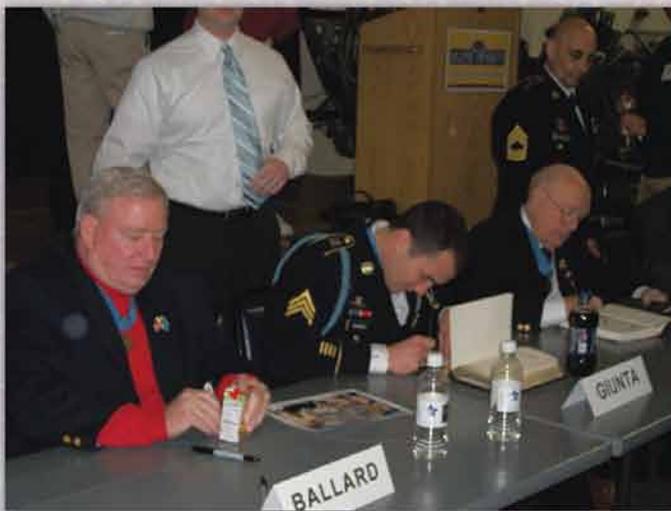


BRIDGING

THE GAP



ISSUE 27 ❖ APRIL - MAY 2011



MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

The Highest Military
Decoration
Awarded by the U.S.
Government



MAY IS
ASIAN-AMERICAN
HERITAGE MONTH



CARMELA'S
BISTRO & WINERY



JOSEPH
PULITZER





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VALUES DIVERSITY**

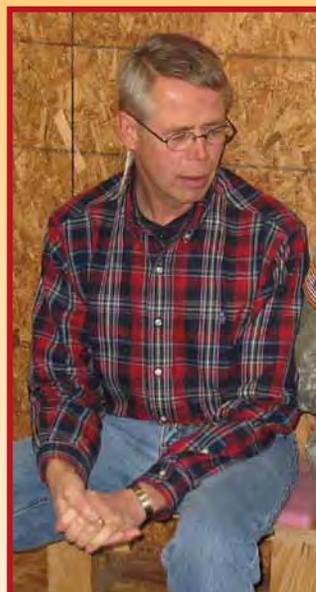
The purpose of the SEP Group is to work with leadership and management in carrying out their joint responsibility to identify barriers to the recruitment and advancement of special emphasis groups, devise solutions, and draft plans to implement the solutions.

In addition, the SEP Group provides opportunities for positive exchange among diverse groups through community outreach, education and cultural diversity awareness.

**BRIDGING THE GAP
OUR OWN SEASON OF CHANGE**

The ebb and flow of the seasons is most evident during the spring. We believe it's because of the contrast of barren ground opening up to emerging grass and other greenery, and the hope that comes with these changes.

In the Nebraska Military Department we have experienced a major change in our lives with the passing of one of our long-time, dedicated employees – Gerry Lawson. The loss of this valued graphic artist impacts many of us, to include our *Bridging the Gap* newsletter. Gerry's presence as an advisor and consultant to this publication and its staff will be sorely missed. We will miss his common sense approach to life and the wisdom with which he approached many projects and ideas. Most of all, the Creative Director of *Bridging the Gap* will miss his wonderful friendship and the help he gave her during a difficult time in her life.



The second and third order effect of this loss results in changing responsibilities and readjustment of assignments, one of which is the publication of

this newsletter. For the time being, we will be taking a hiatus from writing, editing and publishing the *Bridging the Gap* newsletter. It is uncertain how long the hiatus will last, yet this edition and other past editions will continue to be available online. Our hopes are to return in four to six months with another issue. Time and outside circumstances will determine the return of this award-winning publication.

Thank you all for your support of this educational and informative publication. We look forward to gathering more stories as we wait for the moment we are ready to publish again. 

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Interested in becoming a member of the SEP Group? Please contact one of the members with an email address listed above.



MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT EVENT

By TSgt Casey Svitak

On January 15, 2011, the Strategic Air and Space Museum hosted the Medal of Honor Recipient's Event. Originally, I heard that there were to be two Medal of Honor winners speaking. That was enough to get me to attend the event. When I arrived, I was astonished to find that there were five! The Medal of Honor (MOH) recipients were Chief Warrant Officer Hershel W. Williams (the last surviving Medal of Honor recipient from the battle of Iwo Jima in World War II), Captain Thomas Hudner from the Korean War, Sergeant Peter Lemon from the Vietnam War, Colonel Donald Ballard from the Vietnam War and Staff Sergeant Salvatore Giunta for his service in Afghanistan.

The speakers didn't have prepared remarks. Instead, attendees submitted questions and the MOH recipients answered each question. The questions ranged from "How did you feel when you found out that you were going to receive the award?" to "What was it like to receive this award at the White House?"

One of the most striking things I noticed from each of the recipients was the sense that the medal did not belong to them. They all gave a great amount of credit to those who didn't come back with them. They all feel an obligation to honor the friends they served with.

SSG Giunta, the most recent Medal of Honor recipient, was open about his struggles in accepting such a monumental award while feeling unworthy of such an honor. The other MOH recipients displayed the selflessness that characterized their military careers by making sure that SSG Giunta knew that they were there to help him come to terms with his award and the challenges that accompany receiving the Medal of



Honor. It was a moving display of the kind of comradeship that makes our military great.

The recipients all have a great sense of humor. SGT Lemon, a naturalized citizen, wanted to be part of the culture that was going on around him after returning home from Vietnam. He grew his hair out long. He was brought to the White House to receive his award with his long hair. A First Lieutenant approached him in the reception room and asked him to cut his hair. He refused. The First Lieutenant stormed out and a little later a Major came down and asked him to cut his hair and he refused again. Finally a General, a man much bigger and taller than SGT Lemon showed up and said, "Get a haircut." He responded with, "Yes Sir!" as the General escorted him to the barber.

Some of the stories were sobering. CWO Hershel W. Williams recounted the story about his journey to Washington, D.C. from the Pacific. He was in Hawaii

waiting for a flight back to the mainland. When he finally boarded a plane, it was full of Americans who were former Prisoners of War (POWs) in Japan. The men were gaunt and skinny. The most astonishing sight about the men, according to CWO Williams, was the smiling faces and attitudes of the once-mistreated Soldiers. The men on that plane were the happiest group of people he had ever seen. He was only allowed a seat on the plane because one of them didn't make it that far. He vowed at that moment to never again take freedom for granted.

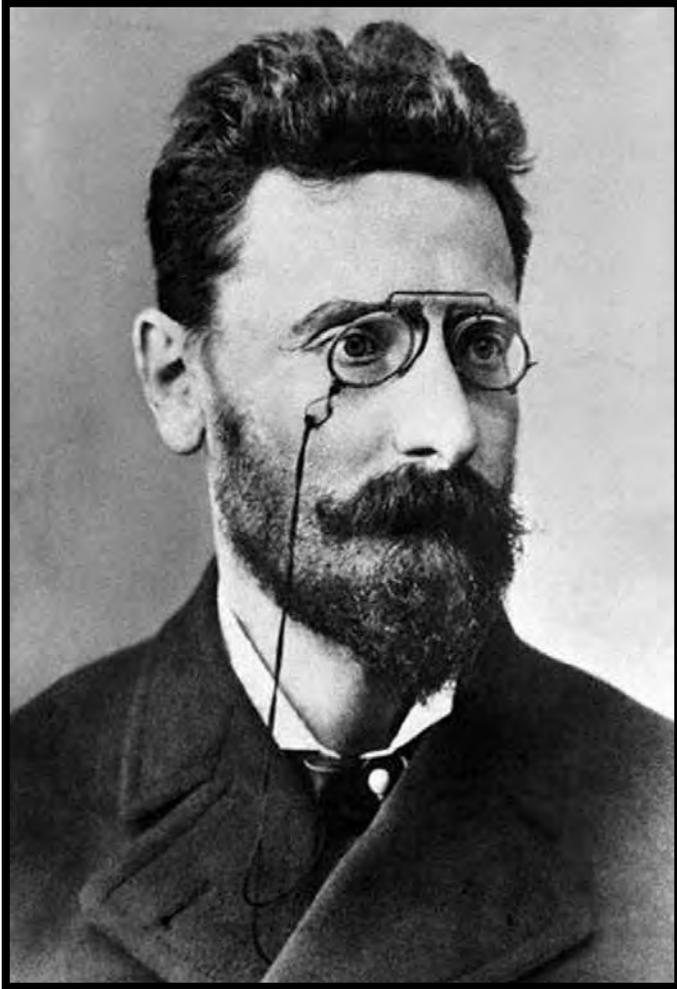
All recipients delivered powerful messages. It was an honor to share a room with these real-life heroes, to hear their stories, and to reflect on the truth that without people such as these, willing to give of themselves for the good of others, we would have no freedom to enjoy. I felt grateful to be an American, and proud to be a part, however small, of the forces that keep our nation free.

Continued on Page 10



PEOPLE IN THE CROSSROADS OF HISTORY

By BG Roma Amundson



April is an important month for two reasons. First of all, 150 years ago in April 1861, Union and Confederate troops engaged at Fort Sumter. This event marked the entrance into the Civil War, the costliest war in our nation's history in loss of lives: over 618,000 Soldiers died. As an aside, it's sobering to realize that more Soldiers lost their lives in the Civil War than in all other U.S. wars combined, from the Revolution through the Vietnam War.

Secondly, April is the 164th birth month of Joseph Pulitzer, a Jew and Hungarian-born immigrant whose American story begins with our Civil War. Events of the American Civil War mightily affected the life of a poor teenage boy in Hamburg, Germany, where a recruiter for the Union Army contracted with him to serve as a substitute for a Union draftee, a farmer in Greene County, New York.

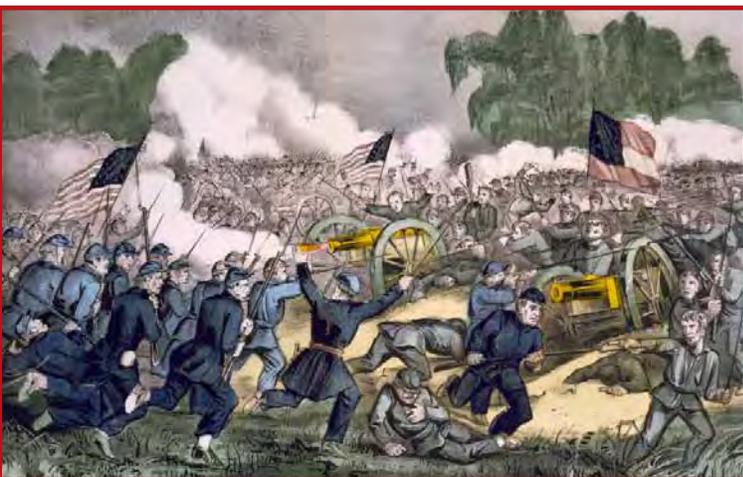
Pulitzer grabbed the opportunity to go to the United States. Ironically,

“The power to mould the future of the Republic will be in the hands of the journalists of future generations.”

even though Pulitzer had been turned away from serving in the Austrian Army because of his weak eyesight and frail health, the Union Army didn't much care about that, and so he shipped out to the United States. When he arrived in Boston, he was sent to a cavalry unit commanded by Major General Carl Schurz. This unit had German speaking soldiers, and because Pulitzer barely spoke English, the Union Army put him there, where he remained through the war's end. When the Confederates surrendered at Appomattox in April 1865, the Union Army released him and he continued on to St. Louis, Missouri.

He survived by doing odd jobs in St. Louis such as muleteer, baggage handler on the river docks and waiter. During his off time, he spent hours in the Mercantile Library studying English and law, perfecting his English and gaining an understanding of American business practices.

At this time, in the late 1860s and early 1870s, St. Louis' mainstream was primarily German, and Pulitzer made close friends. Among them was Major General Carl Schurz, his former commander, owner of Der Westliche Post, who hired Pulitzer on as a reporter. As a reporter, his work ethic, keen intellect and analytical skills caused him to progress rapidly into the management of the newspaper. In 1872, Joseph Pulitzer had sufficient financial resources to buy the controlling interest in the



The Battle of Gettysburg

Continued on Page 5



Crossroads of History Continued from Page 4

German newspaper and eventually, as his finances continued to grow, he bought the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In 1883, he and his wife planned to go to Europe for a vacation, and they planned to depart from New York. However, he seized another opportunity. Instead of vacationing in Europe, he bought the *New York World* which he learned upon his arrival in the city was experiencing financial problems. He overhauled the newspaper and increased its readership to more than 600,000. The *New York World* became the largest circulating newspaper in the United States, showcasing what were Pulitzer's trademarks in journalism – “dramatic headlines, bold illustrations, and stories written in short, punchy sentences.”

Pulitzer also entered politics at this time, serving as a Congressman from New York in the U.S. House of Representatives. By the early 1890s, his social prestige and financial standing had increased to such a point that his family was added to the Social Register. Interestingly, although the Register pointedly denied membership to Jews, its membership board somehow made an exception for the addition of the Pulitzer family ranked as the 24th wealthiest family in the United States. This was quite an accomplishment indeed for a poor immigrant Hungarian Jew who barely spoke English thirty years earlier!

Pulitzer's insistence upon reporting the news with integrity and in a spirit of serving the public was really revealed in 1909 when the *New York World* wrote a story about a fraudulent payment of \$40,000,000 to the Panama Canal Company. Because the story implicated President Teddy Roosevelt and the financier J. P. Morgan in this payment, the federal government indicted Pulitzer for criminal libel based on false reporting.

Throughout the court battle, the paper continued its investigation, and when its

facts were revealed as being truthful, the courts dismissed the federal government's indictments of him, thus providing Pulitzer with a resounding victory on behalf of the “freedom of the press,” a provision in the First Amendment.

During this legal battle, Pulitzer stated his motivating guidelines in journalism. “Always fight for progress and reform; never tolerate injustice or corruption; always fight demagogues; always oppose privileged classes and public plunder; never lack sympathy for the poor; never be afraid to attack wrong...”

Pulitzer died in 1911 – one hundred years ago, but his legacy reaches across

“Put it before them briefly so they will read it, clearly so they will appreciate it, picturesquely so they will remember it, and above all, accurately so they will be guided by its light.”

the century. His will provided that a perpetual trust be administered by the advisory board of the Columbia School of Journalism to honor those demonstrating excellence and integrity in Journalism, Letters, Drama and Music.

Still enduring, this trust supports a nineteen-member board representing professional excellence and diversity in terms of gender, ethnic background, geographical distribution and size of newspapers, who select winners of the Pulitzer Prizes. Annually in April, to coincide with his birth month, the Pulitzer Prizes are awarded in Journalism, Letters, Drama and Music and are considered one of the country's most respected awards.

Now, think about this – Joseph Pulitzer immigrated to the United States as a teenager with a \$200 payment to serve in the Army, barely able to speak English and essentially unskilled. Forty-five years later, he was a respected journalist, a wealthy newspaper executive, a member of the social elite and a Congressman from New York State. Courageous always, he was even willing to take on

the President of the United States and a wealthy financier to reveal what he considered wrongful use of public funds and was vindicated in an ugly legal battle!

Pulitzer's story is a head-scratching one. Just think -- if the Civil War had not occurred, there would have been no reason for a recruiter to meet Joseph Pulitzer in Hamburg, Germany. How would Pulitzer's life been different if he hadn't accepted that \$200 to serve as a substitute for a draftee in the Union Army? Would he have gotten a job as a reporter if he hadn't known Major General Carl Schurz, his former commander? What would have been our country's loss if Pulitzer had been content

to remain a muleteer, a baggage handler and waiter, and hadn't had the initiative to study at the Mercantile Library?

Without a doubt, Joseph Pulitzer epitomizes the “rags to riches” ideal of opportunity in the United States. As events in history unfolded, he grabbed the opportunities presented him. He took personal responsibility for overcoming the problems of language difficulties, poverty and poor health. His example of determination, integrity and personal grit is as much a legacy to our nation as his enduring recognition of excellence – the Pulitzer Prizes!

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ASIAN AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HISTORY & INFLUENCE

By *LaVonne Rosenthal*

May is designated as Asian American Heritage Month to commemorate the immigration of the first Japanese to the United States on May 7, 1843, and to mark the anniversary of the completion of the transcontinental railroad on May 10, 1869. The majority of the workers who laid the tracks were Chinese immigrants. This year's theme is *Leadership, Diversity, Empowerment and Beyond*.

When they first arrived in the United States, Asian (usually Chinese) immigrants were welcomed, or at least tolerated. The Chinese were the first Asians to arrive in large numbers. By the 1830s, Chinese were selling goods in New York City and toiling in Hawaiian sugarcane fields.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848, eventually attracting thousands of Chinese miners and contract laborers. In 1850, just over 1,000 Asian immigrants entered the U.S., but ten years later, the figure had jumped to nearly 37,000, mostly Chinese. After the California gold rush brought thousands of Chinese to California, however, Asian immigrants faced restrictive laws and occasional violence. In some quarters, Chinese workers were welcomed. The Central Pacific Railroad recruited Chinese to work on the transcontinental railroad in 1865. Three years later the Chinese and the U.S. ratified the Burlingame Treaty which facilitated Chinese immigration.

However, many people feared being "overwhelmed" by the influx, which had swelled to nearly 65,000 in 1870, and over 107,000 in 1880. Some cities passed laws against Chinese and other



Los Angeles, California. Japanese Americans going to Manzanar gather around a baggage car at the old Santa Fe Station. (April 1942)

Asians. Anti-Chinese riots erupted in Chico, California in 1877 and in Rock Springs, Wyoming in 1885. Meanwhile, increasing contact with Japan prompted Japanese to move to Hawaii and California to work in agriculture. In 1869 the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony was established in California.

In the late 1800s, Chinese, and eventually other Asians, were excluded from citizenship. These laws were repealed after World War II, followed by further immigration-law changes, making it easier for Asians to enter the United States.

In 1899, following the Spanish-American War, the Philippines came under U.S. control, prompting increased immigration. In 1902, the pensionado program, which allowed Filipinos to study in the U.S., was implemented. Because most Filipinos are Roman Catholic, their integration into American

life was somewhat easier than for other Asians. Though Filipinos faced the same prejudices as Chinese and Japanese laborers, Filipinos arrived with English skills, making assimilation easier.

During World War II, more than 100,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry were placed in internment camps. Even though many did not speak Japanese or have close ties to Japan, they were nonetheless regarded as wartime threats. Although the U.S. was also at war with Germany and Italy, Americans with ancestors from those countries did not face internment. In 1988, Congress passed a measure giving \$20,000 to Japanese Americans who had been interned during the war.

Although Asian immigration increased steadily through much of the 20th century, the region still contributed fewer newcomers than Europe, Latin America and North America. The McCarran-Walter Act of 1957 eliminated race as a barrier to immigration, and in 1965 national quotas were ended, thus

Continued on Page 7



The Mochida family awaits "evacuation" in Hayward, California, in 1942, in this photograph by Dorothea Lange.



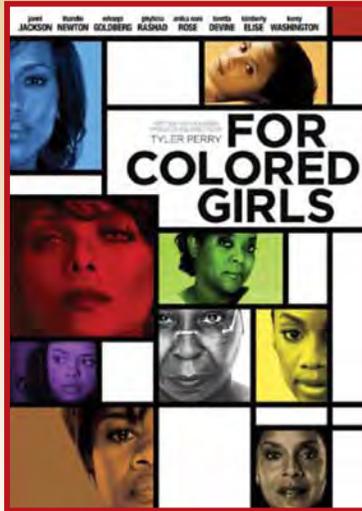
MOVIE REVIEW: FOR COLORED GIRLS

Movie Review By LTC Shawn Edwards

Produced and Directed by Tyler Perry; Studio: 34th Street Films; Distributed by: Lionsgate

Tyler Perry's *For Colored Girls* is based on Ntozake Shange's Obie Award-winning play, *For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow is Enuf*. The original play is based on a choreopoem, "a visual form of poetry that has been translated into a dramatic piece of entertainment."

Unlike the original play which featured seven women known by colors (brown, red, yellow,



orange, purple and green) who performed the collection of twenty poems, the movie has given each of the twenty characters names. Each of the women portrays one of the characters represented in the collection of twenty poems, revealing intense issues that impact women and what it means to be a female of color in the world.

This movie is a real tear jerker as it tells stories of love, betrayal, trauma, molestation, promiscuity and loss. In the end there is hope when these women come together in friendship, in their convictions and their faith in God to overcome their obstacles.

In this movie Tyler Perry emulated the meaning of the original Broadway play. I highly recommend you go see this movie and be sure to take some tissue with you because you will definitely need it.

Reference

<http://www.g-pop.net/rainbow.htm>



Asian American Heritage Continued from Page 6

"We have resolved to endure the unendurable and suffer what is insufferable."

Hirohito (Japanese Emperor, 1901-1989)

facilitating Asian immigration.

In 1975, following the Vietnam War, more than 130,000 refugees fleeing from the Communist governments of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos arrived on U.S. shores. Millions of Asians arrived in subsequent years. In 1980, more than 2.5 million Asian immigrants entered the U.S., up from under 500,000 in 1960. The Immigration Act of 1990 increased the numbers of Asians coming to the U.S. by raising the total quota and reorganizing the system of preferences to favor certain professional groups. This allowed Asians with training in medicine, high technology and other specialties to enter more easily. In 1990, over five million Asian immigrants were reported, and in 2000 the figure was over seven million.

As immigrants from Asia and the Pacific Islands arrived in the United States, they often joined their compatriots in already established ethnic communities where common language and culture made them feel at home. The result has been the creation of enclaves in the pattern of Chinatown or Little Saigons. Frequently seen as exotic by outsiders, ethnic communities often became tourist attractions, offering food and products unavailable elsewhere. Tourism generated jobs while familiarizing other Americans with the immigrants' culture. Today, the largest Chinatown is in San Francisco, home to more than 14,000 people. One of the



Mott Street in Chinatown, New York City

largest concentrations of Vietnamese immigrants is in Houston, Texas, where you will find the Vietnamese Buddhist Center, which is one of the largest temples, drawing 4,000 worshipers each week.

Our friends from Asia have brought us many gifts from their cultures including feng shui, chopsticks and fortune cookies. However, fortune cookies are actually an American invention originating in California. One story of the fortune

cookie claims that David Jung, a Chinese immigrant living in Los Angeles and founder of the Hong Kong Noodle Company, invented the cookie in 1918. Concerned about the poor he saw wandering near his shop, he created the cookie and passed them out free on the streets. Each cookie contained a strip of paper with an inspirational Bible scripture on it, written for Jung by a Presbyterian minister.

Continued on Page 12



TRIVIA: ARMY

“Without discipline the Army would just be a bunch of guys wearing the same color clothing.”

~Frank Burns

1. If you were a member of the “Bloody Bucket” division, what division were you in?
 - a. 28th Infantry Division
 - b. 35th Infantry Division
 - c. 29th Infantry Division
 - d. 41st Infantry Division
2. The Santa Fe Division was featured in the movie *Kelly's Heroes*. The Division patch is a blue circle with a white wagon wheel in it. What infantry division is the Santa Fe Division?
 - a. 45th Infantry Division
 - b. 34th Infantry Division
 - c. 35th Infantry Division
 - d. 33rd Infantry Division
3. While National Guard units have been mobilized and deployed for every major war the United States has been involved in, there was one war that did not see large scale mobilization of the National Guard. Which war?
 - a. Korean War
 - b. WWI
 - c. Vietnam War
 - d. WWII
4. What division has the nickname Screaming Eagles?
 - a. 17th Airborne Division
 - b. 101st Airborne Division
 - c. 82nd Airborne Division
 - d. 13th Airborne Division
5. Many U.S. presidents have served in colonial or state militias, but only two have served in the National Guard as it is currently organized. Which two?
 - a. Theodore Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower
 - b. George W. Bush and Gerald Ford
 - c. Theodore Roosevelt and George W. Bush
 - d. George W. Bush and Harry Truman
6. The Army National Guard of the United States is one of the oldest military organizations. When was the Army National Guard founded?
 - a. December 13, 1636
 - b. November 10, 1775
 - c. December 14, 1775
 - d. July 4, 1776
7. What U.S. Vice-President became a General in the Confederate Army?
 - a. John Tyler
 - b. Zachary Taylor
 - c. John Breckenridge
 - d. Millard Fillmore
8. Audie Murphy served in which Infantry Division during WWII?
 - a. 101st Airborne Division
 - b. 3rd Infantry Division
 - c. 24th Infantry Division
 - d. 82nd Airborne Division
9. What Army General was appointed Supreme Commander by the United Nations during the Korean War?
 - a. Omar Bradley
 - b. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - c. Bernard Montgomery
 - d. Douglas MacArthur
10. Who was the only medical officer to be named Army Chief of Staff?
 - a. Major General Leonard Wood
 - b. Major General William Wotherspoon
 - c. General John Pershing
 - d. Lieutenant General Adna Chaffe

“Wars may be fought with weapons, but they are won by men.”

~General George Patton, Jr.



RESTAURANT REVIEW: CARMELA'S BISTRO AND WINERY

Review By MAJ Drey Ihm

4141 Pioneer Woods Drive, Lincoln Nebraska; 402-489-0005

My friend Jeanne Felker and I were planning to go to dinner together since our two husbands were out of town for work-related travel. We both thought, "since we have an empty nest, why not enjoy ourselves while our spouses are away?" So Jeanne suggested we try this new place (or should I say new to us) called Carmela's. It's a bistro and wine bar that is absolutely darling. We were met with a smile as soon as we walked in the door. As we were walking to our table I noticed all the wonderful gourmet items and wine baskets that were cleverly decorated. I also enjoyed the look of the dining room. On one side the entire wall is made of wooden cubby-hole-like bookshelves that hold the wine and were lit with candlelight. The lighting was very dim (which I enjoy because it seems to be more relaxing for me). There were candles throughout the restaurant adding to the relaxing and romantic feel. We were then greeted by our server, Betsy. She was very knowledgeable about the wines and made several suggestions. I was rather difficult to please in this area since I have a very specific pallet for fruity red wine, not sweet or bitter. Jeanne really knew her wines and made some suggestions for me as well. Without hesitation, they let us sample several wines they recommended.

We finally made our decision to order. Jeanne had the pecan crusted filet and I had the salmon covered in apricot burgundy sauce. Oh My Gosh!! It was absolutely to die for! I ordered salad and bread along with my meal. No need to do that next time, since the meal was bountiful. You most certainly do not want to fill up on the "antipasta" (appetizer). But, if you're really hungry, then go for it!

I didn't realize, but Jeanne and I were pretty lucky that night because usually

you need to place a reservation. We just walked in. Reservations are usually accepted after 3:00 p.m. The main dining area seats approximately 65 guests, the Cork Room seats 30 and the Vineyard Room seats 10. During the summer months you can enjoy your wine and dinner on Carmela's patio seating with blooming roses and a water fountain.

We were also fortunate in that neither one of us has any food allergies, but Carmela's realizes that in our health-conscious society, many people have special dietary needs and food allergies. They can accommodate your needs, and the more advance notice you can give them, the better. Please mention your requirements to the host when making your reservation. I'd also recommend not bringing any children, unless they are very well behaved. In my opinion, this is a quiet, romantic setting for adults. But, you are more than welcome to contact Carmela's and ask their advice.

We were then approached about dessert. We were both so full we did not partake of this, but the choices sounded really nice. Overall, I would give this restaurant a four-star rating. We enjoyed the fabulous cuisine and we had so many different wines to choose from. I ran



across a cute little saying during my dinner at Carmela's that I'd like to share:

"Drink wine and you will sleep well. Sleep, and you will not sin. Avoid sin, and you will be saved. Ergo, drink wine and be Saved."—Medieval German Saying.

I can't think of a better way to spend my time than to share good food, wine and conversation with a good friend.

Carmela's is the perfect place to do this. Thanks to our husbands, we had a charming moment in time.

Oh, by the way, if you're interested in why the owner picked Carmela's as the name then read on. When getting ready to establish this restaurant, the owner tried many names, but couldn't find the right one until they came across the name Carmela. It is an Italian, Sicilian and Spanish form of Carmel, meaning "vineyard." What better name for a wine bar than that which says it in one word, "Carmela."



Medal of Honor Recipients Continued from Page 3

Hershel Woodrow Williams

Rank and organization:
Corporal, U.S. Marine
Corps Reserve, 21st
Marines, 3d Marine
Division. Place and
date: Iwo Jima, Volcano
Islands, 23 February
1945. Entered service
at: West Virginia. Born:
2 October 1923, Quiet
Dell, West Virginia.

Citation: For conspicuous
gallantry and intrepidity
at the risk of his life
above and beyond the call
of duty as demolition

sergeant serving with
the 21st Marines, 3d
Marine Division, in
action against enemy
Japanese forces on
Iwo Jima, Volcano
Islands, 23 February
1945. Quick to
volunteer his services
when our tanks were
maneuvering vainly
to open a lane for the
infantry through the
network of reinforced

concrete pillboxes, buried mines, and black volcanic sands, Cpl. Williams daringly went forward alone to attempt the reduction of devastating machinegun fire from the unyielding positions. Covered only by 4 riflemen, he fought desperately for 4 hours under terrific enemy small-arms fire and repeatedly returned to his own lines to prepare demolition charges and obtain serviced flamethrowers, struggling back, frequently to the rear of hostile emplacements, to wipe out 1 position after another. On 1 occasion, he daringly mounted a pillbox to insert the nozzle of his flamethrower through the air vent, killing the occupants and silencing the gun; on another he grimly charged enemy riflemen who attempted to stop him with bayonets and destroyed them with a burst of flame from his weapon. His unyielding determination and extraordinary heroism in the face of ruthless enemy resistance were directly instrumental in neutralizing one of the most fanatically defended Japanese strong points encountered by his regiment and aided vitally in enabling his company to reach its objective. Cpl. Williams' aggressive fighting spirit and valiant devotion to duty throughout this fiercely contested action sustain and enhance the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.

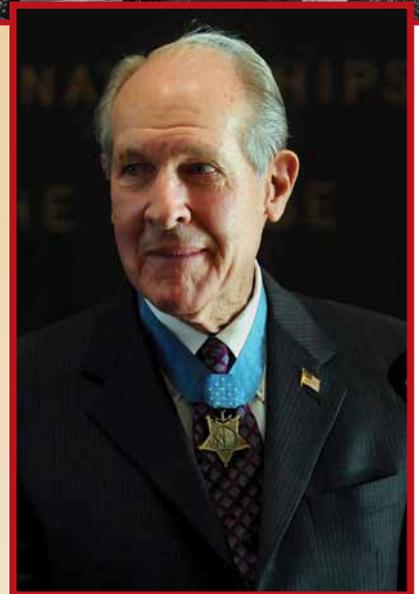


Thomas Jerome Hudner, Jr.

Rank and
organization:
Lieutenant
(J.G.) U.S.
Navy, pilot
in Fighter
Squadron 32,
attached to
U.S.S. Leyte.
Place and
date: Chosin
Reservoir area
of Korea, 4
December

1950. Entered
service at: Fall River,
Massachusetts. Born:
31 August 1924, Fall
River, Massachusetts.
Citation: For
conspicuous gallantry
and intrepidity at the
risk of his life above
and beyond the call
of duty as a pilot in
Fighter Squadron 32,
while attempting to
rescue a squadron mate
whose plane struck by
antiaircraft fire and
trailing smoke, was
forced down behind
enemy lines. Quickly

maneuvering to circle the downed pilot and protect him from enemy troops infesting the area, Lt. (J.G.) Hudner risked his life to save the injured flier who was trapped alive in the burning wreckage. Fully aware of the extreme danger in landing on the rough mountainous terrain and the scant hope of escape or survival in subzero temperature, he put his plane down skillfully in a deliberate wheels-up landing in the presence of enemy troops. With his bare hands, he packed the fuselage with snow to keep the flames away from the pilot and struggled to pull him free. Unsuccessful in this, he returned to his crashed aircraft and radioed other airborne planes, requesting that a helicopter be dispatched with an ax and fire extinguisher. He then remained on the spot despite the continuing danger from enemy action and, with the assistance of the rescue pilot, renewed a desperate but unavailing battle against time, cold, and flames. Lt. (J.G.) Hudner's exceptionally valiant action and selfless devotion to a shipmate sustain and enhance the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.



Continued on Page 11



Medal of Honor Recipients Continued from Page 10

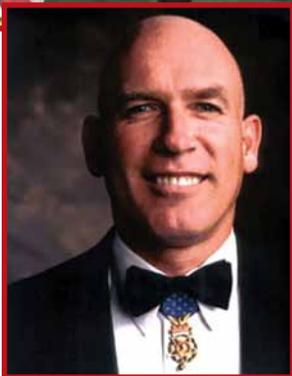
Peter C. Lemon



Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company E, 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. place and date: Tay Ninh province, Republic of Vietnam, 1 April 1970. Entered service at: Tawas City, Michigan. Born: 5 June 1950, Toronto, Canada. Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sgt. Lemon (then Sp4c.), Company E, distinguished himself

while serving as an assistant machine gunner during the defense of Fire Support Base Illingworth. When the base came under heavy enemy attack, Sgt. Lemon engaged a numerically superior enemy with machine gun and rifle fire from his defensive position until both weapons malfunctioned. He then used hand grenades to fend off the intensified enemy attack launched

in his direction. After eliminating all but 1 of the enemy soldiers in the immediate vicinity, he pursued and disposed of the remaining soldier in hand-to-hand combat. Despite fragment wounds from an exploding grenade, Sgt. Lemon regained his position, carried a more seriously wounded comrade to an aid station, and, as he returned, was wounded a second time by enemy fire. Disregarding his personal injuries, he moved to his position through a hail of small arms and grenade fire. Sgt. Lemon immediately realized that the defensive sector was in danger of being overrun by the enemy and unhesitatingly assaulted the enemy soldiers by throwing hand grenades and engaging in hand-to-hand combat. He was wounded yet a third time, but his determined efforts successfully drove the enemy from the position. Securing an operable machine gun, Sgt. Lemon stood atop an embankment fully exposed to enemy fire, and placed effective fire upon the enemy until he collapsed from his multiple wounds and exhaustion. After regaining consciousness at the aid station, he refused medical evacuation until his more seriously wounded comrades had been evacuated. Sgt. Lemon's gallantry and extraordinary heroism, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the U.S. Army.



Donald E. Ballard



Rank and organization: Hospital Corpsman Second Class, U.S. Navy, Company M, 3d Battalion, 4th Marines, 3d Marine Division. Place and date: Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 16 May 1968. Entered service at: Kansas City, Missouri. Born: 5 December 1945, Kansas City, Missouri. Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty while serving as a HC2c.

with Company M, in connection with operations against enemy aggressor forces. During the afternoon hours, Company M was moving to join the remainder of the 3d Battalion in Quang Tri Province. After treating and evacuating 2 heat casualties, HC2c. Ballard was returning to his platoon from the evacuation landing zone when the company was ambushed by a North Vietnamese Army unit



employing automatic weapons and mortars, and sustained numerous casualties. Observing a wounded marine, HC2c. Ballard unhesitatingly moved across the fire swept terrain to the injured man and swiftly rendered medical assistance to his comrade. HC2c. Ballard then directed 4 marines to carry the casualty to a position of relative safety. As the 4 men prepared to move the wounded marine, an enemy soldier suddenly left his concealed position and, after hurling a hand grenade which landed near the casualty, commenced firing upon the small group of men. Instantly shouting a warning to the marines, HC2c. Ballard fearlessly threw himself upon the lethal explosive device to protect his comrades from the deadly blast. When the grenade failed to detonate, he calmly arose from his dangerous position and resolutely continued his determined efforts in treating other marine casualties. HC2c. Ballard's heroic actions and selfless concern for the welfare of his companions served to inspire all who observed him and prevented possible injury or death to his fellow marines. His courage, daring initiative, and unwavering devotion to duty in the face of extreme personal danger, sustain and enhance the finest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.

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Medal of Honor Recipients Continued from Page 11

Salvatore A. Giunta

Rank and Organization: Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, Battle Company, 2nd Battalion, 503rd Infantry, 173d Airborne Brigade. Place and date: Korengal Valley, Afghanistan, 25 October 2007. Entered service at: Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Born: 25 January 1985, Clinton, Iowa. Citation: Specialist Salvatore A. Giunta distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in

action with an armed enemy in the Korengal Valley, Afghanistan, on October 25, 2007. While conducting a patrol as team leader with Company B, 2d Battalion (Airborne), 503d Infantry Regiment, Specialist Giunta and his team were navigating through harsh terrain when they were ambushed by a well-armed and well-coordinated insurgent force. While under heavy enemy fire, Specialist Giunta immediately sprinted towards cover and engaged the enemy. Seeing that his squad leader had fallen and believing that he had been injured, Specialist Giunta exposed himself to withering enemy fire and raced towards his squad leader, helped him to cover, and administered medical aid. While administering first aid, enemy fire struck Specialist Giunta's body armor and his secondary weapon. Without regard to the ongoing fire, Specialist Giunta engaged the enemy before prepping and throwing grenades,



using the explosions for cover in order to conceal his position. Attempting to reach additional wounded fellow soldiers who were separated from the squad, Specialist Giunta and his team encountered a barrage of enemy fire that forced them to the ground. The team continued forward and upon reaching the wounded soldiers, Specialist Giunta realized that another soldier was still separated from the element. Specialist Giunta then advanced forward on



his own initiative. As he crested the top of a hill, he observed two insurgents carrying away an American soldier. He immediately engaged the enemy, killing one and wounding the other. Upon reaching the wounded soldier, he began to provide medical aid, as his squad caught up and provided security. Specialist Giunta's unwavering courage, selflessness, and decisive leadership while under extreme enemy fire were integral to his platoon's ability to defeat an enemy ambush and recover a fellow American soldier from the enemy. Specialist Salvatore A. Giunta's extraordinary heroism and selflessness above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, Company B, 2d Battalion (Airborne), 503d Infantry Regiment, and the United States Army. 

Asian American Heritage Continued from Page 7

Fortune cookies were originally made by hand using chopsticks. In 1964, Edward Louie of San Francisco's Lotus Fortune Cookie Company, automated the process by creating a machine that folds the dough and slips in the fortune. Today, the world's largest fortune cookie manufacturer, Wonton Food, Inc. of Long Island City, Queens, New York ships out 60 million cookies a month.

References:

<http://www.infoplease.com>

“I will write peace on your wings and you will fly all over the world.”

Sadako Sasaki (1943-1955. A young Japanese girl developed leukemia, from the effects of radiation caused by the bombing of Hiroshima. According to Japanese belief, if you can fold 1,000 origami cranes you will have a wish granted. Sadako only folded 644 before she died. Her friends finished the 1,000 cranes and they buried them with her.)





LTC (RET) PAUL ADAMS

THE AIRMAN, THE EDUCATOR, THE PACESETTER

By LTC Shawn Edwards

From the skyways of Europe and North Africa to the classrooms of Lincoln High School, Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) Paul Adams was greeted with success while striving against a troubled and segregated era in U.S. history.

The Airman

Born in Greenville, South Carolina, Paul Adams had childhood dreams of being a pilot even though this was during a time that, according to Adams, "in South Carolina where they wouldn't allow Black men to go on an airbase, much less fly an airplane." In 1942, Paul Adams entered the Tuskegee Air Base in Alabama where he became the first Black pilot from South Carolina. Commissioned in 1943, he was assigned to the 332nd Fighter Group in Italy where he flew a P-40 Warhawk on combat missions. He was then reassigned to fly the P-39 Belaire Cobra patrolling the Naples Harbor. The 332nd Fighter Group flew more than 1,500 missions and never lost a single Allied bomber they escorted.

Upon his return to the U.S. in 1945, Captain Adams remembers the docking of the ship and being told "Whites go this way. Blacks go that way." Although he had just finished serving his country in heroic fashion, he experienced the same racism he had experienced before serving. "They wouldn't let it change," he said. "America wouldn't let it change."

Captain Adams was discharged from the Army Air Corp in 1945 and reentered



the Army as a First Lieutenant in 1946. He was first assigned to Lockbourne Air Force Base (AFB) in Columbus, Ohio as a Supply Officer, then to Travis AFB, California as the Fleet Service Officer when the Army Air Corp became the U.S Air Force, and racial integration began. Other assignments included Instructor of Aviation at Howard University, Washington, D.C. and Deputy Base Commander at Lincoln, Nebraska. Upon his retirement in 1963, LTC Adams had served in nine major campaigns and received the Commendation Medal with three oak leaf clusters.

The Educator

After retiring from the U.S. Air Force, LTC (Retired) Adams joined the teaching staff at Lincoln High School where he taught Industrial Arts. He was one of the first three Black teachers in the Lincoln Public School System. He taught at Lincoln High for nineteen years until

his retirement in 1982. Recognizing his wartime and classroom accomplishments, the Lincoln Board of Education named an elementary school in his honor in 2008.

The Pacesetter

LTC (Retired) Adams broke barriers in a time when many people believed Blacks lacked the intelligence and other traits necessary to be pilots. He is among America's first group of Black pilots (the Tuskegee Airmen) who earned the respect of the White Airmen they escorted, and served in the Army's first all Black fighting force (332nd Fighter Group), who lost only 98 pilots during World War II, the only unit to obtain such distinction.

He broke barriers in the Lincoln education system again as one of the first Black teachers. His accomplishments paved the way for other Blacks who shared his desire to fly, serve and educate. He is an inspiration to all who cross his path regardless of race, ethnicity or gender. When asked what he most wanted to be remembered for he replied "for making the impossible possible."

LTC (Retired) Paul Adams currently resides in Lincoln, Nebraska with his wife of 65 years, Alda.

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VERMONT FEMALE ENGAGEMENT TEAM FINDS STRENGTH BEHIND BURKAS

By Staff Sgt. Whitney Hughes

Task Force Wolverine Public Affairs; <http://www.ng.mil/news/archives/2010/11/110910-Vermont.aspx>

Parwan Province, Afghanistan

When Warrant Officer Caitlin Purinton lifted up the thin blue cloth of the burka, she would not have been surprised to see despair in the eyes of the woman underneath who spends most of her life hidden behind the garment that conceals her from head to toe.

Instead, she ducked under the burka and saw the vibrant smile and heard the giggle of a vivacious young woman, who, like most Afghan women, is as curious about American female Soldiers as the female Soldiers are about them.

As a member of the Vermont National Guard's 86th Infantry Brigade Combat Team Female Engagement Team or FET, Purinton has the rare opportunity to see beyond the shield of the burka that separates most Soldiers from Afghan women.

The ten-woman FET was created to allow female Soldiers to act as ambassadors to the 50% of the population that is off limits to male Soldiers. The FET allows the Soldiers to build personal relationships that are a cornerstone of the Afghan culture and a key to the success of counterinsurgency strategy.

"The FET mission to me is so critical that if I had to exchange blood for it, I would," said Sergeant First Class Sawyer Alberi, the medical operations noncommissioned officer in charge of the 86th IBCT, and an FET team leader. "Women find strength in other women's presence. The FET mission is nested very closely in the COIN mission, and unless you do it, you're not doing the whole COIN mission."

Pioneers of FET

Before coming to Afghanistan, 86th IBCT leadership knew most of the units who would go "outside the wire" and

interact face-to-face with the Afghans would be in combat arms units, which are mostly male.

These interactions, called "key leader engagements," are the lifelines into Afghan culture, and give the units providing security insight into the problems, concerns and attitudes of the Afghans in the villages they are assigned.

In order to reach the women in their area of responsibility, they began developing the idea of using an FET, which had proven successful in Iraq. However, they would be the first to implement the concept in Parwan, Bamyan and Panjshir provinces of eastern Afghanistan.

Captain Cathy Cappetta, the officer in charge of the FET explained: "We basically said let's get in line with their culture. There was an entire half of the population the male Soldiers couldn't interact with, and it is the part of the population that needs the most help."

To ensure the team was prepared for the delicate, yet essential mission, Cappetta helped organize a thirty-hour training course in Afghan history and culture, information collection, research methods and first aid, and had a refresher in military tactics for the female Soldiers, who are all trained in various other military specialties.

"In an ideal world, FET training should be conducted state-side. I hope to see FET pre-mobilization training become a reality sometime during my career and



Sergeant First Class Sawyer Alberi, a member of the Female Engagement Team with the Vermont National Guard's 86th Infantry Brigade Combat Team evaluates a woman during a medical aid mission performed by the FET at the Totem Dara Bala School in Parwan Province, Afghanistan. (Photo by Staff Sergeant Whitney Hughes, Task Force Wolverine)

offered to all Soldiers, not just females," said Cappetta.

The Victories

During their nine months in Afghanistan, the FET performed eight missions, which ranged from air assaults to medical assistance operations. Although all of the missions were critical to the brigade's operations, both Cappetta and Alberi felt the biggest success was their work with a local birthing clinic in Charikar, Parwan Province.

The team paid two visits to the clinic. The first was to assess the facility, which had never been seen by American Soldiers. The second visit was as much to deliver much-needed medical supplies in a gesture of goodwill, as it was to show the women at the clinic their sincerity about keeping their promises.

"I said 'we will come back' and we did. To see people again and have them recognize you like, 'wow you said you would come back and you did' is really huge. They really appreciated it," said Alberi. "Once women get into a place and they figure

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Vermont FET Continued from Page 14

out that it is ok that we're there, it's a whole lot easier for other people to enter the door, and I think that's one thing that FET can be really good at."

Building this trust was not only extremely important for their relationship with the women at the clinic, but also to show the Afghan women in Parwan Province and throughout their area of responsibility the FET's genuine dedication to help Afghan women.

"Our biggest victory as a team was establishing the foundation for Task Force Red Bulls (their successors who will take over responsibility in Parwan Province)," said Cappetta.

Establishing this reputation was essential as word-of-mouth is the main form of communication in Afghanistan where there is little mass media such as radio or television.

The Obstacles

Another barrier the FET had to work around were the cultural rules regarding women. For instance, in certain parts of the brigade's area of responsibility in the Bamyan, Parwan and Panjshir provinces, women are not allowed to leave their homes without a male escort.

They must receive permission from their husbands even to speak with the female Soldiers, and they are not allowed to participate in the all-male shuras that are the foundation of local society.

Cappetta recalled a mission at a male shura where she was called out to talk to a group of Afghan women who were grouped in a corner in the hall outside the shura room.

"She motioned for me to come over, and it was like it was a big secret," said Cappetta. The women had to get permission from their husbands, who hovered outside while she met with them. Once she was able to actually get to talk one-on-one with the women, she was surprised by their inclination to get right down to business, especially when it came to family matters.

"They know they won't get many chances to talk to American females, so they get right to the point. They don't think about themselves as much as they do their families. Their focus is how they can make their family or their village better," she said.

Beneath the Burkas

Despite the obstacles, planning, and forethought it took to put themselves in situations where they could interact face-to-face with Afghan women, the Soldiers found their effort worth the wait. Membership in the FET gave the Soldiers unique opportunities they wouldn't have had otherwise and opened doors for them figuratively and literally and they hope for the Afghan women as well.

"Being a female Soldier, I got to experience their home life, which is a side Soldiers don't normally get to interact in. We got to go into their kitchen and bedrooms; usually guests are only allowed in their living rooms. It was definitely a rewarding

APRIL – MONTH OF THE MILITARY CHILD

By COL
Kevin Neumann

In 1986, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger designated April as Month of the Military Child, a time when each branch of the military service recognizes the sacrifices made by the children of parents who are serving our country. During April, military installations around the world will honor these young American heroes with special events just for them.

In 2010, there were 1.7 million American children and youth under 18 with a parent serving in the military and about 900,000 with one or both parents deployed multiple times.

The Month of the Military Child is an opportunity to recognize military children and youth for their heroism, character, courage, sacrifices, their continued resilience and the important role they play in the Armed Forces community.

Some of the events we'll be hosting in Nebraska during April to honor our military kids are:

- Proclamation signing at the Nebraska State Capitol: April 13, 2011.
- Month of Military Child Youth Event (Valparaiso): April 16, 2011 from 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. at the Valparaiso American Legion - 430 West 2nd Street; Valparaiso, Nebraska. For more information, please contact donfarms@aol.com or margesuchy@aol.com.
- Month of the Military Child Special Needs Camp at Camp Eagle in Fremont, Nebraska will be held April 15 - 16, 2011. Please contact Tony Lewis at tlewis@ne.easterseals.com for details.

When a parent is serving their country, their children are serving, too. Today, over one million children currently have at least one parent serving in the military on active duty. These families endure long separations and often are required to move multiple times during their parent's service. This is a time to pay tribute to these kids and recognize the commitment, sacrifice and support they show as they face the special challenges of being a military child. To those children, and their parents, I would like to say Thank You! 

experience," said FET member Sergeant Melinda Crosby.

Like Purinton's experience, most of the female soldiers expected the Afghan women to be downtrodden and defeated, but were pleasantly surprised to find the shy smiles of women who epitomize survivors.

"There are strong people under those burkas. It's a testament to the women of Afghanistan that they have managed to endure the Taliban rule here; that they have stayed, and have lived and have survived," said Alberi. "There's strength in that; there's inspiration in that. We should all take a lesson from the women of Afghanistan." 



BOOK REVIEW: ONCE AN EAGLE

*Written by Anton Myrer
May 2002
HarperCollins Publishers*

Book Review By MAJ Drey Ihm

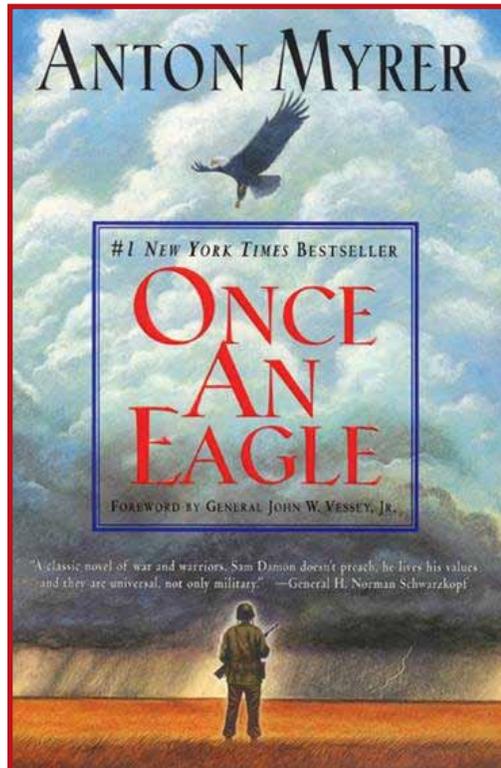
Once an Eagle is a wonderful novel that completely satisfied my taste for an eloquently told, great story, with superbly developed characters and a complex yet, surprisingly, taut plot.

Written in 1968, *Once an Eagle* is the epic tale of two military men who are in conflict with each other over the span of 50 years (during the middle decades of the twentieth century).

Meet Sam Damon. At the outset, he's a dreamy, idealistic teenager in the small town of Walt Whitman, Nebraska. He's the night clerk in the local hotel and eatery. He's possessed with a first class intellect and a fiery ambition to "do something great with his life." He dreams of getting an appointment to West Point.

Sam applies for admission to the U.S. Military Academy, but gets impatient at the bureaucratic delays. He enlists in the Army, serves with General John J. Pershing in the 1916 "punitive expedition" to Mexico, and ends up in the trenches of France a year later, during the last year of World War I. It is there that Sam performs his greatest acts of military heroism, acts that earn him the Medal of Honor and a battlefield commission as a Second Lieutenant.

Throughout his tour of duty in France, Sam continues to distinguish himself



not only with deeds of valor on the battlefield, but also with a no-nonsense leadership style centered upon his passionate dedication to the welfare of his men. He consistently sets a superb example of the highest ideals of personal behavior in his dealings with both his superiors and subordinates. It is here that he begins to understand the ultimate futility of war.

It is also here that he meets and marries Tommy Caldwell, the daughter of his former commanding officer, and has his first encounter with his lifelong peer, Courtney Massengale, whom he detests. Massengale is the complete antithesis of Sam Damon and everything he stands for. Like Damon, he's keenly intellectual and ambitious, but he seeks recognition and career advancement through being in the right place at the right time, currying favor with his superiors, and incessant political maneuvering. Massengale's disdain for his subordinates is readily evident during his first encounter with Sam Damon, shortly after Damon's unit comes "out of the line" in France.

Throughout their parallel careers in the Army, most of which span the years between the two World Wars, Massengale, the unctuous West Point graduate, and Damon, the heroic

"mustang" (a term of respect for officers with prior enlisted service) occasionally find themselves stationed together, and almost always on opposite sides of whatever issues confront them at any given moment. Their stormy relationship comes to a head several times in their parallel careers; most notably during World War II, in the heat of battle against the Japanese in the Philippines, and much later in southeast Asia.

The Damon/Massengale relationship forms one of the central themes of this wonderful novel. The author, Anton Myrer, provides his readers with an excellent study in personal ethics as they apply to people in all walks of life. Through the two disparate characters of Damon and Massengale, Myrer asks a fundamental question about human nature: Why do some people rely on slipshod ethics and double-talk to get ahead, usually at the expense of those with a well-defined set of noble values and principles?

The battle scenes are consistently tough, gritty, highly descriptive accounts of men fighting against other men. Myrer takes the reader inside the minds of his characters, allowing the reader to understand the characters' hopes, fears, anxieties and physical torments. He also allows the reader to sojourn with the other, less visible victims of war - the wives and children of the men who served during those dark years - and understand their privations, their anxieties and their torments of mind and spirit.

It all may sound very depressing and over-dramatic, but it's not. *Once An Eagle* is a long book - over 900 pages - but it's well worth reading. Despite its length, it's actually a fairly quick read. The book always held my interest, and in many places, actually proved difficult to put down. 



DIVERSITY DATES: APRIL - MAY 2011

April..... Sexual Assault Awareness Month
 April 1.....All Fools' Day (International)
The origins of this day are probably in France in 1564 when the change to the Gregorian calendar moved New Year's Day from April 1 to January 1. Those who insisted on celebrating the "old" New Year became known as "April Fools," and it became common to play tricks on them.
 April 2..... Sizdebedar (Nature Day) (Iran)
 April 2..... World Autism Awareness Day (International)
 April 4..... Independence Day (Senegal)
 April 5.... Qing Ming Festival (China, Taiwan)
 April 6..... Chakri Day (Thailand)
 April 6.... National Tartan Day (Canada, U.S.)
 April 8..... Buddha's Birthday (Buddhist)
 April 12..... Ramanavami (Hindu)
 April 13..... Buddhist New Year (Buddhist)
 April 13..... Vaisakhi (Hindu, Jain, Sikh)
 April 14..... Pan American Day (Latin America)
 April 15..... Income Tax Pay Day (U.S.)
 April 15..... National Day of Silence (LGBT)
 April 16..... De Diego's Birthday (Puerto Rico)
 April 17..... Independence Day (Syria)
 April 17..... Palm Sunday (Christian, Coptic & Eastern Orthodox Christian)
 April 18..... Independence Day (Zimbabwe)
 April 18-25 Passover (Jewish)
 April 20-21 Festival of Ridvan (Baha'i)
 April 21..... Maundy Thursday (Christian)
 April 21..... Tiradentes Day (Brazil)
 April 22..... Discovery of Brazil Day (Brazil)
 April 22..... Earth Day (International)
 April 22..... Good Friday (Christian, Coptic & Eastern Orthodox Christian)
 April 23..... National Sovereignty Day and Children's Day (Turkey)
 April 23..... St. George's Day (Christian)
 April 24..... Armenian Martyr's Day (Armenia)
 April 24..... Easter (Pascha) (Christian, Coptic & Eastern Orthodox Christian)
 April 25..... Anzac Day (Australia, New Zealand, Samoa)
 April 25..... Easter Monday (Christian)
 April 25..... Festa della Liberazione (Italy)
 April 25..... Sham el-Nessim (Egypt)
 April 25..... Sinai Day (Egypt)
 April 26..... Union Day (Tanzania)
 April 27..... Administrative Professional's Day (U.S.)
 April 27..... Freedom Day (South Africa)
 April 28-30 Gathering of Nations Powwow (U.S.) (Native American)
A three-day celebration that brings over 500 tribes and nations to Albuquerque, New Mexico
 April 28..... Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day (U.S.)
 April 29..... Showa-no-Hi (Japan)
 April 29..... National Arbor Day (U.S.)
 April 30..... Beltane (Celtic, Pagan)
 April 30..... Koniginendag (Netherlands)

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VOICES OF HOPE

By Marla Sohl, Sexual Assault Services Coordinator

The statistics are staggering. Nationally, every two minutes, someone in the United States is sexually assaulted. According to the FBI, a woman is beaten in this country every nine seconds resulting in millions of

women battered by their intimate partners. This means one in six women will be a victim of a sexual assault in her lifetime and one in four will experience violence in an intimate relationship during their lifetime. National statistics are reflected in our local communities. Last year alone, *Voices of Hope* answered over 13,000 client-related calls on our 24-hour crisis line and office phones and provided direct services to nearly 1,800 non-duplicated victims.

Voices of Hope is an agency which provides crisis intervention, 24-hour-a-day advocacy and case management services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, incest, stalking and related forms of abuse. Our services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and related forms of abuse include a 24-hour-a-day crisis line; 24-hour-a-day advocacy in response to calls from hospitals and law enforcement for assistance with victims; legal advocacy; assistance filing protection orders, short-term counseling, support groups, financial assistance and basic needs. This year *Voices of Hope* is in its 35th year of providing services in the Lincoln community. Our services to victims and their families dates back to 1975 with the beginning of the first rape crisis line in Lancaster County.

Those who come to us for help are from all walks of life, representing a wide array of ethnic and cultural backgrounds. They come from varying economic levels and

represent all age groups. Our free and confidential services are available to women and men; however 94% of those we serve are women and their children. Last year *Voices of Hope* provided

direct and indirect services to 746 children and teens.

When working with individuals who come to us for help, our immediate priorities are the safety and empowerment of the victims and their families. We believe that in listening to the clients, respecting their decisions and by providing information, counseling, advocacy and case management, they will be empowered to make the best decisions possible toward achieving safety and economic self-sufficiency for themselves and their families.

While providing crisis intervention services is *Voices of Hope's* priority, our staff also works within the community to educate, inform and create awareness about the horrendous dangers of domestic violence, dating violence and sexual assault. Over 4,000 individuals in our community were reached last year through presentations and trainings focusing on the dynamics of relationship violence and sexual assault. We also provide presentations for the Lincoln Public School's staff and students that focus on bullying and healthy dating relationships for teens.

For more information about *Voices of Hope* or to get involved, please call 402-476-2110. 




Voices
of
Hope



NEBRASKA'S 2010 EXCELLENCE IN DIVERSITY AWARDS

By LaVonne Rosenthal

What do a State employee, an Air National Guard Master Sergeant and an Army National Guard Second Lieutenant have in common?

Give up?

They all received the Nebraska Military Department's Excellence in Diversity Award for 2010 because they are all champions for diversity in the National Guard.

Mary Schmidt-Rodriguez, Master Sergeant Mary Baker and Second Lieutenant Ryan Thompson have all gone above and beyond their normal duties and assignments to broaden the scope and understanding of diversity in their specific areas and various communities.

Mary Schmidt-Rodriguez, Graphic Artist for the Nebraska Military Department, is recognized for her vital contributions to



the *Bridging the Gap* newsletter as well as her enthusiastic involvement in the Special Emphasis

Program (SEP) Group. MSgt Baker is a First Sergeant for the Air National Guard 155th Mission Support Group, and is fully engaged in the diversity

discussions at lunch group with Major General Lyons, as well as actively involved in numerous communities throughout the area. 2LT Thompson is a recruiter in the Omaha area, and is recognized for the highest number of minority recruits in Fiscal Year 2010. MSgt Baker and 2LT Thompson have had their nomination packages sent to National Guard Bureau for national competition.

These are just three shining examples of integrating diversity into daily life. These

individuals seek out opportunities to learn about and experience different cultures, unafraid of integrating themselves into unfamiliar territory.

When you see these three individuals, please congratulate them on their accomplishments. We look forward to their continuing contributions to the Nebraska Military Department.

Diversity Dates Continued from Page 17

- May... Asian-American Heritage Month (U.S.)
- May..... Flores de Mayo Month (Flowers of May) (Philippines)
- May.. Jewish American Heritage Month (U.S.)
- May Older Americans Month (U.S.)
- Contributions of older Americans, in addition to the wisdom, strength and compassion they instill in their families and communities, are celebrated during this month. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy designated May as Senior Citizens Month. President Jimmy Carter changed the name in 1980.*
- May 1..... International Labor Day (International)
- May 1..... Lei Day (U.S.) (Hawaii)
- May 1..... May Day (U.S.)
- May 1..... Vappu (Finland)
- May 1..... Yom Ha-Shoah (Holocaust Day) (Jewish)
- May 2..... May Bank Holiday (Republic of Ireland, U.K.)
- May 3..... Kempo Kinen-Bi (Japan)
- May 3..... Swieto Trzeciego Maja (Poland)

- May 3..... World Press Freedom Day (U.N.)
- May 4..... Hana-to-Midori-no-Hi (Japan)
- May 5..... Cinco de Mayo (Mexico, U.S.)
- May 5..... Dutch Liberation Day (Netherlands)
- May 5..... National Day of Prayer (U.S.)
- May 5..... Kodomo-no-Hi (Children's Day) (Japan)
- May 5..... Urini Nal (South Korea)
- May 8..... V-E (Victory in Europe) Day (U.S.)
- May 8..... Mother's Day (U.S.)
- May 8..... Yom Hazikaron (Israel)
- May 9..... Yom ha'Atzma'ut (Israel)
- May 9..... Victory Day (Russia)
- May 10..... Golden Spike Day (U.S.) (Asian America)
- May 15-16 Independence Day (Paraguay)
- May 17..... Anniversary of Brown vs. Board of Education Decision (U.S.)
- May 17..... Syttende Mai (Constitution Day) (Norway)
- May 17..... Vesak (Buddhist)
- May 19..... Atatürk Commemoration and Youth & Sports Day (Turkey)
- May 20..... Independence Day (Cuba)
- May 20..... National Day (Cameroon)

- May 21..... Armed Forces Day (U.S.)
- May 21..... World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development (U.N.)
- A day to recognize cultural diversity as a source of innovation, exchange and creativity and to learn to live together better.*
- May 22..... National Day (Yemen)
- May 22-23 Declaration of the Bab (Baha'i)
- May 23..... Labour Day (Jamaica)
- May 23..... Victoria Day (Canada)
- May 24..... Independence Day (Eritrea)
- May 25.. African Freedom Day (International)
- May 25..... Independence Day (Jordan)
- May 25..... Revolution Day (Argentina)
- May 26..... Independence Day (Guyana)
- May 28..... Day of the Republic (Azerbaijan)
- May 28-29 ... Ascension of Baha'u'llah (Baha'i)
- May 30..... Memorial Day (U.S.)
- A time to remember fallen military members. The observance dates from Civil War years.*
- May 30..... Spring Bank Holiday (U.K.)
- May 31.. Yom Yerushalayim (sundown) (Israel)





JELINSKI-HALL CELEBRATES HISTORY OF AMERICAN FIGHTING WOMEN

By Lt. Col. Ellen Krenke

National Guard Bureau, Arlington, Virginia (11/11/10)

Women who served in the Women's Army Corps, the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron and the Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Services were not always considered equals, but they continued to voluntarily serve in defense of their nation, the senior enlisted advisor of the National Guard said today.

"It is my honor to stand on the shoulders of great American service women, who made it possible for females to serve in leadership positions," Command Chief Master Sergeant Denise Jelinski-Hall told an audience here at the Women in Military Service to America memorial at Arlington Cemetery. "I will continue to share the heroic stories of women, so that generations to come will know of their tremendous sacrifice to this nation."

Jelinski-Hall said early women warriors like Air Force Captain Norma Parson, the first female to join the Air National Guard in 1956, should be remembered.

"These women were true trail blazers," she said.

"In the face of much opposition and joining in what was then a 'man's world,' they overcame countless obstacles to serve with honor and distinction," she said. "The question for those of us serving today is simple: 'What path will we blaze?'"

Jelinski-Hall said she sees pride, honor and determination in today's female service members. "Just as our predecessors did, when you are confronted with a situation that calls for strength of character, I know you will respond as they did," she said. "You will make the right decision. You are blazing a new path for those who will follow you.

"Confronting challenges will never be easy or comfortable, but it will always be necessary," Jelinski-Hall said adding that "when you are confronted with such a situation, you should recall the words of President Abraham Lincoln: 'Courage is not the absence of fear. It is going forward in the face of fear.'"

In 2005, Army Sergeant Leigh Ann Hester, a military police officer in the Kentucky Army National Guard, became the first female Soldier awarded the Silver Star since World War II.

Building the legacy of the American fighting woman has come at a steep price. Records show that more than eighty women were killed in battle during the Civil War and Spanish American War. Hundreds of women lost their lives in World War I and World War II. Today, to date, more than 130 women warriors have paid their last full measure in Iraq and Afghanistan.

"These women broke barriers," Jelinski-Hall said. "It is fitting today that we meet at the women's memorial next to this hallowed ground of Arlington National Cemetery, to remember those brave men and women who have gone before us.

"Thousands lie here in peace, having made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of freedom the world over.

"This is just a small part of the history of the American fighting woman ... this is our history," she said.



Chief Master Sergeant Denise Jelinski-Hall, the senior enlisted advisor of the National Guard, delivers a speech to a crowd at the Women in Military Service for America memorial at Arlington National Cemetery Thursday, November 11, 2010. (U.S. Air Force photo by Technical Sergeant Leisa Grant, National Guard Bureau)

Jelinski-Hall said history will show that American Soldiers, Marines, Sailors, Airmen and Coast Guardsmen are unlike any other military in the world.

"We have not fought for a king, for pay, for plunder or for land," she said. "Since the founding of our nation, our service men and women have fought to defend our freedom and the freedom of others around the world. Veteran's Day gives us an opportunity to thank all veterans and to pay respect to those who have paid the ultimate sacrifice," Jelinski-Hall said.

"Today, we are ... all wearing the uniform of the finest military in the world, serving with courage, honor and distinction in the fight," she said. "We're driving in convoys, manning security posts, flying combat missions, conducting medevacs. Women are taking on new roles and responsibilities ... we are putting our lives on the line everyday ... as it should be."





2010 DIVERSITY & LEADERSHIP TRAINING SYMPOSIUM

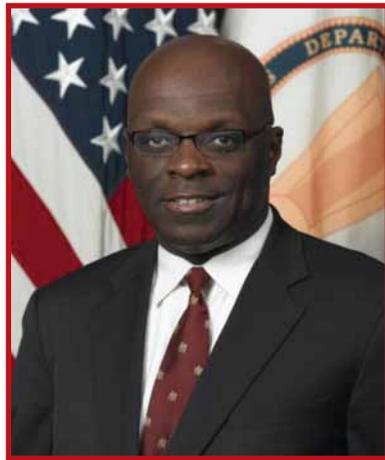
By MAJ Drey Ihm

The symposium in Orlando, Florida kicked off with an intense leader's pre-session on December 10-12, 2010. The course was hosted by Guardian Quest and was not a sit in your seat and listen to a lecture course. We were constantly involved in exercises that were thought-provoking, fun and kept us moving, all while working on leadership development. It is our job as Equal Opportunity / Equal Employment Opportunity (EO/EEO) advisors to show our leadership and personnel the value of diversity. Diversity is about inclusion and engagement, working together with human dignity and total quality respect. Diversity eliminates prejudice and develops high performing teams that add talent, develop personnel and offer full employment opportunity. The strategic advantage for valuing diversity is improved organizational performance, higher quality problem solving teams, increase in creativity and innovation, better morale and productivity, enhanced leadership effectiveness and increased recruitment and retention. What better way to get 100% out of 100% of your people?

The main course conducted from December 13-16, 2010 was packed with information. We were divided into seven groups. Each group had approximately thirty personnel. There were representatives from all aspects of the Army, Army Reserves, Army National Guard, Department of Army Civilians, Air Force personnel, etc. It was truly amazing to see how everyone came together on a variety of issues.

Following is a synopsis of the breakout sessions.

Mr. Larry Stubblefield's topic was *Transformation through Integration*.



Mr. Larry Stubblefield

The main focus he presented was to lay it out the way it is and what outcomes we expect when having our leadership attend training events. We had much discussion on this. Who we send to this type of training should be someone who will champion diversity and share the information. What good is all this training and information if it is not shared with personnel back in our organizations? The U.S. is operating in a dynamic, global environment. The minority will become the majority within the next 10-15 years, there are more woman in college than men, and our workforce is comprised of an aging market where there are generational differences.

What can our organization do to compete for the top talent? We must have diversity of thinking. We could look at developing flexible work schedules that better accommodate the employee and the organization. How is the military going to sustain itself as a voluntary force? How can we accommodate single parents who have difficulty finding day care during drill weekends? These are questions for our leaders to consider.

Incorporating diversity into our organization will assist us in dealing with these changes. EO/EEO and diversity are inter-dependent. Even though EO/EEO is mandatory in accordance with law, diversity is voluntary. This is where transformation through integration

comes in. What does this mean and where does it begin? It starts now. Diversity contributes to readiness and mission accomplishment. The differences in people that make up our military give the strength that our military needs in order to fight and win wars. Our military is representative of our country. Diversity contributes to organizational and individual development within the military.

Mr. Karl Schneider's topic was *Human Capital*. He was a very interesting speaker. He covered things that leaders should do. Leaders are to set an ethical climate, build a pyramid and identify the building blocks. It's all about fairness, respect and diversity. He discussed the psycho-biology of fairness and how people automatically react when something is not fair, and posed the question: "Is there some genetic basis for this?" People are inherently all about fairness because it's deep inside of them. Fairness is reciprocal and people should get what they deserve, no more/ no less. (I would say this is even true with animals, as my dogs know when one gets a treat they all should get a treat.) When people treat others with respect they show them that there is value to their life. Listen to the other person and pay attention. You may not agree, but you give the value of respect.

Diversity is often misunderstood. People often think it's to meet a quota when in reality diversity is using differences to enhance your situation. As leaders, people are always watching you, so it's important to walk the talk and live by the values. Making decisions could impact diversity. Once you peel back the onion, then you can see that informal decisions may impact promotions, who goes to training, who is assigned to certain duty positions, how people are evaluated, etc. This all affects promotion



Diversity & Leadership Continued from Page 20

eligibility. What we want to do is think about building an organization that will stand the test of time. A biologist will tell you an ecosystem that is diverse has a better chance of survival. Social diversity is just as important. Leaders pass on their message by their actions. Enforce the standards with fairness, respect and diversity.

Mr. Craig Zablocki's topic was *Leadership Message*. What an absolutely funny, funny person. It can be difficult to have diversity if we take ourselves too seriously. He gave an example that the average four year old laughs 350 times a day. The average adult only laughs seven times a day.

What are we modeling for our kids and what has happened between our youth and our adult selves? We model what we cannot follow (do as I say, not as I do attitude). Kids are willing to take risks. It doesn't enter their mind that they cannot try something. Adults are afraid of judgment. The socialization process kills creativity and we become more self-conscious and cynical as we get older. What happened to our curiosity?

The main points made by this speaker were to think about what it is that we can do as leaders. Only we can change ourselves or ask for help. We as leaders can be sincere without being so serious. We need to get our work done in a professional manner, but we can do this with a positive outlook and have the ability to laugh at ourselves and not be so complicated. We should also ensure that we know the difference between leaders who are pleasing versus serving. If you come across a leader who wishes to be pleasing, they may not be doing what's best for the individual or the organization.

Dr. Samuel Betances' topic was *Army*

Diversity Strategy. It is difficult to decide where to begin talking about his lecture because there was so much information.

The main question he posed is "How do we make people comfortable with diversity and what is it that diversity solves?" We need diversity intelligence. The philosophy is if we're normal we'll probably have an unbalanced view about one another and it may compromise our mission. It's normal to gravitate toward what you are familiar with and what you know. So we need to work on

not being normal when it comes to our comfort with diversity. We should seek what is not normal and make that our way of doing business. Another great suggestion is to teach the tough topics. Don't be afraid of those issues that are difficult and be serious with your humor. You can be funny and still get an effective message across to your audience. Leaders

should reject rejection. What I mean by this is, women were expected to play a supportive role and not a leadership role (reject that).

EO/EEO targets illegal discrimination. Diversity targets acts that would exclude others and perpetuate legal discrimination (i.e., not mentoring or restricting access to those things that would enhance a person's career). Socialization directs diversity (e.g., dolls for girls and airplanes for boys). Just because we say something verbally doesn't mean we act that way culturally. It is all too common to manipulate the culture system legally to discriminate.

Having different people doesn't mean you have diversity. Recruiters recruit, but it's the organizational culture that retains. Meeting recruiting goals doesn't mean your organization has good leadership. We need to confront the norms that benefit those who are considered "the norm" or that culture already advocates for. We cannot use our positions or rank to perpetuate this. We need to look at our organization and ask ourselves why it is

made up of the types of people it has? For example, is there a reason why there are no female Colonels in the Nebraska Army National Guard or that there is no Black Lieutenant Colonels or Colonels in the entire Army National Guard in Nebraska? Why is that? Is our organization doing something that perpetuates this (intentionally or unintentionally)? It's worth addressing.

Diversity is not about counting heads either, it's about making heads count. We need to target legal acts that have a discriminatory outcome; this is institutional discrimination. A good example of this is how the military will not allow women in direct combat units below the Brigade level. This is sanctioned by law within our military institution. As long as a female can meet the same required standard, then why not allow her to be in positions only allowed for men? When you teach what you have learned here, go back and share meaningful stories. If you are not familiar with other cultures, then learn about them. What have you learned and what will you not do as a result of what you've learned?

Dr. William Guillory's topic was *Diversity, Inclusion and High Performance*. He spoke in many slogan phrases. I tried to capture as many as I could.

1. You must be a reader to be a leader.
2. If you think you're a good leader and when you're looking behind yourself, is anyone there? If not, then maybe you're just taking a walk.
3. You can be intelligent and incompetent.
4. You need words. Increase your vocabulary.
5. Learn about different people and cultures.



Mr. Craig Zablocki



Dr. William Guillory



Diversity & Leadership Continued from Page 21

6. Education needs to be reinforced at home. But if your parents can't give you what they don't have, then reading can bridge that gap.
7. You can only keep what you give away.
8. By sharing what you have, you will remember it even better.
9. From Kindergarten to third grade we learn to read, from fourth grade on we read to learn.
10. The material in the book that you go through is not important, it's the information that goes from this book through you that is important.
11. Small group discussions multiply learning which equals mission success.

Diversity training is intended to teach how diversity impacts mission success. One of the tenets of the training would be to clarify that often no malice was intended even when harmful things have been done.

An example of how we discriminate legally is by writing average evaluations, not selecting certain people for positions to gain experience, denying training opportunities, etc. What is it in our culture that allows us to inadvertently discriminate legally? (With or without intent.) Leadership may place requirements on a person without giving them the tools to meet those requirements, such as mentorship. Emphasis programs allow us to experience other cultures and get out of our comfort zone. It's valuable to show up and be present at all cultural recognition activities, luncheons, etc.

Other remarks from Dr. Guillory were:

- Productivity is an outcome of respect.
- People quit their bosses, not their jobs.
- Get rid of nicks and ticks.
- Nicks are assigning a description to someone (e.g., this person is assertive, but that one is aggressive).

- Ticks are given meaningful assignments that assist in upward mobility.
- The worst thing a leader can do is claim they support diversity/EO/EEO, but their actions are saying otherwise.
- If you want to excel, become a tutor, and you will relearn the topic over and over again.
- You can be educated and still suffer discrimination.
- Humans have biases they are not conscious of having.

Additional reading material recommended by this presenter:

1. *Implementing Diversity/Story of Success* by Malcolm Gladwell
2. *Drive: The Surprising Truth About What Motivates Us* by Daniel H. Pink
3. *The War of Art* by Steven Pressfield

Mr. Claiborne Haughton's topic was *Leadership*. His belief is that we must know our past to understand the present

Diversity training is intended to teach how diversity impacts mission success.

to chart the future. Illusion of inclusion is what happens when you rest on past laurels. You're passing the buck if you think EO work is only the State Equal Employment Manager's (SEEM) job. It's everyone's job, especially leadership. Keep interested by communicating effectively. Write and speak effectively. Mentoring lifts us all up. CYA=change your attitude. You may have pains, but you don't have to be one. If it's to be, it's up to me. You cannot teach what you don't know and you cannot be where you don't go. You can turn disappointments into strengths. You must pull as you climb, but don't forget who you are.

Ms. Peggy J. Tighe and LTC Linwood Wright's topic was *Leveraging EO/EEO to Address Diversity Challenges*. The best way to leverage diversity is to treat all people with dignity and respect. This question was presented to the audience: "What have you done personally to

champion diversity/EO/EEO or how do you make it show through actions to your troops?" I think this is a great question to pose to our units. You can do this by making sure you conduct quarterly counseling, meetings, enforce regulatory requirements, make notes on Officer Evaluation Reports/Noncommissioned Officer Evaluation Reports (OER/NCOER) regarding diversity/EO/EEO, and have frank and professional conversations.

A discussion came up about how the military can change institutional discrimination. How can we change laws so females can serve in combat arms positions? It's all about meeting the standards. What are we using? A compliance checklist. We have to ask ourselves, what are the barriers to hiring? Our Special Emphasis Programs (SEP) are a key component in EO and diversity programs.

Can we really measure the diversity/EO/EEO environment by the number of complaints or grievances? Not really. It is usually measured through climate surveys such as the Defense Equal

Opportunity Climate Survey (DEOCS). DEOCS is an assessment tool that measures perceptions in thirteen areas. Other measurement guides are Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) training, outreach programs, Quarterly Narrative Statistical Reports (QNSR) and Organizational Inspection Programs (OIP).

It's an important issue of measuring the success and obtaining statistical data of these types of programs, but you can do this in small part by conducting DEOCS, Staff Assistance Visits (SAV), out and a-bouts (this is an informal visit to see what the climate looks like for yourself), etc. The best way to implement EO/EEO practices is to ensure there is leadership emphasis and support. One thing I noticed during this conference is that the Air National Guard and Active Duty Army have designated positions

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Diversity & Leadership Continued from Page 22

for this work. It is assigned usually as an additional duty within the Army National Guard and Army Reserves.

Mr. Ramon Barboza's topic was *Challenges and Choices for Leaders*. He was an absolutely awesome speaker. He presented a couple of very interesting videos that I'd love to get my hands on. One featured some of the latest musical artists singing a song that makes you want to ask yourself "What's going on?" He expresses so much with simple messages, such as learning is in the struggle, pain is there to get our attention and what is it that you listen for. We need to see that there is value in struggle. We must have thicker skin to prevail in order to have tough, respectful conversations about diversity. This politically correct environment we're living in is keeping us from having frank discussions.

Essential to any team is trust. We must work through trust challenges. We must see people. See their worth and what they can bring to the organization and invoke potential by seeing a person's essence. It's difficult for people to give up their belief system. Different belief systems can cause conflict. If you want long term effective monumental change, you must address belief systems and not address the symptoms/behaviors. For example, writing a memo for the office to be nice to one another—this is being reactive and not proactive. We have to look beyond what we see in front of us. We need to look deeper. A memo is not going to fix the underlying problem. It may very well mask a problem. Leaders who do this don't want to see or address problems. If there is nothing to see/address, then there must not be a problem, right?

Leadership needs to recognize signs and signals from people. It may be a

Today, the Nebraska National Guard must be ready for a diverse range of missions that focus on humanitarian, security, stabilization and intelligence operations.

result of their culture or are we assigning characteristics, such as humble versus confident; non-verbal versus verbal; passive versus assertive? Is a person really humble, non-verbal and passive when you think they should be aggressive because of the position they are in or is it their culture that makes them appear to be that way? What's wrong with having these different kinds of characteristics in our environment? Diversity is like a flywheel (a mechanical device that can power itself). It's difficult to start at first but once it is going it has endless energy.

We are in the business of eradicating hatred. We're dealing with wounded spirits. Can you imagine going to work all day at a place that you hate? What can be done to change that? We must have cultural competencies such as open mindedness, self awareness, connectedness, etc. We must ask ourselves, where must I be better?

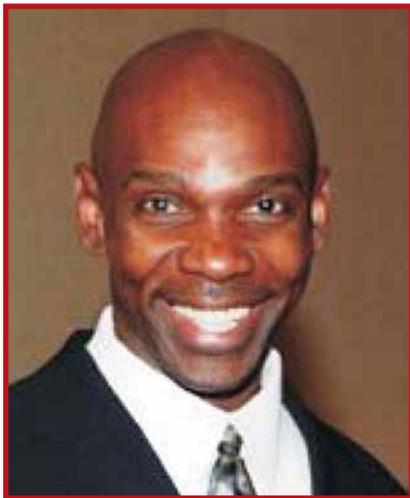
Mr. Ondra Berry's topic was *Leadership Message*. Every human being is under construction and has unlimited potential. This speaker was extremely motivating. He wants us to address how we choose to

show up every day. Be in the moment, stay positive, be a dispenser of hope. Let negative stuff go, manage your own morale, feed your faith and starve your doubts. If the world is a mess, then do something about it.

We are entering a world of

consequences. If you could summarize your career in one sentence, what would it be? (For me, it is to be committed to living my life fully and nobly.) If you could describe your current job in one word, what would it be? (For me, Now.) Was I better today than I was yesterday? (Again, for me, I try, but sometimes I slip and let my attitude and doubt set me back.) Humans have needs. They need certainty, variety, significance, love connection, contribution, passion and growth. When you stop growing you start aging and dying. He recommended the book *As a Man Thinketh* by James Allen. A final note by this speaker was that leadership is the capacity to influence others through inspiration, motivated by passion, generated by a vision, produced by conviction, and ignited by a purpose. (What a profound statement.)

As you've read, the main theme here is that leadership *must* be involved. It must be evident and permeate through all that is done within our organization. Today, the Nebraska National Guard must be ready for a diverse range of missions that focus on humanitarian, security, stabilization and intelligence operations. To accomplish these missions, foreign language, regional and cultural capabilities have become increasingly important. Placing an importance on understanding differences may require considerable cultural change itself, since our organization has a tradition and history of valuing uniformity as foundations of good order. Such change requires a multifaceted approach worked through our organizational functions such as recruitment, selection, promotion, systems development, guidance, training, education and mission operations for success. 



Mr. Ondra Berry



Army Trivia Continued from Page 8

ARMY TRIVIA ANSWERS

1. a. On February 17, 1941, the 28th Infantry Division (nicknamed Bloody Bucket) of the Pennsylvania National Guard was ordered into federal service for one year of active duty. The



Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 led Soldiers of the 28th to remain on active duty for the duration of the war. Having conducted specialized combat training in everything from offensive maneuvers in mountainous terrain to amphibious warfare, the Division's intensive training agenda culminated in its deployment to England on October 8, 1943. After another ten months of training in England and Wales, the first elements of the Division entered combat on July 22, 1944, landing on the beaches of Normandy. From Normandy, the 28th advanced across western France, finding itself in the thick of hedgerow fighting through towns such as Percy, Montbray, Montguoray, Gathemo and St. Sever de Calvados in July of 1944. The fury of assaults launched by the 28th Infantry Division led the German Army to bestow the Keystone Soldiers with the title "Bloody Bucket" Division.

The 35th Division is known as the Santa Fe Division. The 29th Division is nicknamed the "Blue and Grey" and the 41st is known as the "Sunsetters" or "Jungleers."

2. c. The 35th Infantry Division (Santa Fe) has been a formation of the National Guard since World War I. It is headquartered at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and its personnel come from Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. In the 1970 World War II-era movie *Kelly's Heroes* (starring Clint Eastwood), the American Soldiers portrayed in the film are primarily from the 35th Infantry Division.



3. c. Vietnam War. Only one large unit – the 2nd Battalion, 123rd Field Artillery of the Kentucky National Guard was sent to Vietnam. However, many individual members of the Air National Guard and Army National Guard served in Vietnam.
4. b. The 101st Airborne Division is nicknamed the "Screaming Eagles." The 101st Airborne Division was activated August 16, 1942 at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. On August 19, 1942, its first commander, Major General William C. Lee, promised his new recruits that the

101st had "no history but had a rendezvous with destiny." Fort Campbell is now the home of the only Air Assault Division in the world, the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault). Official reactivation ceremonies, held on September 21, 1956, marked the 101st Airborne Division's return to active duty as the Army's first nuclear capable, Pentomic Division and its debut at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.



5. d. George W. Bush served in the Texas Air National Guard and Harry Truman served in the Missouri Army National Guard.

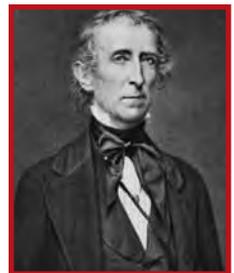


6. a. The National Guard, the oldest component of the Armed Forces of the United States, met for its first drill on the village green in Salem, Massachusetts, when they were barely three months old. Organized on December 13, 1636, this is the date now celebrated as the National Guard birthday.

7. c. John C. Breckenridge, 1821-1875, was Vice President under James Buchanan from March 4, 1857 until March 3, 1861. Breckenridge entered the Confederate Army during the Civil war as a Brigadier General and soon became a Major General. He was the Secretary of War in the Cabinet of the Confederate States from January until April 1865.



John Tyler served twice as Governor of Virginia, and was Vice President under William Henry Harrison. When Harrison died one month after his inauguration, Tyler succeeded him to the Presidency and took the oath of office on April 6, 1841, as prescribed for the President in the Constitution.



Zachary Taylor was the twelfth President of the United States and a popular hero of the Mexican War. He was the first career Soldier to attain the Presidency and the first

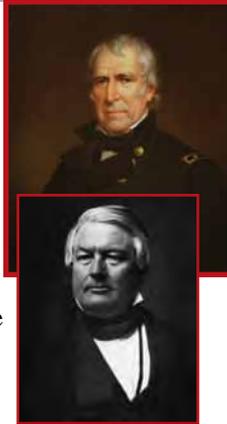
Continued on Page 25



Trivia Answers Continued from Page 24

United States president elected after the Mexican War. After forty years in the Army, he became the first man to occupy the nation's highest office without previous political experience.

Millard Fillmore was a Representative from New York, Vice President under Zachary Taylor and 13th President of the United States.



8. b. The 3rd Infantry Division. Audie Leon Murphy, son of poor Texas sharecroppers, rose to national fame as the most decorated U.S. combat Soldier of World War II. Among his 33 awards and decorations was the Medal of Honor, the highest military award for bravery that can be given to any individual in the United States of America. He also received every decoration for valor that his country had to offer, some of them more than once, including five decorations by France and Belgium. Credited with killing approximately 240 of the enemy while wounding and capturing many others, he became a legend within the 3rd Infantry Division. Beginning his service as an Army Private, Murphy quickly rose to the enlisted rank of Staff Sergeant, was given a "battle field commission" as Second Lieutenant, was wounded three times, fought in nine major campaigns across the European Theater, and survived the war. He is also known for starring in the autobiographical movie *To Hell and Back* which was released in 1955.



9. d. Truman appointed General Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Commander. In 1948 rival governments were established: The Republic of Korea was proclaimed in the South and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in the North. Relations between them became



increasingly strained, and on June 25, 1950, North Korean forces invaded South Korea. The United Nations quickly condemned the invasion as an act of aggression, demanded the withdrawal of North Korean troops from the South, and called upon its members to aid South Korea. On June 27, U.S. President Truman authorized the use of American land, sea and air forces in Korea. A week later, the United Nations placed the forces of fifteen other member nations under U.S. command and Truman appointed General Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Commander.

10. a. Major General Leonard Wood was an American general and administrator, born in Winchester, New Hampshire. After practicing medicine briefly in Boston, he entered the Army in 1885 and was made an Assistant Surgeon; in 1891 he was promoted to Captain. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he joined with his friend Theodore Roosevelt in organizing a volunteer cavalry unit called the Rough Riders. As their commander he participated in the attack on Santiago de Cuba. He was military commander of Santiago (1898–99), and military governor (1899–1902) of Cuba until the republic was formed, and cooperated in improving sanitary conditions on the island. Sent in 1903 to the Philippines as governor of Moro province, he was promoted to Major General. From 1906 to 1908 he commanded U.S. military forces in the Philippines. Returning to the United States, he served (1910–14) as U.S. Army Chief of Staff. Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee, Cavalry, was Army Chief of Staff from August 19, 1904 - January 14, 1906. Major General William W. Wotherspoon, Infantry, was Army Chief of Staff from April 22, 1914 - November 16, 1914. General of the Armies John J. Pershing, Cavalry, was Army Chief of Staff from July 1, 1921 - September 13, 1924.



<http://www.bloodybucket.com/history.htm>
<http://www.35thinfdivassoc.com/>
<http://www.ng.mil/About/default.aspx>
<http://www.campbell.army.mil/units/101st/Pages/default.aspx>
<http://virtualology.com/usvicepresidents/>
<http://www.audiemurphy.com/biography.htm>
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WEBSITE REVIEW: DIVERSITY CENTRAL (DC) RESOURCES FOR CULTURAL DIVERSITY AT WORK

Review By TSgt Sharon Okra-Goll

Are you aware that insurance companies are legally allowed to charge women more than men for the same policies? This is known as "gender rating." I for one was not aware of this practice among insurance companies, until I took the "Quick Poll" on the Diversity Central website. I found this website to be very informative and interesting as it addresses many issues including race, people with disabilities, gender discrimination, religious differences and articles on diversity and how it relates to different socio-economic backgrounds.

The basis of this website is to offer information, statistics, products and much more to enhance communication and productivity within work environments. A few options the website has are information on: Upcoming Diversity Events, Jobs, Advertising, Customer Service and a Diversity Store. I would have to say, the Diversity Store is one of the things I found most interesting. In the store, companies (or individuals) can purchase calendars, videos, greeting cards, posters and other products that present diversity topics to the workforce in an easy to understand way.



BTG
DIVER-CIPE
CORNER

Submitted by
BG Roma Amundson

*This is a quick and easy recipe -
prepare in 15 minutes, cook for 30
minutes, and have enough for six people.
Included in a section called "Easy global cuisine
with an accent on flavor," from a Campbell's Soup
cookbook, this recipe combines vegetables and spices in a
unique manner.*

Ingredients

1 tablespoon vegetable oil	½ cup water
2 large onions, sliced, (about 2 cups)	½ teaspoon each ground cinnamon and crushed red pepper
2 cloves garlic, minced	½ cup raisins
2 sweet potatoes (about 1.5 lbs,) peeled and cut in half lengthwise and sliced	4 cups coarsely chopped fresh spinach leaves
1 large tomato, coarsely chopped	1 can (about 15 oz) chickpeas (garbanzo beans), rinsed and drained
1 can (10.5 oz) condensed chicken broth soup	Hot cooked rice or couscous

1. Heat the oil in a 4-quart saucepan over medium heat. Add the onions and garlic and cook until the onions are tender.
2. Add the potatoes and tomato. Cook and stir for 5 minutes.
3. Stir the broth, water, cinnamon, red pepper and raisins into the saucepan. Heat to a boil. Reduce the heat to low. Cover and cook for 15 minutes.
4. Stir in the spinach and chickpeas. Cook until hot. Serve over rice or couscous, if desired.

Campbells Cookbook, Campbell Soup Company, (Publications International, Ltd, 7373 North Cicero Avenue, Lincolnwood, IL 60712), 2007.

www.diversitycentral.com

Another nice feature of the Diversity Central website was their "diversity quiz." The quiz for February featured questions about prominent African American writers. I realize it's been a while since I've read books for leisure, but I didn't do as well as I thought I would have! Well, the good thing about this quiz is, I learned something new and I can update my reading list to include some well-

known, award-winning African American writers.

The one thing I would suggest as an improvement to this website would be for them to add a few more colorful articles along with colorful pictures. I thought the basic design was a little drab, but once I got over that, I found the layout very user-friendly and the information seemed to be current. This website is a great resource for offices and individuals who are trying to "bridge the gap" of diversity within their workplace or those who are looking to incorporate diversity in their everyday lives. This website will definitely go on my favorites list!