IN THIS ISSUE:

— Madeleine Albright Visits with Global Studies Students
— Reconstructing Hmong Community in Diaspora
— Engineering and the Environment
— Arabic Language and Linguistics
In October 2006, the Center for International Education (CIE) welcomed to campus Former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle, and Wisconsin Lieutenant Governor Barbara Lawton. In an event hosted by UWM Chancellor Carlos Santiago, a group of Global Studies students were treated to an enlightening seminar on international education with these distinguished guests. Their praise for CIE’s academic programs was an inspiring reminder of the importance of global education, and welcome public recognition of UWM’s pioneering efforts in this field.

This issue features a transcript of Madeleine Albright’s lecture during her October visit. As an architect of America’s post-Cold War foreign policy, Albright offers a rare blend of vision and expertise in international affairs. She reminds students that they live in a volatile time of global and domestic change. She emphasizes the crucial importance of global perspectives and overseas experience to effectively define America’s vital role in the current century. CIE is proud to include this special feature in Global Currents.

CIE is committed to internationalization of teaching and research across the campus. This issue of Global Currents highlights the University’s increasing multidisciplinary breadth and interdisciplinary vision in global education. Chia Vang, Assistant Professor of History, provides a fascinating synopsis of her research on Hmong American communities and their resilience in diaspora. In an interview with Global Currents, Foreign Languages and Linguistics professor Hamid Ouali explains the value of international education and Arabic language study for UWM students. CIE is also proud to feature the work of Tarun Naik, Research Professor and Director of UWM’s Center for By-Products Utilization, a research unit of the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences. Dr. Naik and other faculty members are working to constitute a broad interdisciplinary institute focused on climate change. The Center for International Education is pleased to endorse this unique strategy to confront global crisis by crossing traditional university boundaries.

Global Currents also highlights the diverse contributions of UWM students and scholars to global education. This issue features Egyptian scholar Nancy El Gendy who is visiting UWM to research Native American literature. She is pioneering this field among Egyptian scholars and offers insightful commentary on the shared representations of Native Americans and Arabs. Global Currents also celebrates the achievements of Solomon Graham, Kaori Suzuki, and Luba Aganina, students who have helped build the legacy of global education at UWM.

In 2007, we look forward to another active and energizing year of research, teaching, and public outreach at CIE.

Patrice Petro
Professor of English and Film Studies
Director, Center for International Education

Cover photo: Masjid al-Hassan ath-Thani, Morocco; Photo by Hamid Ouali, Assistant Professor of Foreign Languages and Linguistics
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### 1. Spotlight on Global Studies Faculty
- From Morocco to Milwaukee—Interview with Hamid Ouali ................................ 2
- Reconstructing Community in Diaspora—Hmong American/Refugee Resistance and Human Agency .......................................................... 4

### 2. Global Studies Initiatives Across Campus and Abroad
- Global Impact: Profile of Tarun Naik ........................................................................ 6
- Global Studies Undergraduate Degree Program Update ........................................... 8
- New Summer Study Abroad Programs ..................................................................... 9
- Global Studies Colloquium .................................................................................. 10

### 3. Technology in Global Learning
- It’s a Breeze: The Global Classroom ...................................................................... 12

#### Special Feature
- Madeleine Albright Visits with Global Studies Students ........................................... 13

### 4. Global Studies in the Community
- GLOBALocal Dialogues ......................................................................................... 16

### 5. International Students and Scholars
- Nancy El Gendy ...................................................................................................... 17
- Kaori Suzuki ........................................................................................................ 18

### 6. The Global Generation: Student Programs and Achievements
- CIE Offers Global Career Resources ........................................................................ 19
- Fall 2006 Careers Across the Map Series .................................................................. 20
- Global Student Alliance Updates ............................................................................ 21
- Global Student Profiles: Luba Aganina, Solomon Graham ...................................... 23
- Blogging from Abroad ............................................................................................ 24

### 7. Spotlight on CIE Staff ......................................................................................... 26

### 8. Upcoming Programs .......................................................................................... 27

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Published by:
Center for International Education
University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee
Garland Hall 138
P.O. Box 413
Milwaukee, WI 53201
www.international.uwm.edu
From Morocco to Milwaukee
Interview with Hamid Ouali, Assistant Professor, Foreign Languages and Linguistics

HAMID OUALI is Assistant Professor of Foreign Languages and Linguistics. He came to UWM in Fall 2006 after completing his Ph.D. in Linguistics at the University of Michigan. His research interests include generative linguistic theory and Semitic languages. Hamid received his master’s degree from the University of Tromso in Norway, and holds a bachelor’s degree from Ibn Tofail University in Morocco. In addition to his academic work in linguistics, Hamid also teaches Arabic at UWM.

What is the main focus of your research?
One aspect of my linguistic research deals with issues of language and mind, addressing questions such as what languages can tell us about human cognition. In other words, how is knowledge of a certain language represented in the mind of its user? By uncovering the rules that underlie how, for example, words are organized in a language, the hypothesis is that these rules represent the internal unconscious knowledge that speakers have of their language.

The other aspect of my research focuses on the grammatical properties of Arabic, including Modern Standard Arabic and Colloquial Arabic dialects on one hand, and Berber languages, which are mostly spoken in North Africa with the biggest populations found in Morroco and Algeria, on the other hand. In my research on Arabic, for example, I try to uncover the grammatical properties that distinguish the colloquial Arabic dialects from each other and from Modern Standard Arabic.

Why is it important for students to recognize the diversity of languages that exists across the Middle East and North Africa region?
It is important for students to recognize that there is great language diversity in North Africa and the Middle East despite the fact that only Arabic is recognized as the official language. Linguistic diversity reflects the ethnic diversity that exists in a lot of these countries and which dates back hundreds of years. Not until the recent events in Iraq did some people come to know that the Kurds, for example, are a different ethnic group and speak a different language that is not closely related to Arabic. In the case of North Africa, Berber and Arabic languages have coexisted since the arrival of the Arabs and Islam to North Africa in the seventh century.

Describe your experience so far in teaching Arabic at UWM.
I’m teaching two sections of first-semester Arabic, both of which were filled last semester, with 15 students in one and 20 in the second. It is very common in language classes to find a fairly good number of students of heritage, but among the 35 students that enrolled in first-semester Arabic only three are of Arab descent. This reflects the increasing interest among undergraduate students in general, not only among those of Arabic heritage, in Arabic language and culture.

You’ve studied in Morocco, Europe, and America. How did these diverse experiences impact your approach to research and teaching?
Having the good fortune to study in Morocco, Europe, and America has had a great impact on my overall education and to a great extent, enriched my perspective on global and international issues. I carry that experience with me at all times and it comes out especially in my classrooms with my students. We live in a world where distance has been reduced to the click of a button and information about any language, culture and country can be

“Having a global perspective has become almost a necessity and getting an international education is the way to build this perspective.”
— Hamid Ouali, Assistant Professor, Foreign Languages and Linguistics
obtained without moving from one’s chair, yet sifting through this great amount of information is by no means an easy task and might not reflect realities on the ground. Therefore, having the necessary tools, such as one’s own experience in some part of the world, or knowledge obtained in a class that focuses on an aspect of international education, renders one’s exploration of any issue structured and manageable. Having a global perspective has become almost a necessity and getting an international education is the way to build this perspective.

In your view, what does a student gain by studying Arabic, particularly in regard to understanding contemporary issues? Language is a very important bridge to an entire culture. Studying Arabic opens the door for students to discover the Arab world and an important part of the Islamic world as well, and to go beyond whatever ideas the students might have formed over the years, ideas which have been reinforced by the media because of very unfortunate geopolitical events. Learning the Arabic language encourages students to pursue a number of opportunities in Arabic countries and therefore interact with the people and get first hand experience with the culture. This gives the students a different perspective on a number of issues and enriches their experience, which might be very instrumental in bridging gaps and strengthening cross-cultural dialogue, tolerance and mutual understanding.

“Language is a very important bridge to an entire culture. Studying Arabic opens the door for students to discover the Arab world and an important part of the Islamic world as well…”

— Hamid Ouali, Assistant Professor, Foreign Languages and Linguistics
Reconstructing Community in Diaspora
Narratives of Hmong American/Refugee Resistance and Human Agency
By Chia Youyee Vang

CHIA YOUYEE VANG is Assistant Professor of Comparative Ethnic Studies and History at the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee. She is author of Hmong in Minnesota (forthcoming in fall 2007 from the Minnesota Historical Society Press), which traces the process of reconstructing community by Hmong Americans in this state. In addition to teaching and research, she has the opportunity to develop a Hmong Studies program at UW–Milwaukee. Although her work focuses on U.S. refugees and immigration, it provides a comparative overview of policies and programs that exist in host societies in which Hmong refugees have resettled as well as transnational ties across host societies and between the U.S. and Laos. She has lived and conducted research in Asia, North America and Europe, and traveled to South America to examine refugee resettlement processes.

The discourse around Hmong refugee resettlement during the last three decades has been confusing for the American public because it sheds light on failed U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War era. As a consequence of their alliance with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) covert operations in Laos during the 1960s through the early 1970s, thousands of Hmong fled Laos after the U.S. withdrew from Southeast Asia. Many found themselves homeless and became refugees in Thailand beginning in mid-May 1975. Because of their involvement with the Americans during the Vietnam War, the vast majority of these refugees chose to resettle in the United States. The resettlement of Hmong and other Southeast Asian refugees after the Vietnam War followed a policy of dispersal designed to lessen the burden on local communities, render the refugees less visible and accelerate the assimilation process. Refugees, however, have resisted this narrative of assimilation by relocating to areas with others from their ethnic communities. Dominant narratives about refugees characterize them as powerless victims; however, my research has found that despite the restrictive nature of refugee policies and programs, Hmong refugees have been active social, cultural, economic and political agents in reconstructing community in the United States.

Through examination of government policies and resettlement agency strategies, the dynamic aesthetics and cultural politics of New Year celebrations, community-building efforts, and political activism, my research provides an interdisciplinary critique of Hmong American/refugee community-building efforts since the late 1970s vis-à-vis international and state refugee policies and practices. I explore the complex dialectic between the imposition of narratives of assimilation, policies and programs and refugee resistance to such practices and examine the various ways in which Hmong refugees have resisted and contributed to the shaping of such practices. I hope to make visible the ways in which these processes have shaped their understanding of who they are and how they see themselves fitting into different identity categories, such as American, Asian American, Hmong American, Hmong and minority.

My work contributes to our knowledge of Hmong migration processes and the multiple sites of agency, which complicates and contradicts the popular image of Hmong culture as static and Hmong as unassimilable. The plethora of studies about Hmong...
Americans/refugees have primarily focused on specific problem areas. Although my work acknowledges the many challenges Hmong Americans/refugees continue to face, it does not intend to perpetuate such images.

One of the key components of my work is evolving cultural politics. I examine the changing meaning of the aesthetics and cultural politics of Hmong New Year celebrations in the United States because I think that what takes place at these celebrations is intimately tied to larger community-building activities.

I pose several key questions regarding cultural production and change over time. What are the ways in which migration has influenced performances and peoples’ participation at these events? How have Hmong Americans’ changing conceptions of citizenship and relationships to the nation-state affected the production and performances of New Year celebrations in the United States? How have diasporic Hmong New Year celebrations and re-imagined aesthetic traditions interacted with those from the original “homelands”? Several large community events attract attendees in comparable numbers to New Year celebrations; however, no other events of similar scale can be claimed as Hmong tradition.

Transnational ties between Hmong refugees, members of their family or kinship networks may have had disruptions at one point or another after dispersal from Laos. However, parallel to these disruptions has been some level of continuity as many refugees dictated letters through literate scribes and sent them to Laos and Thailand and/or recorded messages on audiocassettes that traveled back and forth. The dispersal from Laos is accompanied by the memory of the traumatic “secret war” which provides the memory of the great historic injustice that binds the group together. Migration within and across national boundaries, has produced new transnational ties where Hmong Americans today interact with their co-ethnics not only in Laos, but also in places such as Australia, Canada, France and French Guyana and Germany. In the search for the “true homeland”, Hmong Americans have also made new transnational ties with their co-ethnics in China.

My work is based both on archival research and oral history. As a bicultural, trilingual researcher, I am fortunate to have access to many individuals who have made significant contributions to helping the Hmong develop a sense of belonging in the Midwestern United States. Strong oral Hmong tradition means that elders, who are primary storytellers and the keepers of the past, need to be given their own voice. It is my hope that perhaps from the recent past and on, people who are culturally Hmong may now “share ownership” of the representation and interpretation of its history and culture, especially that of the Hmong diaspora.
Global Impact
Profile of Tarun Naik, Research Professor and Director,
UWM Center for By-Products Utilization
By Thomas E.R. Maguire

Environmental conservation is counted among the critical global challenges for scientists and policymakers. The partnerships required in this endeavor are a priority that demands the coordinated efforts of industry, government, and the university. Within UWM’s core missions of research and access, university-industry partnerships stand as a major initiative. One successful case in this regard is the work of Dr. TARUN NAIK, Research Professor of Civil Engineering and Mechanics in the College of Engineering and Applied Science. Dr. Naik’s internationally-recognized work sets a high standard for effective collaboration between the university and other sectors of society. It also represents an example of the hard work necessary to confront environmental degradation.

Dr. Naik is internationally recognized for his application of conservation principles and science to the construction industry. As the founding Director of the UWM Center for By-Products Utilization, Dr. Naik has witnessed the impact of his research in Wisconsin and throughout the world. According to the former dean WILLIAM GREGORY of the College of Engineering and Applied Sciences, the UWM Center for By-Products Utilization is “committed to the use of technology to find environmentally and economically effective uses of by-products, not only from industrial processes but also from those generated by the public (i.e., post-consumer wastes).” The Center represents a model of how socially conscious scientific research can achieve maximum impact through private and public partnerships.

The Center’s projects are numerous, and include the use of coal and wood fly ash (a waste product of coal/wood burning) as a component of high-strength concrete; tiny rubber fragments of pulverized tires to make asphalt more durable; and a variety of recyclable useful products, with chemical additions, that form “manufactured dirt,” an application useful for many different construction projects. In an effort to implement these projects locally, the Center partners with many foundries and pulp and paper mills throughout the state, as well as larger entities such as We Energies, the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT). In fact, the DOT has implemented Dr. Naik’s research directly in its infrastructure programs, including the current Marquette Interchange reconstruction project.

Beyond its local impact, the UWM Center for By-Products Utilization is considered an international resource, attracting the attention of researchers worldwide. Dr. Naik, a committed environmentalist, is not content to limit his scope to a single academic field. Under his leadership, a committee of UWM faculty and staff has held a series of meetings since spring 2006 to discuss the formation of an interdisciplinary institute on global warming and climate change at the university. Recognizing the ominous indicators of global warming, Dr. Naik hopes to develop a holistic solution that taps the full diversity and expertise of...
faculty and staff at UWM. Environmental preservation requires policy change, technological innovation, public education, and even cultural transformation.

The white paper outlining this proposed new institute declares that, “From the 12 schools and colleges of UWM, the following research clusters in global warming/climate change have been identified: Accounting and Finance, Architecture and Urban Planning, Atmospheric Sciences, Economics, Education, Energy, Engineering, Environmental Science, Geography, Health, Construction Materials, Nursing, Public Policy, and Technological Processes. Faculty from these and other academic areas will collaborate on basic and applied research, educational outreach, and implementation of research under the university-wide umbrella of a new institute for research on global warming/climate change.”

Objectives of the institute would include facilitating coordinated, interdisciplinary research, holding academic conferences on global warming and climate change, promoting K-12 education campaigns to increase public awareness and inspire the next generation of scientists and policymakers, and partnering with government and industry to develop meaningful responses.

The Center for International Education (CIE) is pleased to support this initiative. CIE is strongly committed to interdisciplinary research and teaching that provide a deeper understanding of the contemporary world. In partnership with Dr. Naik and the faculty and staff who are developing the institute’s agenda, CIE hopes to further its Global Studies mission by supporting campus and community dialogue on global environmental change.

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**International Travel Photo Calendar Sale – Only $5**

Purchase your copy of CIE’s First International Travel Photo Contest Calendar with photos from around the world depicting global culture. All proceeds will go towards study abroad scholarships.

**Price: ONLY $5**

**To purchase:** Contact Andrea Joseph at aherbert@uwm.edu or 414-229-6925
Launched by the Center for International Education in Fall 2003, the Global Studies Undergraduate Degree Program continues to attract an ambitious group of students interested in combining an international education with a pre-professional area of study. Global Studies majors choose one of five tracks: Global Cities, Global Classrooms, Global Communications, Global Management and Global Security.

As of Fall 2006, there were approximately 150 Global Studies students, including declared and intended majors. There have been four Global Studies/Global Management graduates thus far — LUBA AGANINA, ERIK ALCARAZ, MARTIN ESTERLE, and GAIL GILBERT.

Other program milestones achieved in the past academic year include:

- Second academic advisor/program coordinator hired
- Creation and implementation of Global Studies marketing plan
- New Security track core courses offered for first time; three additional Think Tank topics/formats
- Curriculum development of all Global Studies tracks completed
- In March 2006, final approval by the UWM’s Academic Programs and Curriculum Committee of four additional Global Studies tracks—Cities, Classrooms, Communications, and Security

For further information on Global Studies, please contact one of the program’s academic advisors: Tracy Buss (tbuss@uwm.edu) or Andrea Joseph (aherbert@uwm.edu).
The Center for International Education’s Overseas Programs and Partnerships team is pleased to announce the following new summer study abroad programs for 2007. Interested students seeking further information should email overseas@uwm.edu or call (414) 229-5182. Applications for summer study abroad programs must be submitted by Thursday, March 15, 2007. Early submission is encouraged!

INDIA

India: Architecture Program
June 15 – August 18, 2007
(In India: July 1 – August 18, 2007)
Faculty Co-Directors: MANU SOBITI and ARIJIT SEN, Architecture

This exciting new Architecture program in India will provide students with first-hand exposure to the process of globalization and its dramatic impact on the making (and unmaking) of physical and cultural environments. India, with its rapidly expanding cities, embodies conflict, contestation, adjustment, and reconciliation between the past and present. India’s architects continually seek to render these battles in the form of buildings, spaces and places. This 6-credit program includes a two-week orientation at UWM, followed by six weeks of field study in India.

MEXICO

Mexico: Health, Culture, and Wellness
May 17 – 28, 2007
Faculty Director: ELIZABETH RICE, College of Nursing

This 3-credit (undergraduate or graduate) program will introduce students to the health care system in Mexico and provide them with an opportunity to experience, first-hand, a variety of Mexican health care settings. To understand and appreciate Mexican culture and its impact on health beliefs and practices, students will take Spanish language classes. These will be small group classes and students will be placed into the appropriate level, based on a proficiency test they will take upon their arrival at the language school. Students will spend seven days in the town of San Miguel de Allende and five days in the city of Guanajuato.

SOUTH AFRICA

Durban: International Information Literacy
August 5 – 25, 2007
Faculty Co-Directors: JACQUES DU PLESSIS and JOHANNES BRITZ, School of Information Studies

This brand new, exciting program provides a hands-on learning experience on International Librarianship from the perspective of South African professionals. Students will learn about the roles of culture and technology in the access to and interpretation of information in South Africa. Toward the end of the program, students will have the opportunity to participate in a conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions in Durban, South Africa. Students may earn 3 undergraduate or graduate credits in Information Studies for this program.

New Summer Study Abroad Programs

MEXICO

Oaxaca: Service Learning – Bridging the Local and Global
In Milwaukee (June 25 – 26, July 16 – 20, 2007)
In Oaxaca (June 27 – July 14, 2007)
Faculty Director: ESTRELLA SOTOMAYOR, Spanish & Portuguese

This dynamic program offers the chance for students to engage in a service-learning experience in Oaxaca and Milwaukee. The program commences with a 2-day intensive Spanish immersion experience in Milwaukee. Students then travel to Oaxaca, where they will continue language study in the morning and have the option of engaging in service-learning in the afternoon. Students may earn 3 credits of Spanish language (at all proficiency levels) plus an optional 3 credits in service-learning. For the optional service-learning course, students are matched with projects ranging from ecological development, civic education and a women’s cooperative. After returning to Milwaukee, participants will be immersed in local Latino community organizations to compare and contrast the realities of Oaxaca and Milwaukee.

Study Abroad Fair

Office of Overseas Programs and Partnerships • February 21 from 9 AM – 2 PM • Union Concourse
Come learn about the wide array of study abroad options available to the UWM community.
Going Abroad and Returning Home: The Experiences of International Assignees

Margaret Shaffer, Richard C. Notebaert Distinguished Chair of International Business and Global Studies, Lubar School of Business

DR. MARGARET SHAFFER offered an eye-opening presentation on her research into repatriation. Her work examines the experience of workers stationed abroad, both in their adjustment overseas and their reintegration to work environments at home.

Dr. Shaffer emphasized the important link between family relationships and the expatriate experience. Often families with children find an easier basis for integration than couples or individuals, who may face greater isolation. As a somewhat counterintuitive outcome, she also commented on the tendency of repatriates to adjust more effectively in environments with less cultural proximity. This is perhaps a result of false expectations. One may indeed be shocked by the adjustment necessary in a society that seems, superficially at least, similar to one’s own.

Outcomes of poor adjustment include decreased work performance, though workers tend to remain on the job due to high financial incentives. There is also a high turnover among repatriates, which often translates to a lost investment for their employers. Dr. Shaffer attributes this to poor career planning by multinationals, who often fail to effectively utilize the experience of their repatriated workers.

Should We Stay or Should We Go? Policy Options in Iraq

Robert Ricigliano, Director, Institute of World Affairs

ROBERT RICIGLIANO offered his analysis of the war in Iraq and suggestions for its resolution. He outlined the contending strategies for success in Iraq, the first being a military approach which conceptualizes its goal in terms of victory and defeat, the second being a political solution that is more process-oriented. After many setbacks, the political approach is gaining greater sway as the favored means to achieve stability in Iraq.

Rob also addressed the recent Iraq Study Group report, which articulated a strategy of bipartisanship, strong diplomacy, emphasis on civilian intervention, and shifting of major responsibilities to Iraqis. The plan also involves rethinking the role of U.S. troops in Iraq, favoring less dispersion through the country and greater emphasis on training. Finally, the report emphasizes the importance of regional cooperation and support from the international community in the stabilization of Iraq.

This session included a spirited discussion among faculty members who offered expert insights into the debate on oil security. Since the start of the Iraq conflict, the significance of oil and energy security to the overall policy has been hotly debated. It was asserted that Iraq itself may not hold enough weight to adversely impact energy markets. However, regional instability emerging from the Iraq crisis could rattle global energy markets.

Audience members questioned how the very idea of victory could be formulated at this stage, more evidence that a process oriented, political solution may indeed be the best approach.
PANEL DISCUSSION

Asia Pacific Region: Economic and Security Issues

The Institute of World Affairs hosted a delegation of scholars from Taiwan, which included Chih-Chung Wu, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Soochow University and Editor of the Soochow Journal of Political Science, and Lee-in Chen Chiu, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research. On November 7, 2006, they offered a special session regarding the unique dilemma of Taiwan as a major economic power without accompanying political recognition. The panel asserted that regional integration efforts tend to ignore Taiwan, despite the fact that its economy measures among the largest in the world.

Taiwan continues to develop and extend its economy beyond manufacturing to areas such as transportation and logistics. With the increasing global influence of China, however, Taiwan faces new challenges from its prime rival. As more countries desire good relations with China, Chinese policy on Taiwan becomes increasingly accepted within the global community. CIE was honored to host these distinguished guests.
The strategic use of new technology can extend reach and narrow gaps. With the introduction, on a pilot basis, of Macromedia Breeze software into UWM’s classrooms, instructors gain an exciting new capability.

Breeze Meeting is an application that enables web-based conferencing with the capacity to incorporate rich, multimedia content. The Synchronous Communication Tool Suite effectively establishes a globally-connected classroom. Instructors now have the capacity to draw from the expertise of colleagues from around the world.

Recently, Dr. Robert J. Beck employed Breeze in his course, Global 101 Introduction to Global Studies: People and Politics. From his Mitchell Hall classroom, with a digital projector, Podium PC, and “Logitech Quickcam Fusion” webcam, Dr. Beck facilitated a teleconference with U.S. Foreign Service Officer Tamir Waser, stationed in Riga, Latvia. As a diplomat currently in the field, Waser offered students a perspective that is not readily available and cannot be replicated by on-campus programs.

A political officer who served earlier in Columbia, Australia, and Liberia, Waser spoke to Dr. Beck’s class about the role played by regional organizations in global politics. Connecting from his Riga apartment with his personal PC and webcam, he was able to discuss in some detail his own experiences working with NATO and the EU, answering student questions that traveled across eight time zones. Waser’s topic was especially apt: the NATO summit was due to be convened in Riga with Waser’s support on November 27, only two weeks after his November 9 videoconference with Beck’s class.

Anna Pieper, one of Dr. Beck’s students, commented, “I feel that the opportunity to communicate across international borders via videoconference is an effective and influential use of class time. It is much different than a lecture, in that it is somewhat more interactive and it is more likely that you will commit the information to memory.”

The effective and strategic use of technology opens exciting new avenues for instruction at UWM. Those interested in using Macromedia Breeze should contact Amy Mangrich from the Learning Technology Center at amangric@uwm.edu.
Madeleine Albright Visits with Global Studies Students

Governor of Wisconsin Jim Doyle:
“It is so important that America be a strong and helpful presence in the world, and that in order to do that, we need to make sure that we have good, well-educated people who are ready to go into a much more complicated world than the one we went into quite a number of years ago, and one that requires people in business, politics, diplomacy, culture and the arts... I congratulate you for this incredible program.”

UWM Chancellor Carlos Santiago:
Global Studies is: “an innovative curriculum, seven years in the making, that crosses traditional university boundaries, to create new opportunities and prepare students to excel in the new global economy... This is the first degree program of its kind in the nation, we’re proud to say, and it’s based on experiential learning. That includes studying abroad, mastering a foreign language, and pre-professional coursework. It specifically prepares students for life and work in the 21th century.”
The Center for International Education was honored to welcome former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to UWM’s campus in October. Accompanied by Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle and Lieutenant Governor Barbara Lawton, Secretary Albright offered a short lecture to Global Studies students. CIE is pleased to present a transcript of Madeleine Albright’s lecture as a special Global Currents feature.

**Madeleine Albright’s Address to Global Studies Students**

It is a pleasure to be at this particular campus because…I was here in the 80s when I went to a variety of campuses in the University of Wisconsin system and I remember so well what a pleasure it was to be here at this particular campus which, I think [especially] with this program, is incredible. I love listening and hearing about it. I think it is a remarkable program. It is very much in line with the kinds of things that I so fully believe and think that our universities need to do, which is to train young people in a variety of areas that have to do with global leadership…I remember, when I was in school, it was a big deal for somebody to take economics. Now, I am just thrilled when a school sees foreign policy and international issues in much wider terms, in terms of cultural diplomacy, in terms of business, health, education, a variety of things that [make up] 21st Century education. I also think that what the Governor has been doing, in placing so much stress on education, puts Wisconsin into a truly leading position…because it is a recognition of the fact that to exist in the 21st century, our students—you—have to be highly educated in a whole host of areas, and to be able to think creatively and think ahead. I think the Wisconsin Covenant idea, and basically looking at education from the youngest children to older students, is the best way to go. I really salute the Governor for what [he is] doing…and the real cooperation that clearly comes from the university system and administrators. You all are terrific.

I thought I would talk a little about the 21st century and the international system…I am always introduced as the first woman Secretary of State, which indeed I was. But I also was the last Secretary of State of the 20th century and first of the 21st. It was very presumptuous of me…I started saying that about a month after President Clinton named me. When I think back, I must have been crazy to think he would keep me for all four years, but he did, and so I am. One of the things that we tried to think about so much was what the 21st century would look like. What had to be done internationally to deal with a completely different kind of a world? Governor, you said you were inspired by John Kennedy when you were in middle school. He was my first vote…John Kennedy inspired us all. What he did was to fully understand not only the challenges of the 20th century, but he even looked ahead to this century, in terms of America’s vital role. He passed the torch to the next generation, and we pass it on to all of you. What was interesting in representing the United States when I did, which was from 1993 to 1997 at the UN, and then as Secretary of State, was to think about what the role of the U.S. should be after the end of the Cold War.

We all knew what we were doing then. Our assistance programs, as with so many of our programs, were geared to fighting the Soviet Union and Communism. And our assistance programs were basically designed to seduce countries to come into our camp. The Soviets were doing the same thing. And we had all our policy directed in that particular way. It was very hard to begin to think about what U.S. policy should be without that major enemy. And it was a challenge to see how the United Nations could be used. It had basically fallen into paralysis during the Cold War with the Soviet vetoes. All of a sudden, we had the opportunity to use it in a creative way through a variety of peace-keeping operations. We also had to think about how we related to other countries in other than just the way of mobilizing them to fight Communism: trying to develop a different relationship with different parts of the world, whether it was just the Europeans, who we had basically clustered under NATO, which was primarily set up to defend against a Soviet invasion; or how to
“I am just thrilled when a school sees foreign policy and international issues in much wider terms, in terms of cultural diplomacy, in terms of business, health, education, a variety of things that [make up] 21st Century education. I also think that what the Governor has been doing, in placing so much stress on education, puts Wisconsin into a truly leading position...because it is a recognition of the fact that to exist in the 21st century, our students—you—have to be highly educated in a whole host of areas, and to be able to think creatively and think ahead.”

deal with Latin American counties in a way that was one of partnership rather than imposition of our views; or how to recognize in Africa—first of all that it was not one country—that there were so many things we needed to do to make sure that newly independent countries could function properly. It was a very determined activity...to see how we could [define] America’s role in the 21st century. I was incredibly proud to represent the United States. For somebody who was not born here, to sit behind a sign that said “United States,” I just cannot begin to tell you what a thrill it was. And it was a thrill to represent a country that, I thought, had an opportunity to make a difference in the world. I believe in the goodness of America power which was not necessarily just military power, but a power of representing our ideals, and really sending out masses of young people such as you, in a revived Peace Corp concept. There were all sorts of new ideas: that MBAs could go out and help in terms of teaching business practices, or retired accountants could go out... It was just a sense that the United States had a lot of offer. Whether you read it in the Bible or in Spiderman, the point was: to whom much is given, much is expected. We tried very much to think about how to create 21st century institutions, bringing public diplomacy into the state department, making arms control and disarmament central, to use cultural diplomacy, and to think about international education.

And I am sorry to say that a lot of those things are not happening. I am troubled by the effect of that. I do not expect people around the world to be grateful to the United States. But I do not want the United States to be feared. That is not my idea. We should be respected. We should play a very large role. But to have international attitude surveys in some countries say that we are a greater threat to international security than Osama bin Laden is not exactly the way I like to see this country regarded. So, in so many ways the kinds of things that you are doing here—learning about other cultures and history and the importance of education in Wisconsin, and ultimately the world, are so important... One of the things that unfortunately is happening in the United States, is that we are becoming fearful of foreigners, which is ridiculous. There are more and more problems in terms of getting foreign students in on time. They get accepted and then they cannot get their visas. It is certainly a responsibility of administrators to make sure that people are actually studying where they are supposed to be. But that is a limiting factor. It impoverishes American students if they cannot have the experience of going to school with a lot of different students... I am an immigrant. I believe that many of us have enriched the United States. [In conclusion,] it is not a time that is easy to understand, and for you to be in this really brilliant program, I salute you.
GLOBALocal Dialogues

The Center for International Education’s Institute of World Affairs (IWA) continued its mission of outreach and public programming this fall with the GLOBALocal Dialogues series. These events offered a unique opportunity for community members to interact with national experts on contemporary issues. Topics included interfaith dialogue among the Abrahamic faiths, myths and misperceptions of the Middle East, the oil crisis, and U.S. policy in Iraq. Formal presentations were coupled with group discussions and dialogue between speakers and attendees. This marked a new effort at participatory programming by IWA, an effort to deepen its democratic potential and mission.

“Myths and Misperceptions of the Middle East”
September 12, 2006

This program offered a stern clarification regarding common misconceptions of the Middle East among the American public and policymakers. The expert panel included Dr. Marwan Kraidy, Professor of International Communication at American University, Steven Clemons of the New America Foundation, and UWM Political Science Professor MORDECAI LEE, a former Executive Director of the Milwaukee Jewish Council for Community Relations.

Dr. Kraidy called for more selective engagement of Islamist groups throughout the Middle East, challenging the conception that all organizations under the banner of Islam should be treated as complicit with international terrorism. Likewise, Steven Clemons called for a more complex understanding of Middle Eastern society, particularly in Iran, where moderate figures offer more promise of cooperation with the West. Finally, Mordecai Lee condemned triumphalist thinking by all parties in the Middle East, and encouraged a greater appreciation of internal diversity across the region.

“The Iraq Dilemma: What Should We As Americans Do?”
September 26, 2006

Moderated by IWA Director ROBERT RICIGLIANO, this event asked the unique question of what Americans (we the citizens, rather than America, the nation) should do to help solve the crisis in Iraq. This forum included extensive audience discussion and participation. Many community members voiced relief at the opportunity to discuss the Iraq crisis openly without fear of stigmatization as “unpatriotic.” Attendees agreed on the need to rethink Iraq policies based on current realities rather than past ideals. Most supported a U.S. withdrawal, but few could agree on an exact timetable. Participants addressed the impact of the Iraq war on their personal lives, as well as the social opportunity costs of heavy military spending. The event did clearly affirm the importance of public debate on this issue, and reaffirmed dissent as a core American value.

“The Global Oil Crunch and the Middle East: How Should We Cope?”
October 3, 2006

With special guest Bill Holland of the Apollo Project leading this session, Milwaukee locals sounded off on the oil crisis and offered suggestions for personal and political change. Inspired by America’s 1960s moon landing program, the Apollo Project seeks to define energy independence as an ambitious national goal. After Bill Holland offered some chilling statistics on the economics of oil and its environmental impacts, audience participants engaged in spirited small group discussions on the topic. Suggestions ranged from governmental investment into new energy technologies, to suggestions for lifestyle changes that will reduce energy demand.

“The Abrahamic Faiths: What are the Challenges and Opportunities for Finding Common Ground?”
October 10, 2006

The final GLOBALocal Dialogues event focused on the relationships between the Abrahamic Faiths: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. In a discussion led by Marcus White, Executive Director of the Interfaith Conference of Greater Milwaukee, community members grappled with the current climate of religious conflict and its implications. White condemned those who use religion as a political tool, fanning the flames of discord for worldly ends. Others lamented the loud voice with which extremists of all faiths tend to speak. Rather than amplifying differences, White and many participants called on people of faith to emphasize common values and work within the framework of cooperation and dialogue.
NANCY EL GENDY, Assistant Lecturer in English and Literature at Helwan University, Egypt, arrived at UWM as a visiting scholar in Native American literature in fall of 2006. She is enrolled in a Ph.D. channel program under the supervision of English Professor KIMBERLY BLAESER. Nancy’s research interests represent a unique intellectual bridge between America and the Middle East. Through her focus on the Native American experience, Nancy finds many parallels to contemporary Egyptian and Arab life and its representation in Western culture. She also identifies in Native American literature a good example of adaptation and survival that can be a model for oppressed peoples everywhere.

With an interest in ethnic literatures of the West, Nancy was advised by her MA supervisor, Professor Soha Raafat Ibrahim, to consider work in either African-American or Native-American studies. She decided to pursue the latter, since it was a relatively untouched topic within Egyptian academia. Nancy was captivated by her initial research into Native American cultures. She was fascinated by the communal ethics of Native American peoples and their beliefs in the horizontal order of the universe, rather than the more common hierarchical or vertical one. Their privileged order denotes equality of beings, extending beyond humanity to embrace all creatures, animals and plants. Nancy was impressed by their unification of nature and humanity in social thought, and the powerful role of women therein. Moreover, she believed that Native American culture, with its own set of beliefs, ceremonies and practices, should not at all be judged with a pre-conceived set of cultural expectations.

For her MA dissertation, “Issues of Identity in Louise Erdrich’s Novels,” Nancy explored the author’s navigation of communal and family life. She discussed Erdrich’s insistence that Native Americans stay loyal to their tradition in the face of Euro-American dominance, while also remaining open to new ways of civilization. In other words, Nancy highlighted the idea of mediation between cultures which avoids both full assimilation to the culture of “the other” and imprisonment in one’s own culture.

Currently, Nancy is undertaking intensive research on the works of Gerald Vizenor, another prominent Native American author. Vizenor describes two extremes in Native American identity, both of which he opposes. The first is the “romanticization” of Native Americans as noble relics of American history. The second is the full assimilation of Native Americans within dominant society. Vizenor favors using the beliefs, stories, and traditions of the past as a living source of identity, adapting and reinventing itself for the current age. He also wishes to view Native American literature as a component of literature as a whole, rather than singling it out with an overly simplistic ethnic label. What Nancy likes best in Vizenor’s works is his sharp sense of humor. Instead of blaming others for the current fate of the Native American people, Vizenor motivates his readers to challenge their problems and find humor in them. In other words, instead of defining one’s identity around tragedy and “victimry,” one should go on living and should not allow any “social injustices” to hinder his “survivance.”

Nancy sees parallels in popular representations of Native Americans and Arabs. The romanticizing of non-Europeans as “noble savages” is evident far beyond North America. In Vizenor’s work, Nancy sees a model of adaptation that can apply across the world. In particular, she views the flexibility and creativity of Native American identity within the current age as a model for others who endure suffering in her own region, such as the Palestinians. One should not allow “the other” to stereotype him, or as Vizenor says, to “museumize” his culture. Nancy echoes Vizenor in calling for a “futuristic” perspective, one that privileges neither assimilation nor romanticism.
Kaori Suzuki

Hailing from rural, northern Japan, **KAORI SUZUKI** (Senior, International Studies) hopes to join idealism and activism in her future professional life. She considers her participation in the Peace Studies Certificate Program at UWM as preparation for hands-on work in development and conflict resolution.

Kaori’s hometown of Aomori is a far cry from the dense urban life of Tokyo. Until age 19, she rarely met foreigners, and even today, many in her family find it hard to understand her interest in traveling the world. Before leaving for the States, Kaori attended English language school in Tokyo. Her first stop in American higher education was the State University of New York–Alfred. After learning of UWM’s Peace Studies Program, one of the few such opportunities for undergraduates, Kaori decided to transfer. She plans to graduate in spring 2007 with a major in International Studies, a minor in Political Science, and a certificate in Peace Studies.

Kaori wishes to broaden her international travels beyond Asia and the United States. She is considering studying Peace Studies in Central America or working on development projects in Africa. While applauding Japan’s generous financial support for international institutions, such as the United Nations, Kaori would like to see Japanese people play a more active role in development. She plans to hold herself accountable to this standard by working on grassroots projects that can achieve wider political change.

The Peace Studies Certificate Program has helped Kaori discover a sophisticated understanding of peace. In Professor **IAN HARRIS**’ Peace Education class, she gained an appreciation of the multidimensional nature of peace. She learned that conflict resolution itself is a process of education, one that involves the self as much as the disputing parties.

Kaori deeply values the broad intellectual experience of her International Studies degree. As someone committed to meeting the challenges of global development, the major offered her the academic framework to explore these issues in depth. As an Asian living in America’s heartland, she truly values her relationships with colleagues and friends from Wisconsin. She feels that learning about America from within is one of her most valuable experiences.

Kaori is proud that Japan was able to achieve great economic progress through its “peace constitution.” She sees this as a great model that can inspire further Japanese contributions to world peace. Kaori summarizes this sentiment in quite poignant terms, “It’s wonderful to feel connected to and care about somebody I don’t know.”
Students interested in working abroad after graduation, or locating a position in Milwaukee that is internationally-focused, should take note of the career advising services offered by the Center for International Education.

Each spring semester, the Introduction to International Careers course (offered under the International Studies 260 and Global Studies Think Tank course numbers) provides a unique opportunity for students from across campus to hear from professionals in career fields such as international business, development, global health, the Foreign Service and the Peace Corps. Working in conjunction with UWM’s Career Development Center, students in this course also begin exploring their interests, skills and values as a vital step in the process of developing their career goals. Students not able to enroll in the International Careers courses can also listen to first-hand career accounts by attending the Careers Across the Map series, which last semester featured professionals working in NATO and the Peace Corps.

Given that most students begin their career exploration by conducting online research, CIE has compiled a list of useful career-related links on the Center’s website at http://www.uwm.edu/Dept/CIE/AP/Careers.shtml. In February of 2007, UWM students will also be able to log in to the full range of services at www.GoinGlobal.com, which will be accessed via the Career Development Center and CIE’s website (a UWM login will be required). “GoinGlobal” is a database with country career guides, corporate profiles and more than 100,000 international internship and job openings.

CIE also houses a career advising library in Garland Hall Room 110 that can be browsed by appointment.

For further information on CIE’s career resources or to make an appointment to discuss your search for an international career, contact Tracy Buss, CIE’s Academic Programs Coordinator, at (414) 229-5381 or tbuss@uwm.edu.

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**International Travel Photo Contest**

The Center for International Education and the Global Student Alliance invite students, faculty, staff and alumni to enter our second annual International Travel Photo Contest. All photographs must portray the theme “Global Culture.” All winning entries will become the property of the Center for International Education, with appropriate acknowledgement of the photographers.

**Rules:** Prints may be no smaller than 8 x 10 inches and no larger than 8.5 x 11 inches. Prints will not be returned. Winners, when notified, must be willing to loan original negatives or digital files for possible future exhibition. On the back of each print, clearly include the following: your name, telephone number, e-mail address, title of photo, where it was taken and caption of no more than one sentence. Winning entries will become the property of CIE and may be used for CIE publications and websites. They will remain with CIE and may be displayed in public areas.

**Deadline:** All entries must be received by April 2, 2007 at the address below. Winners will be notified by April 16, 2007.

Center for International Education
International Travel Photo Contest
Garland Hall 138, 2441 E Hartford Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53201

For more information, please contact Andrea Joseph at 414-229-6925 or aherbert@uwm.edu.
The Center for International Education was honored to host Tania Price, Lieutenant Commander Royal Navy (UK) and NATO Briefing Team Officer, at the Careers Across the Map: NATO program in October. Lieutenant Commander Price described the recent history of NATO and the challenges it faces in adapting to a post-Cold War world. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, NATO's mission and membership changed dramatically. Its operations in the Balkans and later Afghanistan extended NATO's reach well beyond its traditional focus on Europe. Lieutenant Commander Price highlighted the work of her own division, Allied Command Transformation, a unit of NATO dedicated to facing a changing world. She also emphasized NATO's extensive work in non-military roles, such as disaster relief in Pakistan and training for other relief efforts. Lieutenant Commander Price fielded questions from UWM staff and students on topics such as human rights, nuclear proliferation, and perceptions of NATO in the U.S. Lieutenant Commander Price's presentation is available on DVD—contact Tracy Buss (tbuss@uwm.edu).

Ryan Kattner, returned volunteer and now Regional Recruiter for the Peace Corps, visited campus in early October as a Careers Across the Map: Peace Corps speaker. Ryan gave a slide show presentation about the Peace Corps, featuring his personal experience in Micronesia from 2001-2004. Ryan lived with a family on the tiny island of Yap while working to establish a community library. He also developed adult community literacy courses, taught English as a second language, and helped the school produce two yearbooks. The students who attended Ryan's presentation received information on the Peace Corps application process and learned that individuals with various educational backgrounds and work histories are eligible to apply for the Peace Corps. Peace Corps informational materials can be obtained from Tracy Buss (tbuss@uwm.edu) or at the Peace Corps website: www.peacecorps.gov.

Upcoming Careers Across the Map: Global Human Resources
Elmer Winter, Co-Founder of Manpower, Inc.
Tuesday, February 20, 1 PM, Curtin Hall, Room 175

Elmer Winter was born in Milwaukee and among his notable professional achievements is the founding of Manpower in 1948, which has since extended its operations to 72 countries. In addition to success in business, Elmer Winter is a noted philanthropist who sets a model for good global citizenship.
This fall, the Global Student Alliance hosted UWM’s Fourth Annual International Bazaar, in celebration of International Education Week. The Bazaar was a gathering of international student groups, departments and performers from UWM and the surrounding Milwaukee area. Eighteen student groups and departments participated by decorating booths, and providing information, interactive experiences, and free ethnic food to students and visitors on campus. A demonstration was given by the Israeli self-defense group Krav Maga, and traditional cultural dances were performed by students from Saudi Arabia and the African Student Association. The day was topped off with a breathtaking salsa dance by Luis Diaz and Kris World. The displays included traditional and non-traditional cultural items, ethnic clothing, music and documentary videos. The prize for best booth went to the students from Saudi Arabia. GSA received a lot of positive feedback from visitors, as well as support for continuing international events on campus in the future. We look forward to the Fifth Annual International Bazaar in November 2007.

GSA also continued its tradition this semester of hosting our bi-weekly Culture Café. Culture Café welcomes various presenters to talk about a specific country or culture. It is a great time for students to come together, taste traditional ethnic foods, and enjoy friendly and stimulating discussion. Each week offers authentic food, coffee, games, and a brief informal presentation about the featured culture. This fall, we held talks on Ireland, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, South Africa, and Australia, with guest speakers including students, faculty from UWM, and others from the Milwaukee area. This spring, Culture Café will be held on Thursdays in Garland Hall 104 from 2 – 3:30 p.m. The first meeting will be on February 1st and subsequent meetings will be held every other week through April 26th.

Culture Café dates for Spring 2007
February 1, 2 PM – 3:30 PM
February 15, 2 PM – 3:30 PM
March 1, 2 PM – 3:30 PM
March 15, 2 PM – 3:30 PM
March 29, 2 PM – 3:30 PM
April 12, 2 PM – 3:30 PM
April 26, 2 PM – 3:30 PM


The GSA has almost 500 students on our mailing list and we look forward to expanding and becoming even more recognized on the UWM campus in 2007. We will be encouraging more active membership, and we hope to establish a core group of dedicated students to participate in planning more opportunities for students to celebrate diversity in Milwaukee.

For questions about GSA activities and events please contact:
Laura Hetland
Phone: (414) 229-2518
Email: lhetland@uwm.edu
GSA office: Garland Hall, Room 107a
LUBA AGANINA

It is hard to summarize my study abroad experience in just a few paragraphs. When asked what was best about my semester abroad, I always reply, “My remarkable internship and the friendships that I made!”

Through the FIPSE North American Conflict Resolution program and with a FIPSE grant, I was able to study at the University of Manitoba, Canada, and to intern at the International Centre of Winnipeg. I could not have asked for a better placement to complete the international internship component of my Global Studies degree. As a non-profit organization that assists newcomers, immigrants, and refugees with their settlement and adaptation needs, the International Centre of Winnipeg gave me an opportunity to meet people from every corner of the world and from all possible walks of life.

For my internship project, I interviewed the International Centre’s clients, who had moved to Canada for a brighter and more successful future. I then documented their stories that focused on experiences of coming to Canada and the International Centre's role in transition to a new life. This project was very significant for the center as the articles are a great asset for fundraisers, newsletters, annual reports, and other promotional documents.

Throughout my internship, I met many wonderful and incredibly courageous people. I interviewed immigrants and refugees from countries torn by civil war and political violence, like El Salvador, Eritrea, and Ethiopia. I was mesmerized but at the same time saddened by many of their stories. I will never forget talking to a man my age who was born and raised in Ethiopia, but came to Canada from a Kenyan refugee camp. He shared with me some intimate and painful details about his life in Ethiopia and also talked about his days in Kenya before coming to Canada: “When you’re at a refugee camp, you just sit there, all day, every day. You watch the sun go up and down, and you dream about the future.” This and many other encounters enabled me to understand what life was really like in other parts of the world. Suddenly, what I have seen on the news or read about in the newspapers became real. I cannot express how touched I was by everyone I met while conducting the interviews and I will be forever grateful to them.

Many also ask me: “So, why did you choose Canada? What’s so different about Canada?” Well, like most, I was concerned with the financial burden of studying abroad. Since the FIPSE grant is only available for two partner universities in Canada and Mexico, Canada became an attractive opportunity. After arriving, I was pleasantly surprised to find the University of Manitoba to be an extremely international institution hosting students.
The fall 2006 issue of Global Currents reported on the first meeting of the CIE Access Task Force, a body committed to increasing student diversity in study abroad. Nationwide, study abroad students do not represent the full diversity of America. UWM is committed to ensuring a healthy diversity among the student ambassadors it sends to all corners of the globe.

The Access Task Force committee includes SOLOMON GRAHAM, a May 2006 graduate of UWM. Solomon’s own study abroad experience represents an ideal example of what the Task Force hopes to achieve.

As an African-American technology major in the School of Information Sciences, Solomon did not fit the usual profile of study abroad students. Yet, he viewed study abroad as an indispensable component of his personal and professional development. In spring 2006, Solomon studied at the University of Autonoma in San Luis Potosi, Mexico. His experience included coursework in Spanish and an internship at the State Department of Human Rights. Solomon worked with Mexican human rights lawyers on several cases, gaining deep exposure to the Mexican legal system and governmental infrastructure.

Black Collegian Magazine featured Solomon along with several other African-American study abroad students in its fall 2006 issue. CIE joins in congratulating him on his rich and exemplary study abroad experience in Mexico.

Solomon feels that study abroad distinguishes him from other students with a similar academic background. He is also keenly aware of the high value that potential employers place on international experience.

from China, Singapore, India, Zambia, Nigeria, Finland, Germany, France, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and the list goes on.

I quickly became friends with other exchange students, which also gave me an opportunity to learn about their cultures and homelands, and to observe intercultural dynamics firsthand. During my time abroad, I developed strong bonds and sincere friendships that will always have a special place in my heart. All in all, my time overseas changed me as a person by learning more about myself through others.

SOLOMON GRAHAM

Solomon visits Mayan ruins in Mexico.

Solomon views many of the barriers to diversity in study abroad programs as those common to all students, namely financial constraints, lack of awareness, and unwillingness to leave a cultural comfort zone. He encourages all students to study abroad, for the professional dividends it promises, and the opportunity to “learn more about yourself and about a culture outside of your own.”
Blogging from Abroad

The Center for International Education’s Overseas Programs and Partnerships team encourages study abroad students to stay connected with UWM while overseas. One creative strategy in this regard is student blogging. What follows is an abridged blog from Christine Teichert, undergraduate student in the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, who spent the fall 2006 semester in Europe. Her complete blog is accessible through the CIE website: http://www.uwm.edu/Dept/CIE/studyabroad/resources/blogs.htm.

Pre-departure

When I tell people I am going to study abroad in France and Italy, they tell me I am going to have the time of my life. This opportunity doesn’t come around too often. To be able to not only travel to other countries, but to study architecture in cities that I have only read about in books, will be an experience I will never forget. Talking to so many people that have been where I will go, I keep raising my expectations to new heights. From stories, books, TV and movies, I have this picture in my mind of what I will be experiencing there, but I know once I arrive I will be blown away by it all.

October 1, 2006

I have now been living in Rome, Italy as a student for two weeks. Prior to arriving in Rome, Italy, I spent a couple days in Dublin, Ireland. Ireland was amazing. The atmosphere, the people, the country were all spectacular. Everyone spoke English, but with a thick Irish accent. Sometimes it was hard to even understand them, but you just smile and nod your head. We took a tour one day that took us out to see Malihide Castle and the countryside of Dublin. Ireland is so magnificent—the countryside was exactly like you would expect it to look, rolling green hills, and hazy skies. After living out of our two large suitcases for a couple days in a hostel, we were anxious to get to our new Rome apartments. There is so much to look at here; everything is so beautiful. Rome is a city where they strive to restore all of the ancient architecture. You would never see an extremely tall building or skyscraper. A modern building by Richard Meier was built here last year. It is actually a controversial building for the city of Rome since its architecture does not fit in with the landscape of the city. It was the first such building to be built in Rome since 1943. The characteristic that I love the most about Rome is the history of the city and the architecture that tells the story. I am extremely happy that we came to Rome. In two weeks we depart for Florence, another city I am eager to explore.

October 14, 2006

My favorite part of our first four weeks in Italy was our side trip to Naples. Naples is a port city south of Rome and much smaller in size. We took off from Rome on a two-hour train ride taking us through the rolling hills of the countryside. We arrived in Naples in the afternoon, touring the city until sundown. We stumbled upon a castle on the coast that was having a light exhibit. It was really fun to explore around the castle and to hang out in a new city for the night. The next day we went to Pompeii. This is the city that was covered in lava after Mt. Vesuvius erupted almost 2000 years ago. It was a little difficult to see the bodies they had discovered from the eruption which were on display. Overall it was a great site to see, especially because we learned about it in school and are now actually seeing it.

Photograph by Christine Teichert
A few of us decided to spend an extra day in Naples and take the ferry to an island off the coast called Capri. It was probably my favorite part of the trip so far. It looks like a paradise island with crystal blue water and cliffs that tower high into the sky. We got there in the morning and only were able to stay for a couple hours, but it was definitely worth the trip. When we got there we went out on a boat tour of the blue Curacao. This is a cave only accessible by a small four-person boat. When you enter through the small opening, the amount of light is just enough to give the water an amazing blue sparkle. The only thing visible in the cave is the glow of the water. After checking out the caves we ate lunch at a café right by the beach and then swam in the crystal clear salt water for the afternoon. Capri was an amazing side trip in Italy, definitely worth the extra time and money.

November 1, 2006

After living in Rome for nearly four weeks, I was excited to arrive in Florence, Italy. We were fortunate enough to stay in a great hotel in Florence. We had fresh sheets, fresh towels, and free breakfast every morning which was a nice change from living in our apartments in Rome. Florence was so gorgeous. During the day my favorite activity was going to the main markets by San Lorenzo. You can get some of the best leather in Italy, beautiful scarves, and tons of jewelry. This is where I did most of my shopping. Prices were so reasonable that it was hard not to. The other great thing about Florence was the night life. Roaming the streets at night was so entertaining because there was so much to look at. The street performers take over an entire block doing magic and comedy for everyone walking by. The artists would line the streets with their artwork. One artist did all his painting in spray paint which was unique. Some nights we would hang out by Palazzo Vecchio relaxing and listening to wonderful musicians play their flutes and violins. The city was so lively and fun to explore.

November 21, 2006

Our apartments in Paris are in a great location. We are located near the Bastille Opera House. It is a quick walk to school and just a couple blocks from the nearest metro stop.

The metro is the easiest way to get around the city. Paris is so large, but you don't really understand or feel it because the metro takes you anywhere you want to go within 30 minutes. This is one trend I wish the states would follow. The streets are not so congested with cars and pollution; it is a nice change.

Our class has been so fortunate to see so much of the city thus far. We have done all the great tourist activities, such as the Louvre, Notre Dame, Sainte-Chapelle, Orsay Museum, Versailles, and much more. One of my favorite activities was going to the Orsay Museum. It holds a remarkable collection of Impressionist work. It was nice to see more modern art work since most of the museums we have been to house mainly mythological and religious pieces. My favorites were the Monet and Degas paintings. The choice of color, light and scenery are amazing. Another reason I enjoyed the Orsay so much is that the building was an old train station built for the Paris Exposition in 1900 that they converted into a modern museum in 1977. The architectural expression of what was old and what is new was so unique and enlightening. So far I haven't done one thing that I have not enjoyed. Everything and every day is a new experience.
**Farewell to Terence Miller**

TERENCE MILLER departed UWM in January after six years serving as Director of Overseas Programs & Partnerships in the Center for International Education. He has assumed the position of Director of the Office of International Education at Marquette University. CIE wishes him well and looks forward to continued collaborations.

**Welcome New CIE Staff**

AARON LINDBERG joined CIE in October 2006 as an International Admissions Advisor. He holds a BA from Lawrence University. Aaron previously worked as a credential evaluator at ECE: Educational Credential Evaluators in Milwaukee. Most recently, he was the International Academic Adviser Evaluator at San Diego State University.

KIM OMACHINSKI joined CIE as International Student Advisor in January 2007. She received her MA in Communication from UWM in May 2006. Kim previously worked as a teaching assistant for the Communication department. Before coming to UWM, she worked as an international human resources consultant for Arthur Anderson and Deloitte & Touche. Kim received her BA in Spanish and Latin American Studies from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.

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**Key Sunday Cinema Club**

At Landmark’s Oriental Theater, Milwaukee • 1-888-467-0404 • [http://www.keysundaycinemaclub.com](http://www.keysundaycinemaclub.com)

“The film ended, the lights came back on and the audience filed out of the theater. Then, after a few minutes, they headed right back in! It was time to discuss the film they had just seen. And this group had a lot to say!” —Paul Sterman, The Oakland Tribune

SUNDAY MORNING SNEAK PREVIEWS
The Milwaukee Key Sunday Cinema Club introduces our members to the finest new independent and foreign cinema. Art-film lovers will join our skilled moderators on Sunday mornings to watch and then discuss the most talked-about and award-winning films, always before their local commercial release. And like the films at the Telluride Film Festival, KSCC members do not know what film they are going to see when they walk in the door. Our screenings are always a surprise sneak preview of the best films of the season.

SERIOUS FILM DISCUSSIONS
Our terrific moderators, PATRICE PETRO and GILBERTO BLASINI, will lead a 45-minute to one-hour discussion with the audience after the screening. Often, a guest speaker—film critics, writers, historians, even a filmmaker—will join the group. Members are encouraged to stay and participate.

Past guests include: Jean-Pierre Jeunet, Director; A Very Long Engagement; Hany Abu-Assad, Director; Paradise Now; Peter Riegert, Actor, Writer; Director; King of the Comer; Melissa Martin, Writer, Director; Producer, The Bread My Sweet; Chris Smith, Director; American Movie; Michael Moore, Director; Writer; Roger and Me; James Ponsoldt Director; Writer; Off The Black; Tim Guinee, Actor, Sweet Land; Bob Mondello, Film Critic, NPR and many more.
UPCOMING PROGRAMS

INSTITUTE OF WORLD AFFAIRS

George F. Kennan Forum

This year’s Kennan Forum tackles the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Below is the tentative schedule for the Kennan Forum and all pre- and post-program activities. Please confirm all speakers and events before attending by visiting the Institute of World Affairs website at: www.iwa.uwm.edu

2007 Event Calendar — Israelis and Palestinians: Finding a Way Forward

February 1
Issue Brief Proposal Winner Announced

March 15
Issue Brief and Backgrounder available on-line at www.iwa.uwm.edu

April 18
7 – 8:30 PM Consul General Barukh Binah
Head of Mission, Consulate General of Israel to the Midwest
Public Address focusing on Israeli-Palestinian Relations

April 20
7 – 8:30 PM Ambassador Afi fi Safi eh
Head of the Palestinian Mission to Washington, DC
Public Address focusing on Israeli-Palestinian Relations

April 20 – May 4
Moderated Online Discussion focusing on remarks of Consul General Binah and Ambassador Safi eh.
Visit www.iwa.uwm.edu

April 26
5:30 – 7 PM Face-to-face Discussion Group focusing on remarks of Consul General Binah and Ambassador Safi eh

May 8
1 – 3:30 PM Kennan Forum Academy for High School Students

May 8
4 – 6 PM George F. Kennan Forum on International Issues
Israelis and Palestinians: Finding a Way Forward
Moderator: Ben Merens, Wisconsin Public Radio
Discussant: Rob Riciagliano, Institute of World Affairs
Speakers: 1) Nadia Hijab, Fellow and Co-Director of the Institute for Palestine Studies
2) TBA
LIVE audience at Pabst Theater; broadcast live on Wisconsin Public Radio and available for webcast at www.wpr.org

May 8 – 18
Moderated On-line Discussion on Kennan Forum content
Visit www.iwa.uwm.edu

May 10
5:30 – 7 PM Face-to-face Discussion Group focusing on Kennan Forum content

38th Annual Wisconsin Model United Nations

In March 2007, the Institute of World Affairs will host high school students from around the state for the 38th annual Wisconsin High School Model United Nations (WHSMUN) program. The event, which will be held March 22 – 23, draws approximately 700 students to the UWM campus. Students at the 2007 Model UN will be representing over 100 countries from all corners of the world. The two-day program provides an opportunity for students to simulate United Nations negotiations over critical international issues, including terrorism, nuclear weapons, the international drug crisis and human rights.
INSTITUTE OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Great Decisions 2007

January 23: Prosecuting War Crimes
Justice Richard Goldstone
Richard Goldstone has been at the forefront of global efforts to hold human rights violators accountable for their actions. He chaired the South African post-Apartheid commission of inquiry that bears his name, and served as chief prosecutor of the United Nations International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda.

January 30: Combating Climate Change
Solutions to the global problem of climate change begin with local policy decisions. California’s new Lt. Governor, John Garamendi, will be joined by his Wisconsin counterpart Barbara Lawton for a discussion of the role of local government in addressing the global warming crisis.

February 6: Protecting the World’s Children
Pamela Shifman, UNICEF
Pamela Shifman is a lawyer with extensive experience working on global issues of violence against women and children. As a Child Protection Officer at UNICEF, she focuses on abuse and exploitation of children in conflict-affected nations such as Sudan, Liberia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

February 13: Immigration’s Impacts at Home and Abroad
Susana Guerra, Atención a Comunidades Guanajuatenses en el Extranjero
In the debate surrounding immigration policy, little attention is paid to the impact immigrants here have on their communities of origin. Susana Guerra directs Atención a Comunidades Guanajuatenses en el Extranjero, an office in the Mexican State of Guanajuato that facilitates relations between local communities and their citizens living abroad.

February 20: Mexico
Carlos Manuel Sada Solana, Consul General of Mexico in Chicago
Following a disputed presidential election, a new administration has taken power in Mexico. Consul General Carlos Sada Solana will discuss the political environment in which the Calderón government will operate, and its impact on issues such as energy, trade, border security and relations with its neighbors.

February 27: Reform and Security in Iraq
Lt. Col. Tony Pfaff, U.S. Army
Lt. Col. Pfaff is a senior U.S. Army intelligence officer with extensive experience in Iraq and the Gulf. He has also served on the faculty of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Intimately familiar with the political and social environment in Iraq, he will discuss the relationship between reform and security, and its implications for U.S. policy.

March 6: Central Asia
Navbahor Imamova, TV Anchor, VOA Uzbek Service
Rich in energy supplies and strategically located, the five countries of Central Asia attract attention from the Middle East, China, Russia and the United States. Uzbek journalist Navbahor Imamova will provide an update on the region and U.S. interests there.

March 13: South Africa
Coetzee Bester, Executive Director of the Africa Institute for Leadership
A former member of the first democratically elected parliament in South Africa, Coetzee Bester has more than 25 years of experience in leadership development, political organization, management and training. He will describe the intertwined political, social, and economic challenges facing post-Apartheid South Africa.
# THE 10TH ANNUAL

## Festival of Films in French

February 9 – 18, 2007 • UWM Union Cinema • 2nd Level • 2200 East Kenwood Blvd.

### Tentative Schedule

#### February 9 – 12:

**Francophone Weekend**

**Friday, Feb. 9**

10:30 AM  
*Le Ballon d’Or*  
(The Golden Ball)  
Cheik Doukouré, 1994 Guinée  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE  
Special Screening for 4-12 grade students

7 PM  
*C.R.A.Z.Y.*  
Jean-Marc Vallée, 2005 Québec  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE  
Talkback follows

**Saturday, Feb. 10**

5 PM  
*Le Goût des jeunes filles*  
(On the Verge of a Fever)  
John L’Ecuyer, 2004, Québec-Haiti  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE

9:30 PM  
*C.R.A.Z.Y.*

**Sunday, Feb. 11**

3 PM  
*Le Ballon d’Or*  
(The Golden Ball)  
Talkback follows

5 PM  
*C.R.A.Z.Y.*

7 PM  
*Familia*  
Louise Archambault, 2005, Québec  
Presentation and talk-back by Louise Archambault, Director, and Macha Grenon, Actor

**Monday, Feb. 12**

10:30 AM  
*Le Ballon d’Or*  
(The Golden Ball)  
4-12 grade students  
*Monday Silent Film Special with Live Music*

### February 9

7 PM  
*Paris qui dort*  
(Paris Asleep)  
René Clair, 1925, France  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE

*Ménilmontant*, Dimitri Kirsanoff, 1926 France  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE  
Talkback follows

#### February 13:

**Experimental Tuesday**

“*All is fair in Love and Show*”

7 PM  
*Schuss!*  
Nicolas Rey, 2005, France  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE

### February 14, 15, 17, 18:

**French Comedy Classics 1931-2001**

**Wednesday, Feb. 14**

7 PM  
*La grande vadrouille*  
(Don’t Look Now, We’re Being Shot At), Gérard Oury, France, 1966  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE  
Talkback follows (if you have the energy to talk after laughing so hard!)

**Thursday, Feb. 15**

7 PM  
*La Million*  
René Clair, 1931, France  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE  
Talkback follows

9 PM  
*Tanguy*, Etienne Chatiliez, 2001, France  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE

### February 16 – 18:

**New French/Belgium Films & Shorts**

**February 16**

7 PM  
*Quand la mer monte*  
(When the Sea Rises)  
Yolande Moreau, Gilles Portes, 2004, Belgium/France  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE  
Talkback follows

**Friday, Feb. 16**

9 PM  
*Petite 2* (short)  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE

*La petite Jérusalem*  
(Little Jerusalem)  
Karin Albou, 2005, France  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE

**Saturday, Feb. 17**

2 PM  
*La Grande Vadrouille*

5 PM  
*Petite 3*  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE

*Le Chignon d’Olga*  
Jérôme Bonnell, 2002, France  
MILWAUKEE PREMIERE

**Sunday, Feb. 18**

1 PM  
*Le Million*

3 PM  
*Petite 2*  
*Le Chignon d’Olga*  
Talkback follows

5 PM  
*Petite 3*  
*La Femme de Gilles*

7 PM  
*Petite 4*  
*La petite Jérusalem*  
Talkback follows
The Center for International Education (CIE) has been designated a U.S. Department of Education Title VI National Resource Center for Global Studies. CIE fosters new areas of scholarly inquiry into internationalism and globalization by strengthening the connections between research, teaching and outreach programs on the UWM campus. CIE is deeply engaged in on-campus and overseas curriculum development, research conferences and scholarly publication, public programming, and professional development for teachers. CIE is home to Wisconsin's only World Affairs Council, the Institute of World Affairs, which provides high quality public programs featuring international experts. Because the insights and perspectives offered by students and scholars from other countries greatly enhance our campus, CIE also provides advising services for international admissions and immigration.