



GROW QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

Area Chapter of the Germans from Russia Heritage Society (GRHS)

Volume 15, Issue 2

January - February - March 2016



Message from the President



What a nice Christmas program Allen and Nancy White put together for our 22 November meeting with 55 members and guests in attendance!

The new year of 2016 will bring our German consul to give us a message of what is happening in Europe and our relationships with the German government. On 24 January he will present to us his interpretation of the present issues. All will want to come to hear him.

Our 28 February program has something new in store for us: the different German and German Russian styles of sausages along with the Edelweiss website, presented by our very own Renate Berry.

For 20 March, we will have a unique program on Latvia, home of the Hartfeils and Radtkes, and the visitation of our outstanding writer and genealogist, Ron Schauer. There will undoubtedly be an additional volunteer to lend their voice to this outstanding program.

On 24 April we have our Annual Meeting and elections. Three board directors' terms are terminating and it is a perfect time to add a little fun, some new blood and perhaps new direction. Original Directors Oscar Geiszler, Jan Haberman and Roger Haas have

served from the beginning of the GROW organization. Ell Schiermeister's term has terminated due to lack of attendance and Jeanette McDermid wants to retire.

On 22 May we will have awesome Larry Kuntz back from Arizona and ready to lay out the GRHS 2015 Convention Report along with some outstanding workshop programs. I can't wait to hear from you, Larry.

Then for June 26, we're planning a joint program with the Oregon AHSGR, as we had last year.

As a final note for this President's Message is the loss of my dear beloved wife, Roberta June Haas, on 18 November. She was present at every meeting for the last 14 plus years. She will be greatly missed. However, you can make the difference by lending your support and talent, for we must carry on and not let down. Thank you for your support and help.

Inside This Issue

Sausage!	2, 9
In Remembrance, Roberta June Haas	3-4
"Russian German": The Problem with Ethnic Labeling in the "Old Country"	5-7
Black Sea Region German Settlement Location and Current Name	8, 11-12
Board of Directors	9
GROW Quarterly Calendar	10

Sausage!

by Ronald Schauer

I just got off the telephone with the lady handling the Wishek, ND Sausage orders at Stan's Super Value. Our conversation created in me a serious but joyful frame of mind. We were, after all, talking about sausage. Stan's claims they use a recipe that dates to the beginning of the 1900s; another reason to be serious and respectful. The joyful part is in anticipating the eating. Wishek sausage and Black Butte Porter, the perfect blending of geographies.



In the mid 1990s, I was on a train trip through the midwest, traveling and attending a counseling convention. Heading west from Chicago on the California Zephyr, I stopped at Omaha to ride a bus to Sioux Falls to see my mother. I had some time and decided to do a Volkswalk while in Omaha and, as I often do when walking, I wandered off the walk route and ended up in an Italian neighborhood. Actually, I'm not that certain about the neighborhood, but I did end up at an Italian market where three old men were smoking cigars and making sausage. When I came in, they were busily mixing pork and spices in an immense aluminum bowl under clouds of smoke and Italian chatter. They eagerly and graciously described what they were doing and even tried to teach me some essential Italian sausage-making words. Long before I was ready to leave, I checked the clock and my bus time and rushed off to find the remainder of my route. This was probably the only real sacrifice I ever made for my mother.



After hike at Bad Urich

A few years later, a woman I worked with was a member of a large Polish Catholic family. Every fall, they gathered for several days at the parent's farm home and made sausage. From scratch: Starting with a large pig that expressed in no uncertain terms his displeasure with the whole idea, through the butchering and grinding, stuffing, and smoking. I understood there were usually at least twenty sausage-loving family members engaged in the project who, at the end, divided up delicious rings and sticks of their artistry. I learned about their gathering several months after it occurred that year. My plan was to get invited to witness at least a bit of the next event. Alas, by the time the next year rolled around, I was off to another job.

On 26 December, 2005, we ate at the Historische Wurstküche, just off the banks of the Danube, at Regensburg, Germany. They billed their sausages as the best in Germany. Served on a bed of sauerkraut with a plate of hot German potato salad and ein dunkel bier, the sausage made a strong argument in favor of their claim. We felt oh so German, even if the fur-clad couple sharing our table refused to acknowledge our presence. We knew.

Vague memories of being present at butchering and sausage-making remain with me. I remember chasing chickens without heads, the anticipation of fried fresh liver and the first taste of new sausage, the shed (somewhere) that served as a smokehouse. But my memory is short on details. I remember more of the eating part: Sausage frying splattering a greasy barrage, fresh baked bread, probably potatoes (potatoes were always a safe-bet menu item). I remember the



Historische Wurstküchen

Continued on page 9.

In Remembrance

Roberta June Haas

June 15, 1935 - November 18, 2015

A Short Biography of Roberta June Haas

by Sarah Cook

Roberta was born in Shallowater, Texas, on the 15th of June, 1935. She was the second oldest of the five living children. She took on many of the daily household chores at a young age while growing up in the Lubbock, Texas area.

In 1945, she moved to Washington with her family. After high school, she got a job at Montgomery Wards as a comptometer operator and worked there from 1953 to 1956. She attended Cascade College and graduated with a BA, but also attended Portland State at the same time, where she received a BS in 1959. She went on to Oregon College of Education at Monmouth, Oregon, in the fall of 1959 to proceed toward her master's degree, which she finished in 1965 through the University of Oregon.

During the interim, she married a Cascadian and a Fuller Brush salesman on the 10th of June, 1955. She also gave birth to her first child, Kathryn Roberta, on the 31st of March, 1960, and tried her hand at selling Avon until she started teaching at Redland Elementary, where her husband, Roger, also was teaching junior high. She continued there until her second child, Karla Rose, was born on the 9th of June, 1962. In the summer of 1962, she began teaching summer school in Oregon City. She had a third girl, Karolyn Ruth, on the 8th of February, 1964. She continued to teach

until completing 30 years in December 1991.

Several trips have been taken to Europe, including Ukraine and England, in addition to visiting much of the United States, particularly the Dakotas, where Roger was born and where he taught in 1952. She loved her garden as well as the birds. She has been a partner in her husband's business of developing and managing properties, being involved with the Germans from Russia organizations and spending four to five weeks each summer at the Haas Heritage Farm for the last ten years.

She is survived by her husband, Roger, and her three girls, Kathryn, Karla and Karolyn, their spouses, six grandchildren with their spouses, three great-grandchildren, a younger sister, Verna Collett, and a younger brother, Kenneth Nolan Goldwater. She will be greatly missed.

Roberta has been cremated and her ashes will be buried at the Friedens Lutheran Cemetery in Wishek, North Dakota, where a stone has already been placed for Roberta and Roger.



Roberta celebrating Roger's 73rd birthday.



Roberta with brother Christian Wolff and Leona.

Continued on page 4.

In Remembrance

Roberta June Haas

June 15, 1935 - November 18, 2015

Impressions of My Beloved Mom

By Karla Rose

She was little, very friendly, sweet, thoughtful of others, talkative, able to converse on an array of subjects, well-educated and spirited. She used to be so shy, but one would never know that with how vivacious she became later in life.

Roberta's thumb was very, very green; many people knew of her fondness for flowers and everything about gardens. If she could have brought her garden and her birds inside the house, she would have.

She was a lady of prayer and loved her family. As she had a love for children and was herself a child at heart, being an elementary teacher for 30 years suited her quite well. She could get very feisty and very playful, which carried over from teaching into retirement.

After retiring, Roberta was able to do so many more activities, as the clock of 30 years didn't run her life anymore. She loved jokes – she couldn't tell very good ones, which was funny in itself because she tried and her eyes twinkled like Mrs. Santa Claus. But she loved to laugh at the "funnies". She loved music, books and

movies. She loved to keep up with all the latest news. She even became a sports enthusiast late in life and enjoyed her Trail Blazers with a fan's passion. Roberta was a trooper on so many subjects, but as she aged her abilities declined and she finally had to let her husband, Roger, take over the cooking, cleaning and other household chores.

She held Israel very dear, had a heart for the Jews and would pray regularly for Jerusalem. She got excited over prophecy, astronomy, politics, what was going on constantly in Israel, but most of all she loved to remember and to remind us, "Jesus is coming back soon! Pray, pray, pray and be ready!" She loved the Lord with all her heart and knew whom she believed in and where she was going.

Roberta loved her fearless warrior of a husband for 60½ years and would have continued in marriage, but God called her home, though He was not done giving Roger more assignments to do. She is and will continue to be sorely missed.

I loved my mom.



Left: Roberta enjoying dinner with family.

Bottom: Roberta looking at the Root Cellar Plaque at Zeeland, ND farm.



Obituary from *The Oregonian*

Roberta, 80, passed away from a sudden fatal heart attack. She worked at Park Place Elementary School for 30 years as a teacher. A memorial service will be held at 2 pm, Sunday, Dec. 13, 2015, at Valley View Evangelical Church, 11501 SE Sunnyside Road, Clackamas.

Please sign the online guest book at www.oregonlive.com/obits

“Russian German”: The Problem of Ethnic Labels in the “Old Country”

by Dr. Eric J. Schmaltz, Associate Professor of History,
Department of Social Sciences, Northwestern Oklahoma State University in Alva

Author's Note: This abbreviated article is part of a larger work that will appear in a published compilation of conference presentations anticipated in the coming year by the Bundesinstitut für Kultur und Geschichte der Deutschen im östlichen Europa (Federal Institute for Culture and History of the Germans in Eastern Europe). The international conference on which the forthcoming compilation is based concerns the theme of Russian German identity, and the event took place on 17-18 November 2015 in Berlin, Germany.



The “extra-territorial” nature and long “immigrant-colonist” history of the ethnic Germans in and from Russia remain most relevant to the problems of categorizing or identifying this group even to this day. Especially as a Diaspora, the group has encountered obstacles not only in the search for a common homeland and an identity to call its own, but also for an appropriate name to assign to itself. The question has long centered on whether they consider themselves “Russian,” “German,” both (hybrid), or something else altogether.¹ Thus in recent years, the matter of group self-identification has not escaped the critical reflection of the last two generations of scholars, activists, and many of their ethnic compatriots in both hemispheres.

Around 1930, the term “Soviet German” (*Sowjetdeutsch/sovetskiy nemetskiy*) received from the Stalinist regime its formal definition. In 1927-1928, it originated in contrast to the term then in usage, “*Russlanddeutsch*” (Russian German). At first, the new Soviet designation was used as a territorial term for those various German minority groups living inside the USSR, but for the Soviet regime and the ethnic group, it soon gained a deeper ideological meaning.²

On the whole, the academic community’s previous use of “Soviet German” (*Sowjetdeutsch*) turned into an ideological relic after the collapse of Communism in the early 1990s. According to Roger Bartlett, scholars like Andreas Kappeler have claimed that the “Soviet Germans” were more homogenous than the Russian Empire’s various German ethnic minority groups. Indeed, the Soviet regime even went so far as to provide the group with a shared name (“Soviet German”), considering them “homogeneous.”³

The official Soviet designation had been forced upon

Russia’s ethnic Germans, but it had never been truly accurate, as it had implied a closer politico-ideological connection between the Soviet state and one of its ethnic groups than perhaps had been the case. Particularly in the wake of Communism’s fall, scholars would do well to avoid using the name “Soviet German” because the ethnic Germans as a whole have found it outmoded, to say the least. In the late 1980s, some scholars in West Germany, wishing to make sharper distinctions between state and ethnicity, even had begun referring to the “Soviet Union Germans” (*die Sowjetuniondeutschen*). All prominent scholars in Russia and Germany have abandoned the name “Soviet German” and have used “Russian German.”⁴

It was revealing that the “Soviet”-prefix or adjective to the German national label fell into immediate disfavor when the Communist regime collapsed in December 1991, suggesting that the ethnic component ultimately prevailed over Soviet ideology. One of the premiere scholars in the research field, Germany’s Peter Hilkes, has acknowledged that the ethnic Germans called themselves “Soviet Germans” until the early 1990s, but the change to “Russian Germans” (*Russlanddeutsche/rossiyskie nemtsy*) stemmed from the political effects of *glasnost* and *perestroika*. He has observed that “it took them a long time” to make this name change, stating that he

was present in 1990 and 1991 at the [various] congresses of the “Soviet Germans” (they used this expression themselves), and only Heinrich Groth, the well-known opinion leader of the ethnic Germans, made [initial] efforts to change to *Russlanddeutsche* [Russian German], but this was just under [the] influence by official representatives or scholars from Germany. In Germany there was a discussion how to call the ethnic Germans at that time. “*Sowjetdeutsch* [Soviet German],” “*Russlanddeutsche*” or “*Sowjetuniondeutsche*” [Soviet Union German] (the last saying that the Germans did not pretend to be “Soviet”). At a conference in Schlangenbad [West Germany] in 1985, there was a discussion about that topic, but only a few used the word “*Russlanddeutsche*.” I myself tried to circumscribe it and spoke of “*Deutsche in der Sowjetunion* [Germans in the Soviet Union],” but changed to “*Russlanddeutsche*” since the beginning of the 1990s.⁵

Continued on page 6.

“Russian German”: The Problem of Ethnic Labels in the “Old Country” cont.

In 2001, Hilkes also observed that the USSR’s collapse and fragmentation into separate states after 1990-1991 has only led to further changes in the group’s name status. Recognizing that new complications over self-identity have appeared, he has stated that

the whole group with the common history and fate can be called *Russlanddeutsche* [Russian German], but today the situation has become much more complicated, especially in Ukraine. Ethnic Germans call themselves *Ukrainedeutsche* [Ukrainian German], which in my eyes is correct. During a delegation to Ukraine in 1995 the representatives of the *Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland* [National Association of Germans from Russia based in Stuttgart, Germany] had difficulties [in] being accepted by Ukrainian officials and other representatives.⁶

By comparison, popular scholar Anton Bosch, himself an ethnic German native of Ukraine, a deported person in the USSR, and a Cold War-era émigré to former West Germany, maintained in 2001 that, in consideration of Russia’s dominant historical role in the region, “[r]ather than thinking of themselves as *Ukrainedeutsche* [Ukrainian Germans/Germans from the Ukraine], they still identify as *Russlanddeutsche* [Russian Germans/Germans from Russia].”⁷ According to Bosch,

[the] traditional definition of *Russlanddeutsche* is today being called into question in diverse publications, in public pronouncements, and in scientific conferences... In fact, these kinds of attempts were put forth some years ago, even in our own [*Landsmannschaft* periodical] in Germany, *Volk auf dem Weg* [A People on the Move]. However, they were rejected by our readers. In making the discussion a subject of academic dispute, some apparently are trying to force a new adjective upon the Germans from Russia, without even asking the opinion of this ethnic group...⁸

On the debate over identifying the group as a historical part of Russia, Bosch emphasized in 2001 that even “from the onset of immigration to the [multinational] Russian State, our ancestors actually called themselves *Russländer* [Russians], in contrast with [the dialect rendering of] *Deitschländern* [those in the German lands], i.e., inhabitants of the old German Reich [Holy Roman Empire] before its dissolution in 1806.” Bosch tried to remind scholars and students alike that as recently as “the mid-1980s, Moscow attempted to give us the designation *Sowjetdeutsche* [Soviet Germans] or *Sowjetuniondeutsche* [Soviet Union Germans/Germans from the Soviet Union], a term which those concerned vehemently rejected. We now

know that this intended designation vanished into thin air, not unlike a soap bubble, just prior to Christmas of 1991.” He concluded that “perhaps our overseas friends can now begin to understand . . . why we identify as and call ourselves *Russlanddeutsche* [Russian Germans], (not as *Russlandsdeutsche* [Russia’s Germans]), or, more correctly, Germans from Russia. We wish thereby merely to underscore the special nature of our own history.”⁹ In Eurasia, the descendants of the German immigrants to Russia therefore have tended to equate their local or regional identities within the old boundaries of the former tsarist empire, *Russland* (Russia).¹⁰

Therefore in post-Soviet Eurasia, an increasing number of academic specialists, as well as various governmental authorities, have begun calling members of this ethnic group “Russian Germans” (*Russlanddeutsche/rossiyskie nemtsy*). Within the ethnic group, this more traditional form of self-identification has long proved the most durable, popular, and prevalent one. As a general designation, the term “Russian German” offers both ethnic members and scholars a more inclusive and convenient way of naming several ethnic German subgroups that had lived in the former Russian and Soviet Empires, despite the problem of defining “Russia’s” (and this ethnic group’s) frequent cultural and geographical boundary changes.

In the intense discussion about ethnic names and homelands over the years, Bosch and others often have pointed out that the group, for better or worse, has seen its fate and destiny associated with Russia’s. For the most part, the “Russian Germans” have enjoyed little choice in the matter. The group’s close affiliation with Russia has explained how ethnic members in the east have often exhibited a considerable degree of political and economic dependency on officials in St. Petersburg or Moscow, from the earliest German arrivals in the eighteenth century to the present. Beginning with the tsars and continuing under the Soviet Communists and beyond, the Russian Federation government still acts as the leading authority and guarantor of rights or privileges for the Russian Germans and all other peoples inside its borders (This brings to mind President Vladimir Putin’s April 2014 “rehabilitation” promises to certain ethnic groups, including some Germans, still residing in the Crimea). Indeed, authorities have always possessed the power to grant rights and privileges but just as easily could rescind them.

Since 1990, united Germany for many hundreds of thousands of Russian Germans has come to replace Russia as the new homeland—the so-called “ancestral or ancient homeland” (*Urheimat*) of their distant im-

Continued on page 7.

“Russian German”: The Problem of Ethnic Labels in the “Old Country” cont.

migrant forebears. In this recent transfer of loyalties, however, new émigrés in the West have found themselves in a very different, if somewhat “alien,” modern German society, two hundred years removed from the initial migrations, thus forcing many of them to continue searching for the ever elusive sense of personal and national identity.

The ethnic group has sometimes still found it difficult to come up with a concise, suitable, yet comprehensive enough, new identity, group name, or self-label. Perhaps the ethnic Germans have been forever condemned to live as a diaspora people always “on the move” without a permanent homeland to call their own—as the group’s old expression “*ein Volk auf dem Weg*” has expressed it quite well. The group’s apparent lack of an appropriate name in certain circumstances even today has thus reflected this persistent problem of finding a permanent or stable homeland. In agreement with Hilkes on the matter of the complexity surrounding today’s remaining ethnic German minority in the former USSR, North American scholar Roland Wagner concluded in 2001 that the “ethnic Germans do not all reside within the boundaries of the Russian republic—they are now scattered about in the various successor republics of the former USSR, as well as in Germany. In specific cases we can refer to them by their current locale of residence (e.g., ‘*Ukrainedeutsche*’), but this still leaves an awkward absence of appropriate terminology when we refer to the ethnic group as a whole.”¹¹

Despite the recent relative consensus among many scholars and ethnic members on the common designation “Russian German” (*Russlanddeutsche/rossiyskie nemtsy*), debates over an acceptable universal ethnic name persist. Over several decades, the ethnic group has found it difficult enough that “outsiders” did it for them. Recent events, though, have given the group yet another opportunity at least to begin claiming a more appropriate and accurate name for themselves, assuming, of course, that the diminishing number of ethnic Germans will one day even be present in any significant number either in Russia or the Soviet successor states.

ENDNOTES

1 For further considerations on the issue of “hybrid” identities and “cultural diffusion,” refer to Keri E. Iyall Smith and Patricia Leavy, eds., *Hybrid Identities: Theoretical and Empirical Examinations* (Chicago, IL: Haymarket Books, 2008). Of course, one could argue that all human identities are hybrid constructions, a product of “cultural diffusion,” but in this case the idea concerns discernable dominant or less dominant cultural strains in particular individual and group identities. In recent years, Canadian Mennonite scholar Hans Werner has also examined this theoretical concept and related issues of “transnationalism” regarding the Russian Mennonite Diaspora. The transnational idea of Diaspora has gained considerable attention and credence in migration studies, not least of all for ethnic Germans. The concept indicates an ongoing real or imagined tie with a “homeland” despite physical dislocation and personal loss. It also connotes an individual’s sense of being in two places at once (i.e.,

transnational). According to many scholars, the notion of an “imagined” or “mythic homeland” remains essential for migrants of all stripes across time and space, particularly for refugees who must survive and adapt in the face of great change, physical removal and personal trauma. Regarding transnational identities for German migrants from the Soviet Union, especially after the Second World War, please consult Werner: *Imagined Homes: Soviet German Immigrants in Two Cities* (Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada: University of Manitoba Press, 2007); and “Germans Only in Their Hearts’: Making and Breaking the Ethnic German Diaspora in the Twentieth Century,” in Alexander Freund, ed., *Beyond the Nation?: Immigrants’ Local Lives in Transnational Cultures* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2012), pp. 211-226.

2 Christian Böttger, Idmar Biereigel, Günter Dittrich, Wolfgang Förster and Achim Hiltzheimer, *Lexikon zur Geschichte und Kultur der Russlanddeutschen*. Teil I, eds. Hans-Joachim Kathe and Winfried Morgenstern (Berlin: Bildungsverein für Volkskunde in Deutschland DIE LINDE e.V., 2000), p. 321.

3 See Roger Bartlett, “Review Article: The Russian-Germans and Their Neighbors,” *Slavonic and East European Review* 73, no. 3 (July 1995): pp. 499-504.

4 See Gerd Stricker, ed., *Deutsche Geschichte im Osten Europas, Rußland* (Berlin: Siedler Verlag, 1997), pp. 13-20; Andreas Kappeler, Boris Meissner, and Gerhard Simon, eds., *Die Deutschen im Russischen Reich und im Sowjetstaat* (Cologne: Markus Verlag, 1987). Sometimes unaware of the scholarly trend in Eurasia concerning the appropriate use of labels for the former USSR’s ethnic Germans, an ever decreasing number of English-language scholars had continued to apply the old Soviet designation well into the 1990s.

5 Refer to Peter Hilkes and Roland Wagner, “Re: Ethnic Labels,” e-mail exchange forwarded by Michael M. Miller to Eric J. Schmaltz and others, 10 Jan. 2001.

6 Hilkes and Wagner, “Re: Ethnic Labels.” Aside from older pre-1917 group designations such as “Volga Germans,” “Ukrainian Germans,” “Bessarabian Germans,” “Black Sea Germans,” “Crimean Germans,” “Russian Germans,” and even “urban Germans” (as opposed to those in the Russian countryside), the USSR’s breakup led to ethnic German minorities finding themselves not only in Russia proper but also in the independent state of Ukraine and in the Caucasus and Central Asian states (i.e., Kazakh Germans, Kyrgyz Germans, Armenian Germans, Georgian Germans, etc.). The growing variety of potential group names reflects sometimes the difficult challenge in properly identifying what was in fact a multinational region that often experienced dramatic and sudden territorial and political realignments, the most recent of those taking place in 1990-1991.

7 Like the ethnic Germans, the Ukrainians, too, have recently faced their own struggles to forge an independent political, cultural, and historical identity of their own, after living in a one-time province of the former Russian Empire and in one the former Soviet Union’s union republics. Cf. Anton Bosch, “Russlanddeutsche oder Ukrainedeutsche [from a Volk auf dem Weg article, Feb. 2001, p. 24],” trans. Alex Herzog, e-mail forwarded by Michael M. Miller to multiple recipients of BLK-SEA@LISTSERVE.NODAK.EDU, including Schmaltz, 12 Feb. 2001.

8 Bosch, “Russlanddeutsche oder Ukrainedeutsche.”

9 Bosch has also claimed that during the Second World War the Germans of Ukraine had even rejected the Nazi racial or völkisch concept of “ethnic German” (Volksdeutsche), “which seemed quite derogatory to us. Rather, we felt that we were Germans in, or of, Russia.” It remains unclear just how accurate Bosch (b. 1934), who became a naturalized German citizen under the Nazis during the war, was when professing the idea that most members of the ethnic group at that time refused to abide by Nazism’s attempt to extend a racial claim on all dispersed ethnic Germans. It remains true, nevertheless, that the Nazi-era usage of the word Volksdeutsche—not to be confused with today’s more neutral academic term ethnisch Deutsche (ethnically German/ethnic German)—has fast become a tainted political concept since 1945, as it is now hardly ever used in Germany. See Bosch, “Russlanddeutsche oder Ukrainedeutsche.”

10 For Bosch and many fellow émigrés, even the contemporary term Aussiedler (“out-settlers”/settlers from abroad) has been “demeaning.” The German government gave this official designation to those Germans immigrating from Eastern Europe and the former USSR. Since the late 1980s, the majority of ethnic-German immigrants have arrived from Russian Siberia and Kazakhstan. Yet many of these immigrants have wanted to be called “Germans,” or, more specifically, “Germans from Russia.” Consult Bosch, “Russlanddeutsche oder Ukrainedeutsche.” After 1993, the formal legal term Spätaussiedler came to replace the previous group designation to distinguish better the “later” post-Cold War émigrés from earlier ones.

11 Hilkes and Wagner, “Re: Ethnic Labels.”

Black Sea Region German Settlement Location and Current Name

by Dennis Bender, Revised 25 June 2014



Editor's Note: I've had this jewel waiting in the wings since fall 2014. Dennis Bender has graciously agreed to share this information with us for our members only. Please do not republish without Dennis' prior consent. Thank you.

BESSARABIAN Villages:

1. Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.1838N, Long: 30.3320E.....	Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyi, Odes'ka, Ukraine
2. Albota (obere/upper), Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 45.9749N, Long: 28.4739E	Albota de Sus, Taraclia, Moldova
3. Albota (unter/lower), Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 45.9428N, Long: 28.4921E	Albota de Jos, Taraclia, Moldova
4. Alt Elft, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.0182N, Long: 29.2764E	Sadove, Odes'ka, Ukraine
5. Alt Posttal, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.1540N, Long: 29.0858E	Maloiaroslavets' Druhyyi, Odes'ka, Ukraine
6. Arzis & Brienne, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 45.9893N, Long: 29.4212E	Artsyz, Odes'ka, Ukraine
7. Bender, Bender, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.8251N, Long: 29.4698E	Bender, Bender Municipality, Moldova
8. Benkendorf, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.0308 N, Long: 30.0613 E	Velykomar'yanivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
9. Beresina, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.2369N, Long: 29.2025E	Berezynne, Odes'ka, Ukraine
10. Borodino, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.3010N, Long: 29.2428E.....	Borodino, Odes'ka, Ukraine
11. Dennewitz, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 45.8908 N, Long: 29.3012 E	Pryamobalka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
12. Eigenfeld, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.2265N, Long: 29.6500E.....	Nadezhda, Odes'ka, Ukraine
13. Eigenheim, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.2931N, Long: 30.0054E	Zelenivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
14. Friedensfeld, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.1625N, Long: 29.6442E	Myrnopillya, Odes'ka, Ukraine
15. Friedenstal, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.0543N, Long: 29.3913E	Myrnopillya, Odes'ka, Ukraine
16. Gnadefeld, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.2540N, Long: 29.6418E	Blahodatne, Odes'ka, Ukraine
17. Gnadental, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 45.9935N, Long: 29.5240E	Dolynivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
18. Hoffnungsfeld, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 45.7979N, Long: 29.4360E.....	Nadezhdivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
19. Hoffnungstal, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.3203N, Long: 29.3477E	2¾ miles east of Lambrivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
20. Jakobstal, Bender, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.5158N, Long: 29.6624E	Stefan Voda, Stefan-Voda, Moldova
21. Josefendorf, Bender, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.4721N, Long: 29.0833E.....	Plachynda, Odes'ka, Ukraine
22. Katzbach, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.0457N, Long: 29.1905E.....	Luzhanka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
23. Kischinew, Kischinew, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.0280N, Long: 28.8415E	Chisinau, Chisinau, Moldova
24. Kloestitz, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.2339N, Long: 29.3167E	Vesela Dolyna, Odes'ka, Ukraine
25. Kulm, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.2530N, Long: 29.0389E	Pidhirne, Odes'ka, Ukraine
26. Leipzig, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.3030N, Long: 29.0224E.....	Serpneve, Odes'ka, Ukraine
27. Lichtental, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.0956N, Long: 29.5871E	Svitlodolyns'ke, Odes'ka, Ukraine
28. Mannsberg, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.1223N, Long: 30.0615E	Oleksivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
29. Mathildendorf, Bender, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.4860N, Long: 29.1790E.....	Zhovtneve, Odes'ka, Ukraine
30. Neu Arzis, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.0787N, Long: 29.4991E	Vyshnyaky, Odes'ka, Ukraine
31. Neu Elft, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 45.9502N, Long: 29.2333E	Novoselivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
32. Neu Posttal, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.0372N, Long: 30.1210E.....	Dolynivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
33. Neufall, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 45.9949N, Long: 30.2906E.....	Vil'ne, Odes'ka, Ukraine
34. Paris, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.0538N, Long: 29.2874E	Veselyi Kut, Odes'ka, Ukraine
35. Plotzk, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 45.8792N, Long: 29.3863E	Plots'k, Odes'ka, Ukraine
36. Rosenfeld, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.0462N, Long: 29.8967E	Rozivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
37. Rosental, Kischinew, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.6501N, Long: 28.4331E	Colibabovca, Leova, Moldova
38. Sangerowka, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 45.8336N, Long: 30.0668E	Novomykhailivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
39. Sarata, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.0203N, Long: 29.6734E	Sarata, Odes'ka, Ukraine
40. Seimeny / Seimental, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.2769N, Long: 30.1208E.....	Semenivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
41. Tarutino, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.1836N, Long: 29.1499E.....	Tarutyne, Odes'ka, Ukraine
42. Tatar Bunar, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 45.8396N, Long: 29.6141E	Tatarbunary, Odes'ka, Ukraine
43. Teplitz, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 45.9851N, Long: 29.3420E	Teplytsya, Odes'ka, Ukraine
44. Tschemschelly, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.2176N, Long: 29.8893E.....	Nad'yarne, Odes'ka, Ukraine
45. Wittenberg, Akkerman, Bessarabia, South Russia	Lat: 46.0881N, Long: 29.0048E	Maloiaroslavets' Pershyi, Odes'ka, Ukraine

Continued on page 11.

Sausage!, cont.

taste of canned chicken and sausage and most everything else that had grown during the hot summer.

Sausage has taken something of a public relations and reality beating the past few years. The horrors of factory farms and processing factories, additives, and much of the marketing process should at least remind us that not all sausage is equal. I'm not ready to give up sausage, but I am getting pickier.

Had I known I would end up writing about sausage, I would have called or emailed several cousins whose memories are better than mine, and whose early lives weren't as disrupted as mine. But all this came to me in the middle of last night, just in the nick of time. No time to get ready; barely enough to write.

Sometime, probably before you read this (you do read this, don't you?), we'll sit down, maybe with some friends, and eat smoked bratwurst from Wishek. The appearance and aroma will excite us, and Pat's hot German potato salad will join a fresh loaf of bread I just pulled out of the oven. We'll open several beers—certainly a dark and an amber—lift our glasses, and say "Prosit."

30 November, 2015

We'd Love To Hear From You!

NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS WELCOMED!

Please send articles, photos, stories, anecdotes, recipes, etc. to:

Jan Prunier, Editor
1218 Pacific Ave., Everett, WA 98201
grownewslettereditor@gmail.com

Deadline for next issue is March 1, 2016.

GROW Board of Directors

Roger Haas, President/GRHS Director Rep
8618 SE 36th Ave. (503) 659-8248
Portland, OR 97222 rahaas@haasfamily.us
Term ends: 2016

Jan Haberman, Vice President/
Sunshine Chair & Calling Asst.
8110 SE Madison (503) 252-5480
Portland, OR 97215 haberman988@msn.com
Term ends: 2017

Jeanette McDermid, Secretary/Library Specialist
327 SE Elliot Ave (503) 666-6939
Gresham, OR 97080-7726 toadlilyunique@comcast.net
Term ends: 2016

Adi Hartfeil, Treasurer-Membership
4230 S Terra Vista Ct. (503) 636-2272
West Linn, OR 97068 abhartfeil1114@outlook.com
Term ends: 2018

Allen White, Caller/Brochure Disseminator
10400 SE Cook Ct. #75 (503) 253-9551
Milwaukie, OR 97222-1574 allenandnancy@juno.com
Term ends: 2018

Oscar Geiszler, Fundraising
803 5th Ave. (503) 723-6879
Oregon City, OR 97045 oscarandlorraine@msn.com
Term ends: 2016

Kathy Minden, Library Assistant
612 NE 197th (503) 740-3541
Portland, OR 97230 rkminden@comcast.net
Term ends: 2018

Larry Kuntz, Name Badge Chair, Brochure Printer
16500 SE 1st St. Unit 159 (360) 953-8709
Vancouver, WA 98684 vwlarry@centurylink.net
Term ends: 2017

Nancy White, Alternate #1
10400 SE Cook Ct. #75 (503) 253-9551
Milwaukie, OR 97222-1574 allenandnancy@juno.com
Term ends: 2016

Sharon Bell, Alternate #2 - Set-Up Chair
126 NE 86th Ave. (503) 254-2583
Portland, OR 97220 bellglen@teleport.com
Term ends: 2016



In Memory—Maxine Daily, Director Emeritus
In Memory—Clifford Haberman, Director Emeritus
Robert Majhor, Director Emeritus
Ed Weber, Director Emeritus

GROW QUARTERLY CALENDAR

JANUARY 2016						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18 Martin Luther King Day	19 Board Meeting	20	21	22	23
24 Chapter Meeting	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						



Chapter Meetings are held at:

New Deutsches Haus
(formerly the Fellowship Masonic Center)
5626 NE Alameda St., Portland, OR
(57th & Sandy Blvd.)

Directions:

From the North taking I-205 or I-5,
Take Columbia Exit and go to Cully, turn South
until you come to Sandy Blvd. & 57th/NE Alameda.
From the South on I-205 take Sandy Blvd. Exit,
turn right on Sandy going West to Alameda & Sandy.
From I-5, take I-84 to 60th, turn North to Halsey,
Left to 57th, North to Sandy & Alameda.
38 car parking across from the Deutsches Haus.

Doors open at 1 pm • Meeting 2-5 pm

FEBRUARY 2016						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12 Lincoln's Birthday	13
14 Valentine's Day	15 President's Day	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23 Board Meeting	24	25	26	27
28 Chapter Meeting	29					

Chapter Meetings

24 January

German Consulate

28 February

German & German Russian style Sausages
Renate Berry presenting

20 March

Latvia—Adi Hartfeil & Kurt Radtke presenting
and visit by writer and genealogist Ron Schauer

MARCH 2016						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 Newsletter Deadline	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13 Daylight Saving Time Begins	14	15 Board Meeting	16	17 St. Patrick's Day	18	19
20 Chapter Meeting	21	22	23	24	25 Good Friday	26
27 Easter Sunday	28	29	30	31		

Fundraising Opportunities—

At No Cost To You!!

- Electronic Newsletters. Receive your newsletters via email, and save GROW in postage costs. Thank You!

Other Opportunities to Help...

- **Oscar Geisler** is recycling inkjet and laser cartridges. Bring your empty cartridges to Chapter Meetings or contact Oscar directly. He can also help you receive approximately 50% discount on refilled cartridges.
- Visit **Cathy Lobb** before/after the Chapter Meetings to view the fascinating collection of books, audio CDs, videos, etc. that are available for sale. Also take a look at the tote bags, key chains and magnets, all with the GROW logo.
- **Family Heritage Recipe Book** - \$12.50 at Chapter Meeting or add \$4.00 s/h for mailing. Call 503-659-8248, rahaas@q.com

Black Sea Region German Settlement Location and Current Name, cont.

BERESAN Villages:

1. Alexanderfeld, Beresan, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.8803N, Long: 31.3782E	Andriivka, Mykolaivs'ka, Ukraine
2. Gnadenfeld, Beresan, Odessa, South Russia	Lat: 47.1387N, Long: 30.6872E.....	Neikove, Odes'ka, Ukraine
3. Hoffnungsburg, Beresan, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.8996N, Long: 31.3730E.....	Popil'ne, Mykolaivs'ka, Ukraine
4. Johannestal, Beresan, Odessa, South Russia	Lat: 47.1158N, Long: 31.3236E.....	Ivanivka, Mykolaivs'ka, Ukraine
5. Lichtenfeld, Beresan, Odessa, South Russia	Lat: 47.3531N, Long: 30.8161E.....	Yasnopillya, Odes'ka, Ukraine
6. Muenchen, Beresan, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.3895N, Long: 31.0804E	Hradivka, Mykolaivs'ka, Ukraine
7. Neusatz, Beresan, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.9213N, Long: 31.0610E.....	Prohresivka, Mykolaivs'ka, Ukraine
8. Rohrbach, Beresan, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.1976N, Long: 31.1850E.....	Novosvitlivka, Mykolaivs'ka, Ukraine
9. Waterloo, Beresan, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.2608N, Long: 31.3194E.....	Stavky, Mykolaivs'ka, Ukraine
10. Worms, Beresan, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.2264N, Long: 31.1028E.....	Vynohradne, Odes'ka, Ukraine

GLUECKSTAL Villages & HOFFNUNGSTAL District:

1. Bergdorf, Glueckstal, Odessa, S Russia.....	Lat: 47.3335N, Long: 29.5666E	Bergdorf, Transnistria, Moldova
2. Glueckstal, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia	Lat: 47.2294N, Long: 29.4124E	Hlinaia, Transnistria, Moldova
3. Hoffnungsfeld, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia	Lat: 47.2305N, Long: 29.9689E.....	Lenine, Odes'ka, Ukraine
4. Hoffnungstal, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia	Lat: 47.1468N, Long: 30.1071E.....	Tsebrykove, Odes'ka, Ukraine
5. Kassel, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.0871N, Long: 29.6483E.....	Velykokomarivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
6. Klein Bergdorf, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia	Lat: 47.1818N, Long: 29.3610E.....	Crasnoe, Transnistria, Moldova
7. Klein Glueckstal, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia	Lat: 47.0896N, Long: 29.9078E.....	Tyatry, Odes'ka, Ukraine
8. Klein Neudorf, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia	Lat: 46.9923N, Long: 29.9117E.....	Novoselivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
9. Krontal, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia	Lat: 47.1692N, Long: 29.5074E.....	Sibca, Transnistria, Moldova
10. Marienberg, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.5758N, Long: 29.5902E.....	Nahirne, Odes'ka, Ukraine
11. Neu Beresina, Hoffnungstal, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.0507N, Long: 30.2024E.....	Malozymenove, Odes'ka, Ukraine
12. Neu Glueckstal, Hoffnungstal, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.0891N, Long: 30.1568E.....	Tsybulivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine

Continued on page 12.



GROW Membership Application

Germans from Russia Oregon and Washington



Years of Membership _____ New Renewal

Birth Month (optional) _____ Anniversary Month (optional) _____

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (include area code) _____ Email address _____

Name of ancestral village(s) _____

Family surnames _____

Names of adults in household desiring membership cards _____

Enclosed is my remittance of \$ _____ Membership fees are due annually on January 1.

GROW Newsletter/Operation Donation (minimum \$5.00)

GRHS Membership \$65.00 • GRHS Lifetime Membership \$1300.00 (\$130.00 per year)

Make checks payable to GROW - US Currency Only • Mail to: Adi Hartfeil, 4230 S. Terra Vista Ct., West Linn, OR 97068

Please send email updates and address corrections to Adi Hartfeil - abhartfeil@comcast.net

GROW Quarterly Newsletter Deadlines: September 1 • December 1 • March 1 • June 1

All submissions are welcome. If you would like materials returned, please include a SASE.

Send articles to: grownnewslettereditor@gmail.com or by mail to: Janice Prunier, 1218 Pacific Ave., Everett, WA 98201

Black Sea Region German Settlement Location and Current Name, cont.

13. Neudorf, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.2668N, Long: 29.5000E.....	Carmanova, Transnistria, Moldova
14. Neu Kassel, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.1526N, Long: 30.4011E.....	Novojelyzavetivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
15. Strassburg, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.7309N, Long: 29.9803E.....	Kuchurhan, Odes'ka, Ukraine
16. Tiraspol, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.8458N, Long: 29.6328E.....	Tiraspol, Transnistria, Moldova
17. Woinitschi, Glueckstal, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.0866N, Long: 29.6991E.....	Divots'ke, Odes'ka, Ukraine

GROSSLIEBENTAL Villages:

1. Alesanderhilf, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.3397N, Long: 30.4832E.....	Dobroaleksandrovka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
2. Annental, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.6242N, Long: 31.0311E.....	Bilyari, Odes'ka, Ukraine
3. Franzfeld, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.3675N, Long: 30.3331E.....	Nadlymans'ke, Odes'ka, Ukraine
4. Freidorf, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.8550N, Long: 30.1640E.....	Balkove, Odes'ka, Ukraine
5. Freudental, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.4688N, Long: 30.3705E.....	Myrne, Odes'ka, Ukraine
6. Grossliebental, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.3535N, Long: 30.5859E.....	Velykodolyns'ke, Odes'ka, Ukraine
7. Gueldendorf, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.6223N, Long: 30.7676E.....	Krasnosilka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
8. Helenental, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.0383N, Long: 30.8726E.....	Chornohirka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
9. Lustdorf, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.3500N, Long: 30.7000E.....	Chornomorka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
10. Neuburg, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.3581N, Long: 30.4799E.....	Novohradkivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
11. Neu Freudental, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.0974N, Long: 30.7751E.....	Marynivka, Odes'ka, Ukraine
12. Odessa, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.4834N, Long: 30.7233E.....	Odesa, Odes'ka, Ukraine
13. Peterstal, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 46.4336N, Long: 30.4000E.....	Petrodolyns'ke, Odes'ka, Ukraine
14. Rosenfeld, Liebental, Odessa, South Russia.....	Lat: 47.0513N, Long: 30.4820E.....	Konoplyane, Odes'ka, Ukraine

CRIMEAN Villages:

1. Friedental, Simpferopol, Crimea, South Russia.....	Lat: 44.9862N, Long: 34.3633E.....	Kurortne, Crimea, Ukraine
2. Heibrunn, Feodosia, Crimea, South Russia.....	Lat: 45.1144N, Long: 35.0586E.....	Pryvitne, Crimea, Ukraine
3. Kronental, Simpferopol, Crimea, South Russia.....	Lat: 44.9448N, Long: 33.7883E.....	Kol'chuhyne, Crimea, Ukraine
4. Neusatz, Simpferopol, Crimea, South Russia.....	Lat: 45.0035N, Long: 34.3475E.....	Krasnohirs'ke, Crimea, Ukraine
5. Simpferopol, Simpferopol, Crimea, South Russia.....	Lat: 44.9521N, Long: 34.1025E.....	Simferopol', Crimea, Ukraine
6. Sudak, Feodosia, Crimea, South Russia.....	Lat: 44.8508N, Long: 34.9762E.....	Sudak, Crimea, Ukraine
7. Zürichthal, Feodosia, Crimea, South Russia.....	Lat: 45.1303N, Long: 34.9945E.....	Zolote Pole, Crimea, Ukraine



Germans from Russia Heritage Society

GROW Chapter

8618 SE 36th Avenue
Portland, OR 97222