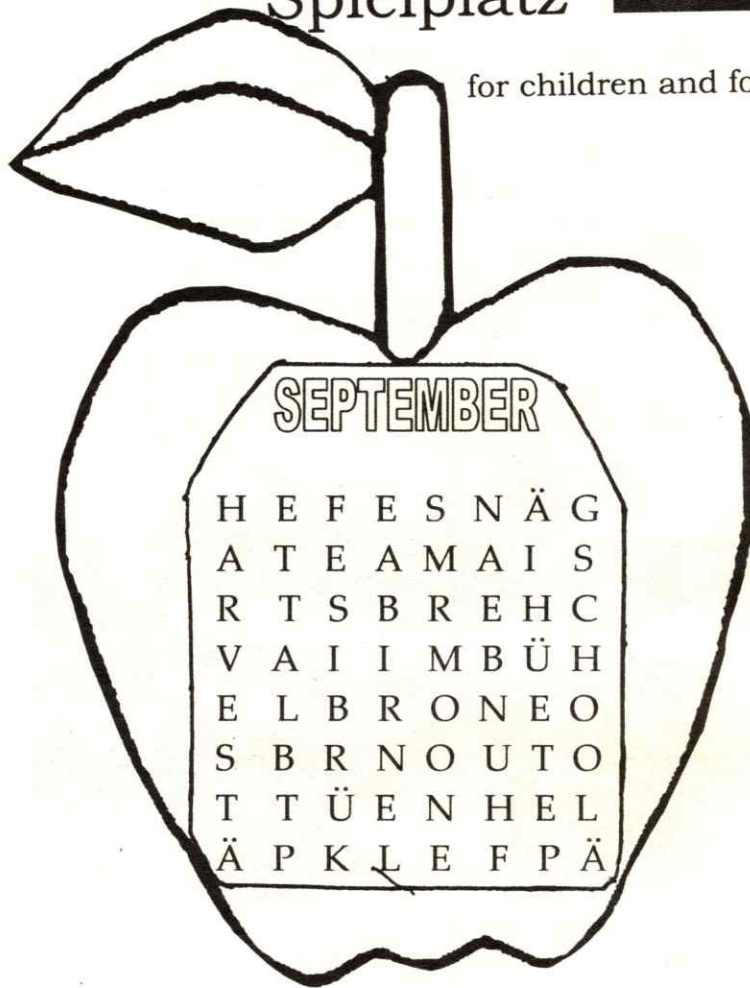
- a. She's expecting a child and her boss knows this.
- b. She's often been late for work.
- c. She's been sick and unable to work for a long time.

[Please turn to Citizenship, Page 8]

Spielplatz: Make an Autumn Tree

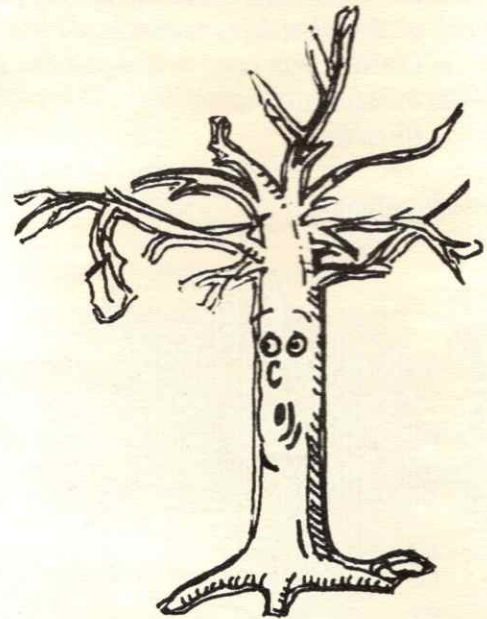
Spielplatz  by Jan Beger

for children and for those young at heart...



Puzzle words

harvest, moon, school, Mais,
Herbst, Äpfel, Birne, Gänse,
Farben, Heu, Kürbis, Blatt



Make your own Autumn Tree

On a large piece of paper, trace your hand & forearm all the way up to the elbow. Make sure your fingers are spread apart. The tracing will be the tree trunk & your fingers will be the branches. Color it in with brown crayons or markers.

Choose one of these ideas to color your tree :

1. Draw colorful leaves with crayons.
2. Glue on small triangles cut from construction paper.
3. Make fingerprint leaves using poster paints.
4. Make paper cups from tissue paper wrapped around the eraser end of a pencil & glue on.
5. Glue on colorful buttons

<http://www.about.com>

Spielplatz: Keep a bit of Summer

Aus dem Poesiealbum...

Jeden Tag zur Schule gehn.....



finde ich wirklich gar nicht schön,
daß wir zwei uns wiedersehn,
läßt mich trotzdem täglich gehen.

....der beste Weg Freunde zu gewinnen ist selber ein guter Freund zu sein



Hast du Sonne im Herzen und Pizza im Bauch,
dann bist du glücklich und satt bist du auch !

www.labbe.de/zzebra

Keep a bit of summer.... how to force Paper White Narcisis

Purchase Paper White Narcisis bulbs at local garden store

Use a container about 3 - 4 " deep, that has no drainage holes.

Cover the bottom of the container with 1-2 " of gravel, stones or marbles.

Place the bulbs , pointed side up, on top of the stone layer. Allowing the bulbs to touch one another will help keep them from topping over.

Add water until it reaches the base of the bulbs.

The bulbs don't need light and should be kept in a cool place { about 65° }.

Check your bulbs daily to see if they need more water.

When you see roots developing, move the container to a sunny window.

<http://www.about.com>

German citizenship quiz

Questions to test your knowledge

[Citizenship, from Page 5]

Question 7

What are the colors of the German flag? Please select one of the following answers:

- a. Red, white, black
- b. Black, yellow, red
- c. Black, red, gold

Question 8

When was the German Democratic Republic founded? Please select one of the following answers:

- a. 1949
- b. 1953
- c. 1947

Question 9

Which other country has a large German-speaking population? Please select one of the following answers:

- a. Spain
- b. Norway
- c. Austria

Question 10

Which religion has shaped German and European culture? Please select one of the following answers:

- a. Buddhism
- b. Islam
- c. Christianity

Answers

1. Republic
2. The seat of Germany's lower house of parliament in Berlin
3. 16
4. All male citizens at the age of 18
5. He asked Poles and the Polish Jews for forgiveness.
6. She's expecting a child and her boss knows this.
7. Black, red, gold
8. 1949
9. Austria
10. Christianity

-Deutsche Welle



Rescuing Berlin's most famous World War II ruin

[Ruin, from Page 4]

a letter to Wolfgang Kuhla, chairman of the memorial church management board, urging that everything possible be done to save the tower.

Gray's last bombing raid over Berlin was in February 1944. Around the time 500 to 700 planes were involved in raids over Germany, a reprisal for earlier nightly operations over London by German bombers.

Last November the ex-pilot and his wife Joan, 87, accompanied their son Stephen and his 56-year-old German-born wife, Gerlinde, flew to Berlin to participate in a fund-raising concert attended by Chancellor Angela Merkel.

It was held at the stained-glass modern chapel built in 1961 flanking the ruined tower on the Breitscheid Platz, and was, said Gray, a "very moving occasion."

Symbol of defiance

During the 1960s, the unusual octagonal concrete and glass construction became a symbol of defiance against communist oppression.

Marko Rosteck, the Berlin urban development office spokesman, concedes "the tower is badly damaged," and says the authorities are very much interested in seeing that "one of Berlin's most important symbols is preserved."

The church authorities, buffeted by financial setbacks in the past decade due to a major slump in church tax income, have been alarmed recently by a surveyor's report on the fragile state of the building, which also houses a small museum.

Kuhla, who has appealed to German Culture Minister Bernd Neumann for financial assistance, talks of the ruin being the most "significant memorial for reconciliation in Berlin and possibly in Germany."

"When we check our finances early next spring we hope enough money will be there, so that a start can at last be made on the repairs."

-Deutsche Welle

“Deutschland im Herbst”

The movie reacts to 1977 terrorist events

By Jill Haas

Fall is in the air, school is back in session, and that usually means the International Film Festivals are not far behind.

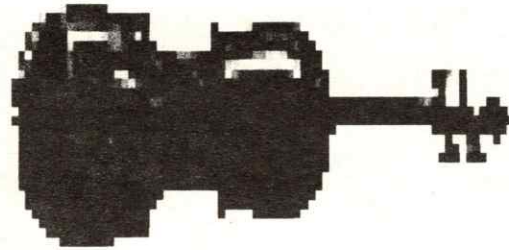
The Milwaukee International Film Festival is reorganizing this year, and promises to be back to the full 11 day run in 2009. Milwaukee Film will be offering numerous different series this year, beginning this fall with an inaugural screening on October 23. The Milwaukee Show will be a premiere showcase of diverse locally-made short films at the Oriental Theatre. This screening is just one of the many year-round screenings and events Milwaukee Film plans to host, supported by the former staff of the Milwaukee International Film Festival and its primary funders.

For more details, contact Milwaukee Film at (414) 755-1965 or MilwaukeeFilm414@gmail.com.

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Union Theatre is back in full swing with interesting movies. They feature several on-going series in addition to various film festivals focusing on different countries.

Upcoming films of interest include: From the Documentary Frontier Series: “Germany in Autumn” (“Deutschland im Herbst”) Thursday October 16th, 7 p.m. (various directors, Germany, in German w/ Eng. st., 124 min., 35mm, 1978). “Germany in Autumn” is a documentary by members of the New German Cinema (which includes Heinrich Boll, Rainer Werner Fassbinder and Alexander Kluge) as a fictionalized record of public reaction to the Red Army Faction terrorist events of September and October of 1977. Co-presented by the Union Theatre, the UWM Film Department and the Center for 21st Century Studies in conjunction with the Since 1968 conference.

From the World Cinema Series: “The Silence Before Bach” *Milwaukee Premier! *Friday, October 24th – 9 p.m. Saturday, October 25th – 7 p.m. Sunday, October 26th – 5 p.m. (Pere Portabella, Spain, in Spanish and German w/ Eng. st., 102 min, 35mm, 2007) Portabella’s latest film, about how Johann Sebastian Bach transformed the world through music, explores the dramaturgical relation between music and image. Works by Bach, as well as two Felix Mendelssohn’s sonatas, are performed on original and modern instruments (including

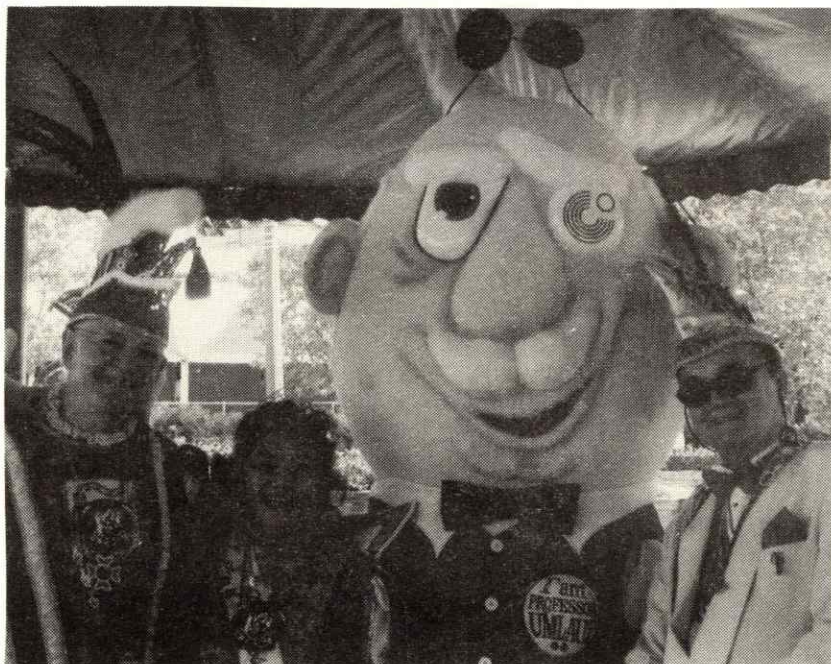


harmonica) in a series of narrative fragments set in environments associated with the music – from long-distance trucks to the Thomasschule Leipzig. An example of cinema redefining the experience of music for a contemporary audience, it recalls Jean-Marie Straub and Daniele Huillet’s “The Chronicle of Anna Magdalena” Bach (1968) in its structural use of music. Co-presented by the Union Theatre and the UWM Film Department.

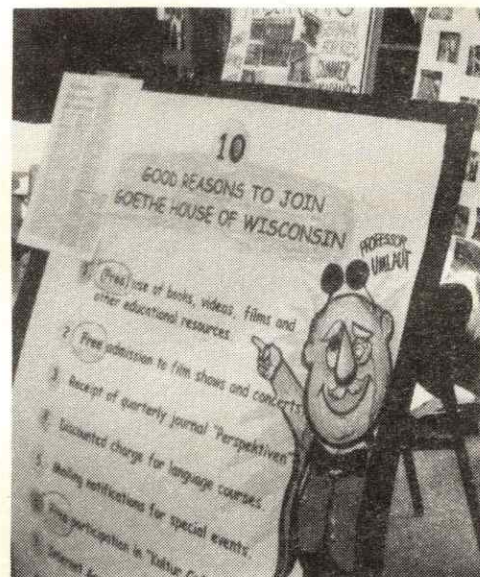
From Share the Earth Environmental Film Series “Scarred Lands and Wounded Lives: the Environmental Footprint of War” *Filmmakers in attendance! Wednesday, October 1 - 7 p.m. - Free Screening (Alice and Lincoln Day, USA, 60 min., video, 2008) The environment is war’s silent casualty. Using specialist and eyewitness accounts from Vietnam and Afghanistan to Australia and the Pacific Islands and supported by on-site and archival footage, “Scarred Lands” shows how war and preparations for war further compromise the environmental health of a planet already under stress from massive population increases, unsustainable demands on natural resources and ruinous environmental practices. Filmmakers Alice and Lincoln Day, co-presidents of Fund of Sustainable Tomorrows, will be on hand to introduce the film and lead a discussion after. [HYPERLINK "http://www.fundforsustainabletomorrows.org/"](http://www.fundforsustainabletomorrows.org/)

The above films are free screenings. For more information about the entire UWM Fall 2008 schedule, admission fees, etc., please visit: [HYPERLINK "http://www.aux.uwm.edu/Union/events/theatre/calendar/fall2008/descriptions_Fall08.htm"](http://www.aux.uwm.edu/Union/events/theatre/calendar/fall2008/descriptions_Fall08.htm)

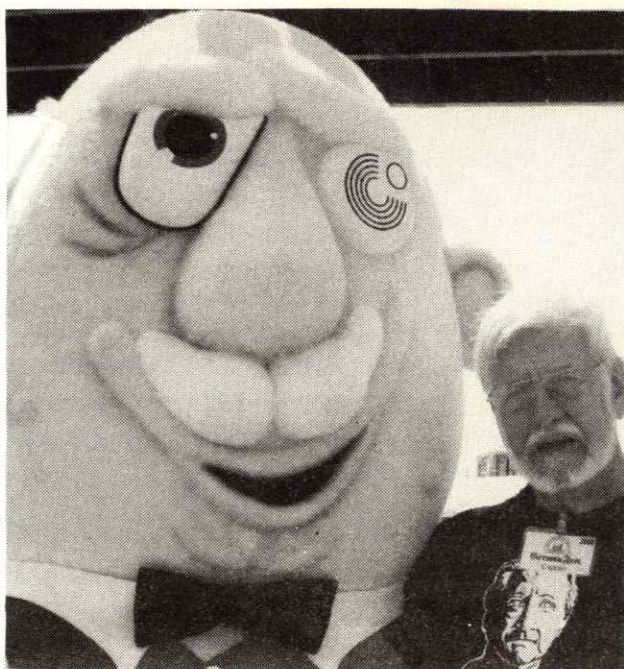
Professor Umlaut has a star role for Goethe House at GermanFest



Professor Umlaut and friends



Professor Umlaut teaches a class



**Professor Umlaut
and Carl M. Ruppert,
the artistic creator
of Goethe House's
German cultural icon**

Meine Reise nach Deutschland

To American student, Germany feels just like home

By James Hagner

One of the Günthers' fishes died the morning of my last Saturday; I slept in while the fish died: still resting from late nights and our four-day march through Berlin.

Mrs. Günther informed me of this certain, cataclysmic event in the morning – her eyes wide and frowning with her lower lip folded over. All I could muster in response was, "Oh, schade."

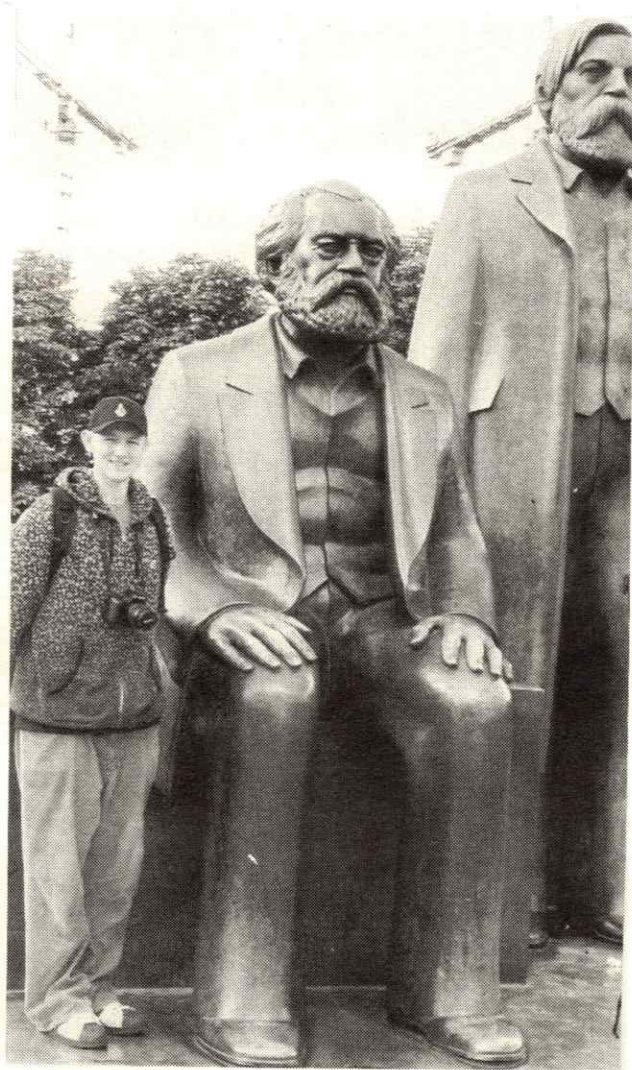
She wore a mopey, puppy-dog expression upon her face; no other family member thought to mourn the deceased fish.

Apparently the three fishes' names were known, but none of the five family members remembered which name corresponded to which fish. My host-sister thought this was purely idiotic and could not care less about the three fishes, nor did she express any feelings when Mrs. Günther released two new fish into the small outdoor pond. I found this situation neither German nor American, but common ground of both cultures – and I assume other cultures too.

Before I left for Ingolstadt, Germany, I somewhat expected my trip – the time spent at school and at my host family's home – to be very different from my life in America. I surprised myself to find the differences between life in America and Germany very subtle, while life in Germany is very similar to the life I live in America.

My host-parents seemed strangely familiar and reminded me of my own parents. The host-father had a great sense of humor: he would joke about how long my host-sister took to get ready and snicker when his youngest son acted silly. Her mother was very nice, and she always offered me food: ice cream after lunch and dinner, bananas, apples, and bread and meat for little sandwiches in the morning before school and for a snack during the school's pause. She made sure we both understood the agenda for the day and who would pick me up, and she also laughed at silly situations caused by her youngest son or me.

The differences between my host-parents and my parents consisted of differences that separate my parents from my friends' parents and not German parents and



**James Hagner with
Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
Berlin, Germany**

American parents: what food they cook for dinner, what clothes they wear, and what kind of jobs they held.

The German high school's atmosphere was very similar to my own high school in Milwaukee. The students acted as teenagers should: they teased other students, talked among themselves, threw stuff – out the open

[Please turn to Student, Page 12]

Marquette High senior is right at home on trip through Germany

[Student, from Page 11]

window and at people – and talked to and sometimes teased me.

Teachers taught, talked, and occasionally poked fun at students who were unable to produce an intelligent answer. Teachers also told the Americans to dispose of their chewing gum and not to eat bananas during class.

I found many differences between my school and the German high school, but those differences could as well be the differences between my high school and a Chicago high school: younger kids attended the same school as older kids, girls attended, and a different class schedule. Two big differences were obvious: first, their summer vacation started nearly another week after I left, July 28, and lasts about six weeks, and second, the administration organizes the students into groups, or classes, and the students stay with their group until they finish their run through high school. At my school, summer vacation started around May 18, and the members of my classes are different each year.

The last major difference between Germany and America is private and public transportation. The group of Americans and I used public transportation regularly while in Germany: we'd ride the bus to school and ride the bus into the city on weekends. When we traveled by train through Bavaria to Nuremberg, Dachau, and Munich, we used the Bavarian Ticket, which allowed our group unlimited train and bus rides for a good price through Bavaria, with a valid ticket for one day.

Private cars are just that: cars. Germans drive only small cars no bigger than a sedan – only shipping companies or the government use a larger automobile. Also the Audi World Headquarters is located in Ingolstadt and Audi employs a vast majority of the population. Therefore, Audis are a popular car among the people of Ingolstadt.

The German high school's atmosphere was very similar to my own high school in Milwaukee. The students acted as teenagers should: they teased other students, talked among themselves, threw stuff – out the open window and at people – and talked to and sometimes teased me.

Teachers taught, talked, and occasionally poked fun at students who were unable to produce an intelligent answer. Teachers also told the Americans to dispose of their chewing gum and not to eat bananas during class.

I left Chicago's O'Hare Airport on July 5, with 13 students and my German teacher from Marquette University High School. We flew direct from Chicago to Düsseldorf – about an eight and a half hour flight. After about a 10-minute rest in Düsseldorf's Airport, we continued our journey with about a 45-minute flight to Munich. From Munich we gathered our bags – none of which went missing – and started our last hour of transport towards Ingolstadt on a bus.

Our first week in Ingolstadt included attending the Christoph Scheiner Gymnasium, which started at 8 a.m. and finished around 1 p.m., a tour of the Bavarian Armeemuseum (Army Museum), a tour of Audi's World Headquarters Factory and automobile museum and a tour of Ingolstadt's Anatomisches Museum (Anatomy Museum).

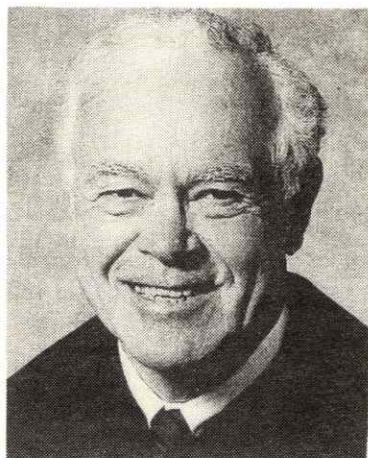
On Saturday, July 12, we made our first visit to Munich. Two days later, we headed north to Nuremberg, where we visited the National Socialist Rally Grounds and Albrecht Dürer's house. After Nuremberg, we took a five-hour train ride on the ICE to Berlin, where we spent four days, the 15th to the 18th of July. We hit all the major highlights of Berlin: the Brandenburg Gate, the Reichstag, the Siegesaeule, Checkpoint Charlie, the Fernsehturm (TV Tower), and Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels's Statue.

The last week in Germany included more school, a tour of Herrnbräu Brewing Company, and a Celebration of Christoph Scheiner Gymnasium's 150th Anniversary.

Ohne Zweifel werde ich wieder nach Deutschland reisen.

*[James Hagner is a senior
at Marquette University High School,
Milwaukee]*

Our “Uncle Sam” never looked better



**The Honorable
Ted E. Wedemeyer Jr.
1932-2008**



Ted E. Wedemeyer Jr. enjoyed nothing better on an American holiday such as the Fourth of July than trading his judicial robe for his “Uncle Sam” suit and marching in a patriotic parade, particularly along a street in his native Bay View neighborhood on Milwaukee’s South Side.



**Remember to visit
the Grohmann Museum
on the campus of the
Milwaukee School of Engineering.
1000 North Broadway
Milwaukee, Wisconsin**



**The Grohmann Museum is named in honor
Dr. Eckhart Grohmann, an MSOE Regent,
Milwaukee businessman and avid art collector,
who donated this collection to MSOE in 2001
and subsequently the funds to purchase,
renovate and operate the museum that bears
his name.**

Ted's gifts: Support, determination and guidance

**By Katharina Hren
Executive Director**

I've been with Goethe House Wisconsin for almost 12 years, and Hon. Ted Wedemeyer was the board president for most of that time. Overtime I grew into the position of executive director, and we were able to accomplish quite a bit with few resources due in large part to Ted's support, determination and guidance. I was always greatly encouraged by his feeling that working with teachers of German was of the utmost importance. I especially appreciated his work with the Academic Advisory Committee, which brought together a unique combination of German teaching professionals from different areas and levels. This made for the most interesting brainstorming sessions! I've been a teacher of German at UWM, Carroll College, Waldorf School of Milwaukee, Tamarack Waldorf School, and even for a semester at MSOE, and I believe that we must make consistent efforts to listen to and support teachers in order to keep the German language alive and well in Southeastern Wisconsin.

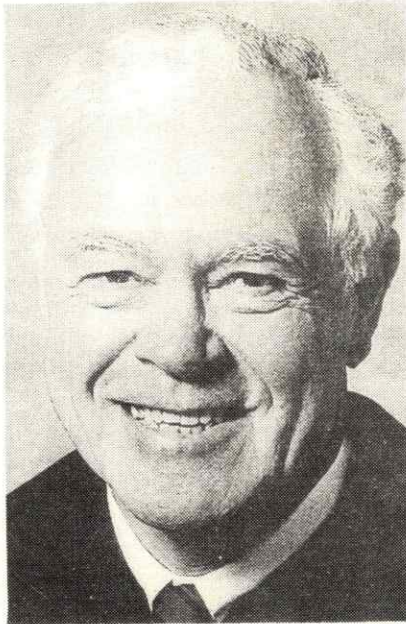
When I first started at Goethe House, I met Ted when he wanted to work on the mailing list with me. He was always very hands-on, for he seemed to believe in action over talk. One of the things I knew I wanted to work on when I took the job was the development of German program for children. Within a short time, Ted had put together a committee of veteran teachers: Kathy Neumeier, Eileen Johannsen and Trudi Roesch. That first year we had 10 Kinder Camps, and we learned a great deal by working with those dedicated teachers. I am

especially proud of the work we started that year, for it has grown in such a way that teachers from as far away as Arizona or Minnesota have come to us for advice in starting their own programs. The fact that Ted was a student of German himself underscored his respect for teachers. Given the difference in our generations and backgrounds, we didn't always see eye to eye, but there was always a grudging respect when we moved forward. Working with a different communication style can certainly motivate you to improve your own and think outside of the box. I learned from his example about the value of networking with talented individuals. I met some wonderful friends of Ted's over the years, like Carl Ruppert, Dan Hanley and Helga Nikolic, a very dedicated group of volunteers from the Bay View days. I enjoyed their stories, but most importantly, I was inspired by their commitment to the community. They came to help, simply because Ted asked. One thing that struck me about Ted in particular was the fact that he didn't talk down to children. To my son he was simply "Ted", and my son had no idea that the Ted he knew was an important judge. When Ted passed, we were on vacation, and my son was quite sad to hear of his passing. Ted was in his prayers for a good while afterward. It is my hope that Ted's legacy will live on in the experience of children who will have the privilege of learning the language of their choice. Because of Ted's involvement with Milwaukee Kickers, we were able to create a consistently popular soccer-theme Kinder Camp. Ted confirmed that it takes the rolled up shirt sleeves of creativity and commitment to make things happen.

Goethe House of Wisconsin Mission

Goethe House of Wisconsin is a non-profit German-American cultural institute serving Wisconsin since 1958. Our mission is to serve as a statewide resource for information about the past and present culture of all German-speaking people - especially those in the Federal Republic of Germany. Goethe House of Wisconsin invites the financial support of individuals, companies and organizations who share our mission and recognize the value of this important cultural exchange. Goethe House of Wisconsin is a not-for-profit (501) (c) (3) organization. Donations are tax deductible as the law allows.

Goethe House of Wisconsin



Goethe House:
A legacy of
Honorable Ted E. Wedemeyer Jr.
1932-2008
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