

OCTOBER 2010



JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO

OCTOBER 2010 MULTICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

NATIONAL DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT AWARENESS MONTH

Talent has no boundaries:

Workforce diversity includes
people with disabilities



NDEAM2010
National Disability Employment Awareness Month
www.dol.gov/odep



About This Year's Theme

“Talent Has No Boundaries: Workforce Diversity IN- CLUDES Workers with Dis- abilities”

The theme serves to inform the public that workers with disabilities represent a diverse and vibrant talent pool for hire. This theme epitomizes Secretary of Labor Hilda L. Solis' commitment to "good jobs for everyone." "The solutions and innovations applicable to the successful employment of workers with disabilities impact the entire workforce, including aging workers, injured workers, at-risk youth, women, people of color, and unemployed and underemployed workers," said Kathleen Martinez, assistant secretary of labor for disability employment policy.

National Disability Employ- ment Awareness Month

In October, Americans observe National Disability Employment Awareness Month by paying tribute to the accomplishments of the men and women with disabilities whose work helps keep the nation's economy strong and by reaffirming their commitment to ensure equal

opportunity for all citizens.

This effort to educate the public about the issues related to disability and employment began in 1945, when Congress enacted Public Law 176, declaring the first week of October each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. In 1962, the word "physically" was removed to acknowledge the employment needs and contributions of individuals with all types of disabilities.

Center for the Intrepid

The CFI is an outpatient facility under the command and control of BAMC and specifically the Department of Orthopedics and Rehabilitation. The CFI is staffed by active duty Army medical staff, Department of the Army civilians, contract providers, and nine full-time Veterans Affairs employees. Together they work to maximize the patients' rehabilitative potential and to facilitate reintegration whether or not they remain on active duty or

return to civilian life. Services are presented to patients using an interdisciplinary approach and include physical medicine, case management, behavioral medicine, occupational therapy, physical therapy, wound care, and prosthetic fitting and fabrication. During a typical week, 140-145 different patients are seen and account for between 550-650 patient visits. During the first year of operation (2007), there were over 28,000 patient visits documented at the CFI.

Reference: www.dol.gov,
www.sammc.amedd.army.mil





Italian-American History Month (1-31 Oct)

Columbus Day

Born in Genoa, Italy as Cristoforo Columbo (1451-1506) Christopher Columbus' discovery of America in 1492 is considered the greatest exploration in recorded history. Between 1492 and 1504 the intrepid Columbus sailed for the Spanish flag and forever changed the course of history. The discoveries accelerated the transition in economic, social and political aspects from medieval to modern times. Columbus' feat that is honored in the names of hundreds of towns, counties, rivers and other locations throughout the United States also ushered in an extraordinary age of exploration in which Italians were prominent. Other Italian explorers whose

discoveries made a major impact on the development of the United States include Giovanni Caboto, (1455-1499), who was accompanied by his son Sebastiano. Giovanni Caboto, whose name was anglicized to John Cabot, sailed for the English government and, explored the coastal regions of North America in Newfoundland. This became the basis for England's claim to North America. Amerigo Vespucci, (1454-1512) who explored Brazil and the northeastern coast of South America, confirmed Columbus' discovery and published a map to that effect, was rewarded by having "America" named after him. Giovanni da Verrazano's explorations in behalf of France led him to charter the coastline from South Carolina to Nova Scotia. He was the first to probe the New York area and has a famous bridge named after him. Most emphatically these explorations along with others helped to clarify the shadowy picture of the New World that soon led Europeans and others to emigrate and develop the new lands. Columbus Day first became

an official state holiday in Colorado in 1906, and became a federal holiday in 1934. However, people have celebrated Columbus' voyage since the colonial period. In 1792, New York City and other U.S. cities celebrated the 300th anniversary of his landing in the New World. In 1892, President Benjamin Harrison called upon the people of the United States to celebrate Columbus Day on the 400th anniversary of the event.

Italian-American

There are nearly 15 million people who have identified themselves as Italian American in the 1990 U.S. census, the Population Division of the U.S. Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau estimates, however, that 1 out of 10 Americans has some Italian blood, bringing the total number of Americans of Italian descent to 26 million. Italian Americans are the fifth largest ethnic group in the United States, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The four larger groups are: the Germans, Irish, English and African Americans. The average Italian American still lives in the city in which he was raised, has attended at least one year of college and has an average family income of about \$33,000 per year, according to a survey of the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago. Italian Americans make up 15 percent of the population.



Navaratri (thru 16 Oct)

Navaratri is a Hindu festival of worship and dance. The word *Navaratri* literally means nine nights in Sanskrit. During these nine nights and ten days, nine forms of Shakti/Devi are worshipped and celebrated five times a year. They are:
Vasanta Navaratri: is the festival of nine days dedicated to the nine forms of Shakti (Mother Goddess) in the spring season (March–April). It is also known as Chaitra Navratra. **Gupta Navaratri:** Gupta Navratri, also referred as Ashadha or Gayatri or Shakambhari Navratri, is nine days dedicated to the nine forms of Shakti (Mother Goddess) in the month of Ashadha (June–July) is observed during the Ashadha Shukla Paksha (waxing

phase of moon). **Sharana Navaratri:** This is the most important of the Navratris. It is simply called *Maha Navratri* (the Great Navratri) and is celebrated in the month of Ashvina. Also known as Sharad Navaratri, as it is celebrated during beginning of winter, September–October. **Poushya Navaratri:** Poushya Navratri is nine days dedicated to the nine forms of Shakti (Mother Goddess) in the month of Pousha (December–January) is observed during the Pousha Shukla Paksha (waxing phase of moon). **Magha Navaratri:** Magha Navratri, also referred as Gupta Navratri, is nine days dedicated to the nine forms of Shakti (Mother Goddess) in the month of Magha

(January–February). is observed during the Magha Shukla Paksha (waxing phase of moon).



German-American History Month (1-31 Oct)



Oktoberfest San Antonio
2010 Oktoberfest is October 1, 2, 8 & 9!

A taste of the Fatherland! Come to the Beethoven

Halle & Garten to celebrate the ultimate German festival! Traditional music, food, and dancing will put you in the spirit! German foods, including Bratwurst, Reuben's, Potato Pancakes, etc, will be available for purchase. And to fill your stein, we offer many German wines and beers, their American counterparts, and a variety of soft drinks. Suggested donation is \$5 at the gate, \$3 in advance; members, children, and active & retired military with ID are admitted free.

German-American

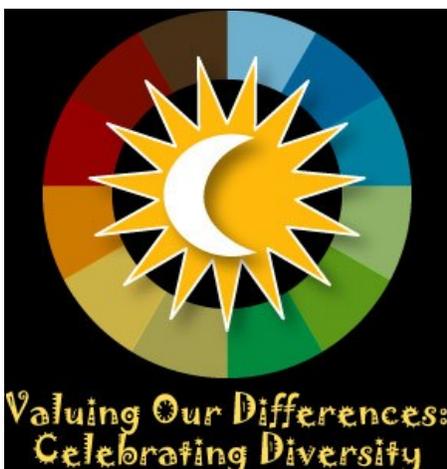
German Americans comprise about 51 million people, or 17% of the U.S. population, the country's largest self-reported ancestral group. California, Texas and Pennsylvania have the largest numbers of German origin, although upper Midwestern states, including Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and The Dakotas, have the highest proportion of German Americans at over one-third. None of the historical German states had overseas colonies, so not until the 1680s did the first significant groups of German immi-

grants arrive in the British colonies, settling primarily in New York and Pennsylvania. Immigration continued in very large numbers during the 19th century, with some eight million arrivals from Germany. They were pulled by the attractions of land and religious freedom, and pushed out of Europe by shortages of land and religious or political oppression. Many German's arrived seeking religious or political freedom, others for economic opportunities greater than those in Europe, and others simply for the chance to start fresh in the New World. The arrivals before 1850 were mostly farmers and sought out the most productive land, where their intensive farming techniques would pay off. After 1840 many came to cities, where "Germania"—German-speaking districts—soon emerged. German Americans have been influential in almost every field in American society, from science to architecture, industry, sports, entertainment, theology, government, and the military. German American generals Baron von Steuben, John Pershing, Dwight Eisenhower, and Norman Schwarzkopf commanded the United States Army in the American Revolutionary War, the First World War, the Second World War, and the Persian Gulf War respectively. Many German Americans have played a prominent role in industry and business, including names like John D. Rockefeller, William Boeing, Walter Chrysler, and Donald Trump. Some, like Brooklyn Bridge engineer John A. Roebling or architect Walter Gropius, left behind visible landmarks. Others, like Albert Einstein and Wernher von Braun,



set intellectual landmarks. Still others, like Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Jack Nicklaus, Doris Day, and Leonardo DiCaprio became prominent athletes or actors. German Americans established the first kindergartens in the United States, introduced the Christmas tree tradition, and originated popular American foods such as hot dogs and hamburgers. German Americans have also dominated beer brewing for much of American history beginning with breweries founded in the 19th century by German immigrants Eberhard Anheuser, Adolphus Busch, Adolph Coors, Frederick Miller, Frederick Pabst, and Joseph Schlitz, and carried down to the present day by microbrewers such as Karl Strauss. German American celebrations are held throughout the country, one of the most well-known being the German-American Steuben Parade in New York City, held every third Saturday in September. There are also major annual events in Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other cities. Like many other immigrants that came to the United States, an overwhelming number of people of German or partial German descent have essentially become Americanized.

Reference: www.germerica.com,
www.beethovenmaennerchor.com



National Disability Employment Awareness Month

Diversity Awareness Month

German-American Heritage Month

Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual History Month

National Breast Cancer Awareness Month

National Italian-American Heritage Month

Polish-American Heritage Month

Polish-American History Month



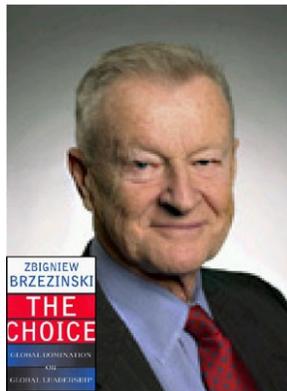
"Throughout the 1970's and 1980's Poles stood alone in their struggle for freedom against communist tyranny; they became the beacon of hope for all other Eastern bloc countries and proved it was possible for small countries to receive their national identity and break away from the USSR. The contributions which Poles have made to science, technology, music, art and literature are outstanding." Excerpt from the *Polish American Journal-October, 2002*

This celebration was begun in 1981 and has grown into a national celebration. October was chosen as the month to celebrate, in part, because in is the month General Casimir Pulaski died. A proud, perseverance people, the Poles have a history of struggle and success against adversity, fierce love of their independence throughout a history of invasions as kings and conquerors swept back and forth across Europe - through strategically located Poland. Surviving these invasions, the Holocaust and their own individualism, Poles came together be a strong force in the emergence of Eastern Europe from domination by the former USSR. A friend to the new Americans in the Revolution, Poles later migrated to this country by the thousands. Just an example of a few who have made their mark on U.S. History:

**baseball
Stan
Musial**



**former 3-time Governor of State of NY
George Pitaki**



**diplomacy
Zbigniew
Brzezinski**



**NFL player,
television
commentator,
coach
Mike Ditka**

**conductor
Leopold
Stokowski**



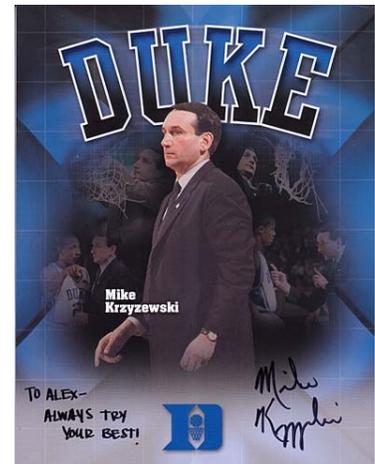
head coach of the Duke University men's basketball team and the 2008 gold medal-winning U.S. men's Olympic basketball team Mike Krzyzewski



**scientist/
inventor Mieczyslaw Bekker,
moon rover,
first vehicle on the moon**



bridge builder including the San Francisco Bay Bridge Ralph Modjeski





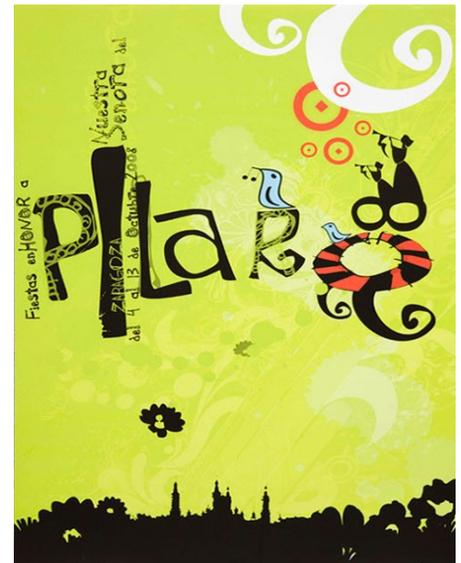
The Fiesta Del Pilar

The Pilar Festival (Fiestas del Pilar) is celebrated every year on the 12th of October. During the week leading up to this official date, Zaragoza comes alive with music, parades, flowers, and theatre in honor of the Virgin of Pilar. The female patron saint of Spain is honored with an abundance of flowers as the history and culture of Spain is remembered and celebrated. Trails of roses, lilies, orchids, and gladiolus wind their way to the Plaza de Pilar as an offering to the Virgin. The reason for this internationally recognized festival has its origins back in 40 AD when St James the Apostle came to this area to spread Christianity to the mostly Pagan population. On his journey in Aragonese territory, on the eve of January 2nd, the Virgin Mary is supposed to have appeared to him on a marble pillar and asked him to build a church on the land upon which he was standing. Initially a chapel was built around the pillar followed by ever grander churches over the centuries. Today the magnificent Basilica del Pilar which was designed in 1681 stands on this spot. Major alterations took place in the 18th century and the Basilica's towers weren't completed

until the 20th century. The pillar (Pilar) on which the Virgin descended is displayed inside the Holy Chapel (Capilla Santa) of the Basilica. This attracts hundreds of pilgrims every day who arrive to kiss a small piece of the pillar which isn't protected. During this wonderful celebration of culture and history music and dance take to the streets. The music is not bound by one particular kind and you will hear reggae, jazz, pop, rock, and folk to name but a few. Spontaneous flamenco dancing is common but a distinctive form of dancing that you're unlikely to have come across is the Jota. This dance can be traced back to the 1600s although it has changed somewhat from its original form. You can join in the street celebrations and learn to dance the jota with the locals. Another novelty is the procession of the giants and big heads (gigantes y cabezudos) in which huge paper mache figures join the carnival on the street and mingle with the crowds. Bull fighting is another aspect of this celebration, because as with all Spanish gatherings, the bull must make his appearance. He is quite a distinguished part of the Spanish history so a celebration without him wouldn't be quite the same. Plays and theatre are another big part of this celebration often attracting famous actors and actresses who can often be spotted entertaining the crowds. The one act plays are particularly enjoyable. If you're going to be in Zaragoza for the week leading up to the Pilar festival then don't forget to take your party clothes. Although the official

date of the Pilar Festival is October 12th it lasts for around nine days with the evenings centered on an area of town known as "El Tubo" which is packed with bars and revellers. You should also pay a nighttime visit to the Paseo de los Bearneses and enjoy its spectacularly lit fountain. Heavenly music compliments the lights and adjoining neighborhoods join in with their own fireworks. Not only is October 12th celebrated as the 'Día de Nuestra Señora del Pilar', it is also the 'Día de la Hispanidad', a national celebration of Columbus's discovery of the Americas.

Reference: <http://www.spanish-fiestas.com/zaragoza/pilar-festival.htm>



Círio de Nazaré

Círio de Nazaré is one of the largest Catholic processions in Brazil and in the world. About two million faithful join the

Círio de Nazaré, which takes place in Belém, the capital of the northern state of Pará, on the second Sunday of October and honors the Virgin of Nazareth. On certain years, such as 2008, the Círio, as

it is known for short, takes place on the same day as the festivities in honor of Our Lady of Aparecida, in São Paulo. The procession in Belém attracts pilgrims who carry ex-votos - symbols of parts of the body and other icons which represent divine healings and intercessions. Devotees follow the image of Our Lady of Nazareth along the 3.6 kilometers from Belém Cathedral to the Nazaré Basilica, where it is on display for two weeks. A great number of people want to hold on to

the rope which is attached to the berlinda, or stand which carries the image of Our Lady of Nazareth. The heightened emotions during the event and the heat contribute to the thousands of cases of fainting, most of them affecting rope holders, which keep paramedics busy during the procession. The small image of the Virgin of Nazareth at the heart of Círio events was found in 1700 where the Basilica is today. Reference: <http://gobrazil.about.com/od/festivalsevents/p/>



JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO

1400 Stanley Road
Building 142
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

Phone: (210) 221-9543 DSN 471
EO HOTLINE (210)295-0561 DSN 421
E-mail: melanie.locklear@us.army.mil

We're on the web:
www.samhouston.army.mil/eo/

Joint Service subscribes to a human relations environment based on the values of dignity and respect. When Service members are treated with dignity and respect by leaders and their peers, a strong bond develops between them. This bond is founded on mutual trust and serves to strengthen unit cohesion and to build esprit de corps. When a commitment to treating one another with dignity and respect falters, we risk teamwork, work satisfaction and the indomitable, war-fighting spirit of our Nation.

A key element of the our Human Relations Program is its Equal Opportunity (EO) Program. EO is a readiness issue and people are the cornerstone of readiness. Treating everyone with dignity and respect, and living our fundamental values, are key to good leadership, cohesion, and teamwork.

Legally and morally, it is the right thing to do.

You are Invited !!



Guest Speaker:
Gordon Hartman
Founder Morgan's Wonderland

*The Joint Base San Antonio
EO/EEO community invites you
to celebrate National Disability
Employment Awareness Month*

2010 Theme:

*"Talent Has No
Boundaries:
Workforce
Diversity
INCLUDES
Workers with
Disabilities"*

Date: 28 October 2010

Time: 1130-1300

Location: DODD Field Chapel

Address: 1721 Dodd Blvd, Building 1721
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

*To request reasonable
accommodation, please contact the
Disabilities Program Manager at
221-1177 *