



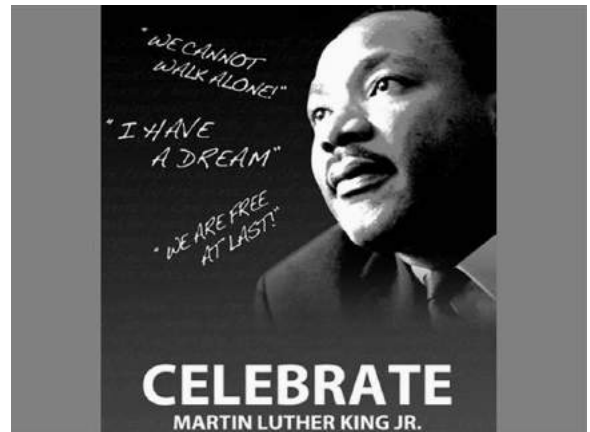
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JANUARY/FEBRUARY, 2020

Upcoming ethnic events for January and February

About Milwaukee Ethnic News

Milwaukee Ethnic News is published bimonthly by Urban Anthropology Inc. and is managed by volunteer anthropologists. The purpose of the newsletter is to offer ethnic organizations and individuals 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.



History of ethnic relations in North America

This chronological series, from the lectures of Dr. Jill Florence Lackey while teaching at Marquette University, outlines many of the major ethnic movements, conflicts, and collaborations that resulted in the North American cultural and political landscapes of today.

The Northwest Coast

Throughout the 19th century, most ethnic groups in the United States were migrating west.



The rise of Seattle

Seattle developed around the transcontinental railroad and the Klondike gold rush. People could access the Pacific coastal areas through the railroad, and Seattle was in the right spot

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Most outings \$10 or under

African American

MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY

When? Mon., Jan. 20, 9am-5pm. *Where?* MLK Library, 310 W. Locust St. *Description:* Honoring Martin Luther King with crafts, music, & dance. <https://www.mpl.org/special-events-and-programs/mlkday.php>
Admission: Free.

Italian

MOVIE NIGHT

When? Fri., Jan. 10, 7:15pm. *Where?* Italian Community Center, 631 E. Chicago St. *Description:* *Mama Mia* film. <http://iccmilwaukee.com/upcoming-events-3/> *Admission:* Free.

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Ethnic events in January/February

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Jewish

ALLIED IN THE FIGHT

When? Mon., Jan. 20, 10am-5pm *Where?* Jewish Museum Milwaukee, 1360 N. Prospect Ave. *Description:* Celebrate the Civil Rights Movement on Martin Luther King, Jr. Day with Jewish Museum Milwaukee's traveling exhibit, Allied in the Fight: Jews, Black and the Struggle for Civil Rights. <https://jewishmuseummilwaukee.org/events/> *Admission:* Free.

MILWAUKEE MUSEUM WEEK

When? All day, Jan. 18 *Where?* Jewish Museum Milwaukee, 1360 N. Prospect Ave. *Description:* Celebrate Milwaukee's second annual Museum Week with Jewish Museum Milwaukee's special programming and behind-the-scenes tours. <https://jewishmuseummilwaukee.org/events/> *Admission:* See website.

LUNCH AND LEARN

When? Mon., Jan. 20, 11:45am-1:30pm *Where?* Jewish Museum Milwaukee, 1360 N. Prospect Ave. *Description:* How can truth lead to healing, what truths must we face, how is truth now being acknowledged in our country, and how might Dr. King and other truth-tellers inspire and guide our actions? <https://jewishmuseummilwaukee.org/events/> *Admission:* Check website.

PREVIEW OF UPCOMING EXHIBIT: THE GIRL IN THE DIARY

When? Thu., Jan. 23, 7-9pm *Where?* Jewish Museum Milwaukee, 1360 N. Prospect Ave. *Description:* Join Jacob Nowakowski, Director of the Galicia Jewish Museum in Kraków where the exhibit was first created and displayed, to hear about the creation and history of The Girl in the Diary: Searching for Rywka from the Łódź Ghetto. <https://jewishmuseummilwaukee.org/events/> *Admission:* See website.

LECTURE: HOLOCAUST DIARIES

When? Wed., Feb. 12, 7:30-8:30pm *Where?* Jewish Museum Milwaukee, 1360 N. Prospect Ave. *Description:* Rachel Baum, Deputy Director of the Sam & Helen Stahl Center for Jewish Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, will explore the importance of Holocaust diaries, which not only reveal important truths about lived experiences of the Shoah, but often show the efforts of their authors to maintain a sense of identity in the most traumatic of times. <https://jewishmuseummilwaukee.org/events/> *Admission:* Check website.

Polish

NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM FREE DAY

When? Sat., Jan. 4 2-4pm. *Where?* Rozga Family's Old South Side Settlement Museum, 707 W. Lincoln Ave. *Description:* Exhibits of the celebrities, history, and populations that once resided on Milwaukee's old South Side. *Admission:* Free.

See more on this event later in this newsletter.

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Ethnic events in January/February

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Serbian

INTERNATIONAL EVENING 2020

When? Sat., Feb 8, 4pm *Where?* St. Sava Cultural Center, 3201 S. 51st St. *Description:* Sumadija Serbian Dance Ensemble presents. *Admission:* \$10.

See more on this event later in this newsletter.

Swedish

LIFE OF OPERA STAR CHRISTINA NILSSON

When? Sat., Jan. 11, 1:30pm *Where?* Redemption Lutheran Church, 4057 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa. *Description:* The life of Christina Nilsson, the famous Swedish opera singer, will be told by SAHSWI member Carol Gustafson, her great, great niece. Enjoy music Christina wrote and sang with our own violin duo of Carol Gustafson and Mary Stetson and a guest vocalist. <https://www.sahswi.org> *Admission:* Free.

See more on this event later in this newsletter.



Represent your ethnic group on new website:

www.milwaukeeethnicgroups.com

Nominate someone (or yourself) for “Meet your [ethnic] neighbor”

Are you a participant in your ethnic activities? If so, Urban Anthropology Inc. wants you to nominate yourself or someone else to represent your group in the “Meet Your Ethnic Neighbor” segment of the new website. Rather than looking for nominees who hold leadership or other high-status positions in the community, consider grassroots options (e.g., your local grocery store clerk, church choir member, police officer, letter carrier, mother, construction worker).

Ask yourself these questions.

1. Does your nominee have at least two grandparents from the ethnic group?
2. Is your nominee a regular attendee at ethnic events?
3. Is there something he or she does that particularly represents the ethnic group (e.g., makes home-made pierogies; carves masks, makes story cloths)?
4. Is your nominee also interested in and appreciative of other ethnic groups?

If you are that person, nominate yourself. Send your nomination with contact info to Dr. Jill Florence Lackey: JFLanthropologist@sbcglobal.net

Ethnic relations on the Northwest Coast

Continued from page one

Important events in the westward movement

Both political and economic factors generated the westward movement. Some important dates follow.

- 1803: The Louisiana purchase opened a vast area beyond the Mississippi River to American settlers. The area was later explored by Lewis and Clark.
- 1845: The United States annexed Texas.
- 1846: Britain gave the United States the southern section of the Oregon region (this is the northwest area of the U.S).
- 1846-1848: War with Mexico resulted in the acquisition of California and the American Southwest.
- 1848: The discovery of gold in California led to the “gold rush” (Note that gold rushes are important because they often played large roles in opening mines that drew settlers to jobs out west).
- 1862: The Homestead Act promised free land to settlers in the American Great Plains (the government gave any settler 160 acres if the person lived on the land and improved it for five years).
- 1862: A gold rush drew miners to the area now known as Montana.
- 1869: The nation’s first transcontinental rail system was completed.
- 1875: A gold rush drew miners and settlers to the Black Hills in the Dakotas.
- 1896: A gold rush drew miners and settlers to the Klondike region in west central Yukon.
-

for people to stop off on their way to and from the Klondike region. People were stopping to purchase supplies for the journey north. Upon returning, many of those who did not “make it rich quick” stayed to work in Seattle’s mines and manufacturing firms. Between 1890 and 1900, Seattle’s manufacturing firms grew from 331 to 953.

But European Americans were not the only groups with economic interests on the northwest coast.

Northwest Coast Indians

Indians on the northwest coast were unlike other Native Americans discussed in this series. Indians in this area did not practice the *egalitarian* ways of other Native American groups. These were societies that had not been overtly victimized by Europeans. In fact, most northwest coast Indian nations became more prosperous after European contact than before.

Some of the groups in the area were the Bella Coola, Chinook, Skagit, Kwakiutl (Kwakwaka'wakw), and Haida. The most

studied nation was the Kwakwaka'wakw, thus much of what is described will focus on this group.

At the time of European contact. Indian groups on the northwest coast shared some traits in common. Indians toward the north had clans where they claimed descent from ancestral animal spirits. Indians toward the south had households organized along family blood lines. Among many, family privileges were inherited through women, but privileges could only be acted out by husbands. Most were rank societies, moving in the direction of social stratification.

Northwest Coast Indians had complex symbol systems. All had clan or family insignias, masks, and family totems (see photo below). Totem poles had images that depicted mythological events through the ancestry. All also had hand carved and brightly painted trade and whaling canoes.

Near their villages on cliffs overlooking the ocean, Indians had carved intricate representations of welcoming figures to inform visitors that they were friendly. Many of the early European sailors wrote about their shock in seeing these carvings along the beaches. While the Europeans did not immediately interpret the symbols as “friendly,” they were stunned by their intricacy.



Northwest Coast Indians lived in a resource-rich environment. They ate a variety of different food types, but salmon was their staple food. They always had a surplus to store for winters. The surplus would actually grow with European contact.

The years following European contact. Contact with Europeans began in the mid-

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Ethnic relations on the Northwest Coast

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18th century. It is important to realize that Northwest Coast Indians had mastered the art of trading long before European contact, through inter-group commerce.

And there is evidence of trade with Russians as early as 1741. Indians would profit over time from supplying dried meat and potatoes to Russian garrisons. They also traded with the English throughout the 19th century. Through trade, Indians became commercial salmon fishermen and loggers. They also traded with the Hudson's Bay Company. They even set themselves up in competition with the Hudson's Bay Company for the fur trade.

The potlatch ceremony. Surplus from trading allowed Indian elites to retain leadership and sponsor sophisticated cultural activities. These elites could use a high proportion of their resources planning ceremonials, rites of passage, religious rituals, or creating art and other valued objects. Oral traditions indicate that the Northwest Coast First Nations had at one time fought frequent wars with weapons. Over time, prosperity changed this, and competitions were waged over wealth—but not over those who hoarded the most wealth. These were “wars” over who could give away the most wealth. The practice was called the *potlatch* (see photo below). It was the most developed among the Kwakwaka'wakw.



Franz Boas (see photo of Boas demonstrating Indian stance) lived with the Kwakwaka'wakw at the turn of the 20th century. He and others studied the potlatch ceremony. Potlatch ceremonies were huge inter-clan feasts that could last for days. No expense was too great in preparing for these feasts, in terms of food, artwork, and entertainment. Below is an excerpt from Boas' *Kwakiutl Ethnographies* (pp.79, 80).

Possession of wealth is considered honorable, and is the endeavor of each Indian to acquire a fortune. But it is not as much the possession of wealth as the ability to give great festivals which makes wealth a desirable object to the Indian. As the boy acquires his second name and man's estate by means of a distribution of property, which in course of time will revert to him with interest, the man's name acquires greater weight in the councils of the tribe and greater renown among the whole people, as he is able to distribute more and more property at each subsequent festival. Therefore boys and men are vying with each other in the arrangement of great distributions of property. Boys of different clans are pitted against each other by their elders, and each is exhorted to do his utmost to outdo his rival. And as the boys strive against each other, so do the chief and the whole clans, and the one object of the Indian is to outdo his rival. Formerly feats of bravery counted as well as distributions of property, but nowadays, as the Indians say, “rivals fight with property only.” The clans are thus perpetually pitted against each other according to their rank.

... I referred several times to the distribution of blankets [basic medium of exchange]. The recipient in such a distribution is not at liberty to refuse the gift, although according to what I have said, it is nothing but an interest-bearing loan that must be refunded at some future time with 100 percent interest [to keep status, the recipient groups must give away as much as double at a later date] . . . [The description goes on to narrate the giving away of symbolic copper plaques, canoes, and very intricate pieces of art at these festivals.]

What emerged here are cultural groups that were able to increase their surpluses because of European trade and develop their own way of dealing with their abundance.

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Ethnic relations on the Northwest Coast

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European contact also brought other changes. Over time potlatch ceremonies, where giveaways became more and more excessive, were curtailed through Canadian law (influenced by missionaries in the area) and the worldwide depression in the 1930s that depleted Kwakwaka'wakw wealth. But the greatest European effect on the Northwest Coast Indians was diseases to which Indians had no immunity. Some ethnic groups lost over one-third of their population due to smallpox, flu, and measles.

In addition to the European Americans and Native Americans on the Pacific northwest coast, Asians were also arriving in large numbers, particularly the Chinese and the Japanese. The focus below is on the Chinese.

The Chinese Americans on the Northwest Coast

Chinese immigration began in the 1850s. The Chinese were searching for ways to escape problems associated with the Opium Wars that left China under European domination. Many Chinese were initially drawn to California because of the discovery of gold in 1848. Like the Europeans and the Northwest Coast Indians, they were very interested in wealth. But by the time they arrived, there were slim pickings. As a result, most of the Chinese looked for other ways to earn money. Many settled up and down the Pacific coast. A large population was drawn to Seattle.



Bachelor societies. Chinese men tended to come alone to the United States for several reasons. First, it was cheaper. Second, some immigrated to America with the idea that they could “strike it rich” and then return home. Third, China had cultural norms against women traveling abroad.

Because so few “struck it rich,” many men ended up becoming permanent settlers, but laws and economic circumstances would restrict them from sending home for their wives. The absence of women among the Chinese Americans resulted in a bachelor society plagued with social vices, and resulted in a delay in producing the second generation. Of the 300,000 Chinese who came to the United States between 1850 and 1882, the ratio of males to females was approximately 17 to 1.

In addition to the problems the Chinese faced in sending for their wives, local laws prohibited intermarriage between Chinese and European Americans. Chinese bachelors ended up clustered in Chinatowns where they could observe their own holidays and food customs, attend Chinese operas, and worship at temples. Within these Chinatowns secret societies emerged called *tongs*. Tongs were involved in prostitution, drugs, gambling, and turf wars over territory.

Prostitution became so prolific in these bachelor societies that 85 percent of Chinese women in San Francisco in 1860 were engaged in prostitution. Most women were those who had been kidnapped, or purchased as indentured servants from poor parents in China for approximately \$50 each and then smuggled to the United States and resold for approximately \$1,000 each. Young women were treated like chattel. Most died from abuse before their four-year contract terms were up. *However, it is interesting to note that in Hawaii, where Chinese also immigrated in large numbers, but where there were no restrictions on intermarriage or restrictions on bringing wives over, little in the way of prostitution or other vices emerged.*

Subsistence strategies. During years of early immigration, most Chinese Americans lived at the subsistence level. Subsistence strategies during the late 19th century included working in mines, operating laundries, and manning fisheries. The Chinese were also very instrumental in the construction of the transcontinental railroad. Four of five workers in the Central Pacific line were Chinese. Documents show railroad executives stating their preference for the Chinese over the European Americans because the former were described as more diligent on the job.



Railroad work was dangerous. For example, when workers had to carve a roadbed out of

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Ethnic relations on the Northwest Coast

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granite, laborers were lowered in wicker baskets from cliff tops, then explosives were lit and baskets had to be jerked back with extreme speed in time to save the life of the laborer. So many Chinese lives were lost during the building of the transcontinental railroad that 20,000 pounds of bones were shipped back to China before the railroad were completed in 1899.

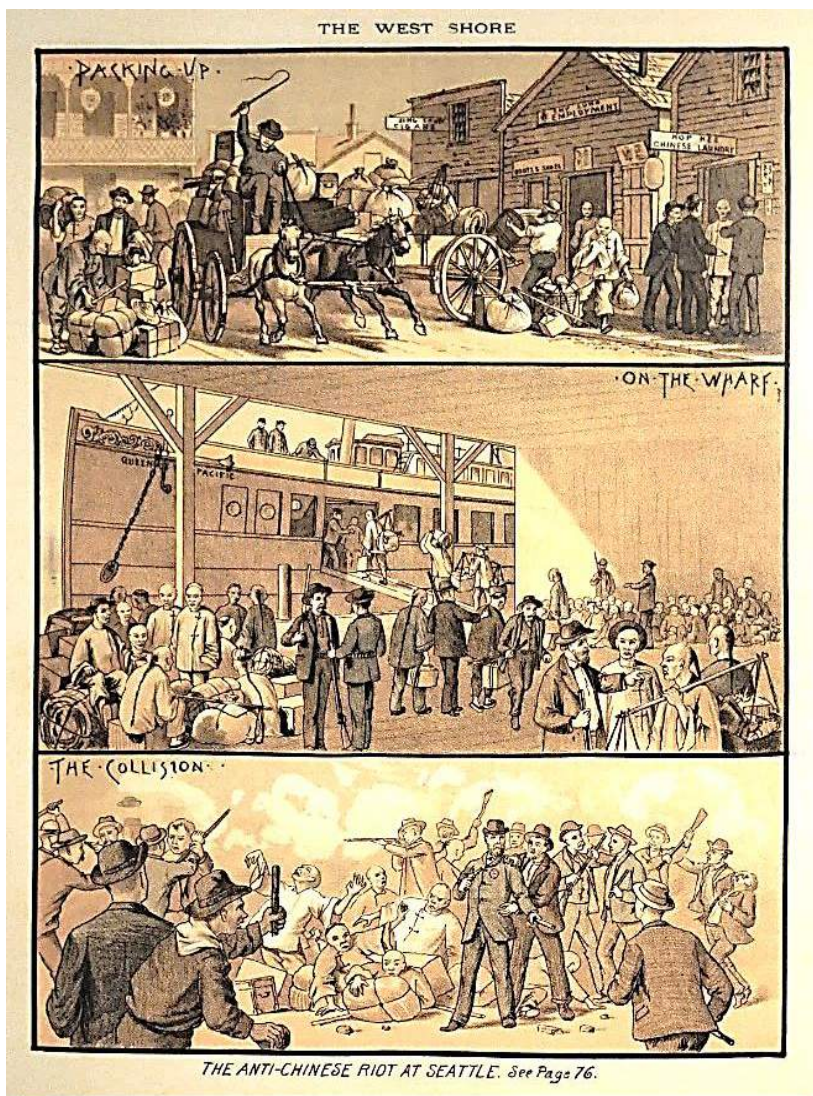
Chinese Americans and immigration policy. It is important to understand that the Chinese were only welcome in the United States as long as their labor was needed. The Chinese were the first ethnic group singled out for immigration exclusion. The Chinese Act of 1882 barred further immigration of Chinese laborers and excluded wives of Chinese who were United States citizens. The law also denied Chinese living in the United States the right to become naturalized. The Exclusion Act was not repealed until after World War II. The Chinese had basically lost their function by the late 19th century. The railroad was completed and the west coast area now hosted a large population of Europeans to fill available jobs.

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was the first significant law restricting immigration into the United States. Many Americans on the West Coast blamed declining wages and economic ills on Chinese workers. Although the Chinese comprised only .002 percent of the nation's population, Congress passed the exclusion act to address worker demands and assuage concerns about maintaining white "racial purity."

An example of the economic roots of attitudes about immigrants occurred in Seattle. Three years after the 1882 Restriction Act was passed, a group of farmers in the city made a public complaint that the Chinese were selling their produce at lower prices than the European Americans (Seattle had a long tradition of open farmers markets). At the same time a rudimentary labor movement was organizing in the area called the Liberal League. The League's leaders joined the farmers and complained that the Chinese were working at lower wages than the other residents. Some appealed to the Restriction Act and argued that many were working in Seattle illegally.

A resolution was then passed in September 1885 requesting all Seattle citizens to discharge their Chinese employees. A woman's group organized and went house-to-house attempting to remove Chinese domestic help. A near riot began when teamsters came in to try to "escort" hundreds of Chinese to steamers waiting at the piers. The local Knights of Labor chapter formed small committees to carry out a forcible expulsion of all Chinese from the city. Violence erupted between the Knights of Labor rioters, and federal troops were ordered in by President Grover Cleveland. The incident resulted in the removal of over 200 Chinese people from Seattle and left two militia men and three rioters seriously injured. (See images to the left.)

Courts intervened. While some Chinese agreed to leave willingly, others stayed behind legally but faced years of taunts and threats.



YE VAGABONDS

at the Irish Cultural and Heritage Center



The highly anticipated duo Ye Vagabonds will make their North American debut on Friday, Feb. 7 at the Irish Cultural and Heritage Center, 2133 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, at 7:30 p.m.

Born in Carlow in the southeast of Ireland and now based in Dublin, brothers Brian and Diarmuid Mac Gloinn accompany their rich harmonies, traditional Irish music, Appalachian-style singing and 1960s folk influenced songs on bouzouki, guitar and mandolin. They began touring internationally and opening for some of the biggest names in Irish music beginning in 2015 and have played sold out shows in Ireland, the United Kingdom and Europe. Along with television and live radio appearances in Ireland, they were part of "Imagining Home, a live broadcast concert in the National Concert Hall of Ireland in 2016.

The duo was named the 2019 Best Folk Group, Best Folk Album for their third album *The Hare's Lament* and Best Traditional Track for "The Foggy Dew" by the prestigious RTE Radio 1 Folk Awards.

"Understandably, the applause continues long after they've taken their leave. It's a well-deserved response for these uniquely talented Dublin-based brothers." - "folk radio"

Hallamór Concert Series

The Irish Cultural and Heritage Center is located at 2133 W. Wisconsin Ave.

The start time for the concert is 7:30 p.m

To purchase tickets and for more information, go to www.ichc.net.

Tickets are \$20 in advance, \$25 on concert day, \$10 for students with ID at the door and free for ages 12 and under.

FREE DAYS

at Milwaukee's Old South Side Settlement Museum



All new exhibits:

Celebrities that once lived on the city's South Side
South Side populations
Historical timeline of old South Side

OPEN FREE EVERY FIRST SATURDAY OF THE MONTH
2 TO 4 PM

707 W. LINCOLN AVENUE

SPONSORED BY THE ROZGA FAMILY

ŠUMADIJA
SERBIAN FOLK
DANCE ENSEMBLE
PRESENTS



INTERNATIONAL EVENING

2020

SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 8TH

DOORS OPEN AT
4:00 PM

\$10 GENERAL ADMISSION
ETHNIC DANCE PROGRAMS
WILL OCCUR AT 4:30, 6:00,
7:30 AND 9:00 PM.

ST SAVA
CULTURAL
CENTER
3201 S. 51ST ST.
MILWAUKEE, WI 53219

MUSIC FOR YOUR DANCING PLEASURE PROVIDED BY
ORCHESTRA IZVOR!

Hispanic Americans



How Latinos are saving our city

A recent article in *Urban Milwaukee*, entitled “How Hispanics Have Saved Milwaukee,” by Bruce Murphy, cites numerous studies that show the various ways that the settlement of Latino immigrants and migrants have made our city a better place. Among the points brought up are the following:

- Milwaukee’s population would have dropped to just over 491,000 by 2014 without Latino immigrants and migrants. Instead the increase of Latinos was the key reason the city’s population dropped only slightly, to just under 600,000.
- Urban crime declines in neighborhoods where new immigrants have arrived.
- New immigrants often purchase older homes that might otherwise become vacant and create urban eye sores.
- The resurrection of central cities, often mistakenly attributed to a white creative class, has more often been due to thriving Latino entrepreneurs.
- Immigrants generally increase home values in sagging markets.

Read entire article at

<https://urbanmilwaukee.com/2019/11/05/murphys-law-how-hispanics-have-saved-milwaukee/>

Ethnic Recipes

Middle Eastern falafel salad

Reduced fat falafel patties

Ingredients

- 1 lb dry chickpeas/garbanzo beans - do NOT substitute canned, they will not work!
- 1 small onion, roughly chopped
- 1/4 cup chopped fresh parsley
- 3-5 cloves garlic
- 1 1/2 tbsp flour or chickpea flour
- 1 3/4 tsp salt
- 2 tsp baking soda (mixed in 1 tbsp water)
- 2 tsp cumin
- 1/4 tsp black pepper
- 1/4 tsp cayenne pepper
- Pinch of ground cardamom
- Vegetable oil for sautéing

Instructions

1. Presoak beans overnight; dry
2. Pour all ingredients but oil into food processor (you will likely have to do this in batches)
3. Pulse until it forms a coarse meal (test periodically to see if you press into balls)
4. Let mixture sit in covered bowl for 1-2 hours
5. Form thick 3” patties
6. Heat oil in large fry pan (about 1/4 inch deep)
7. Sauté patties until brown on one side, turn and sauté other side

Serve 2 patties atop green salad of red lettuce, shredded carrots and sliced cucumbers tossed in vinaigrette dressing.

Add a dollop of Fage yogurt seasoned with garlic salt for falafel dip.



America's Black Holocaust Museum welcomes new president and CEO, Dr. Robert "Bert" Davis

Dr. Davis assumes leadership on the eve of the reopening of the beloved museum, which closed in 2008, two years after the passing of its founder Dr. James Cameron.

Dr. Davis brings an extensive background in nonprofit museum management, education, and fundraising. Most recently, Dr. Davis was Principal of the nonprofit strategic consulting firm DRMD Strategies, LLC and former President and CEO to two Iowa organizations: the Dubuque County Historical Society and the National Mississippi River Museum & Aquarium. He is the former President and CEO of the Zoological Society of Milwaukee. During his tenure there, Dr. Davis secured a \$6.7 million donation, the largest foundation gift the Society had received to date. Prior to the Zoological Society, Dr. Davis was Vice President of Education for Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo.

Dr. Davis humbly and proudly accepts the opportunity and responsibility of continuing Dr. Cameron's legacy. Standing on the shoulders of the museum's founders and committed successors – Brad Pruitt, Dr. Fran Kaplan, Reggie Jackson, and countless consultants, volunteers, and supporters – Dr. Davis is excited about the next chapters in the museum's historic story.

"Of all the candidates in our search, we felt that Dr. Davis had the greatest combination of skills, experience and commitment to help make the long-awaited reopening of the museum successful for generations to come," said Ralph Hollmon, ABHM Board Chair.

Swedish-American Historical Society and Wisconsin invites all to join us for

The life of Christina Nilsson

Swedish Opera Star



Sat., Jan. 11– 1:30 p.m. at
Redemption Lutheran Church, 4057
North Mayfair Rd.
(Hwy. 100, just north of Capitol Dr.)
Wauwatosa

This is a rags-to-riches story. The life story of Christina Nilsson will be told by SAHSWI member Carol Gustafson, the opera star's great niece. Christina was born in 1843 and died in 1921. Christina sang at the opening night of the New York Met in 1883. She was popular in the USA, Russia, the UK, and France. Carol has visited her homestead, now a museum in Sweden, as well as her mansion Villa Vik and mausoleum. It's a fascinating story of a poor girl from southern Sweden who became a world-renowned opera star.

Enjoy music Christina wrote and sang with our own violin duo of Carol Gustafson and Mary Stetson and a guest vocalist. A coffee hour follows.

Inescapable

THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF

HARRY HOUDINI

September 26, 2019
to January 5, 2020



Houdini wasn't born. He was invented.

The world's most famous magician began life as Erik Weisz, the son of a Hungarian rabbi. In 1878 immigration to the U.S. transformed Erik Weisz into Ehrich Weiss. It was the first of many transformations for the man who would become the first international superstar.

Inescapable, curated by performer and magician David London, tells the story of how Ehrich Weiss became Harry Houdini and investigates the technologies, marketing prowess and entertainment trends that transformed him into a superstar. On one level, the exhibit is pure fun – incorporating magic, escapes, séances, films, rare artifacts and hands-on illusions. On a deeper level, the exhibit pulls back the curtain, revealing the story of the man behind the image.

In addition to the exploration of his early life, visitors will find sections illuminating stages of his life and career:

- *Setting the Stage* describing the struggles of Houdini's early life and the difficulties faced by his father and includes his father's Rabbinical Ordination certificate.
- *The Self Liberator* features a spectacular display of reproduction posters, photos and press clippings, as well as original handcuffs and lockpicking tools that Houdini used in his performances.
- *On the Cutting Edge* investigates his exploration of new technologies, features clips from his film career and a chance to listen to a rare recording of his voice.
- *Houdini's Third Act: Exposes Frauds* showcases his crusade against deceptive spiritual mediums.
- *The Final Bow/Curtain Call* sets the record straight on the events that led to his death and explores the séances to contact him by his wife, Bess.
- *"Houdini in Wisconsin"* shines a spotlight on his time in Milwaukee, how it impacted his myth-creation, and the many times he returned to perform in the State.

Throughout the exhibit, visitors also will have the opportunity to try out some of Houdini's magic tricks, including the Milk Can Escape and Metamorphosis.

ESCAPE ROOM CHALLENGE by Breakout Games

Inspired by Houdini's great escapes and stunts, search for clues and solve puzzles to see if you can escape from our Escape Room before time runs out! The Escape Room Challenge gives you 10 minutes to find your way out of handcuffs like the great Harry "Handcuff" Houdini. The Challenge is first come, first serve. Sign up at the front desk for your chance to escape!

*3-4 people can comfortably fit in the Escape Room at once

*Ages 12 and up.

PREVIEW OF UPCOMING PROGRAM:

Thursday January 23rd, 2020 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm

The Girl in the Diary: Searching for Rywka from the Łódź Ghetto

Join Jacob Nowakowski, Director of the Galicia Jewish Museum in Kraków where the exhibit was first created and displayed, to hear about the creation and history of *The Girl in the Diary: Searching for Rywka from the Łódź Ghetto*.

All at
Jewish Museum Milwaukee
1360 N. Prospect Avenue

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 Me-lungeons: 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-laq'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/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.

Hourly French lessons



Quebec cheese and Wisconsin beer tasting

The Alliance Française and the Delegation du Québec a Chicago will link arms in a Québec beer and Wisconsin cheese tasting at the Plaza Hotel. Explore new tastes and make new friends.

Thursday, January 23rd, 6-8pm
The Plaza Hotel, 1007 N. Cass St.

\$5 Alliance Française or Delegation du Québec members; \$10 nonmembers

Space is limited.

Please preregister. (414) 964-3855

PARLEZ-VOUS
français
?



\$40 per hour + \$15 each additional student. Please contact Sandrine Joelle Berthiaume, our French Language Center Director, at sandrinejb@afmilwaukee.org, 414-431-0943 to make arrangements. Available at Alliance.

**Alliance Française de Milwaukee | 1800
E. Capitol Drive**

Milwaukee Ethnic Groups



New website on Milwaukee ethnic groups

Between 2000 and 2012, the anthropologists at Urban Anthropology Inc. conducted a study of 65 Milwaukee ethnic groups. That information is now being shared in a website, which will eventually include sections on 50 to 70 groups in Milwaukee. This will include populations with origins in indigenous North America, Latin America, Western and Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia, the Caucasus, Africa, Middle East, and Oceania.

Each section will include information on:

- Early history in Milwaukee
- Profiles of early Milwaukee residents of each group
- Patterns of immigration/migration
- Later history in Milwaukee
- Current cultural practices
- Direct quotes from ethnic participants in the 12-year study

Go to

www.milwaukeeethnicgroups.com

Milwaukee area Stammtisch

FAQ's

What's a stammtisch?

It's an old German tradition for a Gasthaus or café to set aside a table for a group of people who regularly get together to visit, talk, play cards and have social and political discussions.

What if my German isn't so hot?

That's OK. All levels are welcome. We have a mix of bilingual Germans, university students, foreign nationals and Americans who want to improve their German conversation skills. It's an informal atmosphere where we talk about travel, books, movies, news, politics... you name it.

What if I don't know anybody?

That's OK, too. Just come and you'll meet lots of other people who, like you, are interested in German language and culture.

**Winter's Stammtisch will be at the
ÜberTap Room**

1st Thursday every month

**1048 N. Old World 3rd Street
(414) 2723544**

www.wisconsincheesemart.com



Luxembourg's Cultural Treasures & National Day

(With Stops In Belgium and Germany)

June 14-24, 2020



Join **LUXEMBOURG ADVENTURES** with Kevin Wester for Luxembourg's National Day – June 22-23! Celebrate Luxembourg's National Day and Grand Duke Henri's birthday! Enjoy some of Luxembourg's most cherished cultural treasures including the UNESCO-listed Old Town of Luxembourg City, Cathedral of Notre-Dame de Luxembourg, castles, Moselle River cruise and wine tasting, World War II sites including the National Military Museum, Battle of the Bulge sites in Bastogne (Belgium), and the American Military Cemetery — burial place of General Patton and 5,000+ US soldiers, Bofferding Brewery tour, Luxembourg's scenic "Little Switzerland" region, the UNESCO-listed "Family of Man" exhibition and so much more! Our tour will also include a day trip to Germany's oldest city, Trier, and the medieval German village of Saarburg. This will be another amazing Luxembourg Adventure with your personal tour guide, Kevin Wester! **This tour also will provide an opportunity for individuals to present their Stage 2 applications for Luxembourg Dual Citizenship or to apply for Luxembourg passports and ID cards!**

TOUR DETAILS

June 14-24, 2020

\$3,950 per person, double occupancy 10 days and 9 nights. Includes round trip flights from Chicago to Brussels, Belgium, hotels, transfers, admissions and fees, local guides, transportation as listed on European itinerary, 2 meals per day. Single supplement: \$700.

Early Bird discount of \$100 if reservations received by November 1, 2019. Discount will be credited on the final invoice.

For more information or to sign up visit www.luxembourgadventures.com or call Joerg Kramer at Value Holidays, the trusted travel agency partner of Luxembourg Adventures – 262.241.6373. All payments are made out to: "Value Holidays."

TOUR HIGHLIGHTS*

- Attend National Day celebration in the presence of Grand Duke Henri and the Royal Family,
- Walking tour of UNESCO-listed Luxembourg City, with its unusual fortress setting, draped across the deep gorges of the Alzette and Petrusse Rivers,
- Moselle River luncheon cruise and enjoy wines from Luxembourg,
- Visit to the quaint village of Vianden and Luxembourg's most majestic castle,
- Visit of WWII National Military Museum, sites of the Battle of the Bulge in Bastogne, Belgium and the Luxembourg American Cemetery – burial site of General Patton and 5,000+ US soldiers,
- Visit to UNESCO-listed "Family of Man" exhibit and the picturesque village of Clervaux,
- Tour of Bofferding Brewery—Luxembourg's National Brewery,
- FREE DAY for genealogy and exploring family roots, shopping or exploring on your own,
- Guided tour of Trier, Germany with its Roman ruins and Christian shrines,
- Visit to the medieval German mill town of Saarburg,
- And so much more!

*Subject to possible changes.

Questions? Contact Kevin Wester at 262-355-5758 or kevin@luxembourgadventures.com

Reservation deadline is March 1, 2020
(Limited availability so act today)



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.

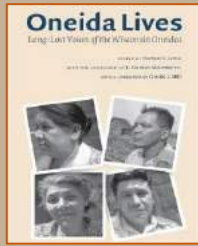
Links on most ethnic groups includes:

- 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

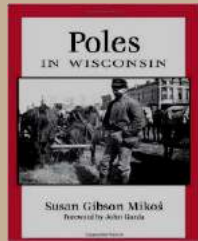
Ethnic Wisconsin in books

NON-FICTION



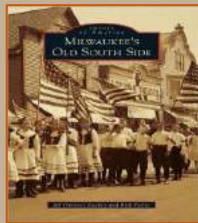
In this intimate volume edited by Herbert Lewis, the long-lost voices of Wisconsin Oneida men and women speak of all aspects of life: growing up, work and economic struggles, family relations, belief and religious practice, boarding-school life, love, sex, sports, and politics. These voices are drawn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

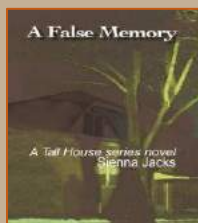
www.arcadiapublishing.com

FICTION

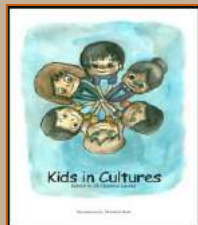


"My dear Meyer," chided the old historian, "why should anyone be surprised by shootings at the Tall House? Have you looked into its past?"

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

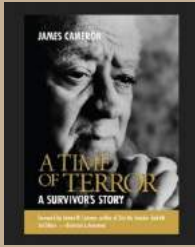


When the family of Leroy Cyrus decided to board him at the sumptuous Tall House, the resident social justice workers didn't know how to respond. Cyrus, now demented, was once a person of interest in the murder of the best friend of the Tall House's proprietor, Sherilyn Riddle. She questioned whether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

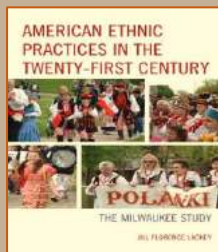
Ethnic Wisconsin in books, continued



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. The Foundation has preserved this fascinating out-of-print book by publishing and distributing a revised 3rd edition. 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.abhmuseum.org

RECOMMENDED BY CHOICE JOURNAL!



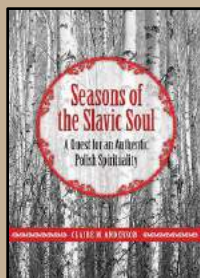
American Ethnic Practices in the Early Twenty-first Century: The Milwaukee Study is a work based on a twelve-year research project conducted by Urban Anthropology, Inc. The qualitative study examined current strength of ethnicity and the contributions that ethnic practices have made to the wider society. 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

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.

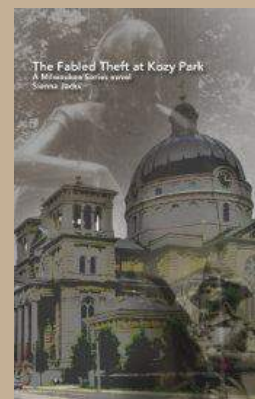
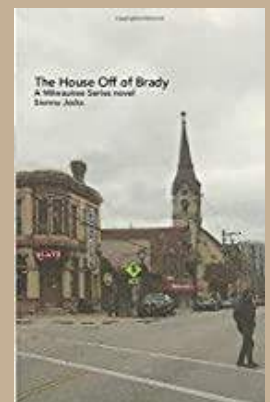
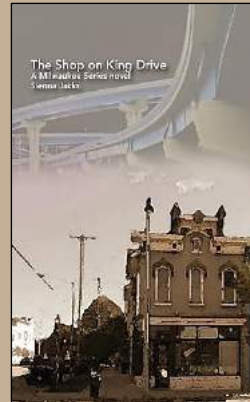
<http://mecahmilwaukee.com/>



Seasons of the Slavic Soul, by Clare M. Anderson is the story of the rich, long Slavic Spiritual tradition where everyday holiness thrives on different seasons

<http://actapublications.com/seasons-of-the-slavic-soul/>

Mystery novels to support development of neighborhood museums



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 creation of small museums and exhibits to honor local history.

Order at
<http://mecahmilwaukee.com/Fiction.html>

Discussions are underway to develop exhibits in these neighborhoods, and more:

Bronzeville
Sherman Park
Walker's Point
Brady Street
Granville

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:

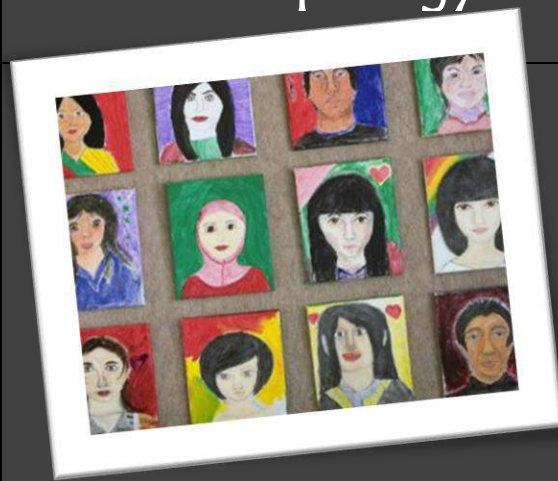
- Nonfiction books (e.g., small museums in southeastern Wisconsin, the history of Pentecostal churches in Milwaukee).
- Fiction books (e.g., a mystery set in Milwaukee, a book for young people with a local immigration theme).
- Documentaries (e.g., the Irish of southeastern Wisconsin; a reproduction 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 80 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@sbcglobal.net.

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@sbcglobal.net.

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