NSF grant helps professor make memories

By Sarah Mann, College of Letters & Science

Usually, memory’s a helpful thing to have when you’re working on a project. It’s a lot easier to find your keys if you remember where you put them down, for example. But your memories might not always be so beneficial.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Psychology Professor Deborah Hannula is conducting research in the relatively unexplored field of memory’s effects on attention, and her work has netted her the first National Science Foundation CAREER Award to ever be earned by a member of the UWM Psychology Department. Hannula’s is a five-year grant that was awarded in June.

“NSF CAREER grants are one of the nation’s premier awards for young researchers who are on their way to becoming the future leaders in their fields. Our Psychology Department’s rapidly rising national reputation is due in large part to the cutting-edge research conducted by Deborah Hannula and others,” said Rodney Swain, Dean of the College of Letters and Science at UWM.

Hannula’s research seeks to answer questions about whether people’s attention can be co-opted from the task at hand if there is a meaningful and remembered object within the environment. The answers she finds could impact the field of mental health.

“The research may have implications for things like Post Traumatic Stress Disorder or certain types of psychiatric conditions,” Hannula said. “Imagine that you’ve had a negative experience and that a neutral object was present at the time. This neutral object happens to be something that is present in the environment in lots of situations. ... It is reasonable to ask, will the object suddenly capture your attention in a way that keeps you from completing on-going tasks effectively?”

To answer that question, Hannula will be conducting experiments that measure the eye movements and brain function of her participants. Participants will study a series of pictures to commit them to memory for a test at the end of the experiment. Before the test, they’ll engage in an attention task: Participants will be told to look at the middle of a screen at a fixed point and respond to a target stimulus - in this case, they’ll try to find an orange spot that will appear on the screen - as quickly as possible. The pictures they studied may be appear as well during this task, but they are irrelevant and unrelated to the current goals or objectives.

“Under these circumstances, we can address questions about the potential for remembered content to capture attention, and if this occurs, we can evaluate how long it takes before attention can be effectively disengaged and reallocated in a manner consistent with current objectives,” Hannula said. “The work has potential real-world implications because it’s possible that memory-based capture is slowing us down or making us less effective in a variety of situations, particularly in cases of neurological or psychiatric disorder. ... In addition to addressing these basic questions, we will also attempt to identify the neural mechanisms that contribute to capture and subsequent disengagement of attention from capturing content.”

Continued on page 5
Are people becoming lonelier even as they feel more connected online?

Hayeon Song, an assistant professor of communication at UWM, explored this topic in recent research. Song’s study looked specifically at Facebook, which, with more than one billion users and growing, is a major force in everyday life and social interactions.

The work of Song and her team, published this summer in *Computers in Human Behavior*, analyzed data from existing studies to conclude that there is a relationship between Facebook use and loneliness. The researchers concluded that the relationship exists because the feeling of loneliness brings its users to Facebook, rather than because Facebook makes people lonely.

The researchers chose to focus on Facebook because it is by far the most popular online social media site, with people using it to share personal information, meet others and develop friendships, according to the study. The use of Facebook – at home and at work – accounts for 54 percent of users’ time online globally and 62 percent of their time in the United States.

Whether the impact of all that “connectedness” is helping or harming human interactions is an ongoing topic in the media as well as in the scholarly community, Song says. For several decades, researchers have been looking at whether Internet use in general is psychologically beneficial or detrimental.

Basically, researchers have had two conflicting hypotheses about what they call the “Internet paradox.”

“Does spending so many hours with a machine keep people from making real connections with other people? Or, does it allow people who are shy or socially awkward a chance to connect with others in a way that’s more comfortable for them than face-to-face communication?” Song asked.

For example, she notes, when people communicate online, they can reflect and think longer before saying something. This gives people a way to connect with others while feeling less anxiety.

While Internet use in general has been studied extensively, not as much research has been done on the relatively newer phenomenon of Facebook. Song and her team collected and reviewed all the data published so far on the issue by searching electronic databases for the keyword “Facebook,” coupled with other search terms such as anxiety, shyness, loneliness.

“Some researchers found a ‘positive’ relationship between Facebook use and loneliness and some people found the opposite,” Song says.

Her team’s meta-analysis results, based on all the published studies, showed that there is a relationship between Facebook use and loneliness. That is, as loneliness increases, the time spent on Facebook increases. This means, at least, that Facebook does not help in reducing loneliness even if we feel more connected while using it, she says.

The research team also looked at the cause-and-effect relationship between loneliness and Facebook use. “Does Facebook make people lonely or are lonely people more attracted to Facebook,” is how Song puts it.

On this question, research studies offered a clearer answer. “We found that loneliness caused Facebook use rather than the other way around,” Song says.

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Of Breithaupt, beaches and bones
By Sarah Mann, College of Letters & Science

Brent Breithaupt’s story always goes back to beaches.

It started on Bradford Beach in Milwaukee, and on beaches in Whitefish Bay and elsewhere along Lake Michigan. As a child, Breithaupt would comb the shore for interesting pebbles and fossils, searching for the outline of ancient animals trapped in rocks. Now Breithaupt is the Regional Paleontologist for the Bureau of Land Management, overseeing the fossil resources and research permitting for Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nebraska and North and South Dakota. In other words, he gets work with those fossils.

“I guess I was that little kid who liked playing with dinosaurs and never quite grew up,” Breithaupt joked.

He attended UWM and graduated in 1978 with a major in Geology. Breithaupt entered the school because of family ties – his grandfather, Herman Kluge, was the athletic director at UWM from 1937 to 1969 – but also because of UWM’s program with the Milwaukee Public Museum. Breithaupt worked with Dr. Robert “Mac” West in the museum’s laboratories studying fossils of small vertebrate animals, and then followed West to Wyoming to do field work.

Breithaupt did his graduate work at the University of Wyoming, where he stayed after he finished his Master’s degree to curate and eventually direct the university’s Geological Museum for 29 years. Along the way, he was able to work a myriad of fossils, including the world-famous Allosaurus “Big Al,” featured on the BBC’s “Walking with Dinosaurs.”

“Certainly I’ve worked with dinosaur fossils, but that’s just one part. … A lot of the work, especially early on, was spent working on the small animals that lived in Wyoming and other states during the Mesozoic Era (Age of Dinosaurs). For every big animal, there were lots of little animals running around also,” Breithaupt said. “It’s a whole different type of prospecting technique than looking for dinosaur fossils, because a lot of it requires crawling on your hands and knees looking closely at the ground, trying to find little tiny specks that basically are identifiable as the bones and teeth of different types of animals.”

But those little specks contain a wealth of information, he added. Some of the fossils he has studied are two billion years old, and they can provide scientists information about the environment in which the organisms lived or what the climate was like before the Rocky Mountains were formed. The fossils indicate that at one point, Wyoming had a tropical climate with palm trees, Breithaupt said. At another point, it was underwater.

His latest project, though, has been examining footprints, and there’s a lot to be learned from the impressions animals – including dinosaurs – left in the ground.

“Just like when I was walking along the beach of Lake Michigan years ago or running along the beach when I was captain of the UWM track team, I was … leaving my footprints in the sand. Each one of those footprints can tell information about what I did when I moved across that beach,” Breithaupt said. “Well, the same things can be determined if a dinosaur ran along the beach in Wyoming millions of years ago. I can tell about the size of that animal. I can tell something about the type of that animal. I can say, ‘Yes, that’s a meat-eating dinosaur from the shape of that footprint.’ I can say something about the hip-height based on the size of that footprint. If I have a stride, I can say, ‘This animal was going a certain speed.’ If there are multiple animal footprints, I may be able to see evidence of other ancient behaviors and activities preserved, such as family groups of animals moving together.”

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Shorewood students get Intro to Film Studies

By Sarah Mann, College of Letters & Science

Ask any other middle schoolers who Orson Welles is and you’ll likely get a blank stare, but Maya Deshpande and Madeleine Olson know all about the director, including some of his unique habits.

“When you’re shooting a film, you don’t usually see the ceiling of the room that they’re in. There was one filmmaker who required a ceiling when he made it (his films), but it made the lighting a lot harder,” Deshpande said, referring to Welles.

It’s impressive knowledge for two eighth-graders, and it’s thanks to UWM Film Studies Senior Lecturer Ben Schneider. For the last two years, he’s spent the UWWinteriM period giving students at Shorewood Intermediate School a crash course in his discipline.

“I love to teach and this field. Because kids watch so much, they know that these things are happening, but they don’t have the words for it, or even know that there are the ideas about the lighting or the arrangement of characters,” Schneider said. “I’ve always wanted to talk about film studies with kids because I do it with my kids at home. It’s like, why don’t I bring it to school?” Schneider already had an in – one of his daughters is a student at the school. Schneider approached the administration and lobbied to teach students during their study hall. He set up shop in eighth-grade science teacher Kelly Steiner’s and seventh-grade teacher Maria Gitter’s classrooms two days a week during January and began to light a fire within their pupils.

“The numbers of kids who were involved, invested or participating went up every time he came,” Steiner said. “The kids would try to act really hard like they didn’t care and were just doing their homework, but their hands would be up if he asked a question.”

Schneider’s time with the students was limited, so he couldn’t show complete films. Instead, he picked out clips, used screen captures and even had students physically move around to illustrate concepts like camera placement. During one class, he had Deshpande stand on a chair so the class could learn how filmmakers use camera angles to make actors appear bigger or smaller – think the hobbits in “The Lord of the Rings” movies. Though it was shortened, the curriculum consisted of the same concepts Schneider introduces in his 100-level Film Studies classes at UWM.

The students walked away with an understanding of movies that, months after their class ended, still inspires them to pause films so they can point out the different techniques used in the shot to their parents and friends. “I think that there’s a lot that we don’t notice, and you have to pause it and be like, ‘Oh wait, there’s that,’ and replay it again. When you start doing that, then you’ll start noticing it without having to pause it or think about it,” Olson said.

Steiner’s glad her students gained that knowledge, but there are more subtle things that they learned under Schneider’s tutelage – things like the classical paradigm and story arcs were concepts that they had just learned in Language Arts, and the critical thinking needed to dissect the movie scenes is a concept she tries to strengthen in science class. Beyond all of that, though, her students learned important things about visual media.

“The kids are constantly bombarded with media and visual media,” Steiner said. “I think that a lot of hidden messages get passed to them without them having the capacity to analyze critically what’s there, and I think if they can learn to critically analyze messages that they’re being exposed to, the better equipped they are to make good choices from those messages.”

At even deeper level, Schneider says disciplines in the humanities, like film studies, are teaching students how to connect with each other and the world around them. “It’s the ability to look at the world that we live in and be able to use critical thinking and textual analysis to understand what that world’s communicating to us. The better we can understand that and our fellow humans in the world, I think the richer our lives become,” Schneider said. “People are making films all over the world. We can’t travel to all of those places, but a way to understand their experiences is through the humanities, is through their expression of art.”

Schneider is hoping to re-enter Steiner’s classroom again this January to bring Film Studies to Shorewood’s students.
Video Stories

International student and Journalism, Advertising and Media Studies major Laurie Bell talks about how soccer brought him to UWM. http://youtu.be/Hk5OnV-K7U

Balancing academics and athletics is tricky, but Psychology major Kelly Lewers manages with flying colors. http://youtu.be/k7YueU_T-N0

Sept. 13 marked UWM night at Miller Park, the home of the Milwaukee Brewers. Geography Professor Mark Schwartz sang the National Anthem. http://youtu.be/lf9mInF68v8

Political Science major Jack FitzGerald gives back to UWM by helping other students be successful. http://youtu.be/CK13r7zHTBE

CAREER grant

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She measures the “memory-based capture” by tracking the participants’ eye movements with infrared light. The light, projected from a camera, creates a corneal reflection off of the eye. The camera keeps track of the position of the reflection with respect to the eye's pupil and Hannula uses that data and a computer algorithm to determine where the participant was looking and for how long.

In addition, Hannula will be using Functional Magnet Resonance Imaging, or fMRI, to measure brain activity during the performance of the task. The scans are expensive – about $1,000 per participant – so the CAREER grant will help defray the costs of the project. The fMRI shows which parts of the brain are active during the memory and attention task.

“We'll be able to look at trials in which participants' eye movements were captured by an object versus trials in which that didn't happen, and then we can see, by comparing these two trial types, the brain regions that are more active when capture occurs – the identified regions must be contributing to that process,” Hannula said. “We're going to be collecting the eye movement data during scanning. So we're combining those two techniques. That way, we'll be able to sort the trials not only on the basis of behavioral performance like response time, but also based on these eye movement measures of capture, which is unusual. Very few researchers combine fMRI and eye-tracking methods like this.”

Hannula’s work doesn’t stop with her experiments, however. The NSF CAREER grant includes an educational and community outreach component. Over the summer, Hannula hosted a three-day workshop for high school students in the Upward Bound math and science program at UWM to introduce them to the basics of attention, memory and neuroscience. In the fall of 2015, she will be teaching a freshmen seminar to discuss how cognitive neuroscience is portrayed in the media, especially in the context of computerized brain-training tools that have become increasingly popular. Hannula will also be forming a book club to encourage community members to read and think about the brain and memory.
A group of Australian scientists and physicists from UWM has employed state-of-the-art military hardware in a method that quickly identifies malaria parasites in blood samples as small as a single cell.

Researchers at Australia’s Monash University and the University of Melbourne came to Wisconsin to use unique imaging equipment created by UWM professor Carol Hirschmugl in order to investigate strategies for earlier diagnosis of the disease.

The scientists say the novel idea, published July 14 in the journal *Analyst*, could set a new gold standard for malaria testing. One of the most deadly diseases on the planet, malaria kills about a million people a year.

Hirschmugl’s equipment incorporates a special detector known as a Focal Plane Array (FPA), originally developed for anti-tank heat-seeking missiles.

Like the sensor in a large mega-pixel camera, the FPA detector recognizes pixels and is sensitive to the infrared spectrum. Hirschmugl has used it as part of equipment she developed, called Infrared Environmental Imaging (IRENI).

“With the detector we essentially get a mega-pixel camera for infrared, rather than visible light,” she says. “It is key to my system and the whole reason I built IRENI.”

The tool yields high-definition pictures of the kinds of molecules in a sample with exceptional clarity and speed. In IRENI, the FPA detector is paired with a synchrotron as the camera’s light source. In a synchrotron, streams of speeding electrons emit continuous light across the entire electromagnetic spectrum so that researchers can note where certain wavelengths are most readily absorbed by the test material. The malaria test was conducted using IRENI equipment at the Synchrotron Radiation Center at UW-Madison where light in the invisible mid-infrared range was absorbed at millions of locations in the blood sample. Taken together, the data form a high-definition image which, once reassembled by a computer program, produces a “hyper-spectral map,” guiding scientists to the exact location of the target – those cells where the infrared signature produced by the parasites’ fatty acids appeared.

“Rather than having to look everywhere in a sample, this method points you to which cell is infected with the parasite and at which stage of the disease,” says Hirschmugl.

Lead researcher Bayden Wood, associate professor of biochemistry at Monash University, specializes in imaging biomolecules with a technique called Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, which provides information on how they vibrate. He says a test that can catch malaria at its early stages is critical to reduce mortality and prevent the overuse of anti-malarial drugs. The disease is often spotted only after the parasites have developed and multiplied in the body.

This test could make an impact if it results in large-scale screening to identify carriers of the malaria parasite who do not display the disease’s classic fever-type symptoms, says Leann Tilley, professor of biochemistry and molecular biology at the University of Melbourne. If those carriers are treated before symptoms appear, it will keep the disease from spreading quickly within a community.

In the next phase of research Wood’s team will work with Professor Patcharee Jearanaikoon from the Khon Kaen University in Thailand to test the new technology in hospital clinics.

For Hirschmugl, the test demonstrated the medical applications of IRENI, though she acknowledges that synchrotron-based imaging is not practical for use in developing countries where malaria poses the biggest threat.

“The hope is to keep pushing the commercial technology to improve,” she says. “The quality of what is available commercially now has improved because of our research so far.”
People have started being more careful when it comes to their data storage, especially with frequent notices that companies like Apple, Target and Home Depot have been hacked and customers’ personal information stolen.

Unfortunately, their caution could be putting their health at risk.

Sociology Professor Celeste Campos-Castillo recently published a study on electronic health care records and patient/doctor interactions in the *Journal of Medical Informatics Association*. Campos-Castillo found that patients whose doctors kept patient records in an electronic format were more likely to withhold medical history and information from their health care provider than patients whose doctors kept paper records.

“There is often this conversation about those advantages of electronic health records, but also too, in concert with that, there is a similar conversation about the potential privacy and security risks of electronic health records,” Campos-Castillo said. “Are they more or less secure than paper-based records? Is the fact that it’s now computerized, does that make it easier or (harder) for people to access your information when they shouldn’t be accessing it?”

Her research suggests that patients could be worried about just how easy it is to access their medical information if their doctor stored that information in electronic files. The correlation, which other researchers have failed to find, takes into account patients’ satisfaction with their health care providers and other factors that could impact patients’ perception of their doctors.

“Any time we find reasons underlying why individuals withhold information from their doctor, we should be concerned. That means that their medical record isn’t going to be complete. When that medical record is shared with a subsequent doctor or that same doctor looks at that medical record for the same patient, they won’t have the full medical history of that patient, and that can negatively impact the care that the patient receives,” Campos-Castillo said.

She concluded that although a doctor’s use of electronic health records may prevent some patients from disclosing medical information, the advantages provided by electronic health records can outweigh the drawbacks.

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**Facebook**

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Non-lonely people use Facebook, but they also maintain rich personal communications and relationships without it, according to Song. “Compared to non-lonely people, lonely people spend more time on Facebook. Lonely individuals who are shy or have low social support may turn to Facebook to compensate for their lack of social skills and/or social networks in face-to-face settings,” the study found.

“The interesting point of this study is that it both supports and corrects the original Internet paradox study (The “Internet Paradox,” done by researchers at Carnegie Mellon University), which is one of the most influential studies in Internet research. To the question of whether or not the Internet increases psychological dysfunction such as loneliness, the Internet paradox study suggested that Internet use has detrimental effects. Our study supports this in that Internet use is associated with loneliness. However, we found the previously suggested causal direction to be erroneous: lonely people spend more time on the Internet rather than Internet use making people lonely,” Song said, adding more research on the subject is needed.

One study that the researchers looked at indicated that Facebook use could become a vicious circle for those who feel alone and socially isolated – it allows them to reap the benefits of social interaction, but may make them feel more isolated as increased online contacts may replace real-life communication, Song says. “The rich get richer, and the poor get poorer,” as she put it.

“Facebook is so widespread, and it’s evolving. For some people, it is almost like an addiction because they become so deeply involved, she says. “That’s why it’s important to understand the causes and the long-term consequences of using social media.”
Upcoming events

September 29 through October 23


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**October 1**

**Digging Data Workshop.** 12 p.m. Digital Humanities Lab. Kristin Briney discusses measuring research impact. [http://bit.ly/1DDjkHg](http://bit.ly/1DDjkHg)

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**Center for Celtic Studies Fall Semester Kick-Off Ceili.** 5 p.m. Zelazo Center. Enjoy the music of Ceol Cairde and the traditional singing of Doiminic Mac Giolla Bhride. [http://on.fb.me/1qDgckg](http://on.fb.me/1qDgckg)


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**October 2, 15 and 30**

**Maya Angelou Writing Workshops.** Creative writing workshops use Angelou’s work for discussion and inspiration. Various times and locations. See our online calendar for more information.

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**October 3**

**Geography Colloquium: Geographic Foundations of Sustainable Transportation.** 2:30 p.m. AGS Library. Robert Schneider, UW-Milwaukee.

**Psychology Colloquium: Eureka! The cognitive and neural bases of sudden insight.** 3 p.m. Mitchell 195. Mark Beeman, Northwestern University.

**Biological Sciences Colloquium: Listening to the songs of treehoppers.** 4 p.m. Lapham N101. Kasey Fowler-Finn, Saint Louis University.


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**October 3 through October 24**

**Planetarium Show: The Red Planet.** 7 p.m. Manfred Olson Planetarium. Featuring endeavors of the Mars Exploration Rover program, from the early “Opportunity” rover to the current “Curiosity” and the future “Mars 2020” rovers. $3 admission. Every Friday. [http://bit.ly/1m8skge](http://bit.ly/1m8skge)

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**October 6**


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**October 7**

**Digital Humanities Methods: StoryMapJS.** 2 p.m. Golda Meir Library. EJ Basa, UW-Milwaukee.

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**October 8**

**Lunar Eclipse Viewing.** 5:30 a.m. Manfred Olson Planetarium. Enjoy viewing the second in a series of four lunar eclipses within 18 months when the moon passes behind the Earth’s shadow. Telescopes and binoculars will be provided and an indoor presentation will be given periodically throughout the event. [http://bit.ly/1xpOFvw](http://bit.ly/1xpOFvw)

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October 10
**Anthropology Colloquium: Brainstorming Toward a Semiotics of Well-Being in Native North America.** 3 p.m. Sabin G90. Bernard C. Perley, UW-Milwaukee.

**Biological Sciences Colloquium: Elucidating the genetic regulation of cartilage development.** 4 p.m. Lapham N101. Rodney Dale, Loyola University.

October 14
**Art Expose.** 1 p.m. Mitchell 154. Each month, a rarely seen object from the UWM Art Collection will be presented and discussed for one hour only. Christa Story hosts October. [http://bit.ly/Zjxuh3](http://bit.ly/Zjxuh3)

October 15
**Selling Shiseido: The Aesthetics of Health and Beauty in Japanese Cosmetics Advertising.** 12 p.m. Union 191. Gennifer Weisenfeld, Duke University. Sponsored by the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature, the Department of Art History, the Master of Arts in Language, Literature, and Translation, and the Center for International Education.


October 16
**Book Reading and Signing with Tami Williams (Department of English).** 7 p.m. Boswell Book Company. Tami will discuss her book, *Germaine Dulac: A Cinema of Sensations*, which is the first in-depth historical study of the trailblazing feminist filmmaker and her work. Co-sponsored by the Department of English. [http://boswell.indiebound.com/upcoming-events](http://boswell.indiebound.com/upcoming-events)

October 17
**Geography Colloquium: Elephant House.** 2:30 p.m. AGS Library. Nigel Rothfels and Dick Blau, UW-Milwaukee, describe work from their collaboration on the interactions of elephants and keepers at an American zoological garden.

**Philosophy Colloquium: Outsourcing the Mind: Extended Cognition and First-Person Authority.** 3:30 p.m. Curtin 175. Elija Milgram, University of Utah.

**Biological Sciences Colloquium: Tales from two ecosystems.** 4 p.m. Lapham N101. Rex Lowe, Bowling Green State University.

October 18
**The Archaeology of Work: 9-5 in the Ancient World.** 1 to 4 p.m. Sabin Hall. Learn ancient crafting techniques, including ceramics, weaving, and gathering materials for metallurgy. Sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America, the UWM Archaeological Research Laboratory, and the UWM Department of Anthropology. [http://bit.ly/1qCUNy](http://bit.ly/1qCUNy)

October 19
**“Regarding Susan Sontag.”** 1 p.m. Union Theatre. Film and talkback co-sponsored by the Sam and Helen Stahl Center for Jewish Studies.

October 20
**Ctr. for 21st Century Studies & Digital Humanities Lab Event: Counting DH Scholarship.** 3:30 pm. Digital Humanities Lab. Jon McKenzie (UW-Madison), Cheryl Ball (West Virginia University), and T. Mills Kelly (George Mason University) discuss how the digital humanities count as scholarship in their respective fields and at their universities. [http://bit.ly/1ooOHv7](http://bit.ly/1ooOHv7)

October 23

**Author Visit and Reading: Peter Rock.** 7 p.m. Heft er Center. Sponsored by the Department of English.

October 24
**Neuroscience Seminar: Grid Cells in Entorhinal Cortex: Mechanisms and Function.** 2 p.m. Lubar S185. Michael Hasselmo, Boston University.


**Biological Sciences Colloquium: Sensing and Signaling in Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress.** 4 p.m. Lapham N101. Madhusudan Dey, UW-Milwaukee.
Passings

Victor R. Greene

Victor R. Greene, UWM Emeritus Professor of History, died on Sept. 5 at the age of 80. A noted scholar and teacher in the fields of American immigration, labor, and popular culture, Greene earned a BA cum laude in History from Harvard University (1955), an MA in History from the University of Rochester (1960), and a PhD in History from the University of Pennsylvania (1963). He joined UWM in 1971 where he served on a number of important campus committees, and was a generous donor to the UWM Foundation and its programs. He established a fund in honor of his own hero, former Milwaukee mayor Frank P. Zeidler, which presents an annual award to a History master's student interested in American history. Recognizing Greene's dedication to undergraduate learning, the History Department named its award for the best paper written in a History capstone course the Victor Greene Award.

Professor Greene was active in many professional and community history organizations. The former President and Executive Secretary of the Immigration History Society, in 2009 he received the society's Lifetime Achievement Award. He also served on the History Committee of the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Centennial Commission, and was on the editorial board of the Journal of American Ethnic History and Polish American Studies. He was a member of the executive boards of the Wisconsin Society for Jewish Learning, the Ko-Thi African American Dance Troupe, the Wisconsin Labor History Society, and the Milwaukee County Historical Society. He also lectured and taught widely around the United States, and in China, the Czech Republic, England, and Poland.


Victor was married to Laura Greene. They have two children, Geoff and Jessica, and three grandchildren.

Grants

Weon Shik Han (Geosciences) received a grant valued at $42,727 for one year to fund his project, “Integrated Environmental Risk Predictions and Assessments of CO2 Leakages.” The funding agency is the Kyungpook National University funded from the Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute.

Kristen Murphy (Chemistry) received a three-year grant from the National Science Foundation in the amount of $339,719. Kristen works extensively in the area of science education research, and the grant money will be used for her study, “Increasing the science literacy of undergraduate students in STEM: Merging the crosscutting concept of scale with introductory science course content.” Murphy’s co-principal investigators are Professor Peter Geissinger and Assistant Professor Anja Blecking, both also from the Chemistry Department. Also working on the project are Andrew Petto, Senior Lecturer in Biological Sciences, and Christine Carlson, Associate Lecturer in Chemistry.

Michelle Bolduc and Nicolas Russell (French, Italian and Comparative Literature) have both won grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities for their translation projects. Their two-year awards will help fund their translations. Nicolas is working on a print and e-book publication of a critical edition and translation into English of Heptameron, a 16th-century French text by Marguerite de Navarre. Michelle is preparing for publication of twenty-five articles from The New Rhetoric Project of Chaïm Perelman (1916-1984) and Lucie Olbrechts-Tyteca (1926-1994). The translation from French to English will be annotated and then disseminated in both a print volume and an open access website.
In the Media and Around the Community

Robert Ricigliano (Communication and Sustainable Peacebuilding) discussed his take on recent acts of terrorism, particularly the tragic videos of Islamic State (ISIS) militants American journalists, in a CBS news story. [http://bit.ly/1ttQxl6](http://bit.ly/1ttQxl6)

Liam Callanan (English) made the case for Wisconsin water in an article in *The Wall Street Journal* online edition. Callanan discussed his family’s vacation to the Wisconsin Dells and highlighted the state’s history, geography and unique attractions. [http://on.wsj.com/1qoJKH3](http://on.wsj.com/1qoJKH3)


Marc Tasman (Journalism, Advertising & Media Studies) was the featured artist on Redline Milwaukee’s Instagram feed the week of Aug. 31 - Sept. 6. Marc is a mentoring artist-in-residence at Redline, and the feed features images of his work from his solo exhibition in July at Intérieur Trouvé in Quebec.

Christopher Terry (Journalism, Advertising & Media Studies) was the featured speaker at the Center for Information Policy Research lunch on Sept. 17, 2014. He presented “Porn, Privacy, Copyright, and Net Neutrality: Standing at the Digital Crossroads of Constitutive Choice.”

Jessica McBride (Journalism, Advertising and Media Studies) wrote a five-part investigative series for the *Waukesha Freeman* on heroin, which was published the week of Sept. 8, 2014.

Mark Schwartz (Geography) was asked to contribute to a story by Princeton University on fall foliage and climate change. [http://bit.ly/1ndHCTk](http://bit.ly/1ndHCTk)

Deanna Wesolowski (Foreign Language and Literature) was featured in an *Express Milwaukee* article discussing classical languages and the impact of pop culture on students’ desire to learn about Ancient Rome and Greece. [http://bit.ly/1puoRoT](http://bit.ly/1puoRoT)

WUWM featured David Petering (Chemistry and Biochemistry) during a radio segment discussing the Children’s Environment Health Sciences Core Center, which is a partnership between UWM (College of Letters and Science, School of Freshwater Sciences, and School of Public Health), the Medical College of Wisconsin and the Children’s Research Institute, and the work the Center does for the public health of children. [http://bit.ly/1suHgK0](http://bit.ly/1suHgK0)

Mordecai Lee (Political Science) provided his take on the Wisconsin governor’s race for Fox News. [http://fxn.ws/1uKdJuD](http://fxn.ws/1uKdJuD)

Mark Netzloff (English) recently completed a series of invited lectures in the United Kingdom:
- “Rebels, Exiles, and Brigands: Stateless Persons in Theories of Sovereignty and Diplomacy” at Cambridge University

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Uk Heo (Political Science) and Sung Deuk Hahm. (2014) Political Culture and Democratic Consolidation in South Korea. Asian Survey. 54(5): 918-940.


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Laurels & Accolades

Diane Reddy (Psychology) was selected by the Online Learning Consortium as the 2014 recipient of the Excellence in Online Teaching Award. Additionally, the U-Pace program for which Reddy is the lead researcher was named as one of five “innovations to watch” by EDUCAUSE. UWM and the U-Pace program were featured on their infographic promotion for the “Building Blocks for College Completion: Student Success.” [http://slidesha.re/1D2rmsW](http://slidesha.re/1D2rmsW)

Cream City Review, the literary magazine of the Department of English, received a glowing review by NewPages for the Spring/Summer 2014 edition. They noted, “[Cream City Review is]a fun, slim publication that opens its pages wide to different aesthetics and styles. There are magical stories set side-by-side with realist flash fiction, and in the middle of the issue is a special feature on Native writing.” Graduate students run Cream City Review including: Ching-In Chen (Editor in Chief), Loretta McCormick (Managing Editor), Mollie Boutell (Fiction Editor), C. McAllister Williams (Poetry Editor), Jessica Johnston (Art and Web Editor), Katharine Monger (Art and Web Editor), and Kristopher Purzycki (Art and Web Editor). [http://bit.ly/1ugAtje](http://bit.ly/1ugAtje)

WUWM is Milwaukee’s Public Radio Station and is operated out of the College of Letters & Science. WUWM journalist Erin Toner has been selected to moderate one of two gubernatorial debates sponsored by the Wisconsin Broadcasters Association. The debate will take place in Milwaukee on Oct. 16 and will be broadcast on radio and TV stations statewide.

Dinosaur footprints continued from page 3

Breithaupt has not only studied footprints, but he has also helped to pioneer ways to document and study those footprints through a process called photogrammetry. It works by taking overlapping digital photographs shot at a particular site and using computer modeling to render three-dimensional images of the objects from the stereo-photograph.

That’s helpful when it comes to studying footprints because Breithaupt can’t exactly take an entire rock surface back to a lab for study.

“Footprints are best left not collected, especially if they’re in a trackway (multiple footprints from an animal). This way, a site like the Red Gulch Dinosaur Tracksite (in Wyoming) can be very well-documented,” he said.

“We also can monitor that site through time. … So how does the weather affect the site? How do people walking on the surface affect the site? And because we have digital imagery resolution to the sub-millimeter level and highly-accurate, 3-D computer models that we can use for scientific purposes, we can also monitor the track-bearing surface over time to see what changes occur.”

In 2009, Breithaupt left the University of Wyoming’s Geological Museum and took up his position with the Bureau of Land Management. Over the years, his work has taken him across the world, and most recently to Berlin, Germany where he presented his work with photogrammetry to an international conference. He’s used the technique to document and analyze dinosaur footprints along shorelines in England, Spain, Korea and Scotland, and always, he seems drawn back to the beach.

“It’s just amazing to me. I think back to when I was this little blond-haired kid walking along the beaches of Lake Michigan and thinking, someday I’d like to find dinosaur fossils,” Breithaupt said with a laugh. “And now (I’m) able to travel around the world, walk along beaches and study at dinosaur fossil footprints.”
Media and Community

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Tiffany Kodak (Psychology) gave an invited presentation entitled “Using instructive feedback to enhance the efficiency of instruction” at the National Autism Conference, held in State College, Pennsylvania.

Several students, alumni, and faculty members from the Department of Psychology attended the annual conference of The College on Problems of Drug Dependence to present:

- Alcohol dependence, gender, and cortisol response predict amygdala response pattern to fMRI stress task – Natasha E. Wright, Kristin Maple, and Krista M. Lisdahl
- Prefrontal and Parietal Volumes and Cognition in Emerging Adult Marijuana Users – Skyler Shollenbarger (’14, MS), Erin Browning (’12, BS), Jon Wieser, and Krista M. Lisdahl
- Marijuana use and FAAH genotype predict sleep quality in adolescents and emerging adults – Kristin Maple, Natasha Wright, and Krista M. Lisdahl

Christine Larson (Psychology) gave an invited talk at the American Psychological Association Division 40 meeting in Washington D.C. on “Neurocognitive and affective anxiety and risk for posttrauma symptoms.”

Jeffrey Tiger (Psychology) gave five presentations at the August meeting of the Wisconsin Association for Behavior Analysis:

- Professional responsibility to stay current in your field: Some practical strategies
- Developing stimulus control over automatically maintained behavior
- Teaching discriminated social approaches to individuals with Angelman syndrome
- Teaching braille letters, numbers, punctuation, and contractions to sighted individuals
- The effects of free and restricted access to stereotypy on appropriate toy play

Krista Lisdahl (Psychology), J.P. Price, and Skyler Shollenbarger (’14, MS Psychology) presented Neurocognitive Effects of Marijuana Use in Youth in a symposium entitled Considering Cannabis: Public Health Implications in Marijuana Legislation at the American Psychological Association annual convention.

People in Print

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