Local ethnic events in November & December

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.

Diversity in Milwaukee neighborhoods

Informants in 23-year study discuss past and current shape of ethnic and racial diversity at the city’s grassroots

Part three: Approaches to diversity today

Beginning in 1999, anthropologists from Urban Anthropology, Inc. have been conducting open ended, in-depth interviews with informants from over 100 neighborhoods in Milwaukee. Currently, 631 interviews have been completed. While no questions were posed on the status of cultural diversity in the neighborhoods, this was the topic most frequently explored by the informants. This series includes four parts: (1) Current description of diversity, (2) past attitudes about diversity, (3) approaches to

Most $10 and under; many free

African American


Egyptian

EGYPTIAN CHRISTMAS COOKIE SALE When? Dec. 10, 11, 11am to 6pm. Where? St. Mary and St. Antonious Coptic Orthodox Church, 1521 W. Drexel Ave., Oak Creek. Description: Various varieties of cookies and bakery for sale. Admission: Free to look.

See more on St. Mary and St. Antonious Coptic Orthodox Church activities later in newsletter.
Ethnic events in November/December

Continued from page one

Hmong

International

Irish

Jewish

VIRTUAL CMP: SOREF PLANETORIUM When? Nov. 9 7 to 8:15 pm. Where? Virtual. Description: Travel to exciting destinations and visit venues around the world from the comfort of your couch with Jewish Museum Milwaukee’s Global Museum Passport series (GMP). Admission: $10 to nonmembers, register at MKE Jewish Fed (givesmart.com)


Latino

DIA DE LOS MUERTOS OFRENDAS When? Through Nov. 18., Mon. through Fri. 10:30am to 7:30pm. Where? Latino Arts Gallery, 1028 S. 9th St. Description: Local artists present creative works on Day of the Dead. www.latinoartsinc.org Admission: $1 donation welcome.


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Ethnic events in November/December

Continued from page two

Latino (cont.)


ZUMBA CLASS When? Nov. 29 to 10am. Where? 2906 W. Scott St. Description: Dance moves that are easy to follow. Admission: Unknown, get tickets at site: Zumba Class, 2906 W Scott St, Milwaukee, November 2 2022 | AllEvents.in

DAY OF THE DEAD LUNCH AND LEARN SERIES When? Nov. 4 11:30am to 1pm. Where? Latino Arts Gallery, 1028 S. 9th St. Description: Expert panel discusses dia de los Muertos traditions. Admission: Unknown, get tickets at site: Day of the Dead - From Miquiztil to Vita Aeterna, Latino Arts, Inc., Milwaukee, November 4 2022 | AllEvents.in


POLISH

ROZGA FAMILY OLD SOUTH SIDE SETTLEMENT MUSEUM

Diversity in Milwaukee neighborhoods

Continued from page one

diversity today (this issue), and (4) differences between expressed opinions and actual practices (next issue).

Attitudes about Diversity—Mediators of Change

A majority of informants addressed the positive changes in ethnic and racial relations in their neighborhoods over the decades, but only a few discussed the avenues by which change had occurred. Some, informants credited neighborhood groups and organizations that had worked to increase tolerance.

From Riverwest: “People really try to get along here. One time someone started putting letters in people’s mail boxes saying how they wanted all the African Americans out of the neighborhood, but we put a stop to that. We had a few meetings.”

From Roosevelt Grove/Sherman Park: “Integration happened in a rapid fashion. This area may be one of the most integrated middle class areas in Wisconsin. People of the area were proud of their homes and neighbors and reputations Sherman [Park] has gained. In the ’70s the Sherman Park Community Association fought off the block busting. That showed the force of the neighbors coming together fighting racial block busting. Whites were encouraged to move out, so they put for sale signs up warning the neighbors that this block was going to turn to people of color and bring property values down.”

In other cases, informants described how integration worked when two populations shared social traits in common.

From Historic Mitchell: “What made it so easy for the Mexicans to fit into the neighborhood was we had so much in common with the Poles. What I noticed right away was that the Poles took their kids to the dances and weddings just like we did. We kind of raised our kids alike—to be a real part of the family, not just to be kids that had to be taken care of.

But others suggested that the changes in integration had “just happened.”

From Concordia: “I walk to work. Before I would be the only white person walking on the streets. Last year I have noticed a lot more Caucasian people. I thought they were drug dealers or buyers. But I am noticing them walking in and out of buildings. They are living here. Are we diversifying? We have our separate worlds, but dynamics are changing.”

From Lower East Side: “I’ve seen a lot more blacks moving into the neighborhood. There’s almost a welcoming spirit when it happens. Over the years the change came almost without notice. I remember when you first had African American hosts on Sesame Street. You started to see more mixing—maybe on TV. You started to see more interracial couples. It kind of changed culturally, almost without notice.”

Current Attitudes about Diversity

When discussing the populations that currently shared their neighborhoods, most informants expressed appreciation of the diversity they encountered. See below.

From Castle Manor/Garden District: “We are in an area where there is less segregation and more diversity, and people take pride in this.”

From Merrill Park: “It was important to me and my son to grow up in a diverse neighborhood like Merrill Park. I can’t imagine how things would have turned out if he had grown up in the suburbs.”

From Riverton Heights/Granville: “That was one of the reasons my husband and I decided to come here. Because he grew up in the south suburb on the southwest side in [suburb]. I grew up in the southwest side of Milwaukee. And it was all white. One of the things that we liked about this place was that we liked the idea that our children would be growing up in a more integrated neighborhood. As our kids were growing up, it was great.”

From Lower East Side: “Especially 10 years ago, you’d look at who was attending these churches, and it was mostly the older residents and the children of immigrants—the Polish and the Italian. A lot of these went to the suburbs where they could be among the people

Our Lady of Czestochowa The Virgin of Guadalupe

Continued on page five
who had once oppressed them. When they were here, they were Polish or Italians. When they went there, they became white. You might want to paraphrase this a little. I’m glad you had the confidentiality form to sign. Today you have the grandchildren of some of these white flight ancestors . . . They are saying, “Why do I want to live at the end of a cul de sac and have to drive 10 miles to get a gallon of milk?” So, a lot of them move here or to downtown and a lot of them go to church here. So, you’re getting a lot of the neighborhood people in the churches again.”

Some even suggested that the years of white flight that followed the school busing mandate may not have been such a bad thing for Milwaukee.

From Silver Spring/Granville: “I did know of some white home owners who moved because of it [busing]. But I always say—if they don’t want diversity, good riddance. You don’t want that type in your neighborhood.”

From Brady Street: “The thing about diversity is that people who don’t want it, move out. Those that tolerate it or—better yet—celebrate it, stick around. Those that celebrate it love to learn more about the other groups.”

Ways that Diversity Added Assets

Informants also addressed the assets that diverse groups brought to neighborhoods.

From Brady Street: “What you’re seeing today is a lot of promotion of black products—not just hip-hop music or dress, but food. Soul food restaurants have popped up all over the city—near North Side, South Side, East Side, far Northwest Side.”

From Menomonee River Hills East/Granville: “To me, one of the biggest draws is that Asian market. It kind of grew up organically in the area.”

From Lower East Side: “There was this little grocery store/deli near [street] that was run for years by a Polish family. I remember the store always looked so beat up and the help was always very crabby, but I was told that they got good benefits from the owners. Then sometime maybe around 2015 an Indian immigrant family bought the store. Soon the store got a refreshing facelift, and the crabby help got exchanged for some of the most service-minded folks I’ve ever run into. Ah, you have to love the immigrants.”

From Mitchell West, Granville: “So many of the jobs that your typical white person—or for that matter, blacks—won’t take will be taken by ethnic minorities. Most especially new immigrants. We need all jobs filled—especially if you’re going to feed into social security to support the people that grow old.

From Mitchell West/Garden District: “But I can tell you that quite a few Muslims that live in the Garden District have businesses in the Garden District. So, you will find there are restaurants that serve Middle Eastern or South Asian food. There are some dress shops, beauty shops that cater to Muslims as well.”

From Long View/Granville: “The area began to change when some of the Asians began moving to this area. They brought in their roadside markets and later some indoor ones. It gave the area a new dimension.”
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 25 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 meet these criteria.

7. More than 30 percent of the Milwaukee Hmong practice ancestor reverence.

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).
The rich traditions of St. Mary and St. Antonious Coptic Orthodox Church

St. Mary and St. Antonious Coptic Orthodox Church is located in Oak Creek. The first Coptic Egyptians came to Wisconsin in the 1960s and in the 1980s bought their first church building in Waterford, Wisconsin. In 1993, Father Rewis Awadalla arrived from Tanta, Egypt as their first permanent priest. The current building in Oak Creek was built in 2006, with an addition in 2015. The church continues to expand with congregants consisting of different ethnic groups, including members born in other Middle Eastern and African countries, second- and third-generation Egyptian-Americans, and converts of American or European descent.

The Coptic Orthodox Church, an Oriental Orthodox Christian denomination, is headquartered in Egypt and is currently led by Pope Tawadros II. The story of the Copts in Egypt began around 49 A.D., a few years after the death of Jesus Christ, when St. Mark, one of the seventy apostles of Jesus, travelled to Egypt and converted the Egyptians to Christianity. The Coptic Pope is the 118th successor of St. Mark through an unbroken chain of Apostolic Succession. Currently, about 10 to 15% of the population in Egypt is Coptic.

The congregation in the church, prays the ancient divine liturgy of St. Basil in the languages of Coptic and English. The Coptic Church makes an effort to preserve the Coptic language, an ancient Egyptian language derived from the Pharaonic (hieroglyphics) language. The Coptic people are the direct descendants from the Ancient Egyptians who spoke Pharaonic.

The center of Coptic Egyptian lives is the church, where most of the congregation gathers not only on Sunday mornings, but Sunday afternoons, Saturday evenings and even weekday mornings. The Sunday liturgy consists of four different types of prayers. Each prayer includes supplications, hymns, and biblical readings, totaling three hours ending with the partaking of holy Communion. After the liturgy is concluded, everyone heads to the basement where lunch is served and the youth head to Sunday School.

Twice yearly, St. Mary and St. Antonious hosts two major events. In August is the Taste of Egypt festival, which lasts three days and offers church tours, cooking demonstrations, camel rides, and a smorgasbord of Egyptian cooking, as well as authentic Egyptian souvenirs, coffee and music. In December, is the Christmas Cookie Sale, a scaled-down indoor version of the festival. Beyond Egyptian cookies and sweets, there is a large menu of food, Egyptian coffee, souvenirs, Christmas music, and church tours.

The Copts celebrate Christmas, but do so on January 7th, with the other Christian churches who follow the old calendar. For Advent Fast (forty-three days), they eat only vegan foods and seafood, no meat or dairy.
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

At eighteen years the boy came here to dwell—
Our Charlie Toy the Chinese Rockefeller.
On Second Street he built the Shanghai mall,
With theater, ballroom, rest’raunt, billiard hall.
The largest Chinese rest’raunt on the globe,
Pure opulence, allure, a grand abode.

Our Charlie had a faithful son named Moy.
Who’d staunchly carry on the name of Toy.
When Shanghai closed, boy Toy said we must stay:
And opened Chinatown just blocks away.
Not one, but two, that thrilled and grew ‘til late.
The last to close in nineteen eighty-eight.
Cabaret on Zoom!

Fêtez le changement des saisons avec vos artistes préférés du passé. November 18th: Chansons d’automne: Charles Trénet, Yves Montand, Joe Dassin, Mouloudji, and more. December 16th: Chansons d’hiver: Marie Laforêt, Isabelle Boulay, François Cabrel, and more.

Register at ErinL@AFMilwaukee.org

La Fête du Beaujolais Nouveau!

Celebrate the first wine of the harvest with us! 88NINE Radio Milwaukee’s DJ Marcus Doucette, local restaurant vendors (Lake Park Bistro, The Mushroom Lady, and more!), wine tasting, AF boutique, wine pull, and more!

Thursday, November 17th, 6-9 p.m. at The Cooperage in Milwaukee
Free and open to the public, wine available for purchase.

Please RSVP to ErinL@AFMilwaukee.org
Contact ErinL@AFMilwaukee.org to sponsor our most popular party!

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.

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.

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.

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.
From as early as Genesis, Jews have pondered the heavens that surround our planet and their place in them. Beyond mere wonder, Jews explored using insights from astrology and other sciences to blend with religious tradition and create a vibrant, thoughtful daily life.

Exhibit thru February 5, 2023

*Jews in Space* tells this epic story of the Jewish relationship to the extraterrestrial featuring a wide array of materials, including:

- Rare 18th and 19th-century rabbinic tomes on astronomy in Hebrew, German, and Yiddish
- Judaica taken into space aboard the Space Shuttle by astronaut Dr. Jeffrey Hoffman
- Yiddish, English and Polish works of science fiction
- Rare Science Fiction Periodicals
- Other ephemera from literature and popular culture

Get ready for an immersive virtual reality GeoDome portal where visitors can explore stories of Jewish history in space, earth datasets, the universe, and with footage directly from NASA, travel to the moon, the Hubble Telescope and the international Space Station.

*An Exhibition Created by the Center for Jewish History & the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research*

Get tickets at [Jewish Museum Milwaukee Online Registration System](http://www.jewishmuseummilwaukee.org)

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**Jewish Museum Milwaukee**

1316 N. Prospect Avenue

Milwaukee, WI 53202

**HOURS:**

Monday through Thursday, 10am to 5pm

Closed Saturday

Sunday 12pm to 4pm
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)
Continued from page eleven

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/Oceana

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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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
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 Muscogee 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 fifteen*
**Ethnic stories (summaries)**

Continued from page fourteen

**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 [htp://teacheraidsforkidsmilwaukee.com/](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)


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

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/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.

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/](http://neighborhoodsinmilwaukee.org/)

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](http://www.ethnicmilwaukee.com)
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/wisconsinpress

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

“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

*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.levingtonbooks.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://mecahmilwaukee.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 statues, 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://mecahmilwaukee.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
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.