



MILWAUKEE ETHNIC NEWS

PUBLISHED BY URBAN ANTHROPOLOGY, INC.

MAY/JUNE 2023

Local ethnic events in May and June

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 eth-

nic groups. In a 10-part series, *Milwaukee Ethnic News* will present the findings.

Part one: Ethnic organizations and their functions

Study participants identified over 250 formal ethnic organizations in the greater Milwaukee area.

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Ethnic events in May and June

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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 the state of Wisconsin. www.wbhsm.org/Home.htm. *Admission:* 0-\$5.

JUNETEENTH DAY

When? Jun. 19, Mon. daytime. *Where?* Along Martin Luther King Dr. between Center and Burleigh Sts. *Description:* Celebration of the US holiday that commemorates the day in 1865 when the end of slavery was announced in Texas, with everything African American—the food, families, music, clothes, dance, poetry, African drumming, exhibits, crafts, art, and a parade. *Admission:* Free to attend.



Greek

TOSA GREEK FEST

When? Jun. 9 to 11, Fri./Sat./Sun. *Where?* Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church, 2160 W. Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa. *Description:* Festival of Greek food, dance, concerts, marketplace. *Admission:* Free to attend.

Jewish

VIRTUAL EXHIBIT: THE POTTERY OF ABE COHN

When? Now, at website. *Where?* Fired Up: The Pottery of Abe Cohn | Jewish Museum Milwaukee *Description:* Explore the online exhibit of renown Wisconsin potter, Abe Cohn. *Admission:* Free online.

FAMILY-FREE DAY: HITLER'S WAR ON MODERN ART

When? May 12, 10am to 3pm. *Where?* Jewish Museum Milwaukee, 1360 N. Prospect Ave. *Description:* Exhibit of the Holocaust and Resistance Hitler's war on modern art. *Admission:* Free on May 12.

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 May and June

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Latino (continued)

ROZGA FAMILY OLD SOUTH SIDE SETTLEMENT MUSEUM

When? Sun. through Wed., 2-4pm. *Where?* 707 W. Lincoln Ave. *Description:* Museum of exhibits on history of this southside neighborhood where Poles and Latinos settled. www.urban-anthropology.com *Admission:* Free to groups of 2 or more, by reservation, email jflanthropologist@currently.com.

MAMA SAID—A REFLECTION ON MATERNAL FIGURES

When? Through Jun. 2. *Where?* Latino Arts, 1028 S. 9th St. *Description:* Exhibit reflects on artist relationship with individuals that have played a maternal figure role in their lives. *Admission:* Donation welcome.

TRICICLO PERU MILWAUKEE

When? Weekends, warm weather months. *Where?* 3739 W. Vliet St. *Description:* Peruvian food truck park, patio, eight food trucks, pop-up vendors. *Admission:* Free to look.

Polish

ROZGA FAMILY OLD SOUTH SIDE SETTLEMENT MUSEUM

When? Sun. through Wed., 2-4pm. *Where?* 707 W. Lincoln Ave. *Description:* Museum of exhibits on history of this southside neighborhood where Poles and Latinos settled. Miniature Polish flat a hit with kids. www.urban-anthropology.com *Admission:* Free to groups of 2 or more, by reservation, email jflanthropologist@currently.com.

POLISH FEST FRIDAY PROMOTION

When? Jun. 9, Fri. 12-5pm *Where?* Summerfest grounds. *Description:* Festival of Polish culture. *Admission:* \$5 on Jun. 9. 12-5pm

Scottish

MILWAUKEE HIGHLAND GAMES

When? Jun. 3, Sat. 9am-10pm. *Where?* Croatian Park, 9100 S. 76th St., Franklin. *Description:* Event with live music, a parade of Tartans, highland dancing, see sheepdogs in action, piping, horse exhibitions. *Admission:* [2022 prices] \$10, free for kids <13 and military in uniform.



Exterior, miniature Polish flat at Old South Side Museum—Below, interior rooms



Oral history of Milwaukee ethnic groups

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Anti-discrimination/advocacy

Some associations were organized with the goal of protecting members from attacks by people of prejudice. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having advocacy as a function include Jews, Arabs, Taiwanese, Greeks, Scots, Norwegians, Italians, North American Indians, French, African Americans, Hmong, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Central and South Americans, and Irish.

Irish: The [name of organization] was organized to protect Irish Catholics even before the famine. This was during the days of “no Irish, no Catholics need apply.” We protected the priests and the churches. Today we have various functions and fortunately don’t need to spend much time protecting our Irish American citizens.

Greek: I am in [name of organization]. That organization was founded in 1922 in Atlanta. . . . It was formed in response to the persecution by the KKK in 1922 of Greeks in Atlanta, Georgia. They promote assimilation within American society while promoting Hellenism, philanthropy, education, and personal responsibility.

Economic and political support

Some ethnic organizations provide work opportunities, job training, and assistance to businesses. Some are professional associations. Others offer insurance, loans, and mutual aid. Some assist members by organizing for political power in America and others advocate for policies that assist their groups’ past homelands. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having economic and/or political assistance as one of their goals include those of the Slovenians, Poles, Hmong, Filipinos, Greeks, Norwegians, Irish, Central and South Americans, Italians, North American Indians, Irish, Jews, African Americans, Poles, Hmong, Mexicans, and Puerto Ricans.

Polish: The Polish federations. You purchased life insurance from the federation, and the salesman was part of community. They had picnics, dances, programs, Christmas parties. In those days you worked at hard jobs and needed some kind of insurance if something went wrong, so the local fraternal were formed by the Poles. Today some of these fraternal still exist. They still offer insurance and help and still are social organizations.

Salvadorian: We have [name of organization] that helps us get training and find jobs. They work with employers and offer us cheap legal services on immigration issues.

Irish: Historically, the Irish have been stronger in politics than any other group. Even today, when you look at who runs for office or who heads political departments, you will see a lot of Irish names. Traditionally the taverns were where we’d meet to discuss politics and decide who would run for what office. But places like the [name of organization] also keep close tabs on what’s going on in Ireland, and some of us play advocacy roles.

African American: It seems like all of our organizations have been pushing to get out the vote—on almost anything. There’s always some voter registration drive going on for everyone or some push to vote in some election. But things aren’t as clear as they once were. We say we have no power so we have to be better voters, but it’s less clear nowadays as to who represents our interests, or even what those interests are. I even met some blacks that are against Obama for some reason or another.

Mexican: We have [name of organization] that works on immigration issues. We have a march once a year where we ask Latinos all over the city to take a vacation day from work and join us. We call this the “Day without Latinos,” and it just shows how valuable we are by not being on the job for one day.



Photo courtesy of flickr.com

New settlers’ assistance

Some organizations help establish new arrivals in the Milwaukee area. A number of the contemporary organizations had their roots in new settlement goals, but moved on to other services once the group was established. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having settlement functions *today* include those of the Central and South Americans, Taiwanese, Russians, Chinese, Slovenians, Filipinos, Italians, Burmese, North American Indians, Mexicans, Jews, African Americans, Africans, Poles, Hmong, and Puerto Ricans.

Slovenian: The difference between the [name of organization] members and other Slovenians is that the [organization] members were more recent immigrants, spoke the language natively, and had first-hand experience of growing up in the old country. Other Slovenians in Milwaukee are descended from earlier migrations and had fraternal life insurance or mutual aid organizations such as [names of organizations] organized into lodges that sponsored activities like bowling

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Oral history of Milwaukee ethnic groups

Continued from page four

and social events. Those differences are blurring, now that [first organization] is increasingly second generation, too.

Mexican: [Name] is a Latino organization that is headquartered here in Milwaukee, but operates in other geographic areas as well. Mainly they help migrants in this area to become stable, get jobs, and other needed services.

Social organization/family services

A number of ethnic groups in the Milwaukee area have associations that focus on social organization—which include families, extended families, lineages, or clans. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in Milwaukee County having social organization goals include Palestinians, North American Indians, Slovenians, Italians, Arabs, Latvians, African American Muslims, Puerto Ricans, Irish, Jews, African Americans, Central and South Americans, and Mexicans.

Jewish: We have a family service organization. It used to be a relief agency for mainly immigrants in the 1800s and just evolved. When the Holocaust survivors came to America, they helped them get established. That's when the focus became families and children. Today there's a lot of focus on kids with parents separated or divorced, domestic violence, and kids' programs—especially when the parents work.

Hmong: Our organization was always the clan system. The government did not provide funds for us. Divorce is done today too in the clan system. We have a judge. [We] go to that person. The person doesn't get paid. It's a social obligation. We also have [name of association] that has youth programs and family services. We still have early marriages at fourteen and fifteen and are trying to change this. But we are worried that the family does not work together as a unit anymore and creates imbalance in family. Kids are influenced by outside things. We help women and men to understand the roles they play. Women are becoming more self-reliant and sometimes seen as a threat.

Gender-specific programs

Some ethnic organizations started out as women's or men's clubs, designed around the customary roles of men and women of the times. Over the years some of the organizations became coed. Others found more topical ways to attract only one gender. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having gender-specific functions include those of the Italians, African Americans, Germans, North American Indians, Poles, Greeks, Slovenians, Hmong, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Jews, and Irish.

African American: My mother belonged to [name of sewing club]. They made crafts for the folk fairs, like Raggedy Ann dolls and stuffed animals. They gave away the proceeds to support the vets and for scholarships for African American youth. I belonged to [another women's club] where we brought in dignitaries to speak and had teas. I also belonged to [another women's club] where they had seminars on race—people like Dr. Benjamin Mays, and others. We had "Monday after Easter" teas and had speakers at these teas.

Italian: Then there is another group, which I belong to which is [name of women's organization]. It started out as a men's group. We are an offshoot,

and our purpose is to provide service and scholarship. So, we don't use the money for ourselves. Our group is not affiliated with the church or anything. Most of us are Catholic, but that is beside the point. That's not the purpose. I think we gave out—between the men's group and ours—we gave out eighteen \$1,000 scholarships. You have to be part Italian, which is one of the requirements.

African American: I belong to [name of men's organization]. It is designed to create positive black male development. There have been so many issues with black males not helping their children or being unemployed that someone has to step up and help. This organization is using responsible black men to mentor children and to help families succeed.

Street processions

Some ethnic associations organize street processions or parades. Most plan the processions on special days of the ethnic group, such as St. Patrick's Day, *Día de los Muertos*, or Juneteenth Day. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having street procession functions include those of the Irish, Mexicans, Italians, Poles, African Americans, and Scots.

Polish: Polish Constitution Day is May 3. It's about when the first Polish constitution was ratified in 1791. One of the organizations usually plans a procession at some auspicious place, like the monument to General Kosciuszko. The procession can be miles long or just a few blocks, depending on the era or the resources. Most of the time there is some kind of Polish band, a lot of banners and flags, people in Polish dress, and a really large group of people.



Irish: We have one of the few parades left in the city—our annual St. Patrick's Day Parade. We also have bands and dancers and our Shamrock Pipers that lead processions for all kinds of events. The Scots and Scots Irish participate and some others too.

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Festivals

More elaborate than parades and street processions are the festivals. Ethnic festivals can last for days and usually include food, entertainment, crafts, entertainment, book-signings, celebrity appearances, art, and genealogy tents. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having festival functions include those of the Greeks, Serbs, Arabs, Chinese, Jews, Hmong, Asians (collectively), Italians, Germans, African Americans, Africans, North American Indians, French, Poles, Norwegians, Latvians, Mexicans, Scots, and Irish.

Italian: As a matter of fact, we were the ones who started the ethnic council that brought together the presidents of all the ethnic festivals and we handle complex problems. We are very proud of the fact that we were the incubator for that kind of work. Festa Italiana started in the Third Ward before we had all the ethnic festivals on the Summerfest grounds. Today at Festa you'd get some of the best music, food, dancing, live performances, and kids' programs you can find in the country.

African American: We have two annual festivals—African World Festival [now defunct] and Juneteenth Day. African World Festival is held at the lakefront and is about Africans everywhere. Because of its location you get a good number of whites attending. But Juneteenth Day is really our day—the day of African Americans. It's not just that it celebrates the end of slavery. It's in our neighborhood and it is really our culture here in America. It's not as glitzy, but it is packed. You get the best food and you see everyone you know.



Leisure Time Activities

Many ethnic associations organize dances, parties, picnics, and dinners. Often these affairs are ways to acknowledge contributing members of their group, as well as simply getting people together. Members of the wider population are invited to these functions as well. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having leisure time aims include Slovenians, Czechs, Slovaks, African American Muslims, Palestinians, Arabs, Chinese, Taiwanese, Filipinos, Irish, Greeks,

Scots, Norwegians, English, Swedes, Germans, North American Indians, African Americans, Africans, Jews, French, Poles, Hmong, Kashubes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Russians, and Central and South Americans.

North American Indian Ojibwe: Our organization puts on huge events . . . Indian dancers come from all over the state to perform and we invite the general public to dance with us too. At powwows there is never alcohol allowed. It's a celebration for the entire family and the entire community.

Irish: One of our events is the annual spaghetti dinner—not exactly an Irish entree, but, hey, it's easy to make for large crowds, which we get. It's held in the old neighborhood at [name of church]. It usually starts out with a mass. Then all come for the food. You never know what you're going to get. There used to be a cook, [name], whose specialty was brown spaghetti. No one knew if they should actually take the chance and eat the stuff.

Educational programs

Some ethnic organizations specialize in enrichment programs that educate their members, offering classes in past homeland language, history, travel, and current events. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having educational functions include Germans, North American Indians, Russians, Poles, Hmong, Slovenians, Chinese, Czechs, Slovaks, Scots, Greeks, Norwegians, Swedes, Jews, French, African Americans, Africans, and Mexicans.

Italian: The [organizational center] happens to be the largest facility of its kind in North America. It was built some twenty-five years ago with money raised by the Italian immigrants in Southeastern Wisconsin—primarily the Milwaukee area. A majority—some 80 percent of the Italians in Southeastern Wisconsin—are of Sicilian origin and a vast number of those reside in Milwaukee. The [organization's] goal is to promote our heritage and to work with the community on various types of programs, but basically, it's to promote our heritage and our culture. We have enrichment programs in music, lectures, history, culinary arts there.

Jewish: The school was founded over a decade ago. About half a day is spent on Jewish studies and half on standard curricula. But our test scores, when compared to the secular schools, are outstanding.

German: In terms of the [name of organization], we think that we are the German response for the call for diversity and the perpetuation of it. We are very broad in our programming. Our aim is to perpetuate all forms of the German culture—the culture of German speak-

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ing communities. That encompasses parts of Switzerland, parts of northern Italy, Austria, Luxembourg, parts of Eastern France, parts of western Poland. It's about the culture of the German language.

Arts

Some organizations promote ethnic arts, which can include literature, and visual, performance and culinary arts. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having art functions include Poles, Hmong, Puerto Ricans, Central and South Americans, Greeks, English, Slovenians, Serbs, Norwegians, Swedes, Czechs, Slovaks, Italians, North American Indians, Jews, French, African Americans, Africans, Latvians, Irish, Mexicans, and Russians.

Italian: I show them how to make pasta and let the children actually knead the dough. We teach them how to appreciate Italian culinary . . . and then they wind up with a spaghetti and meatball luncheon with milk, and water of course, and Italian bread and butter. We don't give them paper napkins, we give them cloth napkins, cloth table cloth, and the water is in glass stemware.

Venezuelan: At [name of organization], we do this by presenting artists of the different disciplines—dancing, visual arts, and literature. We also do educational programming by creating the possibilities of the different disciplines that instructors teach. We have folkloric dance, modern dance, ceramics, and we try to expand on those as well as formulize them. We also have a class for stringed instruments. We try to build a core group that can receive Latino arts, so they have the ability to do them and showcase it. It's offered to all. We target all, but we do have a special focus on educational groups and institutions—middle schools, grade schools, high schools, and college. We try to plant the seed for the growing population, so they learn how to appreciate Latino art.

Sports and gymnastic programs

Some ethnic organizations sponsor ethnic games and sports leagues. Others have fitness functions that serve the wider society. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having sports and gymnastic programs include those of the Poles, Serbs, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Scots, Italians, Czechs, Slovaks, Norwegians, Italians, Germans, North American Indians, and African Americans.

Puerto Rican: I was in a little league named after Felix Mantilla who used to play for the [Milwaukee] Braves. It was run through the [name of organization]. Baseball was more of a Puerto Rican thing, and soccer was more the game of the other Hispanics, but there were a lot of Mexican kids in the league too.



German: Nature groups. There used to be a nature club in Milwaukee. We are members of [name of organization], which is really a health spa here in Wisconsin. The Germans have a history of being involved in healthy activities, with the nature walks and the gymnastics with the Milwaukee [name of organization].

Scottish: We have an annual highland games festival. It's more than the games, because we have food and music and sheepdogs, but our games are the big draw for Milwaukeeans. We boast athletic feats like the hammer throw and the standing heavy stone putt, 28 pounds.

North American Indian Oneida: I used to play lacrosse with the [name of organization]. It's played with a ball and a stick and you have to get the ball into the opponent's goal. Lacrosse is a traditional game among our people. It was outlawed for years because someone in government thought it had something to do with paganism. It's really popular now.

Charitable causes

While most ethnic organizations support charitable causes for their own group, some also support charitable causes of wider populations. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having general charitable functions include North American Indians, Arabs, Greeks, Slovenians, Scots, Jews, African Americans, and Poles.

Palestinian: I'll cite a couple of big examples. When the [2004] tsunami took place, I remember the [ethnic center] was raising money on a weekly basis to send to the tsunami victims. One particular service, for Hurricane Katrina, [name of person] said "I wasn't going to ask, but in five minutes I want to raise 250,000 dollars." And he did it. He raised 250,000 dollars from the congregation that was there at the time. A congregation of maybe around one thousand, maybe less. For Katrina also, we sent delegations from Milwaukee. We have a lot of doctors. They went down there with money, with medicine. We set up clinics, and gave out money. Different food and stuff like that. I think that sense of community has gone beyond our community.

Jewish: Traditionally, we've given to charitable causes that are not just Jewish or Israeli. We've had foundations that support causes of the general citizenry. One woman, who was actually a Gentile who had converted to Judaism, founded one of the largest foundations in Milwaukee, the [Name] Foundation. They give, not just to Jewish and Israeli causes, but mostly to the underprivileged and community causes.

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Healthcare programs

Many of the largest medical centers in Milwaukee and in the United States were founded by ethnic groups. Over the years, most of these were taken over by nonprofit organizations or larger healthcare networks. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having healthcare programs *today* include those of the North American Indians, African Americans, and Latinos (combined backgrounds).

North American Indian Stockbridge Munsee: Throughout our history here in the city there have always been those that organized to better our health. Whether it's been treatment for diabetes, or alcohol abuse, or nutrition, we've had organizations like the [names of health centers].

African American: There are a number of issues that affect blacks more than other groups. One is access to healthcare. Others are tobacco use, HIV/AIDS, teen pregnancy and pediatric care, and mental health. The [name of organization] attempts to address these issues and empower African Americans with knowledge and resources to act as their own health advocates.

Media

New immigrant groups have often been successful in founding bilingual newspapers and other media that keep ethnics informed of issues in both their new locations and old homelands. Some of these media gradually disappeared when the group was more settled. According to those interviewed, ethnic organizations in the Milwaukee area having media functions *today* include Italians, Jews, African Americans, Hmong, and Latinos (collectively).

Jewish: We're a small community in Milwaukee and getting smaller, but we've never lacked for communication. Perhaps it is because we are so small. We've always had a Jewish newspaper or two in Milwaukee. The [name of newspaper] has been in circulation since the 1920s.



Hmong: We host a radio show to try and maintain the culture and speak the Hmong language on the radio. It has an international focus in Laos and Thailand.

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 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).

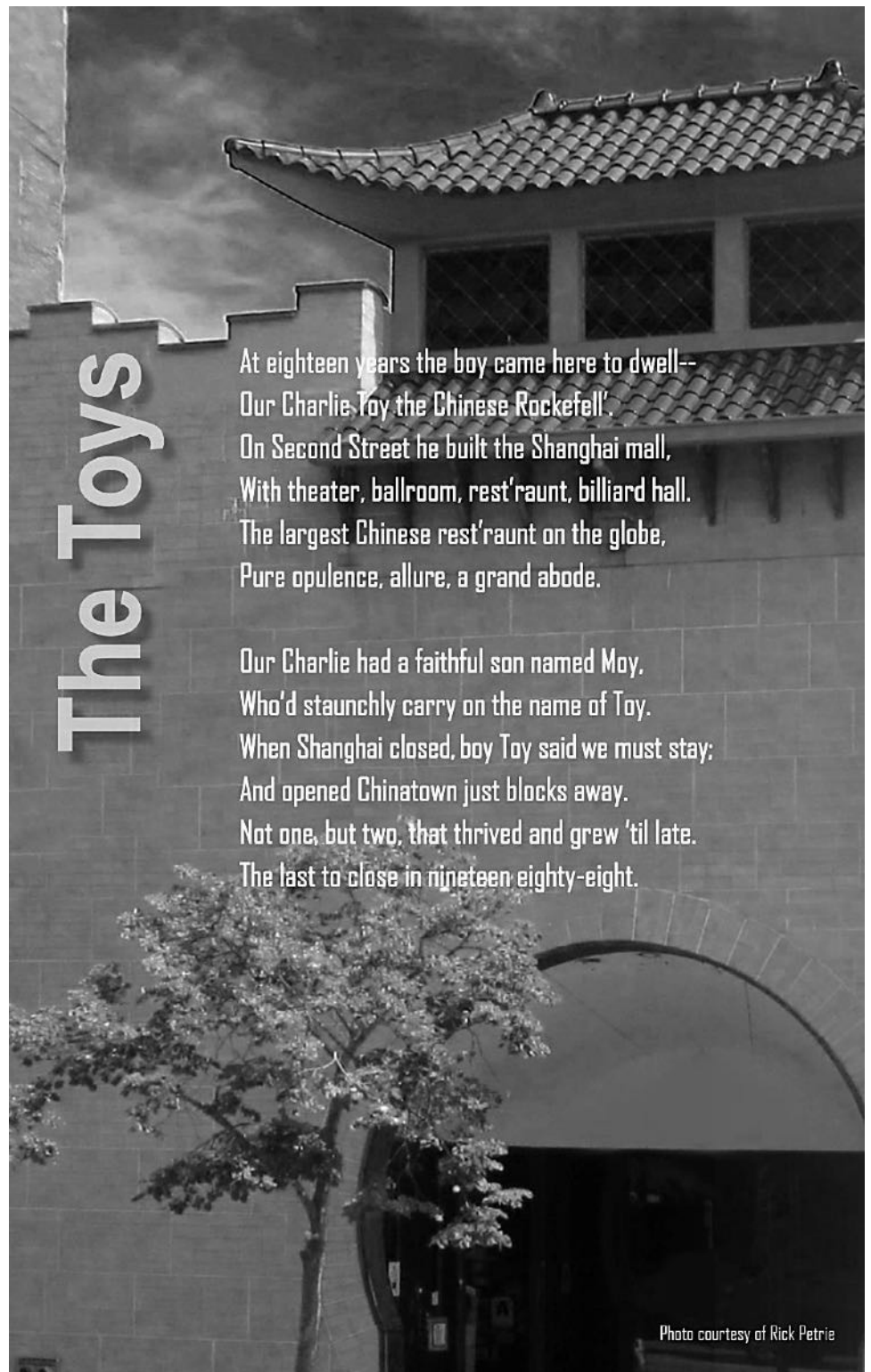
Poetry book on Milwaukee is on the horizon

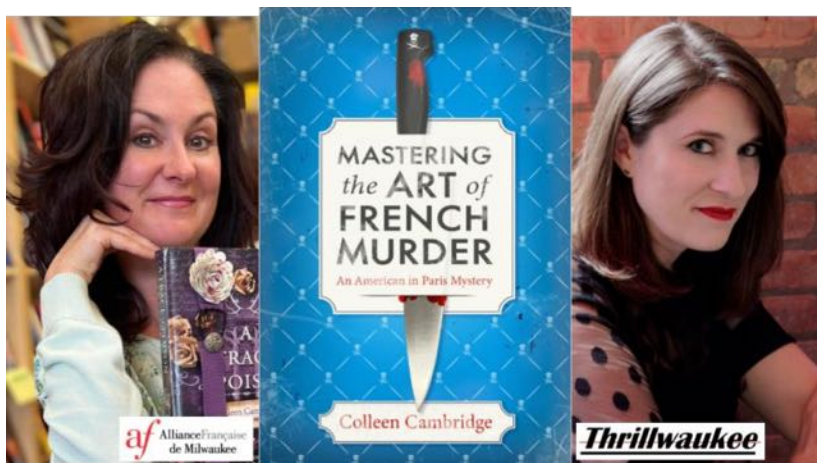
Author Sienna Jacks' work expected to be out in 2023

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





Colleen Cambridge, author of *Mastering the Art of French Murder* at Boswell

Thursday, May 18th, 6:30 p.m.

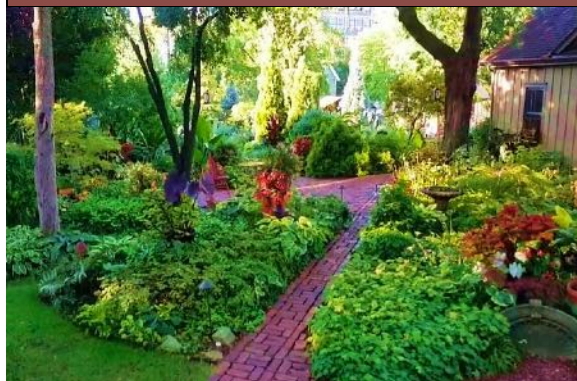
Boswell welcomes author Colleen Cambridge for her latest, *Mastering the Art of French Murder*, a magnifique new historical mystery series starring Julia Child's (fictional) best friend, combining a fresh perspective on the iconic chef's years in post-WWII Paris with a delicious mystery and a unique culinary twist. Colleen Cambridge is the bestselling author of the American in Paris Mysteries and the Phyllida Bright Mysteries, the first of which, *Murder at Mal-lowan Hall*, was an Indie Next Pick and Agatha Award finalist. An accomplished historian whose meticulously researched novels appeal to fans of historical fiction and mysteries alike, she also writes under the pennames C.M. Gleason and Colleen Gleason.

Register at Colleen Cambridge for MASTERING THE ART OF FRENCH MURDER - a Boswell event Tickets, Thu, May 18, 2023 at 6:30 PM | [Eventbrite](#)

Sunday, June 11th from 3-5:30 p.m. at Sanger House Gardens: 1823 N. Palmer St. in Milwaukee.

A benefit for l'Alliance Française de Milwaukee.

**Save the date for Notre
Fête d'Été**



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 Anel@AFMilwaukee.org for link and information.

Catholic Mass in French: Meets monthly. Contact Reine Maria Assana 414-614-4907 assanabebe@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.

DEGENERATE! AT Jewish Museum Milwaukee



HITLER'S WAR ON MODERN ART



Exhibit thru June 4, 2023

ABOUT THE EXHIBIT

Between the end of WWI and the Nazis' rise to power, the Weimar Republic era was a period of social, economic, and political upheaval in Germany and of thriving cultural and artistic experimentation. Modern Art, which cut ties from ridged tradition and promotes freedom of expression, was rising in popularity with new movements like Dadaism, Cubism, Expressionism, and Abstraction taking strong footholds in German society.

Hitler did not approve. He deemed modernist tendencies to be the result of genetic inferiority and society's moral decline, labeling the artists and their work as *Entartete Kunst*, or 'degenerate'. An unprecedented attack to change and cleanse Germany's cultural landscape was unleashed – a key step in Hitler's plans for racial cleansing. Featuring art from private and institutional collections, this exhibit explores the Third Reich's use of modern art as a tool of propaganda for public indoctrination to Nazi ideology and some of the artists, movements, events and outcomes of being branded 'degenerate'.

An originally curated Jewish Museum Milwaukee exhibition. A special thank you to the Nathan and Esther Pelz Holocaust Education Resource Center (HERC) for their expertise and consultation on this exhibit.

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

Free day

Museum admission will be FREE during a free community day on Friday, May 12.

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.

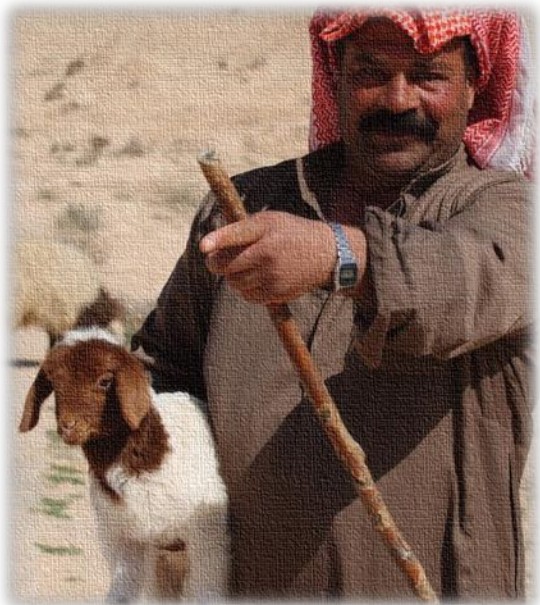
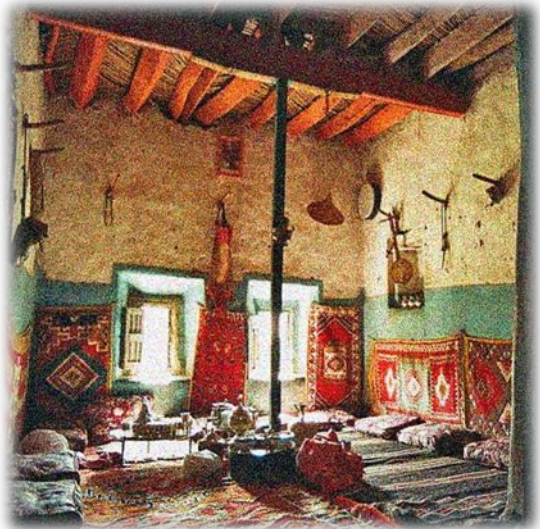
African Ibo: A story of a ten-year-old boy living in Africa around 1800, his vibrant village life, his age grade activity, and the constant threat he faced of being kidnapped into slavery.

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.

Continued on page thirteen



Ethnic stories (summaries)

Continued from page twelve

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.

Continued on page fourteen



Ethnic stories (summaries)

Continued from page thirteen

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.

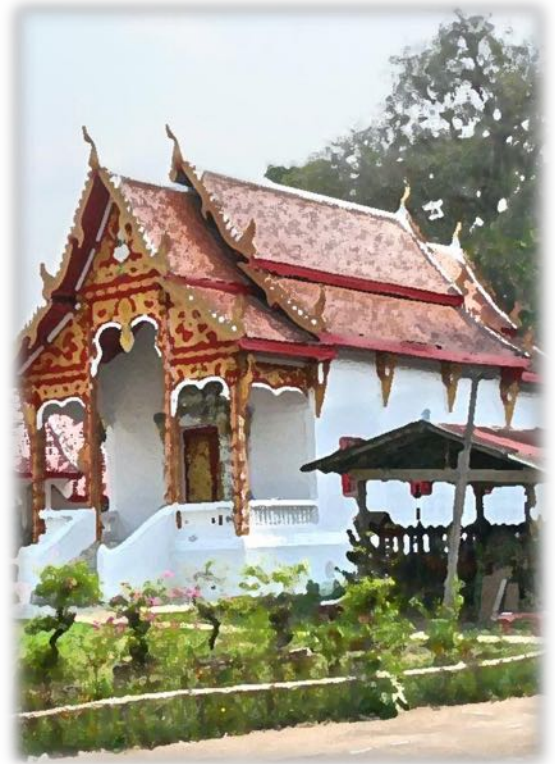
Trobriand Islands: The tale of a teenage girl living in the Trobriand Islands in 1918, her islands' culture, and how she attempted to attract the man of her dreams through "beauty magic."

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

Continued on page fifteen



Ethnic stories (summaries)

Continued from page fourteen

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.

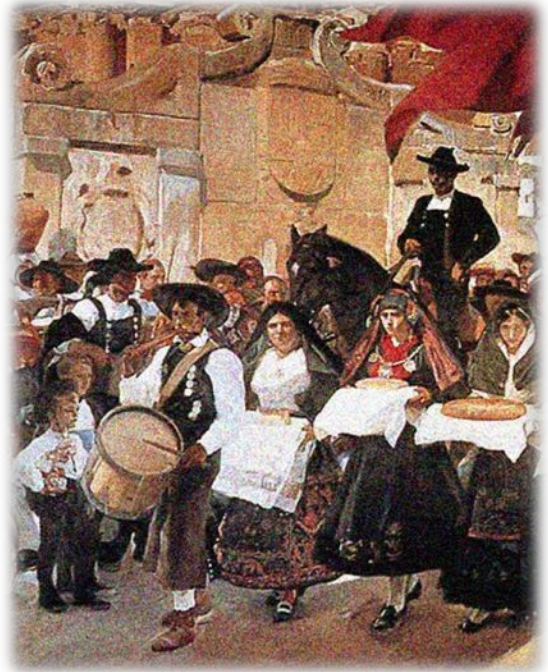
Appalachia: The story of a ten-year-old girl living in the Appalachian Mountains in 1790, the migration of populations following the Revolutionary War, the plight of mixed-race populations, and a look back at the colonial experience.

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.

Continued on page sixteen



Ethnic stories (summaries)

Continued from page fifteen

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: Al-la-q'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.

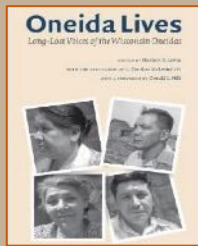
Links on most ethnic groups includes:

- 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

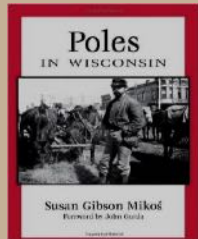
Ethnic Wisconsin in books

NON-FICTION



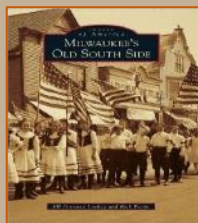
In this intimate volume edited by Herbert Lewis, the long-lost voices of Wisconsin Oneida men and women speak of all aspects of life: growing up, work and economic struggles, family relations, belief and religious practice, boarding-school life, love, sex, sports, and politics. These voices are drawn 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.

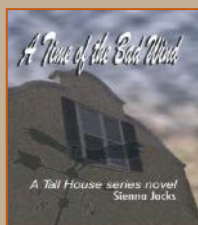
www.wisconsinhistory.org/whspress



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.

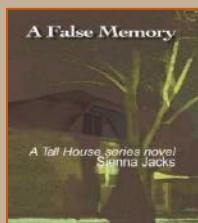
www.arcadiapublishing.com

FICTION

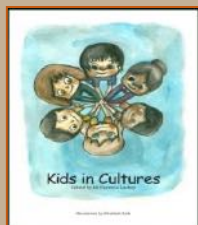


"My dear Meyer," chided the old historian, "why should anyone be surprised by shootings at the Tall House? Have you looked into its past?"

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

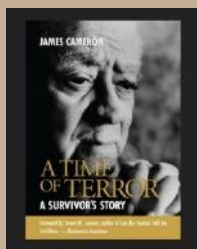


When the family of Leroy Cyrus decided to board him at the sumptuous Tall House, the resident social justice workers didn't know how to respond. Cyrus, now demented, was once a person of interest in the murder of the best friend of the Tall House's proprietor, Sherilyn Riddle. She questioned whether 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

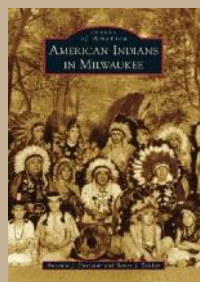


Kids in Cultures educates (while entertaining) children on key concepts of diversity, including culture, ethnicity, and multicultural societies. Kids learn about these concepts through stories of children in various eras and cultural settings in SE Wisconsin. The authors are authorities in their fields. 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

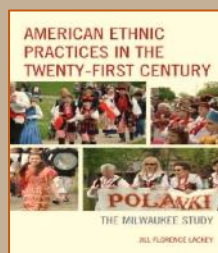


A Time of Terror: A Survivor's Story by James Cameron is the *only* account ever written by a survivor of a lynching. Thanks to America's Black Holocaust Museum and its parent organization, the Dr. James Cameron Legacy Foundation, the book is now available again to a general audience. This new edition 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

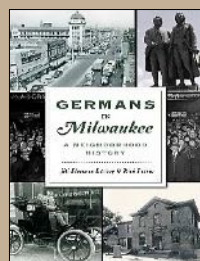
[ingtonbooks.com](http://www.lexingtonbooks.com)

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.

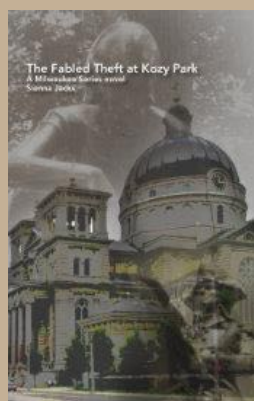
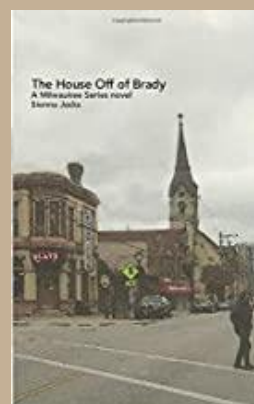
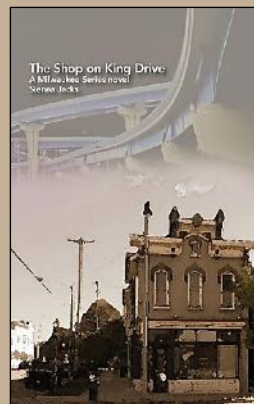
<http://mecamilwaukee.com/>



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.

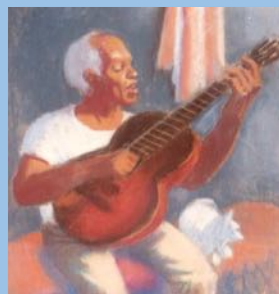
The Kaszubs of Jones Island: The People That Nobody Knew

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