



MILWAUKEE ETHNIC NEWS

PUBLISHED BY URBAN ANTHROPOLOGY, INC.

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2024

Local ethnic events in January and February

About Milwaukee Ethnic News

Milwaukee Ethnic News is published bimonthly by Urban Anthropology Inc. and is managed by volunteer anthropologists. The purpose of the newsletter is to offer ethnic organizations and individuals the opportunities to share news and information about their cultures. The newsletter does not receive funds from any external source. See more information on last page.

Most \$10 and under; many free

Oral history of Milwaukee's ethnic groups

10-part series on study findings



Over a period of 12 years, anthropologists from Urban Anthropology, Inc. conducted 435 in-depth interviews with key informants from 65 Milwaukee area ethnic groups. In a 10-part series, *Milwaukee Ethnic News* presents the findings.

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Part five: Food

Study findings demonstrated how foods expressed a variety of messages about the individuals and the cultures, including statements about identity methods in which food traditions are passed

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Ethnic events in January and February

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African American

AMERICA'S BLACK HOLOCAUST MUSEUM

When? Tue.'s through Sat.s, 10am-5pm; Sat.s noon to 5pm. *Where?* 401 W. North Ave. *Description:* Seven history galleries that tell the story of the Black Holocaust in chronological order from life in Africa before captivity to African American life today. *Admission:* Free to \$5.

GROUP TOUR WISCONSIN BLACK HISTORICAL CENTER

When? Mornings beginning at 9am, reserve at website. *Where?* Wisconsin Black Historical Center, 2620 W. Center St. *Description:* Opportunity to see exhibits on African American history in Wisconsin. www.wbhs.org/Home.htm. *Admission:* 0-\$5.

MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY CELEBRATION

When? Mon., Jan. 15, 9am to 5pm. *Where?* Milwaukee Public Libraries. *Description:* Honoring Martin Luther King with reflections, button-making, chess game, live performances, and more. *Admission:* Register early and verify that this event is being offered again in 2024, free.

MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY CELEBRATION

When? Mon., Jan. 15, 4pm. *Where?* Marcus Performing Arts Center, 529 N. Water St. *Description:* Youth interpret Dr. King's words through student contests. *Admission:* free.

European

HOLIDAYS AT EUROPEAN VILLAGE

When? Through Jan. 21. *Where?* Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 W. Wells St. *Description:* The European Village exhibits will be decked out in traditional holiday decorations from the turn of the 20th century. *Admission:* Museum admission.

Jewish

COMMUNITY FREE DAY

When? Feb. 18, 10am to 4pm. *Where?* Jewish Museum Milwaukee, 1360 N. Prospect Ave. *Description:* Book Smugglers exhibition. *Admission:* Free.

CREATING YOUR PHOTO ESTATE WITH PIXOLOGIE'S MOLLIE BARTELT

When? Feb. 4, 1 to 2:15pm. *Where?* Jewish Museum Milwaukee, 1360 N. Prospect Ave. *Description:* Learn ten points you need to know about preserving family legacies through a photo estate. *Admission:* \$0-\$10.

Latino

WALK THROUGH MILWAUKEE'S LATINO HISTORY

When? Daily, 10-4pm. *Where?* United Community Center, 1028 S. 9th St. *Description:* Opportunity to learn about Latino history by visiting tannery and foundry exhibits, photos, and art inside the UCC building, and historical murals on two sides of Bruce Guadalupe School next door. *Admission:* Free.



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Ethnic events in January and February

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CAFÉ CON ARTE: CELEBRATING OUR SHARED INDIGENOUS ROOTS

When? Jan. 26, time unk. *Where?* United Community Center, 1028 S. 9th St. *Description:* Discover the art making traditions and mediums that have been passed down through generations, celebrating the artists who share their cultural traditions with the world. *Admission:* \$5, but pre-registration recommended.



Polish

EXHIBIT ON NICOLAUS COPERNICUS, POLISH ASTRONOMER

When? Through March. *Where?* Polish Center of Wisconsin, 6941 S. 68th Franklin, 2nd floor gallery. *Description:* Celebrate the discovery by Copernicus that our planet is in motion and not the sun. *Admission:* unk.



HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

When? Jan. 28, time unk. *Where?* Polish Center of Wisconsin, 6941 S. 68th Franklin. *Description:* Partnering with the Holocaust Education Resource Center, the Polish Center will host Professor Peter Staudenmaier from Marquette University and his lecture on "Weimar Germany and the Rise of Nazism." *Admission:* unk.

Is your ethnic group planning an event this year?

Would you like the event posted in *Milwaukee Ethnic News*?

Then send the information to us.

Issues of *Milwaukee Ethnic News* are published on January, March, May, July, September, and November 1st. Send in your notices at least one week prior to the publication date. Include the following:

What is the name of the event?
What is the date and time of the event?
What is the address where the event will take place?
What is the price of the event?
And in one or two sentences, describe the event.
(If a web address is necessary for registration or other information, also include this.)

Send the information to Dr. Jill Florence Lackey with the subject line of "Event for Milwaukee Ethnic News" to:

JFLanthropologist@currently.com

Oral history of Milwaukee ethnic groups

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down, use of food in rewards and punishments, seasonality of food, foods and social status, contexts in which foods are being consumed, and ways that foods ease immigrant integration into the American mainstream. Milwaukee informants discussed (a) personal meanings of ethnic food, (b) how foods led to greater sociality and (c) ways that foods increased acceptance of their groups in the United States.

Personal meaning of ethnic foods

To many informants in the Milwaukee study, preferences for the food of their ethnic groups were either a result of how their tastes developed in earlier years or statements about ethnic pride.

Japanese: Even though we can handle most of the Western foods, we get cravings every now and then. A lot of us go to this Japanese grocery store called [name of store], owned by Chinese, in the Chicago area. Many of us take a trip once in a while and buy Japanese ingredients that are not available in *normal* American stores.

Russian: I would say just keeping the Russian mentality is a major part of how I live. The generosity and hospitality are major aspects—and of course, the food. I would not be the same without my mother's Russian cooking. It's how I was raised.

Hmong: We still eat the foods from old country—rice, vegetables. You see Hmong gardening a lot—home-grown vegetables. I do my own gardening.

Chinese: Growing up we all wanted to just fit in. We were just learning and helping our parents fit in at the same time. None of those concerns were really prevalent. We did things a little differently than everyone else. It was to varying degrees. I didn't face too much discrimination so it was pretty comfortable. My mom was very up to date with all the newest American ways and styles so we had no problem that way, but I knew we did things differently. Not everyone ate with a rice bowl or chopsticks and the foods that we ate were different. I didn't really feel anything different. However, in my twenties I just wanted a connection with others that were similar. Then trying to think how I would raise my children, and how I was going to incorporate [Chinese eating styles].



Norwegian: I guess the most important [ethnic practice] is the passing on of some of the special things and I guess what I brought from my own parents

are the foods and the making of the foods . . . And I would think the passing on of the recipes of the foods.

But to some study participants, consuming ethnic foods could rise to a transcendental experience.

Jewish: My family has not been spiritual since my grandmother was alive. But for some reason or other we still want the foods at the various times of year. We sometimes do the Seder even though we aren't sure that we're committed to the religious parts. My kids loved getting the matzo at that time of year. We just loved it. We always had the potato pancakes at Hanukkah and would eat apples and honey at Rosh Hashanah. It's funny. We never think about special foods at any other time of the year. It's like you have a craving for that food then and something about tasting it connects you to your childhood and maybe a distant past. It's very fulfilling.



Slovenian: Eating strudel or potica, or just grilled chicken, with all of the associated tastes, smells, textures, and maybe the process of preparing them, brings alive experiences we had with our parents or grandparents. Culture isn't just a memory of another time; it's tangible, shared experiences.

German: My family has not cooked German for, oh, several decades. Yet every so often we get the desire for German food and find our way to one of the German restaurants around town. I'm not sure why it's so satisfying. It's more than a craving for a food that you like. The entire taste brings you back—back to a time of Sunday dinners. Or maybe it's just the need to connect to something larger than myself.

The link between food and memory may also connect to the sociality of food.

Sociality of ethnic foods

The sociality of food, and its movement from the intimate to the communal, is a topic that the Milwaukee informants often discussed.

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Oral history of Milwaukee ethnic groups

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African American: People offer people food when they go to their homes—greens, sweet potatoes, macaroni and cheese, corn bread. I eat these when I'm alone, but it's more meaningful when we get together. Then we can talk about old times or things that interest black people.



Courtesy of transgriot.blogspot.com

Italian: Every function centers around a huge Italian dinner. Everything that you do has to be somehow linked to an Italian dinner or centered around food. They are very excited about their food. They are very excited about their gardens and the tomatoes that they grow to make their food. So, food is just a huge, huge part of their culture.

Russian: Well, I guess food is a big part of it, so we have dinner parties. Those times we'll often discuss books and music. Sometimes we'll watch movies and talk about them. I'm not really sure how different it is from other places. I would say, I lived in Chicago for a period of time and it was kind of similar there.

African Congo Congolese: We go to church and eat together Congo food at a potluck. We talk about information about the Congo and how to help each other. We talk about personal issues and what is going on back home. We socialize about everything; we all have problems and this is how to deal with them.

Chilean: That's how you create a community—a lot of love and affection, physical like hugging, and making sure to take care of you with food. There is always food.

Palestinian: But the food thing—even in college. I remember when my friends would come over. You know I'd go home and change to leave again. I started making my friends wait in the car, because my mom was preparing a meal for them. You go to someone's house and you end up having to eat, drink, and sit down.

Some study participants described ways that the more intimate meals moved into larger feasts. Others discussed feasts organized around ethnic holidays or special events.

North American Indian Potawatomi: We see a lot of feasting coming back now in the city. There used to be intimate feasts but now we do a lot bigger ones

and the community can come out. We put our differences aside to do this. We agree to disagree. A feast, not a potluck. A general feast can be like after a graduation ceremony or it's a traditional feast where all people bring something but where those hosting the feast bring the most. At funerals everyone brings the food but the family is mostly responsible. The potluck is where, if you have it, you bring it. A feast is more organized. Feasts are after a ceremony whereas the potluck is more informal. Pot lucks are just a getting-together and eating, but even if we are in urban areas, we are mindful of our food and the oldest person or spiritual person may bless our food.

Indian: We try to stick with our Indian food, because as you are aware, Indian food preparation is a little bit difficult and takes too much time. We like to do lots of get-togethers, especially for festivals. We like to hold the get-together on the day where the festival is. India will have the holy day on the festival, even if it's maybe a Tuesday. We like to dress up in our Indian outfits, because that's the only time we can wear them here. We'll have foods and we'll have everything that's kind of Indian.

African American: Blacks all over have picnics and things where we bring the chicken and the greens and salads and a lot sweet potato pies. They're more like a potluck. My grandmother talked about the large teas that they used to have in the Bronzeville days. These would be feasts to honor people in the black community or raise funds.

Food and integration into the American mainstream

Consumption of familiar foods can help ease the immigrant's shock of living in a new country. But in order to keep the diet, the ethnic group must open its own restaurants and stores. Informants described how these new ventures actually led to economic opportunities for the groups.

Italian: You see the restaurants, and the bakeries—all types of stuff—sprinkled throughout the city. It's really quite a few of them if you think about it. It's ridiculous, the number, when you really think about it. It's probably one third of all restaurants are some Italian named restaurant that serves pizza, right? I mean think about it, it's probably a good percentage of them.



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Oral history of Milwaukee ethnic groups

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Greek: You'll find a lot of family restaurants that are Greek-owned in Milwaukee. Probably even half that we think of as just "family restaurants" are actually Greek-owned and offer a variety of Greek dishes.

Arab: If we start with cuisine, especially on the East Side, there's a big influence—Middle Eastern food is very well liked, and there are a number of restaurants over there.

The establishments often led to greater acceptance of the ethnic group in the United States and connected them to members of other ethnic groups.

Mexican: We try to share our culture so that someday (and it is already beginning), as evidenced by the Spanish language incorporated into English and the commonplace of Mexican food in the American diet, we can gain acceptance.



Mexican: Because right now, Mexican food is very popular. Everywhere you go there is Mexican food, even at McDonald's.

Serbian: I don't know if many in Milwaukee would even know there are Serbs here, except that there are Serbian restaurants. Our restaurants also attract patrons whose ancestors came from the Mediterranean and other Eastern European areas, as the foods are similar. We get connected to a lot of groups through the restaurants.

Russian: And food is really a bonding experience, especially for such a diverse community like ours. You have a lot of ethnic restaurants, and food is one way that it is often introduced to us, in a way that's rather non-intrusive.

Italian: A lot of different ethnic groups would spring businesses together, for example, the food businesses. The Italians had started on a small scale, [and] had peddling businesses, Sicilian fruit companies, and what not. And they have kind of worked together, in Milwaukee's case, with Jewish wholesalers. [Names] were kind of the big players.

The next issue of *Milwaukee Ethnic News* will feature Part Six of study findings, "Ethnic practices: Art forms."

Interesting facts about Milwaukee's ethnic groups

1. Since the late 1800s the Irish have dominated Milwaukee politics. In fact, during one 50-year period over 100 political leaders, city department heads, judges, and union bosses came from one Irish dominated neighborhood.
2. Freeway building and urban renewal in the 1950s/1960s displaced these Milwaukee ethnic groups: African Americans (near downtown, lost over 8,000 homes), Puerto Ricans (near downtown, lost all homes), Italians (Third Ward, lost most homes). Other ethnic neighborhoods were partially razed (Irish, Polish).
3. Some ethnic groups nearly always settle next to each other in cities (including Milwaukee) because of common cultural practices. One of the most obvious is the Poles and Mexicans.
4. The Greeks were an early target of the KKK.
5. In the past 20 years, Orthodox Jews have one of the largest growth rates in the City of Milwaukee.
6. There are over 250 ethnic organizations in Milwaukee County. This number includes those with websites and/or are registered as corporations in Wisconsin. There are probably over 100 more that don't make these criteria.
7. More than 30 percent of the Milwaukee Hmong practice ancestor worship.
8. German architects built the most notable buildings in Milwaukee (e.g., City Hall, the Basilica of St. Josaphat, Turner Hall).
9. Singing societies are most common among the Welsh and the Latvians.
10. Poetry is the most commonly practiced art form among Milwaukee's Yoruba (from Nigeria).

Poetry book on Milwaukee is on the horizon

Author Sienna Jacks' work expected to be out in early 2024

The work will include poetry on topics such as:

- Milwaukee neighborhoods
- Major historical events
- City streets and parks
- Milwaukee heroes and villains
- City "characters"
- Milwaukee special events
- Lost communities
- City businesses, churches, organizations, past and present
- Major sports
- Area ethnic groups

See sample page to the right

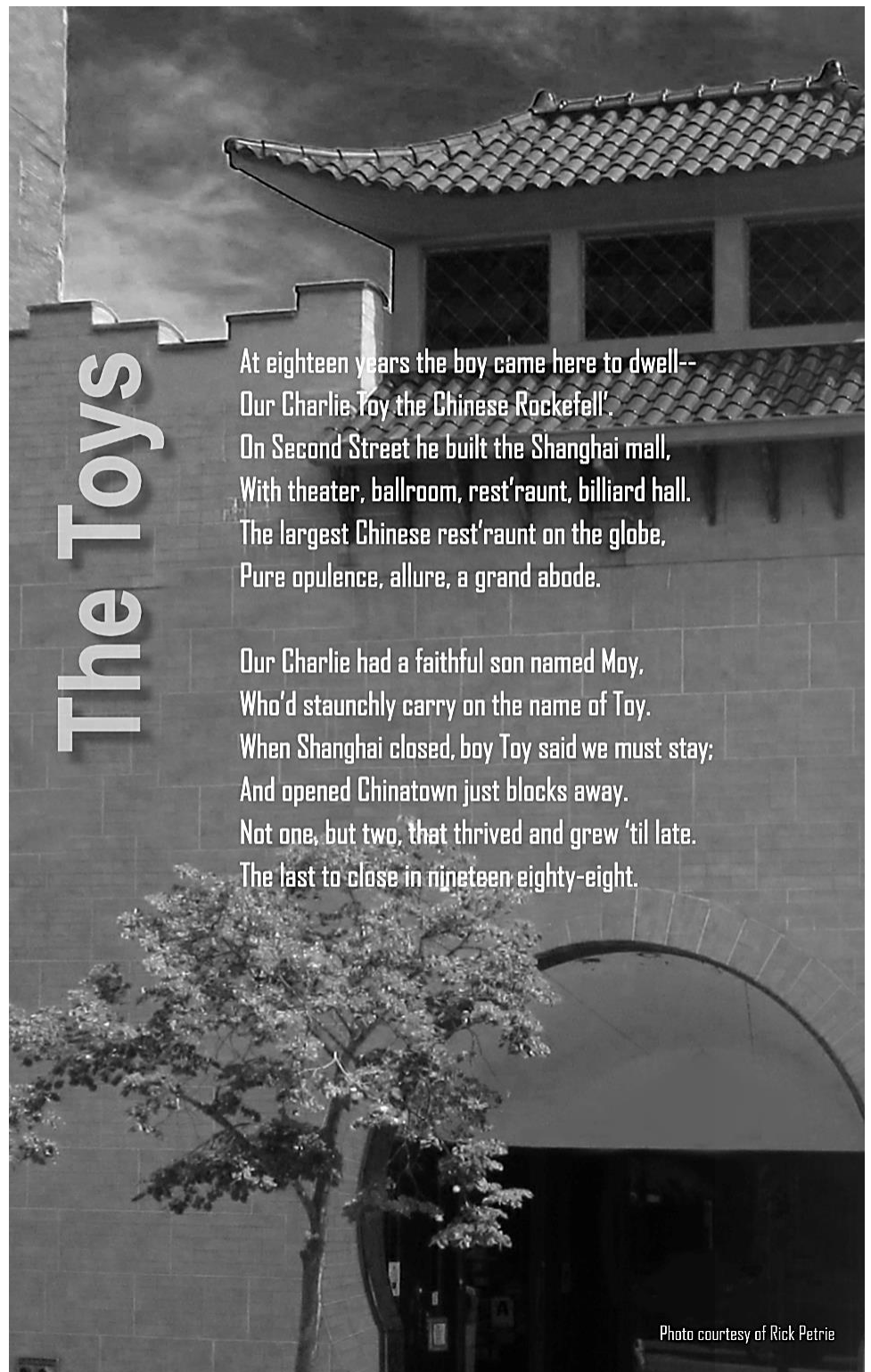


Photo courtesy of Rick Petrie

As you head into the new year, it's a great time to set your sights on enriching resolutions that celebrate the beauty of the French language and culture. Below are some inspiring New Year's resolutions to infuse your year with French.

Utiliser le Français tous les jours

Resolve to use French every day, even if only for a few minutes. Read a few pages of a book, sing a song, have a short conversation with a friend, or write a page in your journal.

Explorer les Cultures Francophones

Explore different aspects of French and francophone culture, from literature and cinema to music and cuisine. Dive into a classic novel, discover new films, or master a traditional recipe.

Participer à des Événements Francophones

Attend local or virtual events that celebrate French culture. Engage with your community's activities, attend workshops, and share experiences with fellow Francophiles.

Étendre mon Réseau Francophone

Connect with French speakers and Francophiles online or in your local community. Join language exchange groups, attend conversation meet-ups, and broaden your network of French-speaking friends.

S'inscrire à un Cours de Français

Enroll in a French language course to enhance your skills. Whether you're a beginner or looking to advance to the next level, structured learning can be both rewarding and enjoyable.

Célébrer les Petits Progrès

Celebrate small victories along the way. Learning a language is a journey, and each step forward, no matter how small, is a reason to rejoice.

Ongoing Events

Casse-croûte: Meets every Wednesday on Zoom and in person at the AF on the first Wednesday of the month from 12 p.m. - 2 p.m. Contact AnneL@AFMilwaukee.org for link and information.

Club Apéro Francophone: Meet up to chat in French! Free and open to the public. All levels welcome. Once a month, 6-8 p.m. Contact apero@afmilwaukee.org or visit [Club Apéro Francophone - l'Alliance Française](#)

Catholic Mass in French: Meets monthly. Contact Reine Maria Assana 414-614-4907 assana-bebe@gmail.com or Cyrille Monatshebe 414-750-5956 cyrillemonats@gmail.com.

French Conversation Group in Mequon: Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month at Panera in Mequon from 11:30 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Rive Gauche Radio Show: The Alliance's own radio show every Tuesday from 6 - 6:30 p.m. on 104.1 FM or online at: www.riverwestradio.com/show/rive-gauche.

AF address: 1800 E. Capitol Drive.

The Book Smugglers: Partisans, Poets, and the Race to Save Jewish Treasures from the Nazis

**Jewish
Museum Milwaukee**



January 19 to May 19, 2024



WOULD YOU RISK YOUR LIFE TO SAVE A BOOK?

The Paper Brigade of Vilna was a dedicated group of Jewish heroes whose goal was to rescue Vilna's Jewish culture for future generations. A true story of bravery and resistance to inhumanity and persecution.

The Book Smugglers: Partisans, Poets and the Race to Save Jewish Treasures from the Nazis documents the nearly unbelievable true story of ghetto residents who, through brave acts of resistance, powerful friendships, and devotion to literature, rescued thousands of rare books and manuscripts – first from the Nazis, then from the Soviets – by hiding them, burying them and smuggling them into the Vilna Ghetto, and later, across borders.

Spotlighting a combination of original artifacts and archival materials with state-of-the-art technologies, follow the Vilna Paper Brigade through World War II, into the post-war Soviet era, and across the borders to Moscow, Europe, the United States, and Israel.

The Book Smugglers: Partisans, Poets and the Race to Save Jewish Treasures from the Nazis is curated by Holocaust Museum Houston based on the book by David E. Fishman.

Get tickets at [Jewish Museum Milwaukee Online Registration System](#)

Jewish Museum Milwaukee

1316 N. Prospect Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202

HOURS:

**Monday through Thursday,
10am to 5pm
Closed Saturday**

Sunday 12pm to 4pm

Curated by



Ethnic activities for families to do at home

Ethnic stories/games/meals

This featured website delivers stories for the entire family on ethnic groups across space and time. Spend a day (or ten) with any of the offerings summarized in the following pages. Each story (appropriate for children 8 to 14), is accompanied by a recipe of the featured group and a game and art project associated with the story. The narratives were created over a 20-year period by the cultural anthropologists at Urban Anthropology Inc. and are based on scholarly research. Families can learn while being entertained.

Go to <http://teacheraidsforkidsmilwaukee.com/> then click on Kids Across Time & Space or Holidays Across the Globe

The Stories: Summaries

Africa

Berbers of Morocco: A tale of a Berber girl living in the Atlas Mountains of Morocco, how her family members worked to support the household, and the near crisis that developed when her brother wanted to move permanently to Spain.

South Africa: A fictionalized account of the decade when the segregated system of apartheid ended in South Africa and how the time is commemorated by the nation's Day of Reconciliation (story presents much food for discussion and is designed for more mature children).

African Turkana: The tribulations of an African boy reaching manhood who needed to acquire sufficient bride wealth in order to marry in the future, the pastoralist society he lived in, and the unexpected ways that his education came to his aid. A story about the benefits of learning.

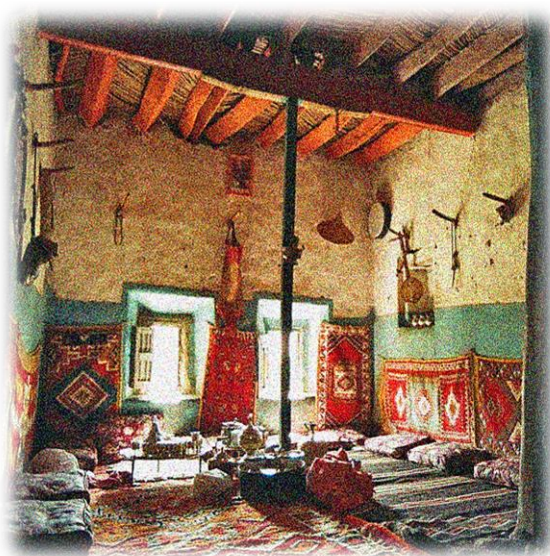
African Ibo: A story of a ten-year-old boy living in Africa around 1800, his vibrant village life, his age grade activity, and the constant threat he faced of being kidnapped into slavery.

Nubia/Kush: The tale of a fifteen-year-old girl living in the black African Kingdom of Kush in the 8th century BC, her trip into Egypt, her cultural shock in seeing the Egyptian transformation of an old friend, and her eventual acceptance of difference.

Europe

Greece: A story of a spoiled teenage boy living in Greece in ancient times, his Olympian experiences, and how a performance of the great Greek drama *Antigone* helped him come to his senses.

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Ethnic stories (summaries)

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Wales: A fictionalized account of a self-involved American youth who goes to witness the youth national cultural festival in Wales and comes away thinking he might be able to use his gifts in more community-serving ways.

Germany: A tale of a German family struggling to keep the Christmas spirit and German Christmas customs while the family children misbehave. German Christmas customs solve the family problem. A good story for the very young.

Spain: A fictionalized account of a Romani (“gypsy”) girl living in Madrid, Spain, the cultural values and problems she faced, and her secret life as a criminal with her older brothers. A story that asks when or if the ends justify the means.

Rome: The experience of a teenage boy living in a Roman province in 64 AD, his ancestors’ enslavement, the introduction of Christianity to the area, and the deeds of Emperor Nero.

Jews of Poland: The account of a young Jewish girl on the eve of the Holocaust, her daily life in the shtetl, the family’s religious traditions, and their eventual demise.

England: The tribulations of a young boy in Medieval England from a mixed ethnic family who must leave his home at an early age to be trained for the knighthood.

Italy: A story of a teenage orphan girl living in Florence Italy at the height of the Renaissance, her experiences growing up in a humane orphanage, and the choice (among three options) she must make for her future. (Very interactive.)

Eurasia

Soviet: A fictionalized account of a teenage girl living under Communism in the USSR in the 1930s, her daily life, and the conflict she faced over loyalty to her family vis-a-vis loyalty to the Communist government.

Ottoman: A tale a teenage boy living in the Ottoman Empire in the late seventeenth century, his cultural environment, his opportunities, his yearnings, and how he achieved balance between his own desires and helping his family.

Asia/Oceania

Hmong: A story about a young Hmong boy in a refugee camp in the 1970s, his people’s involvement in the Vietnam War and its aftermath, how he and his people recorded their history on story cloths, and his eventual immigration to the US.

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Ethnic stories (summaries)

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Siberia: A tale of a college-bound girl living in a reindeer-herding family in Siberia, the changes that took place when her environment was no longer under Soviet control, the options that the girl was considering for her future career, and the ways that each of these options might impact her traditional people.

Burma/Myanmar: A fictionalized account of a young boy of the Mon ethnic group living in war-torn Burma (now Myanmar) in the late 1940s, the school that villagers organized to teach Mon culture, ethnic strife, the boy's attempts to convince his uncle to return from his refugee status in Thailand, and what eventually happened to his village and school. A story about ethnic intolerance.

China: A poignant story about the life of a young girl in China in the early Middle Ages, Confucian values, and the role of filial piety in the household.

India: A tale of an eight-year-old girl living in India in the 17th century, her world under the Mughals, her family's involvement with the British East India Company, and her dread of being married off at a very young age.

Iran: A fictionalized account of a young Iranian man in a Shi'a Muslim family who is about to learn the spirit of Ramadan.

Japan: The story of a Japanese teenager in the 1920s whose life is charted out for him as a family heir within his lineage—an "other-oriented" role that creates a family link between the past and the future. He experiences culture shock when he visits the United States with his father and makes friends with an American sailor who takes him out for a night of 1920s frolicking and questions the young man's Japanese values.

Bali: A fictionalized account of a Balinese boy in the early 1950s, his struggle with hyperactivity, the Balinese culture of performance, and the way the boy's mother helped her son by involving him in performance art.

Trobriand Islands: The tale of a teenage girl living in the Trobriand Islands in 1918, her islands' culture, and how she attempted to attract the man of her dreams through "beauty magic."

Latin America

Brazil: A story of a Brazilian teenager, his slave ancestry, life in a Rio *favela*, and the sacrifices he made to restore his mother's pride. A story about poverty, pride, and family love.

Costa Rica: A fictionalized account of a young boy in the 1820s whose family had immigrated to Costa Rica from Spain, the

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Ethnic stories (summaries)

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family's adoption of a young Indian/African orphan, the boys' adventures visiting the rainforest, and their ultimate adventure in search of purported treasures left behind by (now extinct) indigenous people.

Maya: The story of a Maya boy living in the seventh century, his trip into a forbidden cave, the myth of the Hero Twins, and the boy's eventual rite of passage into manhood.

Mexico: A tale of a teenage Nahua Indian girl living in Tepoztlan, Mexico in 1948, the expectations placed on her by her culture, her dreams of living in the United States, and how all this changed when she was befriended by young woman archaeologist from the Great Plains of America. This is a story of "the grass is always greener" turned on its head.

Puerto Rico: A fictionalized account of twin girls living in Puerto Rico, the circular migration of their family between their village in Puerto Rico and New York City, and the ultimate decision the family would have to make about permanent residence in New York or their home village. A story of tension between upward mobility and home and family.

North America

Muskogee Creeks: A tale of a teenage Muskogee Creek girl living through the era of Indian Removal, her village life and matrilineage, Creek spirituality, and her family's decision to avoid the Trail of Tears by emigrating to Texas.

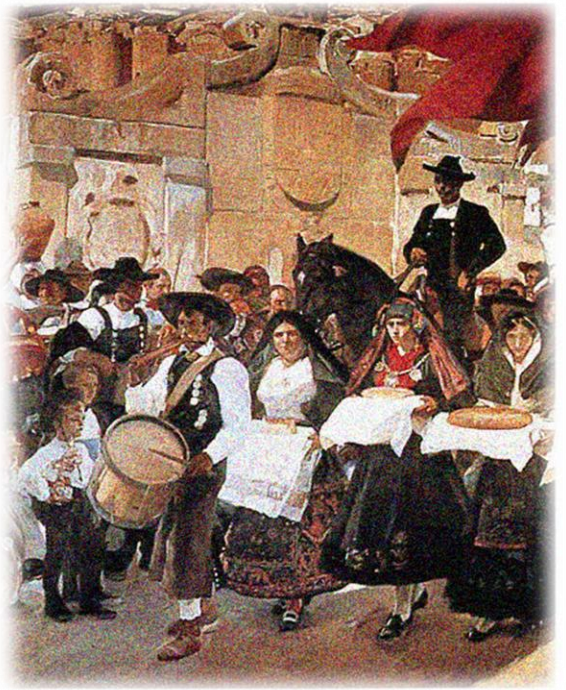
Appalachia: The story of a ten-year-old girl living in the Appalachian Mountains in 1790, the migration of populations following the Revolutionary War, the plight of mixed-race populations, and a look back at the colonial experience.

U.S. Slavery: The fictional account of a young girl born into slavery, how she and her family members made themselves too valuable to their slave overseers to be separated by a slave auction, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the girl's later career as a free woman.

Acadia: A tale of a teenage Metis girl living in Acadia, her community's expulsion from their land, and her family's second home.

Inuit: A fictionalized account of a young Inuit girl living a nomadic life with her family in the Arctic Circle in the 1970s, her life at seasonal sites, the cultural expectations she lived with, and how she overcame jealousy of a younger sibling.

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Ethnic stories (summaries)

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U.S. Great Depression: A story of a young girl living in Nebraska during the dust bowl years of the Great Depression, her steadfast support for her poor family, her daily work load, and an older brother who'd left home for world travel in the abundant 1920s and his reaction to finding his family in dire circumstances.

Hopi: A fictionalized account of a Hopi boy who welcomes his ancestral spirits back to his reservation town.

American Puritans: A story of a boy living in a strict 17th century Puritan household, how he overcame his idleness in order to use Puritan reason to fight slavery in the Colonies.

Northwest Coast: The tale of a twelve-year-old Native boy living in the Northwest Coast of North America in the 16th century, his world of art, the cultural tradition of the potlatch, and his antics trying to outsmart his ceremonial roles.

Milwaukee

African America Milwaukee: A fictionalized account of an African American girl living in Milwaukee, the loss of her Bronzeville community, her migration to and from Milwaukee, her movement into the Civil Rights Movement and local fair housing marches, and her struggles to keep her new home in Sherman Park.

Irish in Milwaukee: A fictionalized account of a young Irish boy whose family settled in the Third Ward in the late 1800s, his aspirations to become a fireman, the scorn he faced from friends for setting his hopes too low, and his ultimate redemption when a fireman from the Ward saves the city of Milwaukee from burning down.

1950s Milwaukee: A story of a girl living in Milwaukee in the prosperous 1950s and how she and her age mates were influenced by the growing material culture of the day. A story about the influences of popular culture on gender roles.

Polish Milwaukee: A fictionalized account of a young Polish boy living on Milwaukee's south side in the early 1940s, his daily life in a Polish flat, his faith community at the Basilica of St. Josaphat, and what he learned one month about how his meals were prepared.

Go to <http://teacheraidsforkidsmilwaukee.com/> then click on Kids Across Time & Space or Holidays Across the Globe



Kids across Time & Space (KaTS)
**Online cultural stories for
youth**



Over 30 stories, written by cultural anthropologists, of less than 15 minutes each in length, are featured in the KaTS program, and are written for children aged 8 to 14. The stories take place between 700 BC to current times and span all global areas. Each story includes notes for parents or teachers, a game, art projects, recipes, and pre/post test questions. The free website is at www.teacheraidsforkidsmilwaukee.com/KaTS_main.html

List of stories (presented chronologically)

Nubia/Kush: The cultural pride of Khikhy. **Greece: Kyros' love of power.** Roman Empire (Lazicum): Rufus and world of change. **China: The dilemma of Pang.** Maya classical: Can Pacal become a man? **England Medieval: The tribulations of William.** North-west Coast: The foolishness of Sa'laLEla. **India: The dread of Elina.** Italy Renaissance: Francesca's difficult decision. **American Puritans: The reason of Jeremiah.** Ottoman Empire: The Yearning of Yusuf. Acadians: **The relocation of Alma.** Appalachian Melungeons: Martha's family secret. **African Igbo: The dangerous life of Ngozi.** Costa Rica: The great adventure of Tomas. **Creek Indians: Sehoy's fate.** US slaves: The education of Dori. **Milwaukee Irish: Patrick's dream.** Trobriand Islands: Ilabova's transformation. **Japan: The culture shock of Ichiro.** Soviet Union: Natasha's predicament. **US Depression: The devotion of Barbara.** Poland Jews: Rachel's last days. **Milwaukee Polish America: Stefan's goose.** Mexico (Tepoztlan): The dissatisfaction of Zaniyah. **Bali: The hyperactivity of Nyoman.** US Milwaukee: Beverly, the first "material girl." **Burmese Mon: Zeya's school.** Inuit: Allaq's jealousy. **Milwaukee African American: Ruby's lost childhood.** Hmong: Moua Lia's assignment. **Brazil: The dignity of Manoel.** Siberia: Tonya's future. **Gitanos/Spain: Nina's secret life.** Puerto Rico: The twins must decide. **Moroccan Berbers: Aisha's household.** African Turkana: Ekwee's transaction.

Milwaukee's Cultural Connect online
**Ethnic education for
youth**



The Cultural Connect program (CC) began as a series of documentaries based on the 12-year ethnic study conducted by 70 cultural anthropologists in Milwaukee. The documentaries appeared locally on television on PBS and and/or on the MATA channel.

Later these documentaries were included in an 8-unit youth program in over 20 schools and each unit was conducted by anthropologists of the same ethnic background as the unit being presented. Over the years, more components of this program were developed.

Now the program is available at no charge at
www.teacheraidsforkidsmilwaukee.com/CC_main.html

Program description

Cultural Connect is designed for middle and high school age youth and their teachers (or program coordinators) who want to learn more about Milwaukee ethnic groups. The units include documentaries of approximately a half-hour in duration, teachers' guides, games, pre/post surveys, and talking point resources. Groups featured include Milwaukee (1) African Americans, (2) Puerto Ricans, (3) Irish, (4) Germans, (5) Hmong, (6) American Indians, (7) Mexicans, and (8) Poles. Each video documentary is hosted by an anthropologist of the ethnic group featured and includes the voices of key informants of each group.

A bonus unit is provided on the Milwaukee homeless population.

Now live
Website on 191 Milwaukee neighborhoods



Links on each neighborhood include:

- 6 to 35 pages of information
- Brief neighborhood description
- Population-focused history (including ethnic roots)
- Snapshots of commercial districts of the past
- Quotes from residents
- Quotes from oral histories (where available)
- Low cost nearby outings for families
- Demographics of current neighborhood
- Photos of neighborhood

The website currently includes ALL 191 of the neighborhoods. Each week two new information will be added.

<http://neighborhoodsinmilwaukee.org/>

**The website is
participatory inviting you
to add more information
on your own neighborhood**

**Website on over 50
Milwaukee ethnic
groups
has launched**



Between 2000 and 2012, anthropologists at Urban Anthropology Inc. conducted a rigorous study of over 65 ethnic groups in the Greater Milwaukee area. This study resulted in two books—one academic and one for lay audiences. Now it has become a website.

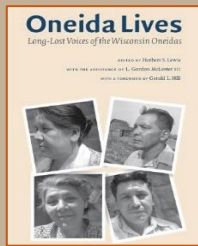
Links on most ethnic groups includes:

- Local history in the Greater Milwaukee area
- Major practices
- Quotes from the 2012 ethnic study
- “Meet your ethnic neighbors” feature
- Ethnic businesses
- Ethnic events and holidays

www.ethnicmilwaukee.com

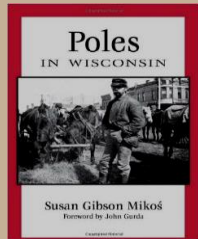
Ethnic Wisconsin in books

NON-FICTION



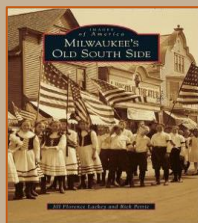
In this intimate volume edited by Herbert Lewis, the long-lost voices of Wisconsin Oneida men and women speak of all aspects of life: growing up, work and economic struggles, family relations, belief and religious practice, boarding-school life, love, sex, sports, and politics. These voices are drawn from a collection of handwritten accounts recently rediscovered after more than fifty years, the result of a WPA Federal Writers' Project undertaking called the Oneida Ethnological Study (1940–42) in which a dozen Oneida men and women were hired to interview their families and friends and record their own experiences and observations.

www.nebraskapress.unl.edu



In this all-new addition to the People of Wisconsin series, author Susan Mikos traces the history of Polish immigrants as they settled in America's northern heartland. The second largest immigrant population after Germans, Poles put down roots in all corners of the state, from the industrial center of Milwaukee to the farmland around Stevens Point, in the Cutover, and beyond. In each locale, they brought with them a hunger to own land, a willingness to work hard, and a passion for building churches.

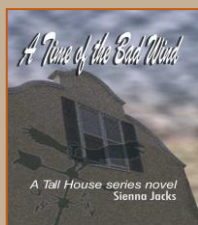
www.wisconsinhistory.org/whspress



The Old South Side has always welcomed ethnic groups. In the late 1800s, the area was developed by immigrant Poles who became the dominant population for over 100 years. While other Milwaukee ethnic neighborhoods gradually dissipated in the mid-20th century because of assimilation pressures, freeway building, or urban renewal, the Old South Side remained solidly Polish. A survey nearly a half century later revealed that people of 110 national backgrounds now lived in the area.

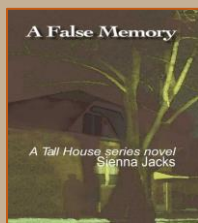
www.arcadiapublishing.com

FICTION

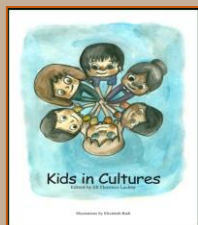


"My dear Meyer," chided the old historian, "why should anyone be surprised by shootings at the Tall House? Have you looked into its past?"

The young anthropology intern was more than willing to look. Meyer Hoffmann's voracious curiosity led him on a course of inquiry about the Tall House, those who'd lived there, and the neighborhood itself. As zealous Meyer uncovered information about the Tall House's history, he blundered to false conclusions as often as he stumbled onto correct ones. The only thing Meyer knew for certain was that everything about these shootings connected to forced ethnic migrations of the past. Yet no one—not the guests, not the neighbors—acted very concerned about these shootings. After all, weren't they designed to be victimless? Perhaps, initially. But that changed. www.MECAHMilwaukee.com

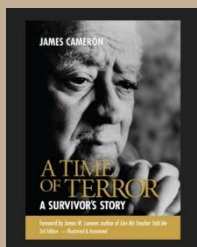


When the family of Leroy Cyrus decided to board him at the sumptuous Tall House, the resident social justice workers didn't know how to respond. Cyrus, now demented, was once a person of interest in the murder of the best friend of the Tall House's proprietor, Sherilyn Riddle. She questioned whether it was ethical to interrogate a man with Alzheimer's disease. One boarder that had no problems with the ethics of this investigation was anthropology student, Meyer Hoffmann. He'd do whatever was necessary to solve this and possibly related murders. But the question was—how can he know if the information he gleaned from Cyrus was true, fabricated, or based on false memories? www.MECAHMilwaukee.com

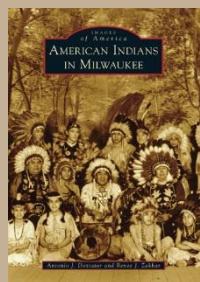


Kids in Cultures educates (while entertaining) children on key concepts of diversity, including culture, ethnicity, and multicultural societies. Kids learn about these concepts through stories of children in various eras and cultural settings in SE Wisconsin. The authors are authorities in their fields. Stories include "Mammoth meat," "Barbara Smith is German?" "Showing up is important: A Hmong virtue," "Firefly nights: An urban Oneida story," "Snow falls in Bronzeville," and "The Braves take the World Series: A Polish and Mexican story." www.MECAHmilwaukee.com

Ethnic Wisconsin in books, continued

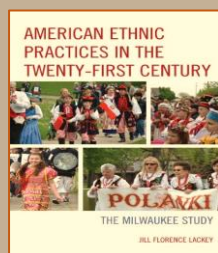


A Time of Terror: A Survivor's Story by James Cameron is the *only* account ever written by a survivor of a lynching. Thanks to America's Black Holocaust Museum and its parent organization, the Dr. James Cameron Legacy Foundation, the book is now available again to a general audience. This new edition includes five never-before-published chapters, photographs, and information for students and teachers. The Foundation will also properly preserve and store Dr. Cameron's original manuscript. www.atimeofterror.info; get book at <https://tinyurl.com/timeofterror>



American Indians in Milwaukee tells the story of tribes in Milwaukee from the time of its 'founding mother' through Indian removal in the 1830s through Indian return through years of activism and the development of the Indian Community School, Potawatomi Bingo and Casino, and Indian Summer Festival. *American Indians in Milwaukee* by Antonio J. Doxtator and Renee J. Zakhar | Arcadia Publishing Books

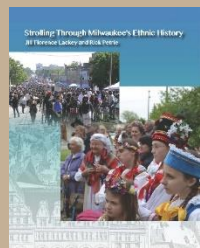
RECOMMENDED BY CHOICE JOURNAL! _____



American Ethnic Practices in the Early Twenty-first Century: The Milwaukee Study is a work based on a twelve-year research project conducted by Urban Anthropology, Inc. The qualitative study examined current strength of ethnicity and the contributions that ethnic practices have made to the wider society. The work takes a new approach by focusing on ethnic practices. The most prominent findings in the book were the ways that community-building activities of ethnic groups contributed to the wider society, and how this, in turn can help restore a needed balance between individualism and collectivism in the United States. www.lexingtonbooks.com

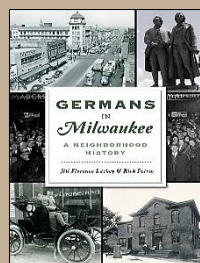
[ingtonbooks.com](http://www.lexingtonbooks.com)

NEWEST _____



Strolling Through Milwaukee's Ethnic History is the follow-up book to the academic text above, but is written for a lay audience. The book takes readers on actual "strolls" through Milwaukee streets and neighborhoods where each ethnic group left their marks. They are fun and educational tours for families and classrooms.

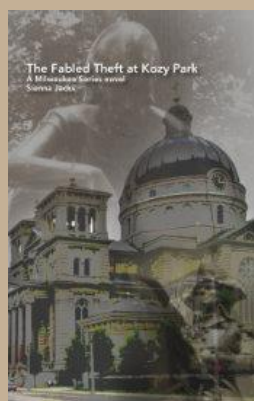
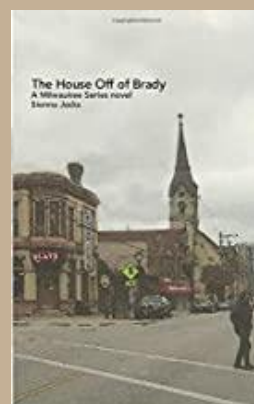
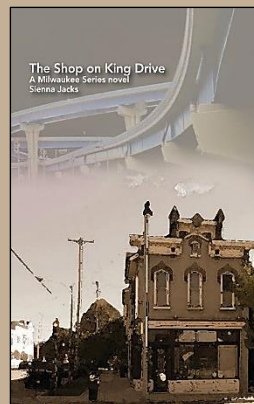
<http://mecamilwaukee.com/>



Germans in Milwaukee: A neighborhood history, by Jill Florence Lackey and Rick Petrie documents the German presence that still exists in Milwaukee neighborhoods, including place names to parklands to statuary, and through the memories of local residents—some 1,200 who contributed interviews to the authors' organization, Urban Anthropology, Inc.

www.arcadiapublishing.com/Products/9781467147286

Mystery novels to support ongoing work of Urban Anthropology Inc.



The author of the Tall House mystery series, Sienna Jacks, has created a series of novels that take place in Milwaukee neighborhoods. The first offering takes place on Brady Street, the second in the original Bronzeville neighborhood, and the third in Lincoln Village.

As a former resident in numerous Milwaukee neighborhoods, Dr. Jacks will be donating most of her royalties for the ongoing work of Urban Anthropology Inc.

Order at

<http://mecamilwaukee.com/Fiction.html>

Work of Urban Anthropology (UrbAn):

Milwaukee neighborhood website
Milwaukee ethnic website
Milwaukee educational website
Milwaukee Ethnic News
Milwaukee Neighborhood Forum
15 Milwaukee documentaries

UrbAn is an all-volunteer organization

Publisher focuses on ethnic Milwaukee

Presents opportunities for local writers



Milwaukee Ethnic Collection of Arts and Humanities (MECAH Publishing) recently opened in Milwaukee. Its goals are to:

- Interest readers in the cultural diversity of Milwaukee and its surrounding communities.
- Produce products that fit one or more of these arts and humanities: history, anthropology/archaeology, folk art, art history, museums, literature (including poetry and fiction), language, architecture, and religion.
- Target the products to lay audiences of all ages (e.g., non academic).

Products that relate to urban centers of southeast Wisconsin and highlight cultural diversity will be considered, and can include any of the following:

- Nonfiction books (e.g., small museums in southeastern Wisconsin, the history of Pentecostal churches in Milwaukee).
- Fiction books (e.g., a mystery set in Milwaukee, a book for young people with a local immigration theme).
- Documentaries (e.g., the Irish of southeastern Wisconsin; a reproduction of a play with a Milwaukee theme).

MECAH Publishing

*Milwaukee Ethnic Collection of
Arts and Humanities*

MECAHMilwaukee.com

The work of Urban Anthropology



Urban Anthropology Inc. (UrbAn), the publisher of this newsletter, is an organization of cultural anthropologists dedicated to the celebration of cultural diversity and developing assets in Milwaukee neighborhoods. Among its accomplishments in the past two decades are the following:

- 12-year study of 65 ethnic groups in the Greater Milwaukee area, resulting in multiple youth and adult programs and two books.
- Oral history of 29 Milwaukee neighborhoods, resulting in website, multiple programs, and two books.
- 15 documentaries, based on the above studies.
- 100 life histories of the Milwaukee homeless, resulting in Marquette curriculum and documentaries
- Over 30 programs to beautify and improve Milwaukee neighborhoods
- Training of over 120 anthropology interns in grassroots research
- Publication of bimonthly, *Milwaukee Ethnic News*.
- Website of 191 Milwaukee neighborhoods (see page 11).
- Website of aids for teaching cultural diversity to students, based on past UrbAn youth programs (see page 7).
- Currently working with three neighborhoods to develop block museums
- Three plays on Milwaukee history
- Study on immigration and work ethics.

Milwaukee Ethnic News

Milwaukee Ethnic News is published bimonthly by Urban Anthropology Inc. and is managed by volunteer anthropologists. The purpose of the newsletter is to offer ethnic organizations and individuals opportunities to share news and information about their cultures. The newsletter does not receive funds from any external source. The editor is Dr. Jill Florence Lackey.

Subscriptions

The newsletter is emailed to anyone wishing to receive it. People subscribing themselves and their friends went from 48 in June, 2012 to over 1,000 currently. If you wish your email or that of a friend to be added to the subscriber list, send the email addresses to JFLanthropologist@currently.com.

Submitting stories

Milwaukee Ethnic News is interested in stories from individuals, businesses, and organizations that have an ethnic appeal. These can be stories about an immigrant family, special ethnic events, or ethnic issues that need to be aired as guest editorials. Stories that show interethnic cooperation are most welcome.

Stories must be between 100 and 400 words. Some editing will be done to match our style guidelines and spatial constraints. We will write the stories for you if you simply send us a list of the information that you want included. A photo of less than 2 MBs is always required for a story to be published. Please do not refer us to websites to collect information or photos. If we write your story from the general information you send, we do not send proofs for approval.

Stories are always due on the 25th of the month preceding a publication month. At times later submissions may be allowed (ask first). Publication months are July, September, November, January, March, and May. Please send your stories to JFLanthropologist@currently.com.

Editorials

Milwaukee Ethnic News occasionally prints editorials or opinion pieces that deal with ethnic topics. Guest editorials are also welcome, but need prior approval to be published.



Ethnic Documentaries from Urban Anthropology Inc.

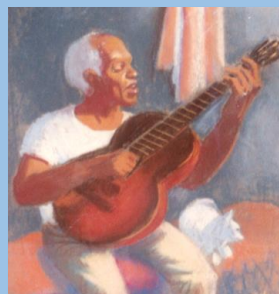
The Kaszubs of Jones Island: The People That Nobody Knew

Story of a fishing community that once thrived in the middle of an urban center, and then disappeared.

Urban Indians and the Culture of Collective Action

The cultural practices and local contributions of North American Indians in Milwaukee.

African Americans and the Culture of Contribution



The fall of Bronzeville and the contributions of African Americans in the city of Milwaukee.

The Amazing Adaptation of the Urban Hmong

When thousands of Hmong came to the United States, they made an incredible adaptation to a complex society, while keeping their own cultural practices alive.

The Varieties of Latino Experience



This documentary focuses on the diversity (as well as similarities) among various Latino groups in Milwaukee.

DVDs are \$25.00 each. All are based on studies done by cultural anthropologists. To order go to www.urban-anthropology.org/Paypalorders.html