The National Museum of African American History and Culture officially opened its doors on Sept. 24, becoming the newest Smithsonian Institution on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

Despite its east coast location, the new museum has Milwaukee ties: UWM Africology professor Erin Winkler helped train staff to teach the museum’s youngest visitors about race and racism.

“It’s very rigorous training for docents and museum staff on implicit bias,” Winkler said. “Part of what I was working on with them was racial identity development and how children understand race, and what this means about how to engage people of all different ages on topics that sometimes adults think kids can’t understand or are inappropriate.”

Winkler was invited to Washington D.C. in March to be part of a panel of national experts to talk about how to conduct sometimes uncomfortable discussions about race. Those discussions helped determine how to train the museum’s volunteers. She was invited back in June to work directly with the museum staff to prepare them for the opening.

The NMAAHC was established by an act of Congress in 2003 and is the only national museum devoted exclusively to African American history, life, and culture. It will serve as a space where all visitors can learn about the experiences of African Americans, from the triumphs of sports stars to the challenges of the Civil Rights movement, to the history of slavery in the United States. One of the museum’s target audiences are children, from toddlers to elementary school students, and their parents, teachers, and caregivers.

That can be a tricky audience, Winkler said, especially because many of the ways parents teach children about race and racism often backfire.

Continued on page 13
The man who photo-framed UWM history

By Laura Otto, University Relations

Before students took graduation selfies with ubiquitous phone cameras, Alan Magayne-Roshak was a shy UWM undergrad with an almost obsessive drive to document the world using much bulkier equipment. So there he was at commencement in 1972, decades from the convenience of an iPhone, trying to pull off a one-handed shot of receiving his own diploma.

To do it, he had to guess-position the camera at arm’s length and click the shutter at the perfect moment. He wanted to capture both his own face and that of the Letters and Science dean handing off the document. “I knew I only had one chance to get it right,” Magayne-Roshak, an Art History major, recalls. “I wouldn’t be able to stop and advance the film to get another shot.”

He got that shot, and so many more. Not just while documenting the rest of commencement for UWM’s Photo Services, where he worked as a student, but while spending the rest of his career working as a UWM photographer. Decade after decade, Magayne-Roshak’s camera was trained on the university’s campus and its people. Perhaps nobody has played a bigger role in capturing UWM’s history since the university’s official inception.

“He’s a visual encyclopedia of all things UWM,” says Nancy Mack, who worked on the student newspaper with Magayne-Roshak before editing UWM publications from 1996 to 2014. She calls him the university’s institutional memory.

Through almost all of it stood Magayne-Roshak, now 68, diligently documenting the growth of the city’s public university in pictures. “He has recorded – formally and informally – an amazing slice of the campus’ history,” says David Gess, a fellow alum who also worked as a UWM photographer from 1978 to 1990. “It amounts to nearly 50 of the university’s 60 years.”

Magainay-Roshak says becoming a campus photographer right after graduation was a “dream job,” and it remained so until his retirement from UWM in
Geoscientist drills deep to determine our glacial origins
By Sarah Vickery, College of Letters & Science

It’s a warm Thursday morning in the city of Cudahy under a bright September sky. Waves on Lake Michigan are lapping at the shore and a breeze rustles the trees atop the 90-foot bluffs bordering the lake. It’d be quiet and peaceful, if not for the drilling rig boring into the earth collecting samples for Mark Borucki’s PhD dissertation.

Borucki is a lecturer in the Geosciences department who is also completing his doctoral degree at UWM. He’s studying how Lake Michigan and the bluffs along the lakeshore were formed. By drilling straight down into the bluffs and examining the stratigraphy he uncovers, he should be able to put together a detailed history of glacial activity in the Milwaukee area over the last 50,000 years.

“Others have examined the bluff stratigraphy before, but not to the degree that I’m going to do it. I’m looking at the glacial tills. I’m looking at the sand and gravel deposits, the lake deposits, the windblown deposits,” Borucki said. “This drilling, no one has ever done that. You can walk the beach, but you don’t know what’s down below.”

The drill bores into the ground and drives a hollow metal tube into the soil. When that tube is brought back up, it contains a samples of deposits not exposed in the bluffs. Borucki logs the samples and collects them in small plastic bags marked with the borehole number and the depth at which the sample was recovered.

Borucki worked with Frank Miller, the superintendent of the Cudahy Water Utility, to obtain permission to drill on City property at the base of the bluffs. The drilling location abuts Cudahy’s water pumping station which draws water from Lake Michigan and pumps it to their water plant. Miller located and provided geotechnical logs for borings which were advanced prior to the construction of the pump building, which allowed Borucki to learn what glacial units were present beneath the beach. The logs were interesting, but no soil samples were available for analysis.

Using the data from the soil boring and the stratigraphy exposed in the bluffs, Borucki will add to our understanding of how glaciers shaped the area and the timeframe in which they did so.

If you look at the bluffs and the layers exposed in them, you begin to get an idea of what was happening when a massive glacial lobe filled the Lake Michigan basin.

“We have a river out in front of the ice, and the pinkish brown layer is glacial till,” Borucki says, pointing out layers in the bluff.

“Glacial till is unsorted and not layered. If you can imagine, glaciers can move the Sandburg dorms, no problem. Water only has so much energy, so it will transmit sand grains, gravel, and sometimes cobbles. It takes a lot of energy to move those cobbles and boulders with water. We know we have river deposits overlying that till,” he adds.

The layers in the eroded and denuded bluffs indicate there were probably lakes in front of the incoming glaciers at one point in time. The units exposed in the bluffs confirm that Milwaukee was a very dynamic geological environment with glaciers flowing westward and then melting back probably dozens of times during the Pleistocene Epoch, which extends to about 2.6 million years ago. There were also wetland areas present at the drilling...
“With freedom and justice for all” is the last line of the Pledge of Allegiance and a guiding ideal in American society, but there’s a caveat: freedom seem to be worth more the wealthier you are.

“You and I have an equal right to freedom of association,” explained Philosophy professor Blain Neufeld. “That right is protected equally for both of us. But if I’m wealthy, I can exercise that right more effectively. I can set up associations or travel to distant places to associate with others. We have equal liberty but I can make better use of it.”

That’s one of the principles forming the basis of Neufeld’s recent paper, “Freedom, Money, and Justice as Fairness” published in the journal Politics, Philosophy, & Economics. He seeks to answer a question that has sobering implications for our society: How do you reconcile the thought that we have basic freedoms with varying abilities to exercise them against the idea that money can grant access to freedoms that others without money will never have?

There are two seemingly conflicting views of freedom at work here, said Neufeld. The first is philosopher John Rawls’ conception of Justice as Fairness which claims that 1) every individual has an equal right to a set of basic liberties, but 2) there may exist some inequalities in society, such as those regarding income and wealth, which can influence the worth of those liberties. The first principle has lexical priority in Rawls’ conception of justice, meaning it will always take precedence over the second.

On the other hand is philosopher Gerald Cohen, who argues that wealth can eliminate barriers to freedom, giving wealthy people certain liberties that others do not have.

“If Cohen’s right, why would (Rawls) insist on lexical priority? It doesn’t make sense,” Neufeld said. “The paper is an attempt to explain why you still want the lexical priority even if you’ve granted Cohen’s point – why you’d still want to have special protection for these basic rights, even if you acknowledged that the more wealth people have, the more freedom they have.”

Neufeld was inspired to write the paper thanks to a Canadian lottery commercial he remembered seeing regularly as a child. The ad showed happy lottery winners traveling and enjoying fun activities under the tagline ‘Imagine the freedom.’

“When I read Cohen’s article, that commercial popped into my mind. If you win the lottery, you’re free! You can remove all of these constraints,” Neufeld said. “I thought, if Cohen is right, does this spell trouble for Rawls’ conception of justice? I hope it doesn’t, or I’ll have to reevaluate what I’m doing with my life.”

Neufeld won’t have to reevaluate too hard; he concluded that Rawls can accommodate Cohen’s point if you apply to Justice as Fairness a “basic needs” principle – an insurance that everyone has adequate education, discretionary time, health care, and other fundamental needs met.

“If you secure those things, you already establish a level of freedom all citizens have to a more or less equal degree, even independent of whatever inequality might be necessary for economic efficiency,” Neufeld said.

That has implications for our own political system, he added, especially when we look at how current rhetoric and social systems have marginalized some groups of Americans, thanks to income inequality. This paper won’t change it, but, “It’s one of my on-going concerns, trying to resurrect another way of thinking about individual freedom that points out that inequality is incompatible with widespread liberty,” Neufeld added.

More concretely, Neufeld emphasized in his argument about the basic needs principle that one fundamental need is adequate discretionary time. People need time away from work to pursue leisure activities, to engage socially, and to think about important things – like what their political views should be. He’s been dismayed to see Americans working longer hours in recent decades, alongside attacks to benefits like overtime pay.

“What Rawls talks about in terms of a basic needs principle as a precondition of even being able to be free – if you’re not educated, if you don’t know what options are available to you; you’re not free to choose among those options. If you’re working constantly, you can’t, say, think about how to vote in an upcoming election,” Neufeld said. “This idea of a basic needs principle is important.”
Student uses modern technology to uncover ancient civilization
By Sarah Vickery, College of Letters & Science

The Chimu were an ancient civilization living in the Moche Valley of Peru that pre-dated the Incan Empire before they were swallowed up in its influence. The Chimu were known for their mold-impressed dark pottery and their practice of human sacrifice.

Corey Hoover spent this summer uncovering what they left behind.

Hoover, an Anthropology and Geography (GIS-track) double-major, is an Army veteran and budding archaeologist who works with MOCHE (Mobilizing Opportunities through Community Heritage Empowerment), a nonprofit organization that seeks to preserve ancient historical sites in the Moche Valley while also improving the standard of living in nearby impoverished communities. This summer, Hoover was living and working near Trujillo, Peru, in the village of Huaca Menocucho, using his knowledge of anthropology to do a bit of archaeology.

“Huaca’s like an adobe pyramid. Around the pyramid, there’s some structures, and it’s been really looted. People have dug up pots, bones, etc. One of the big things in the valley is we’re trying to stop the looting,” Hoover said.

That’s where his geography and geographic information systems (GIS) knowledge came in.

“We did a survey to see how bad the looting was, and to see what we could get from the looted material that was on the surface already – pieces of pots, the depths of the holes, bone material. We did a 5 percent random sampling. The idea is that we covered a five percent area of the whole entire area to give us an idea of what the overall area looks like,” Hoover said.

GIS is a technology that allows users to not only map a particular area but to also attach data points to significant areas on the map. Using a drone and mapping software, Hoover and other students working with MOCHE recorded data on everything from the quality of the soil at the site to the location and amount of broken pottery littering the ground.

Applying geography to archaeology goes beyond GIS, however. By studying the geomorphology of the area, including rock structures and the fossils left behind in the land, Hoover and his companions can make educated guesses about the lives of the Chimu. For example, he might find fossil evidence of a fish that isn’t normally found in that location – but the El Niño weather pattern may have shifted the species due to warmer ocean temperatures.

“We assume that El Nino had a big play in what was going on,” Hoover said. “It definitely had a cultural significance. When there was a lot of rain or flooding, the culture reacted accordingly. If there was no rain, the culture reacted differently. This is the catalyst that creates empire change, overthrow, or shifts of power. Let’s say there was too much rain or not enough rain. One of the things the Moche is famous for is human sacrifice. Maybe they would sacrifice somebody if things were really bad.”

Hoover hopes to return to Moche to study the Chimu and other cultures further. He credits to the Anthropology Department with helping him make connections to scientists and archaeologists with MOCHE.
William Gates, one of the stars of the 1994 documentary "Hoop Dreams," talked with UWM students interested in documentaries about his experiences with the making of the film and the impact it has had on his life.

Gates was invited to speak with students in Journalism, Advertising, and Media Studies lecturer Jessie Marble's class, "Documentary, Analysis, and Production." He joined them in class via Facetime.

As students talked with Gates, he expounded on his life after the documentary. He is still married to his wife, Catherine, who was also featured in the film. His daughter, Alicia, who was born when Gates was just 17 years old, is a dental hygienist and an alumnus of Marquette University, as is Gates. He also has two sons who currently play for Houston Baptist University and a younger son in eighth grade.

Gates was candid about his feelings during the filming of the documentary.

"Don’t just treat your subjects as subjects. Sometimes the guys filming would even turn off the cameras and talk to us on a personal level," he said. Gates advised students to remember while conducting interviews, that these people are sharing their lives, and should not be treated as just subjects for a film.

He shared with students some behind-the-scenes moments, including memories he had of Arthur, the other star of the film. He explained how he and Arthur would hang out and not tell the directors. They felt like "just being kids" and kicking back, rather than being filmed all the time. He laughed while he explained the directors were not too happy when they found out. They still maintain a close relationship, as do Gates and the directors.

As for the future, Gates shared he will be visiting Milwaukee on Nov. 26 to watch his sons play against Marquette. It will be the first time he has been back to Milwaukee in 16 years.
Upcoming Events

Sept. 28
The Milwaukee Moment: oppression, policing, and resistance. 1 p.m. Sabin G90. Kat Matthews, University of California-Santa Barbara. Sponsored by Comparative Ethnic Studies, Africology, and Cultures and Communities.

Ctr. for Celtic Studies Kick-off Ceili. 6 p.m. Greene Hall. Irish dancing and live music by Ceol Caidre and Julie Clark. Free and open to the public.

Sept. 30

Psychology Colloquium: Endocannabinoid regulation of fear and anxiety - Identification of a new regulatory process. 3 p.m. Enderis 107. Cecilia Hillard, Medical College of Wisconsin.

Anthropology Department Colloquium: From infants to elders: Bioarcaheological Research in Hungarian Transylvania. 3:30 p.m. Sabin G90. Jonathan Bethard, University of South Florida.

Sept. 30 - Oct. 14

Oct. 4
Dean's Distinguished Lecture in the Natural Sciences: The Serengeti Rules. 4:30 p.m. Zelazo 250. Sean B. Carroll, Howard Hughes Medical Institute and UW-Madison. Free and open to the public. Sponsored by the College of Letters & Science.

Oct. 5
UWM Planetarium Astro Break: Flying through space. 12:15 p.m. Manfred Olson Planetarium. Jean Creighton, UWM. http://uwm.edu/planetarium/shows/astrobreak/

Oct. 14
Neuroscience Seminar: Neural crest cell EMT and migration: sticking together and making their marks. 2 p.m. Lapham N101. Laura Gammill, University of Minnesota.

Rhetorical Leadership Lecture: Anger in Presidential Elections. 3 p.m. Merrill 131. Mary E. Stuckey, Georgia State University.

Oct. 15

Oct. 21
Neuroscience Seminar: Menopause, Cognition, and Brain Aging in Women. 2 p.m. Lapham N101. Pauline Maki, University of Illinois-Chicago.

Continued on page 8
People in print


Uk Heo (Political Science) and Min Ye. 2016. The Relationship between Defense Spending and Economic Growth around the Globe: The Direct and Indirect Link. *International Interactions* 42(5): 774-796.


Mark Speltz ('09, MA Public History). 2016. *North of Dixie: Civil Rights Photography Beyond the South*. Yale University Press. [http://amzn.to/2d0RBY2](http://amzn.to/2d0RBY2)


Upcoming events

continued from page 7

Oct. 21-23

Oct. 26
UWM Planetarium Astro Break: Fall monsters in the sky. 12:15 p.m. Manfred Olson Planetarium. Jean Creighton, UWM. [http://uwm.edu/planetarium/shows/astrobreak/](http://uwm.edu/planetarium/shows/astrobreak/)

Oct. 28
Graduate Research Symposium for Math, Engineering, and Natural Sciences. 10 a.m. Union. Send a 250-word abstract of proposed presentation to gsrs-UWM@uwm.edu by Oct. 7 to participate.
In the Media and Around the Community


Seligman and Margo Anderson (History) were also featured in a TMJ4 segment about their Encyclopedia Milwaukee project, a compendium of local knowledge covering the universe of Milwaukee. [http://bit.ly/2ccdd4q](http://bit.ly/2ccdd4q)


Demetrius Williams (Religious Studies) was featured in an OnMilwaukee article for his perspective on violence and community healing after racial tensions erupted in Milwaukee’s Sherman Park neighborhood after a police officer-involved shooting. [http://bit.ly/2bMPgqp](http://bit.ly/2bMPgqp)

Brian Niznansky (’05, BS Atmospheric Science), the meteorologist for television station WTMJ 4, really, really loves the weather as you can see in this The Journal Times feature. [http://bit.ly/2bMQ3Rm](http://bit.ly/2bMQ3Rm)

UWM received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to better prepare PhD students in the humanities for careers outside of academia if they so choose, said Jason Puskar (English) in a BizTimes article. [http://bit.ly/2bMRZgX](http://bit.ly/2bMRZgX)

Swarnjit Arora (Economics) was called upon to give an economic impact study for several projects to be undertaken by the Milwaukee County Zoo, according to a BizTimes article. [http://bit.ly/2c4qMW5](http://bit.ly/2c4qMW5)

The Institute for a Drug-Free Workplace claims that marijuana use harms productivity and results in increased absenteeism, but a new study by Darin F. Ullman (’16, PhD Economics) discussed in the Washington Post says that may not actually be the case. [http://wapo.st/2bwW9t5](http://wapo.st/2bwW9t5)

Abbas Mousa (’15, MA Economics) lived in Baghdad during the terror that gripped Iraq after dictator Saddam Hussein was toppled. He immigrated to the United States through a special program for Iraqi translators and now works for the U.S. Department of Commerce. As you can imagine, he’s got quite a story to tell – and he told it on the Moth Radio Hour recorded in Pittsburgh. [http://bit.ly/2caoxjM](http://bit.ly/2caoxjM)


He took a winding road to get there, so naturally Brian Sammons (’99, BA Political Science) named his business Twisted Path Distillery, which opened in December of 2014. He and the distillery were featured in a Milwaukee Journal Sentinel article. [http://bit.ly/2c6Czz8](http://bit.ly/2c6Czz8)

PhD student Harris Byers (Geosciences) was featured on WUWM for his experiments analyzing how the amount of lead in soil affects vegetables grown from it. [http://bit.ly/2cXq120](http://bit.ly/2cXq120)


An emphasis on economics in public education, starting in elementary school, is vital if we want to sustain the institutions of our free-market economy, said Mark Schug (Emeritus Economics) in an editorial that appeared in The Hill. [http://bit.ly/2cu4z02](http://bit.ly/2cu4z02)

Continued on page 10
In the media

continued from page 9

Kathleen Dolan (Political Science) said Hillary Clinton’s decision to hide her health issues from the public is “sheer stupidity” in a Toronto Star article. [http://on.thestar.com/2c75uDh](http://on.thestar.com/2c75uDh)

Wisconsin Assembly Speaker Robin Vos used data gathered through an open records request to back his assertion that the UW System “more often than not” invite liberal speakers to their campuses. Several UWM professors, including J. David Hoeveler (History), Scott Adams (Economics) and Kathleen Dolan (Political Science) took issues with his methodology in a Milwaukee Journal Sentinel article. [http://bit.ly/2cUTusm](http://bit.ly/2cUTusm)


Laura Mersini-Houghton (’00, PhD Physics) was one of four guest specialists on iai TV debating the origins of the universe. [http://bit.ly/2crP7Gc](http://bit.ly/2crP7Gc)

David Petering (Chemistry and Biochemistry) explained the necessity of tenure for professors at academic institutions for Chemical & Engineering News. [http://bit.ly/2cYOJP7](http://bit.ly/2cYOJP7)

Mark Schwartz (Geography) was quoted on BBC Mundo, the BBC’s service for the Spanish-speaking world. [http://bbc.in/2cm3dqR](http://bbc.in/2cm3dqR)


Erin Winkler (Africology) was the keynote speaker for the Madison 4K Summer Institute on Aug. 22 in Madison, Wis.

Kevin Roessger (’02, BA Psychology; ’10, MS Administrative Leadership in Education; ’13, PhD Urban Education) studies how reflection affects learning in his position as a professor at the University of Arkansas. [http://bit.ly/2cPxtxB](http://bit.ly/2cPxtxB)

Gary Cooper-Sperber (African American Student Academic Services) and Gabriela Dorantes & Olivia Navarro (Roberto Hernández Center) presented the session titled, “Dig Deeper: Advising Black & Latino Students” on Sept. 16 at the 2016 Wisconsin Academic Advising Association Conference in Green Bay, Wis.
Laurels, Accolades, and Grant Awards

Karyn Frick (Psychology) was awarded a grant from the Alzheimer’s Association to study how genetic risk factors interact with sex and estrogen treatment to regulate memory and brain function in a mouse model of Alzheimer’s disease. This award was one of only nine given by the association as part of their first-ever research grants on the effects of sex and gender in Alzheimer’s disease.

In a first for UWM, the National Science Foundation has awarded three major research instrumentation grants in a single year to Patrick Brady (Physics), Peter Geissinger (Chemistry), and Vali Raicu (Physics).

Several Letters & Science members were recognized in UWM’s annual Faculty and Staff Awards, including:

- **Sukanya Banerjee** (English) and **Erica Young** (Biological Sciences), UWM Faculty Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award
- **Kyle Swanson** (Mathematical Sciences), UWM Faculty Distinguished University Service Award
- **Han Joo Lee** (Psychology), **Blain Neufeld** (Philosophy), **Margaret Noodin** (English), **Chia Youyee Vang** (History) and **Dazhong Zhao** (Biological Sciences), Office of Research/UWM Foundation Research Award
- **Mark McBride** (Biological Sciences), UWM Research Foundation Senior Faculty Award
- **Casey O’Brien** (Women’s & Gender Studies), UWM Academic Staff Outstanding Teacher Award
- **Debra L. Siebert** (English), Joanne Lazirko Award for Excellence in Teaching with Technology

Passings

Milwaukee federal judge **Rudolph Randa** passed away in early September following a battle with cancer. He was 76 years old.

Judge Randa graduated from UWM in 1963 with a Bachelor of Science degree. He majored in Political Science and later received his juris doctor from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1966. He served in the U.S. Army from 1967-69 and was stationed in Vietnam. He earned a Bronze Star during his military service.

After an appointment to the U.S. Attorney General’s Office, he returned to Milwaukee to serve as the City Attorney. He was a circuit court judge and a state appeals court judge before being appointed to the federal bench by George H.W. Bush in 1992.

Judge Randa presided over several high-profile cases during his tenure, including the bankruptcy of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee and the John Doe investigation launched by Milwaukee County District Attorney John Chisholm to look into legalities of Gov. Scott Walker’s 2011 and 2012 campaigns.

His career was not without controversy, and Judge Randa drew criticism for some remarks from the bench and his handling of certain cases. However, colleagues remember him as even-handed and an impressive force in the courts.


Marcella D. Zamow, a former lecturer in the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry at UWM, passed away on Sept. 19 at Ministry St. Joseph’s Palliative Care in Marshfield, Wis. She was 80 years old.

Alumni Accomplishments

Retired CEO of the WEC Energy Group Gale Klappa ('72, BA Mass Communication) and his wife, Judith, were honored with their own professorship. The Judith H. and Gale E. Klappa Endowed Professorship of Marketing will support a faculty member in the UWM Lubar School of Business. The professorship is made possible by gifts from the We Energies Foundation and the Wisconsin Public Service Foundation. [http://bit.ly/2bMUONB]

Allison Cotrell ('16, BA Japanese) was named a Blakemore Freeman Fellow for the 2016-17 academic year. This prestigious award is extremely competitive and helps recipients fund an academic year of advanced language study abroad in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and other selected southeastern Asian languages. [http://bit.ly/2bxqy5m]

Morgan Gerk ('98, BA Biological Aspects of Conservation) was named the new director of the Solid Waste and Recycling Division of the Dunn County Environmental Services Department. [http://bit.ly/2bUz4Sw]

Timothy D’Amato ('82, BA Political Science) joined Associated Bank as the senior vice president, regional sales manager for the north and west regions of Associated Investment Services. He’ll oversee financial advisors in northern Wisconsin and in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota. [http://bit.ly/2caionL]

Dol Nath Khanal ('16, MS Mathematical Sciences) joined the faculty of Otero Junior College in Colorado to teach algebra, trigonometry, calculus, and statistical courses. [http://bit.ly/2cho6Ev]

Susan Evans ('88, BS Medical Science) joined the NHRMC Physician Group – Neurology in North Carolina. Dr. Evans graduated from UWM’s Target MD program. [http://bit.ly/2cIE66U]

David Walker ('85, BS Philosophy) will take over as the Freeborn County Attorney in Freeborn County, Minn., a promotion from his current position as Assistant County Attorney. [http://bit.ly/2cBGs3m]

Timothy Rhode ('04, Masters of Public Administration) was named the town administrator of the town of Cedarburg, Wis.


Lake Michigan drilling

Lake Michigan drilling continued from page 3

location at one point, based on the presence of dense chunks of peat, tightly compressed organic compounds that are so old that carbon dating can’t accurately estimate their age.

What’s below the exposed bluffs is anybody’s guess, and Borucki’s research will shine a light on how the ground beneath our feet was formed. It’s important because that ground isn’t always stable and the bluffs along the lake are eroding in some locations.

“Perhaps other researchers will be able to use the collected data to better characterize bluff retreat and recommend means of minimizing it,” Borucki said. “In some areas like Kenosha and other areas around Milwaukee, people wanted that view, so they just said, we’ll build a home right here. Perhaps they should have consulted a geologist first.”

It will be a while before Borucki can fully analyze the data recovered from the drilling, but when he does, he’ll be able to paint a clearer picture of how the landscape came to be.
“Often, adults think they don’t understand, or that if we talk to them about it, then we are putting ideas in their head, poisoning their minds. Although it’s counter-intuitive, the opposite is true,” she said. “Little kids are observing patterns in the world around them. They’re seeing things like who lives where, who is the princess in the story book, who seems to have what kinds of jobs. They often, counter-intuitively and unintentionally, infer that there must be inherent differences between people that cause these patterns to be.”

Instead, she said, parents and teachers should acknowledge differences and inequalities when children point them out. The talk should be age-appropriate and recognize that racism is not something that died out with the Jim Crow era, but still exists today. Rely on the concept of fairness, she advised. Children are quick to understand when something’s unfair, and the same applies when it comes to discrimination against people of color.

“Another thing I talked about in the training for the museum staff is that you are modeling by having open conversations about race that are not fraught with discomfort or unsettling emotions,” Winkler added. “If a child talks about something or asks a question that seems biased, if we hush them or scold them, all we’re doing is teaching them not to talk about it.”

She hopes that the NMAAHC will be a place where people of all ages, not just children, can come together to address racialized inequality in the United States. Discrimination has been on the forefront of national thought recently, thanks to the Black Lives Matter movement.

“I’m pleased there’s a place where the African American experience is being centered, on our national capitol, on our national mall,” Winkler said. “I also just want people to get the richness of African American culture, history, societies, and social systems. African American history and culture is not only about racism.”

And, she added, it was nice to have UWM play a role. “It’s really exciting to have UWM and the Department of Africology be part of this relatively small group of experts coming from prestigious institutions from all over the country,” she said. “It was a joy being part of that.”

Currently, visitors are allowed entry only with timed passes. To get a timed pass or to learn more, visit https://nmaahc.si.edu/.
2013. His technical and creative expertise was recognized by more than 100 awards, among them the University Photographers’ Association of America’s “Photographer of the Year” honor in 1978 and its “Master of the Profession” accolade in 2014.

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Alan Roshak was born in Chicago to Wisconsin natives and moved to Milwaukee at age 8. His father, an optometrist and amateur photographer, had developed film from reconnaissance missions during his World War II service. So the young Roshak learned the nuances of using a camera and, as a teenager, he spent weekends photographing old buildings in Milwaukee.

Because most of his relatives had attended UW-Stevens Point, Roshak was expected to do the same. But he finished coursework at South Division High School six months early. While waiting for fall semester to attend UWSP, he decided to enroll at UWM for the spring of 1966. He never left.

Almost immediately, Roshak discovered the student newspaper, the UWM Post. For eight months, he did a comic strip. “Then, one day, the photo editor needed someone to cover an event in the Union,” he says.

But the Plan-A photographer didn’t have a camera with him that day. “I always carried a camera,” Magayne-Roshak recalls, “so I said, ‘I can do it.’” He doesn’t remember exactly what that first opportunity was, but he’d proved his reliability. His first published photo in the Post was of Ted Sorensen, aide to the late President John F. Kennedy, who was on the UWM campus giving a lecture.

Over the years, Magayne-Roshak, who hyphenated his last name after his 1970 marriage to former Post reporter Kathryn Magayne, has photographed scores of visiting celebrities – former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Wisconsin-raised Apollo 13 astronaut James Lovell and South African human rights activist Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

He photographed a young Willem Dafoe while the actor was still a UWM student. He estimates he covered 70 UWM commencement ceremonies and took portraits of seven of UWM’s nine chancellors.

He loves the way a picture’s details can tell a story in the subtlest way. “Some things, you know you’ve got to get a shot of, like someone dressed in a bunny costume crossing the street,” he says. “But other times, I just wanted to get the picture of something that nobody noticed unless they looked twice.”

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In addition to the usual spate of award ceremonies, speeches and images publicizing academic research, Magayne-Roshak captured the daily lives of several generations of UWM students.

Of tight finances didn’t keep UWM from growing into a major research institution and a destination for renowned experts. The internationally recognized Fine Arts Quartet relocated from Chicago’s Northwestern University to UWM in 1963, and Magayne-Roshak has photographed them multiple times. Covering sports may not have been his favorite assignment, but he amassed quite a collection anyhow, reminders of a time when UWM’s football team played the University of Illinois-Chicago at Soldier Field. Funding issues contributed to UWM nixing its 75-year-old football program after the 1974 season.

In 1978, UWM became the new home for the archives of the 127-year-old American Geographical Society, a $30 million collection of rare maps and other historical documents. From atop Enderis Hall, Magayne-Roshak photographed the arrival of a caravan of cargo-laden trucks, which originated in New York and was escorted by state police.

Even when retirement became reality, he couldn’t quite give up working for UWM, and the school is still benefitting from his store of knowledge. He’s now digitizing many of the thousands of photo slides stored in the Photo Services offices to prevent snapshots of history from being lost or discarded.

He is uniquely qualified for the task, he quips, “because I have a mind like a rusty steel trap.”