



Congratulations...

Make sure to congratulate UDoM Kulturgruppe member's Ben Fink and Kristel Metsig on their wedding engagement! Both Ben and Kristel are former members of the UDoM Jugendgruppe and Kristel sings with Talisman. Ben surprised Kristel in front of Cinderella's Castle at Disney World, while on a trip to Florida for her birthday.



Did You Know...

Do the following words sound familiar to you?

"Wir halten diese Wahrheiten für ausgemacht, dass alle Menschen gleich erschaffen worden, dass sie von ihrem Schöpfer mit gewissen unveräußerlichen Rechten begabt worden, worunter sind Leben, Freyheit und das Bestreben nach Glückseligkeit."

What if I read it to you like this?

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal that they endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights. That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

How's this for an amazing fact? The American Declaration of Independence was published in German before it was published in English!

German language printing was started in the American Colonies in 1732 by Benjamin Franklin. In 1752, Franklin hired Johann Heinrich Müller for his print shop. Müller was born in 1702 at Rhoden, Waldeck, Germany. In 1760, Heinrich Müller struck out on his own and opened his own newspaper, the *Pennsylvanischer Staatsbote*. This quickly became the pipeline to which German language readers received their information for the cause of independence.

Müller also acted as a translator for colonial government bodies. The Pennsylvania Assembly used his services for translating official government documents into German. When the first Continental Congress met in 1774, in Philadelphia, Heinrich Müller was at their service. When the Second Continental Congress met in 1776 to declare independence, again the delegates turned to Müller for assistance.

On July 4th, 1776, John Hancock ordered that the Declaration of Independence, on which the ink was still wet, be printed and copies sent out. A handwritten copy was carried by Thomas Jefferson to a local printer. Two copies were sent to King George III, another was sent to General George Washington by courier to be read to the troops. The final copy was carried down the street from Independence Hall to Heinrich Mueller's print shop.

The task of translating the Declaration of Independence was daunting. Thomas Jefferson was a master of the English language, and each word for the Declaration of Independence was precisely chosen. Many of the words did not have direct translations, so close associations were used. When Thomas Jefferson wrote, "We hold these truths to self-evident..." — Self-evident became "ausgemacht" or accepted by all. "Inalienable Rights" became "unveräußerliche Rechte" or not to be sold away. With the phrase, "All men are created equal..." men became "Menschen" and this translation included women as well as men.

At this point, even the delegates at Independence Hall did not possess their own printed copy of the Declaration of Independence. The copy of the Declaration of Independence that is on display today at the Library of Congress in Washington D.C. was not even signed yet by the founding fathers, when the first German language copy was distributed.

On July 5th, 1776, the *Pennsylvanische Staatsbote* headline proclaimed,

"Gestern hat der Achtbare Kongress dieses Yesterday the honorable Continental Congress Vesten Landes die Vereinigten Colonien declared the the United Colonies Freye und Unabhaengige Staaten erklaret." free and independent states."

This was the first public announcement of American independence and it was written in German! The English language newspaper lagged at least one day behind.

Today, this German language copy of the Declaration of Independence is preserved at Gettysburg College, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Works Cited
D'Alto, Nick. "A German Declaration." German Life June/July 2008: 16-18.

German-American HISTORY 101

Today we remember a great German-American hero by the name of Clara Louise Maass. Clara was born on June 28, 1876 in East Orange, NJ; she was the first of 10 children in her family. Her parents were



Hedwig and Robert Maass, two honest and very hard working immigrants from Germany. When Clara was 17 years of age, she entered the Christina Trefz Training School of Nurses at Newark German Hospital. After four years of training, she was named head nurse at Newark German Hospital. During the time of the Spanish American War, Clara worked as an Army nurse in Florida, Cuba, and later in the Philippines. In 1900, Clara returned to Cuba at the request of Maj. William Gorgas who was the chief sanitation officer. There she became embroiled in a controversy over the cause of yellow fever. A Cuban doctor named Juan Finlay proposed the transmission was not by personal contact, but instead through the bite of mosquitoes. The test for proof was extremely clear — volunteers were needed to expose themselves to the infected mosquitoes. Clara was the only American woman to volunteer. She contracted the disease, but recovered. On August 14, 1901, she offered herself again; ten days later she died. With her sacrifice, Maj. Reed proved that mosquitos were the carrier of yellow fever. Clara was honored in 1976 with a US postage stamp commemorating the ultimate sacrifice she made for others. The Newark German Hospital still stands and was later renamed Clara Maass Memorial Hospital in honor of this great German-American.

Q. What did one flag say to the other flag?
A. Nothing. It just waved!

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What would you like to hear more about? E-mail me at:
jenn@UDoMmilwaukee.com

SUN

MON

TUES

WED

THUR

FRI

SAT

july 2010

event calendar



					1	2	3
					Summerfest →		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
→ Independence Day			UDoM Frauentruppe/ Jägerverein Meeting @ 7:30pm				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
			UDoM General Meeting @ 7:30pm	Germanfest →			
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
→				UDoM Seniors' Meeting @ 1pm			

WEISHEIT *des Monats*

"Morgenstund' hat Gold im Mund."
*"The morning hours have gold in the mouth."
(Are the most prosperous)*

A special saying for the Jugendgruppe members!

Summerfest

@ Maier Festival Park
Thurs., June 24 – Sun., July 4
Make sure to stop by the UDoM's booth — "The Schwabenhof" located in the Ethnic Village (on the north side of the grounds) for funnel cakes, rollbraten, steak sandwiches, cheddarwurst, schnitzel, gulasch, seasoned fries and more! If you are interested in volunteering in the booth, please visit UDoMmilwaukee.com for a sign-up sheet.

Germanfest

@ Maier Festival Park
Thurs., July 22–Sun., July 25, visit germanfest.com for festival schedule
Celebrate 30 years of music, food and gemütlichkeit down at Milwaukee's lakefront! New highlights for 2010 include Hohner harmonica lessons, a carnival, sheephead in the Cultural area, Schlink Haus Wine Tasting, the dachshund races/costume contests and the return of the live Glockenspiel. As always, the UDoM Kinder, Jugend and Kultur Groups will have showcase performances throughout the weekend. Please make sure to stop by the Schwabenhof food booths and support the UDoM!

photo gallery

