‘Buried’ Treasure in Milwaukee Leads to Swiss Lake Dwellers

by Paula Orth, College of Letters & Science

When Bettina Arnold went exploring in the Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM) underground storage vault, she had no idea she would discover treasures – treasures from 3,000 to 6,400 years ago which had been “buried” in museum drawers for years.

Professor Arnold’s main research focuses on the Iron Age of Europe, but what she discovered in those basement drawers led her and her graduate students in another direction, a direction that enables her students to “excavate” with only limited costly travel overseas.

Access was certainly helped by the fact that from 1996, when she was hired at UWM, until this year, when she handed the reins over to Associate Professor William Wood, Professor Arnold co-coordinated the UWM Museum Studies Graduate Certificate program with MPM Anthropology Curator Dawn Scher Thomae. “The symbiotic relationship between the MPM and UWM has for years provided access to collections for graduate thesis projects. It is a win-win – students gain valuable hands-on research experience and MPM collections that may not have received attention for lack of an expert to examine them are given new potential for research and display,” she emphasizes.

That partnership led the MPM to recently offer adjunct curator status to several UWM professors who work regularly with collections there, including Professor Arnold.

It’s also fortuitous that she is fluent in German, because these old, often forgotten artifact collections, if labeled at all, are frequently labeled in the language of the source country, and all the early museum records are in German. Opening a drawer marked “Switzerland,” in 2003 she found textile fragments, hazelnuts, charred apples, stone, bone and antler tools, many labeled “Robenhausen.” Other objects marked “Accession 213” were part of a large collection of European archaeological artifacts donated by William Frankfurth, a 19th century collector who was known to have owned a lucrative Milwaukee hardware business, but about whom the MPM records were otherwise mute. With these bits of information, she and her students began a journey that led initially to Switzerland and Europe’s Neolithic and Bronze Age lake dwellers and, more recently, to the southern Tyrol region of Italy and Austria.

The UWM researchers had many questions: How did these objects get from Switzerland to Milwaukee? Where was Robenhausen? Who was Frankfurth?

Solving the Mystery

This mystery was a perfect opportunity to discover more about these pieces and the people who made and used them, and it allowed Professor Arnold’s graduate students to develop analytical, research and museum skills right here in Milwaukee.

What they have discovered over the past eight years is not only a treasure trove of artifacts, but also the context of these pieces and an explanation of their “reburial” in Milwaukee.

After an English language publication appeared in the 1860s describing the fabulous discovery in the Swiss lakes of exceptionally well-preserved wood, linen and other perishable objects many thousands of years old, wealthy American
and English collectors were obsessed with what came to be called “lake dwelling fever” (from the German Pfahlbaufieber), Bettina explains. Hundreds of amateur archeologists and artifact collectors traveled to Switzerland, where receding lake levels made it easy to recover objects that had been buried in the lake mud for thousands of years.

An agrarian people, the Alpine lake dwellers not only drew sustenance from the lakes themselves (lake dwelling sites are found in France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and Slovenia), but also were accomplished farmers. During periods of drought, the lake mud revealed examples of their foodstuffs and the implements necessary to grow and gather them: axes, awls, drop spindles, wooden boats – as well as textiles used for clothing and pieces of their wooden houses. Buried and preserved by the mud, the articles are unique in west-central Europe, where most sites do not yield organic remains of any kind.

In most areas of Europe, laws regarding ownership of archaeological material were not passed until the late 19th century, so in the decades immediately after the first lake dwelling sites were discovered, many objects were sold, exchanged or donated to museums around the world. Many of them resided in collectors’ homes for years, before being donated to public institutions. But how did so many end up in the MPM collection?

The Milwaukee Connection

Prominent Milwaukeeans who contributed large Swiss lake dwelling collections included Civil War veteran Charles (Carl) Doerflinger, the Museum’s first custodian, who personally excavated at the site of Robenhausen, famous for its textiles, and left his signature in the Visitor’s Book there. Adolph Meinecke, another well-known local businessman and MPM founding member, traveled extensively in Europe for the Museum. The early collections were assembled by men such as these, all still German speakers with strong ties to the Old Country.

Roman pottery donated to the MPM by William Frankfurth provided Bettina and Masters student Alyssa Caywood with an essential clue about Accession 213, attributed to this Milwaukee hardware store owner and amateur archeologist. Almost 20 years after his death in Vienna in 1891, his family donated his collection of archaeological artifacts, including the lake dwelling material, to the Museum – but no documentation accompanied the European objects. Caywood’s 2011 Masters thesis revealed that Frankfurth excavated at least some of the objects in the Southern Tyrol, where 19th century newspapers (now available online) mention him by name.

Later, with World War I on the horizon and interest in Europe waning – particularly anything associated with Germany or German-speaking countries such as Switzerland – U.S. museums and the public became more focused on the natural history of this hemisphere as well as Native American history. The lake dwellers gradually were relegated to storage at museums across the U.S., with the MPM finally removing the last of its lake dwelling displays in the 1980s.

Lake Dwellers “Reborn”

Thanks to the collaboration between UWM’s Anthropology Department and the Museum Studies program, the lake dwellers and their lives are being brought back to life again. “They were initially buried by rising lake levels, were brought back to light in the 1850s and had disappeared from public notice again by the mid-20th century,” Professor

Golden Anniversary

The UWM Museum Studies Certificate program celebrates its 50th anniversary in 2013. For more information about the program and this milestone, please contact Professor Bettina Arnold at barnold@uwm.edu or Associate Professor William Wood at woodw@uwm.edu.
Arnold explains. “Now, we are breathing life back into the collections, using them to educate people about this time and way of life, the main motivation of MPM founders like Doerflinger and Meinecke.”

Bettina and her students have discovered “reburied” lake dwelling collections at the Peabody Museums at Harvard and Yale, The Field Museum in Chicago, the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Museums in Europe, especially in Switzerland, are interested in virtually reconstituting the collections of sites with long excavation histories, including Robenhausen. The MPM has been featuring the lake dwelling material recently for Behind the Scenes and Archaeology Fair events as well as artifact research projects and internships – all part of the lake dweller rebirth.

The MPM also recently launched a Web page displaying some of its lake dwelling material, but much more could be done to enable additional research on these collections, Bettina says. “The connections I’ve made with these institutions while pursuing the initial mystery of those drawers labeled ‘Switzerland’ has allowed UWM to contribute to the recent addition of Alpine lake dwelling sites to the World Heritage list.” Now, right here in Milwaukee, the UWM research team has gained hands-on experience in developing leads, learning how to follow up obscure on-line clues, and excavating in the archives and collections of museums to learn about the lives of the lake dwellers thousands of years ago.

For additional, detailed information about the Lake Dwellers research and the Milwaukee connection, please see the MPM web site: http://www.mpm.edu/research-collections/anthropology/online-collections-research/robenhausen-site. For information on the UNESCO World Heritage listing, see: http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/.

Neighborhood vitality brings Milwaukeeans to City Hall

By James Harris, Urban Studies Programs

On February 1st, over 100 people braved the sub-zero temperatures to attend an Urban Studies Programs’ reception and panel discussion titled “Urban Housing, Neighborhood Vitality, and the Foreclosure Crisis” in Milwaukee’s City Hall Rotunda. Panelists addressed several questions including: Is home ownership still a part of the American Dream? Can neighborhoods that have suffered the effects of multiple foreclosures and condemned homes rebound? Can Milwaukee avoid the path of other cities like Detroit and Cleveland and keep its housing stock occupied and its neighborhoods strong?”

Panelists included Art Dahlberg, Commissioner, Department of Neighborhood Services, City of Milwaukee; Nik Kovac, Third District Alderman, City of Milwaukee; Anna-Marie Opgenorth, Executive Director, Historic Milwaukee, Inc.; and William Tisdale, Urban Studies Alumnus and President and CEO, Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council. Dr. Amanda Seligman, Associate Professor of History and Urban Studies at UWM moderated the panel discussion, and Professor Jasmine Alinder, Director of Urban Studies, gave the introductory remarks.

The catalyst for the panel was an exhibition on Milwaukee’s Thurston Woods neighborhood, which was created by UWM students last summer in a class taught by UWM Architecture Professor Arijit Sen. The exhibition was on display and both Professor Sen and longtime Thurston Woods resident Mavis McCallum gave introductory remarks at the event.

Photo Credit: Troye Fox
Alaskan Intern Helps Improve 911 Response Time

By John Hyden, ’89 Math and ’12 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is a methodology of using spatial data to analyze and understand human and natural relationships, patterns and trends. GIS is used by market researchers, municipalities, utilities, environmental organizations, government agencies and many different types of businesses.

John Hyden received his graduate certificate in GIS in 2012. He returned to school after a 12-year career teaching math to at-risk populations in Milwaukee Public Schools. John reflects on his 6-week internship in MatSu Borough located in the south-central part of Alaska, northeast of Anchorage.

Now that my internship is complete, I must take a moment or two to reflect and internalize all of the little things that have given me a deeper understanding of what I learned in my academics as well as new skills acquired during my tenure.

The biggest and most important experience was just spending time watching the workflow in a typical GIS department. The team work that I witnessed was phenomenal. There were at least three major projects in progress at the same time as well as all of the other routine daily chores that had to be done, such as addressing for new and existing building lots and maintaining right-of-way drawings and database. Of the three major projects, I was involved in two of them.

Over the years, the GIS database had become spatially out of sync with the associated background imagery. Lot lines and other boundary lines no longer lined up with the aerial photographs in the map books used by emergency responders. As a result, it was becoming difficult to tell exactly where people lived and where right-of-ways and easements were located. A “survey team” was tasked with finding the sub-foot locations of section corners and lot corners using a Trimble GHX professional mapping grade GPS. These locations were then used to gently “rubber sheet” or re-align the GIS data in AutoCAD/ARCMap to a more proper alignment. I was allowed to help the survey team for a couple of days, and, in that time, I gained a wealth of knowledge about plat maps and how to use a metal detector properly. Ask me sometime what a Basis of Bearings is!

I spent most of my time, though, working with LiDAR and orthorectified aerial photographs. LiDAR – Light Detection And Ranging – is an optical remote sensing technology that measures distance by illuminating the target with laser light and analyzing the backscattered light. The Borough was in the process of purchasing new one-foot and half-foot resolution, four-band Orthophotographs and LiDAR maps. The photographs had to be visually inspected for such things as excessive building tilt, excessive shadows/cloud cover, missing pixels with no data, edge matching between tiles, smearing, unusual artifacts, and general appearance. I gained a valuable understanding of and how to interpret ground cover from an aerial photographic perspective and how aerial photographic tiles are spliced together.

These two projects helped support the 9-1-1 emergency responder effort in the Borough. Knowing exactly where people live in the Alaskan bush can be a very daunting task. Not having accurate information takes up precious time during a life-threatening situation.

I found the working atmosphere in the GIS Department to be the most professional in which I have ever worked – and I’ve had the occasion to work in many offices. Interns many times find themselves ignored by other staff members but I found this not to be the case. All staff members were very kind and considerate of me. Even though I am sure I asked way more questions than I should have, everyone treated me with respect. I take with me fond memories of everyone who touched my life at the MatSu Borough Office!
From think tank to STEM incubator

By Kathy Quirk, University Relations

Daniel Monge, a senior in physics, used a UWinteriM STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) “boot camp” as an opportunity to fine-tune a personal statement and work on leadership skills. Eric Vang, a senior in biology, saw it as a chance to network and start planning ahead for research opportunities.

The wooded retreat on Milwaukee’s northwest side where Monge, Vang and other UWM students had a chance to plan for a future in STEM careers has a long history of nurturing innovation and entrepreneurship.

The two-story Cozzens and Cudahy Research Center building once served as the “think tank” for Marquette Electronics, a medical device company founded by Michael J. Cudahy and Warren Cozzens. After selling Marquette Electronics to GE Healthcare, Cudahy retained ownership of the center, which UWM had leased for the past 10 years. Cudahy, a major philanthropist in Milwaukee, has now donated it to the university.

One of its uses will be as a center for UWM students to conduct research with faculty members and corporate Milwaukee, as well as to discover and explore STEM careers, according to Joan Prince, vice chancellor for global inclusion and engagement. A special emphasis will be placed on recruitment of students who have traditionally been underrepresented in the STEM fields, she noted.

The UWinteriM boot camp, Jan. 7-18, was sponsored by UWM and the Wisconsin Alliance for Minority Participation (WiscAMP) to prepare the 20 students involved for opportunities to participate in undergraduate research and internships locally as well as nationally.

A visit from the founder

Michael J. Cudahy stopped by one morning during the boot camp to visit with students, answer questions, talk a little bit about how he got started in business, relate the history of the building and offer advice on building careers in the STEM fields. “I started Marquette Electronics in 1965 with $15,000 and a partner,” Cudahy told the students. By the time the firm was sold to GE (in 1998), it was worth three-quarters of a billion. “We just worked hard for 35 years.”

continued on page 6
In addition to that hard work, research and development were critical to the success of Marquette Electronics, which focused on medical electronic equipment, he explained. Many of the company’s products grew from ideas born in the Cozzens and Cudahy Center. “I’m feeling a little bit nostalgic,” Cudahy confessed as he looked around the room.

In this building, for example, he told the students, the idea was born for a quadrupole mass spectrometer that eventually flew in space on a joint U.S-Soviet mission.

Passion and determination

The researchers who worked in the building, he added, had a passion for what they were doing and a determination to make products work. Those are essential qualities for entrepreneurs and innovators in the STEM fields. They also need to search out ideas for products that are needed.

Cudahy and Cozzens took a chance on their company’s first major product, a centralized ECG (electrocardiograph) system they developed for Northwestern University Medical School. “Take some calculated risks and have some fun with it,” he advised the students.

Both Cudahy and UWM Chancellor Michael R. Lovell, who also attended the Jan. 17 event, expressed the importance of developing researchers and scientists who are innovative and entrepreneurial. “The things that happened here were remarkable,” said Lovell.

Lovell noted that the U.S. has a great need for graduates in the STEM fields, and that universities need to encourage and nurture more students to explore careers in these areas. “If we just wait for students to appear, we are never going to have enough students in the pipeline.”

Supplying the STEM pipeline

“This will be a place of STEM innovation for the STEM pipeline,” said Prince. “It will be a place for hands-on learning, tutoring and mentoring for high-school and undergraduate college students. These students will be taught by graduate STEM students and UWM STEM faculty. In turn, our undergraduate and graduate students will be mentored by faculty and researchers from the corporate community.”

The boot camp, which involved first-year through senior students, was designed to help students build a resume/CV, develop a statement of purpose for future internship and research opportunities, work with mentors and explore career opportunities in the STEM fields. It also gave them a chance to work together on a team-based challenge to build a device, using Legos, that solved a real-world problem.

For Tommy Lloyd, a first-year student in civil engineering, the boot camp was a chance to find out more about what researchers and engineers at places like GE Healthcare actually do on the job.

“The STEM boot camp helped me find great opportunities at the entry level,” says Jason Martinez, an actuarial science major. “It’s generated a pathway to higher-level research.

Mawata Sheriff, a freshman in microbiology, would like to go on to graduate school, and eventually into research. The UWinterIM WiscAMP program gave her an opportunity to start developing her own research interests and make connections with faculty.

She also enjoyed learning about the history of the center. “I liked hearing his [Cudahy’s] stories and the impact of the products the company developed. He was very humble and passionate about what he did.”
Two new UWM Distinguished Professors named

by Laura Hunt, University Relations

Margo Anderson, a professor of history and urban studies, and Fred Eckman, a professor of linguistics, were recently named UWM Distinguished Professors by a panel of current faculty holding that title. The addition boosts the number in this prestigious group to 25.

Anderson’s research has focused on American social, urban and women’s history, including the U.S. Census. Since joining the UWM faculty in 1977, her work on the history of the Census Bureau has made her a national authority. She has described how the bureau has improved the accuracy of the count, how current events have affected or changed the process and how social prejudices have tainted the count throughout its history.

Her work has uncovered new information about the census, such as documents that show the U.S. government provided the U.S. Secret Service with names and addresses of Japanese-Americans during World War II, even though it was prohibited by law from revealing data that could be linked to specific individuals.

The author or editor of several books on the U.S. Census, Anderson also is a favorite commentator in the national media, from USA Today to Newsweek.

Anderson also has been involved in promoting scholarship on Milwaukee. Since 2004, when she helped organize a conference of the Urban History Association in Milwaukee, she and fellow UWM History Professor Victor Greene have edited a history of the city, and she is helping to produce a digital encyclopedia of Milwaukee.

Anderson’s scholarly contributions have been recognized by a variety of professional organizations. She was a member of the National Academy of Sciences’ Panel on Census Requirements for the Year 2000 and Beyond. She has testified before Congress on census issues and has held multiple fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the American Statistical Association, the U.S. Census Bureau and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C.

For 2012-13, she has been awarded a major grant by the American Statistical Association, the National Science Foundation and the Census Bureau to prepare a new book on recent census-taking.

Eckman is an internationally recognized expert on how humans learn non-native languages and on second-language phonology, the patterns of sounds that occur in a non-native speaker’s pronunciation of the target language. His more than 30 years of work in second language acquisition (SLA) theory has helped advance this sub-discipline.

He proposed two revolutionary hypotheses about SLA that have completely changed current practice in second-language classrooms. One of the most remarkable of his findings is that generalization of learning is enhanced if learners are exposed early to certain more complex aspects of the language being acquired. This runs counter to the previous practice of exposing learners to new properties of a target language that are relatively simple, and having students master them before moving on to the more complex aspects.

Eckman is best known for a hypothesis that offers an elegant explanation for when to expect transfer from a known language to a language being learned, especially in the area of pronunciation.

It had long been believed that differences in languages would lead to difficulties in learning. Eckman has shown that differences alone are not sufficient to explain the degree of difficulty in acquiring a new language. To explain that, the degree of irregularity or deviation in structural differences as they occur across the world’s languages must be factored in. His work is now considered core material in most graduate programs.

In addition to lecturing extensively abroad, Eckman’s work has been supported by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

He and fellow Linguistics Professor Greg Iverson have recently concluded a five-year, $1.4 million NIH grant examining the way people learn sounds used in the target language that may exist in the native language but pattern differently. One of the goals of the research was to identify underlying abstract concepts involved in the acquisition process, and, ultimately, to show how the implementation of these concepts can change over a lifetime – an important finding, because many people acquire a new language as adults.

Here on campus, Eckman oversaw the development of both a master’s and a Ph.D. program in linguistics two years ago.
Upcoming Events

March 1


Science Bag: Combustion: The Rise & Fall of the Phlogiston Theory. 8:00 pm. Every Friday in March, plus 2:00 pm on Sunday, March 10. [http://www4.uwm.edu/letsci/sciencebag/]

March 6
Planetarium Astrobreak: March Evenings. 12:15 pm. Take a guided tour of the night sky. [http://bit.ly/Yw7Mn0]

March 7
The Transnational and the Comparative: Globes, Worlds, and Where We Stand. 2:00 pm. Mary Layoun, UW-Madison, presents for the Arab and American: Literature, Media, Gender, and Cultural Politics lecture series in Curtin 368. Sponsored by the English Department.

March 8
Neuroscience Seminar: Two cortical systems for memory-guided behavior. 2:00 pm. Charan Ranganath from the University of California at Davis presents in Lapham Hall, Room N101. [www4.uwm.edu/neuroscience/seminars.cfm]

Physics Colloquium: The battle of Signal vs Noise, and how to tip the balance in your favor. 3:00 pm. James Holton from Lawrence Berkeley National Lab presents in the Physics Building, Room 135. [http://bit.ly/ZnMLeM]

Philosophy Seminar: Doubts about Philosophy? The challenge from systematic disagreement. 3:30 pm. Presented by Thomas Grundmann from the University of Cologne. Curtin Hall, Room 124. [http://www4.uwm.edu/letsci/philosophy/colloquia/]

March 13

Planetarium Astrobreak: Birth of the Universe. 12:15 pm. [http://www4.uwm.edu/planetarium/shows/astrobreak.cfm]

March 14
United We Read: Faculty/Student Reading Series. 6:00 pm. Featuring creative writing professor and poet, Brenda Cárdenas, and English graduate students, Brittany Cavallaro, Aviva Englander Cristy, and David Bowen. At The Art Bar in Riverwest.

March 15
Neuroscience Seminar: Epigenetic programming of the juvenile brain. 2:00 pm. Anthony Auger from the University of California at Davis presents in Lapham Hall, Room N101. [www4.uwm.edu/neuroscience/seminars.cfm]

March 17 through July 14
Art Exhibition: Felix Lembersky - Soviet Forms, Jewish Context. This event is at the Jewish Museum Milwaukee and is open during normal museum hours. Standard admission fees apply. Sponsored by the Sam and Helen Stahl Center for Jewish Studies.

March 24
Fans, Factions and Favoritism: Horses and Charioteers of the Roman Circus. 3:00 pm. Carolyn Willekes, University of Calgary, discusses the Greek and Etruscan origins of the Roman Circus and the establishment of the racing teams of the Imperial period. Sponsored by the AIA-Milwaukee Society and the Departments of Foreign Languages and Literature/Classics, Art History, and Anthropology. Sabin Hall, Room G90 [http://www4.uwm.edu/archlab/AIA/lectures.cfm#talk4]

March 29
In the media and around the community

OnMilwaukee.com profiled WUWM’s Mitch Teich on January 30, discussing his public radio career and his work as executive producer of the “Lake Effect” program. [http://onmilwaukee.com/buzz/articles/mitchteich.html](http://onmilwaukee.com/buzz/articles/mitchteich.html)

Courtney Bieber (’06 Communication) appeared on Channel 4’s Morning Blend program on February 7th as part of a panel discussion on the hardest parts of dating. Courtney works as a member of the voice talent team at 94.5 The Lake radio station. [http://www.themorningblend.com/videos/189387361.html](http://www.themorningblend.com/videos/189387361.html)

A panel discussion on the foreclosure crisis sponsored by the Urban Studies Programs brought a full house to the City Hall Rotunda. A story about the program was featured in Urban Milwaukee. [http://bit.ly/VVTlZ0](http://bit.ly/VVTlZ0)

Several UWM representatives presented at the Wisconsin Association For Language Teachers (WAFLT) Fall Conference held in Appleton, Wisconsin:

- Yingfei Chen and Laurel Schenkoske (Foreign Languages and Literature) – “Social Media for Language Learning – Outside the Classroom, (Pilot Phase I & II).”
- Kristi Weisenburger (English as a Second Language) and Laurel Schenkoske (Foreign Languages and Literature) – “Speaking with Technology of Today.”
- Kristi Weisenburger (English as a Second Language) – “Task-Based Culture Learning and Teaching.”
- Yea-Fen Chen (Foreign Languages and Literature) – “K-16 Chinese Language Standards.”
- Yea-Fen Chen and Andrew Olson (Foreign Languages and Literature) – “Developing and Implementing an Online Chinese 101 Course.”
- Yea-Fen Chen and Andrew Olson (Foreign Languages and Literature) – “Linking Form, Function, and Meaning: Effective Task-Based Activities.”
- Atsuko Suga Borgmann, Jason Jones, and Masako Lackey (Foreign Languages and Literature) – “Thinking Globally: Promoting Interactive and Intercultural Curricula at UW-Milwaukee.”

Yea-Fen Chen (Foreign Languages and Literature) was invited to present “Current Development of Chinese Language Teaching in the United States” at the National Taipei University of Education in Taiwan on January 7. She also spoke at the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Association of Teaching Chinese as a Second Language, also in Taipei, in December. Her topic at the conference covered “Reflecting upon the Development of the Chinese Language Teaching Field in the United States for the Past 50 Years.”

Yea-Fen Chen (Foreign Languages and Literature) was part of a group presentation on “Developing Best Practices in Chinese Characters” at the STARTALK Fall Conference held in Atlanta.

Carolyn Eichner (Women’s Studies and History) appeared on Milwaukee Public Television’s 4th Street Forum as part of a panel on “Women in the U.S.: Who are they Today?” [http://www.mptv.org/shows/fourth_street_forum/](http://www.mptv.org/shows/fourth_street_forum/)

Chuck Schuster (English and Honors College) presented “Composing a Life in Composition: A Story in Revision” for the Milwaukee Area Academic Alliance in English on February 2nd. He first successfully gave this talk at the City University of New York in the fall.

Jeffrey Sommers (Africology) gave a presentation on a “Doing Business in Africa” panel at the Milwaukee World Trade Association on February 7th and was a panelist on WMTV/UWM “World Affairs Roundup” broadcast on February 3rd.

Richard Grusin’s (Director, Center for 21st Century Studies) Modern Language Association roundtable on the Dark Side of the Digital Humanities generated quite a buzz in the twitterverse and blogosphere. Discussing the potential pitfalls of too enthusiastically embracing the digital, the panelists considered the neoliberal contexts underlying the growth of the digital humanities, the importance of critique, the dangers of gamification, and the disconnect between research in digital humanities and administrators’ understanding of digital humanities.

continued on page 10
English graduate students Danielle Hartke, Reed Stratton, and Alexis Pegram presented “Seizing Opportunities to Move from “Say” to “Do”: The Very Real Work of Enhancing Public Sphere Literacy” at the North Carolina State University Symposium on Teaching Writing in February.

Raymond Fleming (Psychology) delivered an invited presentation entitled, “Why Intervention and Impact Evaluation is Critical for Improving Student Learning” at the annual meeting of the Educause Learning Initiative, February 4, in Denver, Colorado.

At the Advancing Science, Serving Society conference in February at Mark Schwartz (Geography) was part of a panel on “Contributions of Citizen Scientists to Climate Science.” He specifically addressed “U.S. National Phenology Network Citizen Contributions to Atmospheric Science Research.” Carol Hirschmugl (Chemistry) was on a panel titled “Visualizing Chemistry: Seeing Another Dimension of Plants and Animals” where she spoke on “Simultaneous Detection of Organics Leading to Spatial and Temporal Multidimensional Chemical Imaging (MDCI).”

Raymond Fleming, Diane Reddy, Laura Pedrick (Academic Affairs), Dylan Barth (Learning Technology Center), Danielle Jirovec, Heidi Pfeiffer, and Shaun Stearns (all Psychology except where noted) presented, “U-Pace: A New Model for Online Instruction in Higher Education” at the 20th annual Georgia Conference on College & University Teaching, February 15, in Kennesaw, Georgia.


Dawn Erb (Physics) provided commentary about the meteor that landed in Russia for AM 620 WTMJ radio.

Video Stories

Anthropology/Museum Studies alumnus Kevin Cullen is Discovery World’s resident archaeologist. http://youtu.be/RrI9HRM6jZI

Historians TV profiles UWM History Department. http://youtu.be/AQ4l7kNLUrM

UWM’s swim team does the Harlem Shake. Junior biology major Sophia Schmidt was interviewed by the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel about the making of the video. http://youtu.be/VqGYmKiPjS4

In the Media and Around the Community continued from page 9
English graduate student Carter Moulton had his essay, “The Future is a Fairground,” published in CineAction, Canada’s leading Film Studies journal. The theme of this current edition is 3D CGI.


“Verse Texts from the Archive of The Green Lamp society,” Joe Peschio (Foreign Languages and Literature) and Igor Pilshchikov, eds. with commentary, Pushkin Review, Vol. 15, pp. 53-95, 2012.


Laurels and Accolades

Skyler Shollenbarger (Psychology) has been awarded a 2013 APA Division 40 (Clinical Neuropsychology) Student Poster Award. Alumnus Adam Lippert (‘06 Sociology) received a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Fellowship at Harvard for 2 years. English Ph.D. student Brittany Cavallaro and English Professor Rebecca Dunham received honorable mentions in the Dorothy Prize competition. The Dorothy Sargent Rosenberg Poetry Prizes are national awards intended to encourage the work of new, young poets under 40. Prizes vary from $1,000 up to $25,000. Karyn Frick (Psychology) has accepted a position as the Fellows Chair for Division 6 (Behavioral Neuroscience) of the American Psychological Association for the 2013-14 year. She will coordinate the Division’s selection of new Fellows, who are among the most distinguished and accomplished behavioral neuroscientists in the field. Karen Brucks (Mathematical Sciences) has been appointed to the Joint Committee on Women for the Association for Women in Mathematics.

Visiting scholars bring international perspective

By Scott Maury, Department of Geosciences

This year, the Department of Geosciences welcomed three visiting scholars from South Korea, China and Russia:

Dr. Kue-Young Kim, from the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources (KIGAM), arrived at UWM in July. He completed his PhD in hydrogeology at Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea, and this background made it an easy choice to study with UWM Geosciences Professor Weon Shik Han with whom he already had published journal articles and made numerous presentations at scientific conferences. Their current project titled “Development of MMV technology for CO2 geologic storage” will continue with funding from the National Science Foundation even after Dr. Kim returns home.

Dr. Yunfei Huang came to UWM in early November from Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. He has been a PhD student at the China University of Geosciences since 2011 where his research focus is on extinction and recovery among bivalves during the Permian-Triassic crisis. As part of his work, he has completed extensive field work in South China and collected thousands of bivalve fossils. After connecting with UWM Geosciences Professor Margaret Fraiser, they are now working together here at UWM, where Dr. Huang hopes to write and submit three research papers and then return to China for his PhD dissertation proposal presentation and dissertation defense.

Dr. Anatoly Zaitsev is the most recent visiting scholar, arriving in Milwaukee in early December. He comes from St. Petersburg, Russia, where he is a mineralogy professor at St. Petersburg State University. He obtained his PhD in 1992 and his Doctor of Science in 2011 from St. Petersburg State University. Dr. Zaitsev is interested in the unusual alkaline rocks and carbonatites that he came across during his first field trip to the Khibiny massif in the Kola Peninsula, Russia in 1983. During his study of the Sadiman Volcano in Tanzania, East Africa, he came across publications in which the volcano was described as a source for volcanic rock tuffs in the Laetoli area. One of these publications was written by UWM Geosciences Professor Lindsay McHenry. A few emails later, and Dr. Zaitsev and Dr. McHenry are working together to understand the history of the tuff formation and alteration in Laetoli, and the relationship between Laetoli tuffs and the Tanzanian Crater Highlands. He will return to St. Petersburg in March and hopes to continue the collaboration. “It’s a dream to go to Olduvai (Tanzania) for field work together with Lindsay; maybe it could happen one day,” said Dr. Zaitsev.

The visiting scholars have been an invaluable asset to UWM’s Geosciences Department, providing a global presence in the different concentrations Geosciences has to offer.