

# BRIDGING

## THE GAP



ISSUE 48: APRIL - MAY 2015



FEW - FEDERALLY  
EMPLOYED WOMEN



RODIZIO GRILL  
& GINGER  
RESTAURANT REVIEWS



AND MUCH MORE!





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## THE NEBRASKA MILITARY DEPARTMENT 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.*

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## NEBRASKA MILITARY DEPARTMENT GREEK HERITAGE DISCOVER DIVERSITY CELEBRATION JUNE 25, 2015

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*Interested in becoming a member of the SEP Group?  
Please contact LaVonne Rosenthal at the email address listed above.*



# RESILIENCE, WINGMAN AND MORAL COURAGE

*By Col Bob Stevenson, Wing Commander, 155th Air Refueling Wing*

Wingman – noun, 1. The pilot of a plane beside the lead aircraft of a formation or element of aircraft, 2. (slang) Someone who helps, protects or guides a friend or associate, 3. The player in the Wing position in Australian Rule Football.

While the origin of the actual word wingman can be traced to the early 1940s, the concept of a wingman is deeply rooted in Air Force history and comes from our Army roots based upon mutual support and protection of the flanks. Battle buddies in a foxhole; wingman in a formation. Mutual support is the fundamental concept. It is for protection of the vulnerable area. Someone watching your back while you watch theirs. “A many stranded cord is not easily broken.” (Ecclesiastes 4:12)

Defending your flanks or vulnerabilities is the purpose of having a wingman but it also serves to help us see blind spots. Diverse viewpoints provide a better picture of our true situation. In flying, we report the wingman’s condition to him. The places he cannot see for himself. In every unit of the military, whether we call them wingmen or battle buddies, we each accept an obligation when we wear the uniform to protect our nation and each other. Battle buddies and wingmen are to be honest and to tell it like it is with the intent to make it better.

What does this have to do with resilience? Everything! Our membership in this organization, as military members, carries with it an obligation; a duty to our state, our nation and each other. When it comes to preventing mental illness, sexual assault and suicides, and implementing risk management in all activities, we need each other; we need accountability.

All of the above takes courage. You have to decide that you have the moral courage to potentially look foolish or to risk being ostracized by a group. You can’t look the other way. You have to care enough about the organization that you won’t let one of us stumble or fall. Rest easier knowing that if you’re having a struggle, we won’t let you fall. It’s this mutual support that makes us the greatest military on earth.

When I was a Captain on active duty, I had a pivotal conversation over some beverages one night after a Red Flag mission. A First Lieutenant sitting at the table stated that he didn’t feel he would stay with his flight lead if the formation was attacked; that is, if our formation was defensive, we scatter and it’s every man for himself because our aircraft were outmatched and we couldn’t win, so we should all run or turn into the fight as we were able. I said that was not what we briefed and he said, “Doesn’t matter, I don’t have any moral obligation to you.” I replied, “Actually you do because the pre-brief is our verbal contract. Your integrity is what I’m counting on so that you’ll do what we’ve briefed. But given what you’ve said, I don’t ever want to fly in real combat with you because you just told me you have no integrity or code.”



I told a group of people the other day, in reality, our state’s suicide rates are just below national averages. So why are we worried about it? I would ask you why our suicide rates are not WAY below those averages? We have each other. Every Airman and Soldier has a moral obligation to every other Airman and Soldier to answer the need and ask, care and escort a fellow Airman in distress. Our sexual assault statistics are actually below college campus levels. But why are they not WAY below that standard? We owe it to each other and the organization to not allow anyone to be assaulted if we have the opportunity to change those circumstances or environment.

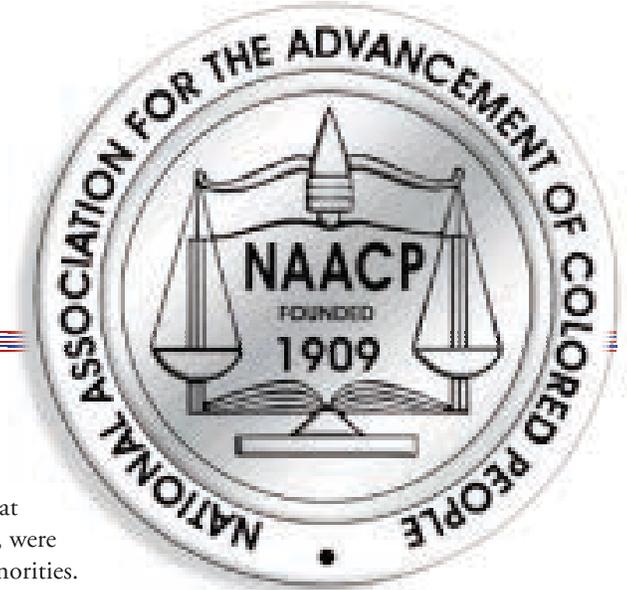




# NAACP

## PAST AND PRESENT

By CW3 Eric Riley



*"NAACP logo" by Source. Licensed under Fair use via Wikipedia*

Mention the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and you are bound to receive a variety of responses, some good and some not so positive. To many the organization stands as a beacon for civil rights in our country; on the other hand many others are disillusioned and critical of their work. Many critics are young enough to have never known a segregated society and have difficulty imagining the atrocities that some American citizens had to endure because of their race, color, sex, religion and national origin and don't understand why an organization like the NAACP was needed to begin with.

Instead, critics tend to focus on recent news such as the various lawsuits between the NAACP and other civil rights organizations, NAACP leaders speaking out against minority political leaders, or a class action lawsuit over corruption charges in the 1990s that help to shape their perceptions of the organization. This doesn't do service to the NAACP's achievements, which have directly shaped our society and the Armed Forces.

The NAACP is a civil rights organization dedicated to advancing the rights of all minority groups. Currently the NAACP is active in issues relating to health programs, education, civic engagement and economic opportunity, among others. However, it was founded in the early 20th century as a response to the horrific practice of lynching and race riots. One pivotal riot took place on August 14-15, 1908

in Springfield, Illinois, near President Abraham Lincoln's final resting place.

It may surprise some people that of the original 60 members 53, were White and only seven were minorities.

The initial platform argued for the basic human rights that should have been afforded to all people. The NAACP also focused on the roles Blacks held in a segregated Armed Forces. At the beginning of the 20th Century the Army was segregated with separate but equal policies. Even the newly formed National Guard was allowed to exclude Black militia groups, which several southern states did. As a young organization, the

NAACP was an outspoken advocate for equality in the Armed Forces starting with World War I. They also supported documenting the military history of African Americans at a time when the White leadership dismissed the successes Black units had on the battlefield.

By the late 1930s, the NAACP took a leading role towards requiring the Air Corps to admit Blacks. While this effort initially failed, they were able to shift the momentum and successfully supported the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940. The Act was amended to specify that there would be no racial discrimination in the application of the new law. This led to a promise from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt that Blacks would be drafted into all branches of the service in the percentages they represented in the population. Segregation in the military continued through World War II with leaders viewing minority Soldiers as more of a problem due to the need to have separate training, housing, facilities and more, which were required by a separate but equal policy. The arguments for maintaining segregation were



*NAACP representatives E. Franklin Jackson and Stephen Gill Spottswood meeting with President Kennedy at the White House in 1961.*  
*"President John F. Kennedy Meets with National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Group" by Robert Knudsen - White House Photographs collection. John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Boston (<http://www.jfklibrary.org/Asset-Viewer/Archives/JFKWHP-1961-07-12-C.aspx>). Licensed under Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons*



NAACP continued from page 4



*Founders of the NAACP: Moorfield Storey, Mary White Ovington and W.E.B. Du Bois.  
“Founders of the NAACP” by Source (WP:NFCC#4). Licensed under Fair use via Wikipedia*

grounded in the belief that Black Soldiers were inferior to White Soldiers and that integration would lead to decreased capacity of our forces, reduced morale, violence and disorder.

By the mid-1940s, the NAACP had grown immensely and gained political power. The NAACP continued to push for equality and military leaders were starting to admit the failures of their policies and the negative impact on morale, conflict and the wasted manpower. The shortage of White infantryman led Lieutenant General Lee to persuade General Eisenhower to allow Black Soldiers to volunteer to fight in the infantry. In just the first two months of the policy, over 4,500 Blacks volunteered to fight alongside White Soldiers in France, Belgium and Germany – despite many taking a reduction in rank to do so. The reports from the

field commanders were overwhelmingly positive in their praise of the results – a result that stood in stark contrast to the widespread fear of violence and disorder that had been used as reasoning to maintain the status quo. Shortly after the experiment, the Army Research Branch conducted surveys indicating White Soldiers who participated in these units underwent a profound change in attitudes toward Black Soldiers. They transitioned as seeing them as people to comrades-in-arms, from the majority of the participants being opposed to integrated units to a majority supporting the concept. Despite the success of this idea, it would take a few more years

***“I believe that all men, Black, Brown, and White, are brothers.”***

***“Children learn more from what you are than what you teach.”***

***~ W.E.B. Du Bois***

before President Truman ended military segregation in 1948.

While the NAACP didn't directly cause this shift in attitudes alone, their steadfast determination that all people are equal and should be treated as such helped to create an environment where the once impossible became plausible and eventually a reality. Segregation no longer exists in the military, but there is still more work to do to ensure we have a workplace free of discrimination.

The NAACP's vision of a society in which all individuals have equal rights without discrimination based on race is consistent with the Army's policies and leadership doctrine. It is also reflected in The Adjutant General of Nebraska's (Major General Bohac) expectation that all members of the Nebraska National Guard have the opportunity to achieve their goals by being provided with equal opportunities regardless of race, color, gender, religion or national origin. Gratefully organizations such as the NAACP stood up to light the spark of equality and show people the way to a better society at a time when doing so was very unpopular. The NAACP's core principles are just as valid today as a hundred years ago and stand as a poignant reminder of the obligation we all share.

#### ***References:***

<http://www.naacp.org/>

*Papers of the NAACP, Part 9. Discrimination in the U.S. Armed Forces, 1918-1955. Richard M. Dalfiume, Editor.*





# A MOTHER'S ADVENTURE

By CPT Erin Hanson

Adventure runs in my family's blood. My first experience as an adult was in a completely unfamiliar environment where the language was not my own. I spent the year after I graduated from high school in Peru as an exchange student through a program offered by Rotary International. I can certainly say I would not have been brave enough to take on such a challenge without the encouragement of my incredibly adventurous mom, Audrey Hanson.

She came to visit me the last month of that year and we traveled Peru by bus with backpacks. We rode through the desert, over the Andes and into the rain forest. We boated the Amazon, slept under mosquito nets and hiked to the top of Machu Picchu.

One of our stops was a camp in the Amazon near Iquitos, which is only accessible by boat. We stayed a couple of days and toured the shore, visiting villages and seeing how people in the Amazon lived. On one of our excursions my mom asked if we could take some time to swim. The tour guide said yes, it would be safe where we were, but that he was not going to come in after us if something happened. It wasn't the piranha or the caiman in the river that worried him, but the Amazon River dolphins in the area. It is a local belief they are shape shifters who will steal a person away into an underwater world. It didn't stop us or some of the others who were with us from getting in. Later we realized the biggest threats were the parasites. This was before the Animal Planet's show, *Monsters Inside Me*, and we had no idea. I can't say it is something either one of us would do again, but it

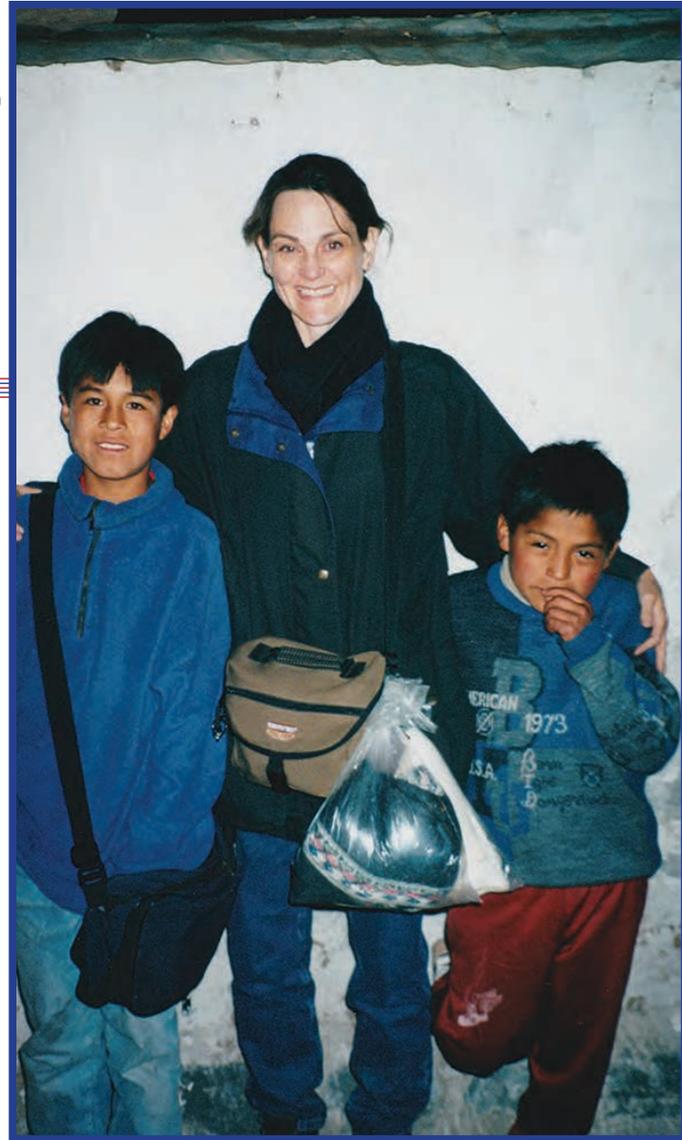
was worth it to say we've swam in the Amazon.

We had many unique experiences like that. We ate fresh pineapple cut with a machete straight from the plant, we hunted for tarantulas at night, we held pythons and anacondas, we socialized with monkeys and cuddled baby three-toed tree sloths. But, I think my mother's favorite part of the trip was meeting all the people of the different cultures, especially the children.

While visiting Lake Titicaca, we were escorted from the shore to the floating islands of the Uros in boats with animal heads made of reeds. The people of the Uros long ago took to the lake because they could find no land uninhabited by the Incas. They made their floating society by stacking reeds called totora to create islands and huts. They now only number about 1,200 and continue to live this way.

There are schools where the children are exceptional. They speak languages numbering in the double digits and excel in subjects like math. Their heightened ability to learn is attributed to having a diet rich in the minerals provided by the lake.

My mom's sense of adventure is only outshined by her generosity. While in



Audrey Hanson stands with two homeless boys of Cuzco, Peru. The two boys acted as her unofficial tour guides during her stay in the city in 2001.

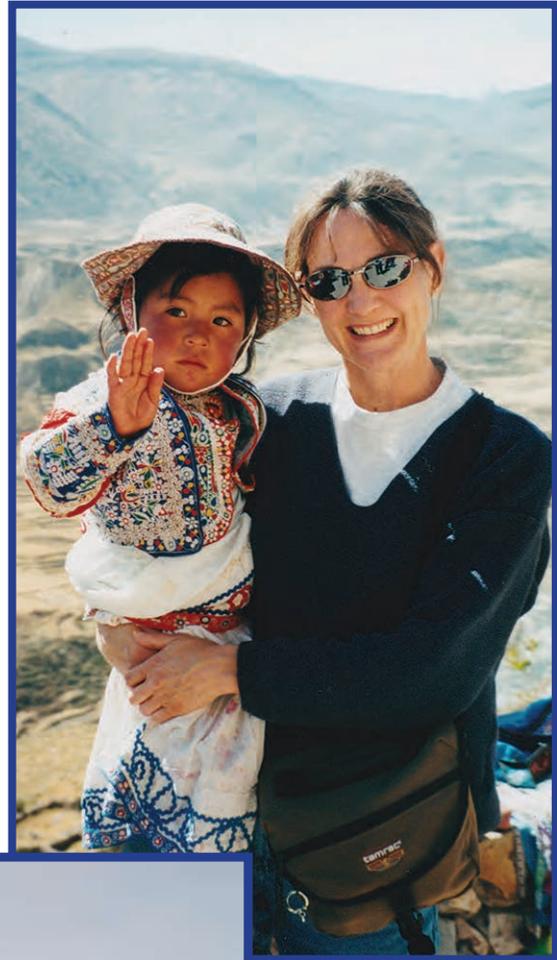
Cuzco we met two very young boys in the plaza and they became our unofficial tour guides of the city. They made sure we saw all the interesting sites before they returned to the shelter for homeless boys at night. In return, my mom fed them while they were with us and paid them for their work. Our interaction with them was marked by their curiosity and genuine interest in us and a land they dreamed to see - America.

One of the sites they took us to was the twelve-angled stone on the street called Rumiyoq Hatun or Calle Roca Mayor. The stone is part of the wall of

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*A Mother's Adventure continued from page 6*



the Palace of Inca Roca, now the Archbishop's Palace. Many sites in Peru have two names, that of either the existing indigenous peoples or the Incas and that of the Spanish who settled. Many were also originally Incan sites converted for other purposes by the Spanish during the conquest of Peru.

This particular stone, with its twelve angles, is an example of Incan construction. They used no mortar, but cut the stones to fit together so perfectly that there is no space between the rocks. The architecture of Cuzco perfectly reflects the mix of Incan and Spanish influences found in much of Peru.

Everywhere we went we found people who were monetarily poor, but very rich in spirit. Most of the indigenous cultures now survive by welcoming tourists into their communities and sharing their traditional way of life. Most have held to their heritage quite well and sustain themselves by selling and trading their goods.

We had so many other experiences that month, and given a chance, I would go back, especially with my mom. She is my favorite traveling companion. Her adventurous and courageous spirit feeds the one she gave me. The qualities I got from her are much of the reason why I have succeeded in the Army. She has encouraged me every step of the way, just like she encouraged me through that first year on my own.





# FEDERALLY EMPLOYED WOMEN'S (FEW) ORGANIZATION

## SERIES PART 1

By Pam Makovicka

*Mission Statement: Federally Employed Women work to end sex and gender discrimination, to encourage diversity for inclusion and equity in the workplace and for the advancement and professional growth of women in Federal service.*

FEW is a private, non-profit national organization founded in 1968 shortly after the government-issued Executive Order (EO) 11375 which added sex discrimination to the list of prohibited discrimination within the Federal government. Although EO 11375 was an important milestone, several women were concerned that the Civil Service Commission and individual agencies may not put forth the vigorous effort necessary to ensure compliance. Although the Federal Women's Program (FWP) was established, the early organizers of FEW realized that the government could dismantle FWP, and they wanted to ensure that there would always be an organization dedicated to promoting equality for women and addressing concerns of women in the Federal workforce. Additionally, because FWP is a government function, it is limited in its political scope, and cannot lobby Congress. As a private organization, FEW is not restricted in that area. As a private organization, FEW works as an advocacy group to improve the status of women employed by the Federal government. This includes contact with Congress to encourage progressive legislation. FEW national officers meet with management officials at all levels of agencies to demonstrate support of the FWP, encourage officials to support the program and to obtain insight on the effectiveness of the FWP at agency and local levels.

After attending FEW annual training for a few years as the FWP Manager for the Nebraska Military Department, I met a group



of Lincoln, Nebraska, ladies and we decided to start a FEW Lincoln Chapter. In 1991, the chapter was named the Nebraska Heartland Chapter and I was one of 55 charter members. In the past two decades we have consistently held monthly meetings with a speaker or some form of training. As an example of our monthly meetings, in November we met at the Lincoln Indian Center. In celebration of Native American Heritage Month, Jessica James-Grant gave a presentation on the history of Native Americans in the U.S. and where they stand today. This young lady is a great inspiration for all women. At Christmas we held a raffle on items we brought to the meeting and all the money was donated to a charity. At our meetings we also share our insights on workplace compliance regarding regulations provided by our government. The Heartland Chapter provides a mentoring service and gives us

the confidence to make a difference in our lives and the lives of others.

We sponsor a yearly training day where all individuals (Federal, non-Federal and others) are invited to attend and receive training on a variety of topics which have included public speaking, generational diversity, how to start up your own business, career skills, computer training, Adobe training, computer security, resume writing, health issues and much more.

To me the most important part of FEW is the legislative aspect. We receive monthly reports on what is accomplished on Capitol Hill. When issues that are important to women, family and

*Continued on page 9*



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the workforce are being considered we are notified, and have a website called CapWiz where we can write/email members of Congress our opinions. During the past few years not many issues have been resolved, and it is interesting to see what Congressional members are voting for and against on these issues. It is important to let them know what you want and let them know you are watching their votes by reminding them they are there to represent us. Janet Kopenhaver is our lobbyist and a very active voice on Capitol Hill keeping us well informed.

The following is a timetable of the history of FEW. The timeline demonstrates that since its inception FEW has made a definite impact on the lives of women and families. Some of these areas include pay equity, expanding the use of sick leave and unanimously supporting the inclusion of women in registration for military service. FEW also joined forces with Federal labor unions and employee associations in fighting off several attempts to reduce employee benefits programs.

### *The History of FEW:*

#### *The 1960s*

##### *1968*

Thirteen women, all recognizing the need to establish equal opportunities for women in Federal employment, joined together in establishing "TOO FEW—the Organization of Federally Employed Women," and then simplified to FEW. They elected a steering committee and began the nuts-and-bolts work of making their vision a reality. Steve Harrison, FEW's first male member, installed Allie Latimer, FEW's first President.

##### *1969*

While focusing on publicity and organizing chapters, FEW sent a telegram to President Nixon seeking his continued commitment against sex discrimination in Equal Employment Opportunity policy. FEW published its first newsletter—*FEW Facts*—which later became *FEW's News & Views*. President Daisy Fields presided over the Griddle Iron Party at which the first annual Undistinguished Service Award was presented to Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

#### *The 1970s*

##### *1970*

This year saw the establishment of FEW's first twelve chapters beginning with the Central Cincinnati Chapter and the first Annual Training Conference held in Washington, D.C. An Associate Membership was established to involve concerned members of the community who were not Federal employees. FEW held an Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) rally on the 50th anniversary of women winning the vote, proclaiming August 26 Federal Women's Day.

##### *1971*

The organization expanded to 20 chapters and appealed to women in the lower grade levels by showing support for their concerns. FEW issued *The ABCs of Your Job—A Handbook*



*Allie Latimer and Michelle Crockett, FEW's first and current National Presidents*

*of Personnel Matters*. Under the leadership of President Esther Lawton, a job referral service was established. FEW awarded its first Distinguished Service Award to Elizabeth Koontz, Director of the Women's Bureau.

##### *1972*

FEW expanded the Board of Directors meetings to four-a-year to be held in conjunction with a day-long training program. The Helen R. Dudley Chapter Achievement Award was established. *The ABCs of Your Job* met with such success that it was copyrighted. FEW was asked to work with the Federal Communications Commission on its Affirmative Action Program to help them establish it as part of their licensing renewal procedures.

##### *1973*

FEW established eleven regions that paralleled those used by the Civil Service Commission (now the Office of Personnel Management (OPM)), plus a DC Metropolitan Region, and President Priscilla Ransohoff appointed the first five Regional Coordinators. FEW established a Policy and Long-Range Planning Committee. The first overseas chapter was established in Okinawa, Japan, and the first Helen R. Dudley Award was presented to the DC Charter Chapter. FEW supported the

*Continued on page 10*



*FEW continued from page 9*

Flexible Hours Employment Bill. FEW's Fourth Annual Training Conference, The Federal Women's Program Revisited, was held in Washington, D.C.

#### 1974

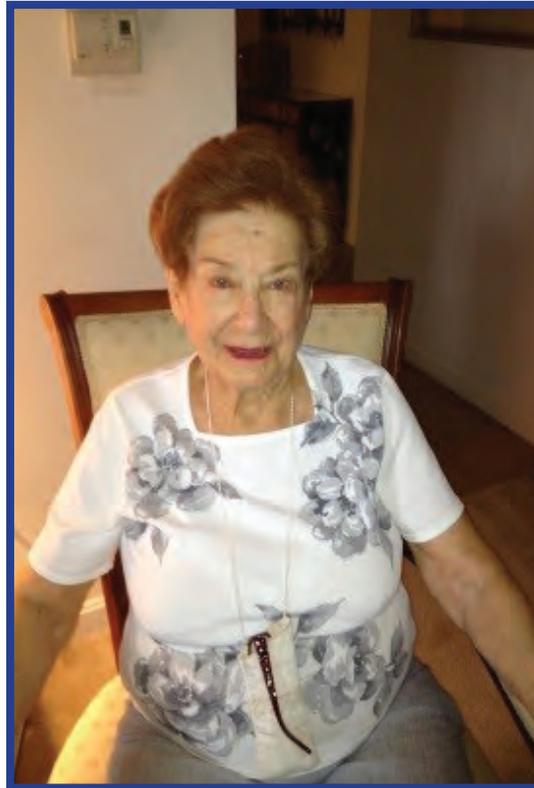
The Barbara Boardman Tennant Award was established and awarded for the first time to Daisy Fields. FEW testified on the Health Services Act of 1974 seeking a National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape. The DC Charter Chapter of FEW filed a third party sex discrimination complaint against the Government Printing Office. A U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Federal employees can sue their bosses for discriminatory treatment.

#### 1975

First Lady Betty Ford accepted an Honorary FEW membership, and Alan Alda earned the Distinguished Service Award. FEW succeeded in pushing the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to drop its minimum height requirement of 5'7". Title IX of The Education Amendments of 1972 went into effect barring sex discrimination in Federally-assisted programs that serve Federal employees. For the first time, FEW's national election was conducted by mail. FEW's Sixth Annual Training Conference, *Women and the Year of Challenge*, was held in Washington, D.C.

#### 1976

FEW established a Speaker's Roster, a Past President's Task Force, a Life Membership and 33 additional chapters. Work began on a sister organization, the FEW Legal and Education Fund (FEW-LEF), to assist individuals in cases of discrimination. The Annual Training Conference changed its name to the National Training Program (NTP) and moved to the west coast. FEW's Seventh NTP, *The Bicentennial Women Mission Possible*, was held in San Francisco, California. FEW President Janice Mendenhall became the



*Daisy Fields, Founding Member, FEW's second National President from 1969-1971 and Executive Director for many years.*

***Most of FEW's membership is made up of people employed by or retired from the Federal government. Federal government contractors, active or retired, or anyone who subscribes to the purposes of the organization is also eligible to become a member of FEW. As a grassroots organization, FEW's vitality and effectiveness are directly linked to membership. FEW has a specifically-defined membership. Members must join and pay dues. It has a National governing board and local chapters around the world. Participation in FEW is not limited to women. Anyone who is concerned about discrimination based on sex and employment opportunities for women in the Federal government is welcome to attend FEW meetings.***

Civil Service Commission's Director of the Federal Women's Program.

#### 1977

Now 176 chapters strong, FEW celebrated Women's Equality Day by joining in a parade down Pennsylvania Avenue. The Board of Directors resolved not to hold training programs in states that had not yet ratified the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). Mae Walterhouse, National President, worked with other women's organizations to establish an Ad Hoc Coalition to give input to the Carter Administration. Edith Tebo became FEW's first lifetime member. FEW's Eighth NTP, *FEW Full Equality for Women*, was held in Washington, D.C.

#### 1978

FEW established an Advisory Council of individuals concerned with the advancement of women to make recommendations to the Board of Directors. Statistics showed that 56% of working age women were employed outside the home. FEW testified on Civil Service Commission Reforms, urging modifications to ensure equity for women. FEW goals included an extension for ERA ratification and Veteran's Preference Act modifications. FEW's Ninth NTP, *FEW Is Moving Mountains*, was held in Denver, Colorado.

#### 1979

FEW established the Coalition for Constructive Modification of Veteran's Preference and hired its first Congressional Liaison. FEW set up a Compliance Network on all levels to monitor Federal Agencies' Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and Affirmative Action Programs. A bylaws change established the office of Executive Vice President. President Dorothy Nelms' enthusiasm affirmed her theme of *Failure is Impossible*. FEW's Tenth NTP, *FEW Building for the Future*, was held in Seattle, Washington.





## CELEBRITIES AND COLLEGE DEGREE TRIVIA

1. Swedish actor Dolph Lundgren of “Rocky IV” received what degree from the University of Sidney, Australia?
  - a. Bachelor’s Degree in Architecture
  - b. Master’s Degree in Aeronautical Engineering
  - c. Master’s Degree in Chemical Engineering
  - d. Bachelor’s Degree in Mechanical Engineering
2. Which *Big Bang Theory* star holds a doctorate in Neuroscience from the University of California – Los Angeles (UCLA)?
  - a. Johnny Galecki
  - b. Mayim Bialik
  - c. Kunal Nayyar
  - d. Melissa Rauch
3. Which fashion model has a Bachelor’s Degree in Comparative Religion and Eastern Philosophy and her Master’s Degree in Public Health?
  - a. Brooke Shields
  - b. Cindy Crawford
  - c. Rebecca Romijn
  - d. Christy Turlington
4. This famous classic rocker earned his PhD in Astrophysics.
  - a. Gene Simmons / KISS
  - b. Brian May / Queen
  - c. Greg Graffin / Bad Religion
  - d. Eddie VanHalen / Van Halen
5. *Hangover* star Ken Jeong earned what degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill?
  - a. Juris Doctorate (Lawyer)
  - b. Doctorate in Medicine
  - c. Doctorate in Theology
  - d. Doctorate in Psychology
6. Talk show host Montel Williams enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1974 and later went on to graduate from what service academy?
  - a. U.S. Military Academy / West Point
  - b. U.S. Air Force Academy
  - c. U.S. Naval Academy
  - d. U.S. Coast Guard Academy
7. Which popular 1970s singer earned a Master’s Degree in Mathematics from Columbia University?
  - a. Art Garfunkel
  - b. Mick Fleetwood
  - c. Billy Joel
  - d. James Taylor
8. Which British actor earned his Master’s Degree in Electrical Engineering at Queen’s College, Oxford?
  - a. Patrick Stewart
  - b. Rowan Atkinson
  - c. Eddie Redmayne
  - d. Hugh Laurie
9. This funny guy is also pretty smart – he received his Bachelor’s Degree in Architecture from California Polytechnic State University. Who is he?
  - a. John Cleese
  - b. Ray Romano
  - c. Matt Stone
  - d. Al Yankovic
10. Which group of celebrities earned their degrees at Ivy League schools?
  - a. Natalie Portman, Lisa Kudrow, Ellie Kemper
  - b. Lupita Nyong’o, James Franco, Will Ferrell
  - c. Conan O’Brien, Hill Harper, Tina Fey
  - d. Jodie Foster, David Duchovny, John Legend

*Trivia Answers on page 26*

## 10 LESSER-KNOWN FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONAL GUARD

<http://www.military.com/national-guard-birthday/10-lesser-known-facts-about-the-national-guard.html>

1. Each member of the National Guard is sworn to uphold two constitutions: Federal and State.
2. The term “National Guard” was popularized by Marquis de Lafayette to describe each state’s militia. It didn’t become an official term until 1916.
3. 50,000 members of the National Guard were called to take on various missions during the 9/11 attacks in 2001.
4. Only two presidents have served in the National Guard in its modern structure: Harry S. Truman and George W. Bush.
5. The National Guard is older than the Army. Militias were used as early as 1636 to protect British colonies. The U.S. Army wasn’t formed until the beginning of the Revolutionary War.
6. American Samoa is the only territory of the U.S. to not have a National Guard unit.
7. National Guard units were called Minutemen during the American Revolution due to their rapid response ability.
8. The most senior member of each state National Guard unit is the Adjutant General. Some states elect the Adjutant General, while others have their Governor appoint someone to the position.
9. The National Guard formed one of the first all African American units in U.S. military history, the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers. Their creation was met with mixed reactions, but the unit serves to this day and the first African American to receive a Medal of Honor, William Harvey Carney, hailed from it.
10. The National Guard is second only to the U.S. Army in terms of number of members.





## RESTAURANT REVIEW:

*Review by SFC Jenna Schneider*

# RODIZIO GRILL

*737 P Street, Lincoln, Nebraska; 402-480-7475*

*Hours: Monday through Wednesday: Dinner menu from 4:30 pm – 9:00 pm; Thursday and Sunday: Lunch menu from 11:00 am – 3:45 pm and Dinner menu from 4:00 pm – 9:00 pm; Friday through Saturday: Lunch menu from 11:00 am – 3:45 pm and Dinner menu from 4:00 pm – 10:00 pm*

*[www.rodiziogrill.com/lincoln](http://www.rodiziogrill.com/lincoln)*



My husband and I celebrated Saint Valentine's Day on Friday the 13th with a trip to Rodizio Grill. Rodizio is a Brazilian-style restaurant located in downtown Lincoln. "Rodizio" refers to the all-you-can-eat type of restaurant where meats are carved tableside. Rodizio Grill offers two different options for menu choices: salad bar only or the Full Rodizio. We both opted for the Full Rodizio, which includes the salad bar, all-you-can-eat meats and endless appetizers.

The salad bar options were plentiful. We could choose from several different types of loose leaf lettuce salads, Salada de Queijo Fresco (fresh mozzarella salad), Ovo de Condorna (quail eggs), Feijoada (Brazilian black bean stew), Brazilian cole slaw (with pineapples and coconut) and Pure de Batata (mashed potatoes) to name a few.

Our endless appetizers included banana frita, polenta (Brazilian corn meal) and Pao de Queijo (Brazilian cheese bread made with yucca flour and cheese).

The evening meat choices included Maminha tri-tip steak, Picanha tip sirloin, Bife com Alho which was basted with house garlic rub, Assado which is a Brazilian style beef stew, Peru com Bacon (turkey wrapped in bacon), Frango Agri-Doce (sweet and spicy chicken), Sobre Coxa (marinated chicken), Linguica (Brazilian sausage), Presunto (lean cut ham), Cordeiro (leg of lamb) and Coracao De Frango Temperado (chicken hearts). Our table favorites were the Polenta, Ovo de Condorna and Assado stew.



Rodizio Grill sets one price for their Full Rodizio, and at \$28.99 per person (dinner price) you definitely want to bring your appetite. The rotisserie cooked meats were all tender and flavorful and the beef options were primarily served medium rare, which, in my opinion, keeps the flavor in. Our dinner reservation was at 7:00 p.m. and we were seated upon arrival. Once seated our waiter came with the first round of appetizers in hand to take our drink orders. The meat servers were knowledgeable and quick. We didn't have to wait long to try something new.

*Continued on page 28*



Review by SFC Jenna Schneider

## RESTAURANT REVIEW:

# GINGER THE AUTHENTIC, FRESH, COMFORTABLE PAN-ASIAN EXPERIENCE

6055 Apples Way, Lincoln, Nebraska 68516; 402-904-4642

[info@ginger-grill.com](mailto:info@ginger-grill.com) [gingergrill.us](http://gingergrill.us)

*Ginger is the first of its kind. It is a unique dining experience that includes a Mongolian grill, a sushi bar and a relaxing lounge for our guests. We also have a menu of unique appetizers and entrees that combine the flavors of the east, with the influence of the west.*

I always jump at every opportunity to try a new sushi restaurant. Ginger is a new pan-Asian style grill in south Lincoln. If you are a fan of sushi AND Mongolian grill then this is definitely the place for you! Their menu offers a variety of appetizers, sushi and salads. It also includes several "from the kitchen" options such as shrimp and vegetable tempura, orange chicken, Cali dog (Sriracha



grilled all beef dog with Asian slaw and fries), or Korean short ribs. If the menu options aren't for you, they have the Mongolian grill option which features a buffet of meats, vegetables, tofu and various sauces.

I opted for sushi, sampling spicy tuna and crab along with a vegetable pairing of asparagus, avocado, cucumber and heart of palm and the Lincoln Roll which included lobster, crab and shrimp tempura drizzled with a strawberry sauce and honey wasabi. The sushi prices vary from around \$4.50 to \$14 per roll, depending on what each contains. My husband and son decided to go with the Mongolian grill and were pleased with the variety of food, as well as the freshness of ingredients.



I am always somewhat leery to visit a brand new restaurant, and Ginger seems to have a few kinks they need to work out as far as service goes. While we were seated promptly and received our drink orders relatively quickly, our server was absent for most of our visit. My husband's trip to the grill was relatively slow taking roughly 20 minutes to get through the line, but the night of our visit seemed busy with several large parties. The restaurant itself is beautifully put together. It boasts a modern motif and is divided into two different areas; sushi bar and dining room.

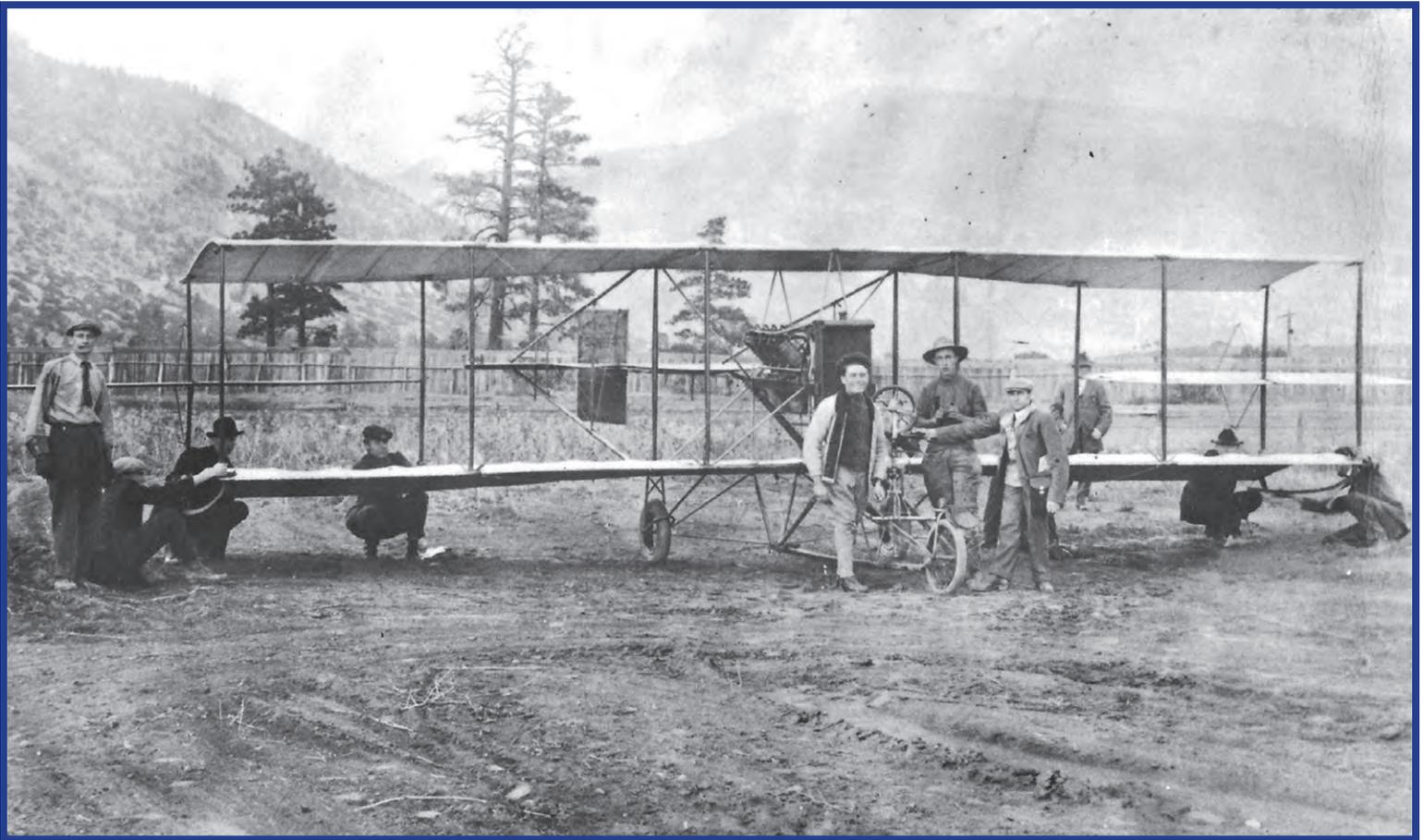
In spite of the few dining mishaps, I would still recommend a visit to Ginger. The food is fresh and the wait staff seemed knowledgeable. Their set-up provides enough space to accommodate a larger party or a group of two and the fact that it offers both sushi and the Mongolian grill is an added bonus. 



# CAPTAIN RALPH McMILLEN (1889-1916)

## NEBRASKA NATIONAL GUARD AVIATOR

*By Gerald "Jerry" D. Meyer – Nebraska National Guard Historian*



*Captain Ralph McMillen in the Curtiss Model D "Pusher" promoting aviation in 1916*

Ralph McMillen was born and raised in Iowa, and came of age at the same time as the Wright Brothers in 1903. He developed an enthusiasm for aviation at an early age. In 1912, at the age of 23, he purchased his first aircraft, the Curtiss Model D "Pusher" from Hammondsport, New York, for around \$6,000 (equivalent to over \$150,000 today). He earned a pilot rating from the Federation Aeronautique Internationale (FAI) (license #111). He took his plane on the road and traveled around the country promoting aviation at county and state fairs. On May 13, 1912, McMillen suffered a very serious accident near Frog Creek outside of Perry, Iowa, which left him with broken arms and legs.

After recovering from his injuries, McMillen joined the Nebraska National Guard commissioning as a Captain in 1913. He was assigned to the Signal Corps unit in Fremont, where balloon and airplane aficionados were assigned as the earliest visual and photographic aviation missions.

***"In the early days of aviation, there was a great deal of experimentation and a high death rate."***

***~Elon Musk***

In 1914, McMillen and his fellow Soldiers in Fremont raised money to purchase an upgraded version of the Curtiss Model D for the unit. The Fremont unit led by Castle W. Schaffer, Chief of Aviation for the Nebraska National Guard, who formed an Aviation Corps in the state (two

*Continued on page 15*



*Captain McMillen continued from page 14*

aircraft, pilots and crew). Schaffer (also a pilot) was soon involved in a serious accident and grounded. That left McMillen and members of the Fremont unit to fly around the state barnstorming\* to promote aviation and raise funds for the advancement of aviation technology. Nebraska's Adjutant General asked that McMillen donate the earnings from the travels to further promote aviation in the National Guard.

CPT McMillen experimented with many cutting edge ideas involving the airplane long before legendary aviator Billy Mitchell proved their value years later. CPT McMillen experimented with aerial bombing of street cars and other targets in Lincoln, Nebraska, much to the chagrin of local residents. Ultimately he proved that precision bombing from a stable aerial platform was possible. He also worked with Guard members to design simple fuses for his aerial bombs (utilizing automotive cigarette lighters). Other pioneering ideas were the use of cameras to provide accurate aerial reconnaissance information to troops on a military exercise, delivery of near-real-time data to influence a simulated battlefield exercise, the use of lights on an aircraft and dealing with night navigation issues.

CPT McMillen and LT Edgar Bagnell were chosen to attend the Curtiss school for pilots but the National Guard did not have adequate funding to send them. The Aero Club of America paid for the training for both aviators from Nebraska. McMillen was such an experienced pilot that he licensed within a month and returned to Nebraska to promote aviation in the midwest. Bagnell spent the year from 1916-1917 on the East Coast flying around promoting aviation.

McMillen later purchased a Curtiss "Jenny" to fly around and promote aviation. On September 2, 1916, while flying the Jenny, his plane nosedived into the ground and he was killed. He is buried at Violet Hill Cemetery in Perry, Iowa.

**The World's Greatest Aviator**  
RALPH E. McMILLAN

Two Flights Daily  
from the  
Fair Grounds  
Rain or Shine in a  
Gentle Wind or a  
Tornado

See the  
Wonderful Spiral Glide  
from the  
Clouds to Earth  
See the  
Great War Biplane

The famous Curtiss Biplane used in these flights is the  
same model of a machine as is now being used by the  
French and Germans in the great war.  
The machine will be on exhibition every day at the Fair Grounds

All children under 16 free

**FRIDAY IS CHILDREN'S DAY** All children under 16 free

**FREE** **EVERY NIGHT** **FREE**  
IN THE CITY  
Grand Band Concert and Vaudeville Acts

Grand Parade Before the Grand Stand of Prize Stock Friday at 2 p. m.

**MERRY - GO - ROUND** Shooting Galleries  
Side Shows  
Pit Shows, Baby Racks, Riding Devices, Novelty Wheels

The Aero Club of America recognized CPT McMillen "for his efforts in organizing an aviation section in the Nebraska National Guard" and considered him an early pioneer of American aviation. The 100th Anniversary of the founding of the "heavier than air" Aviation Corps and the flights of CPT McMillen both occur during the summer of 2015. The Nebraska National Guard Museum in Seward hopes to honor this pioneer aviator with a replica 1911 Curtiss Model D Pusher hanging from the ceiling near the entrance to the new facility (opening in 2016).

***"Aviation is proof that given,  
the will, we have the capacity  
to achieve the impossible."***

***-Eddie Rickenbacker***

\* (Of a pilot) to give exhibitions of stunt flying, participate in airplane races, etc., in the course of touring country towns and rural areas. -<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/barnstorming>





# A LEADER'S GUIDE TO DIVERSITY

## SERIES PART 4

By *LaVonne Rosenthal*

This is the last in our series featuring *A Leader's Guide to Diversity*. We conclude by presenting materials from the *Training Tool Lesson Plan*, which was developed for use as a template for diversity training. The purpose of this information is not only to increase awareness of workplace diversity, but also to develop and enhance skills that will help our members communicate more proficiently now and in the future. The training materials provided can be adapted to fit your unit's overall objectives.

### **LESSON SEVEN: LEGACY**

It is my distinctive contribution. It reflects my commitment to leaving the National Guard better each day because I am here. I will leave a tradition of Honor and a legacy of Valor.

The legacy you leave is the life you lead. You just never know whose life you might touch. What you do know is that you can make a difference. You can leave this world better than you found it. Your legacy is a result of determined doing.

#### **Learning points:**

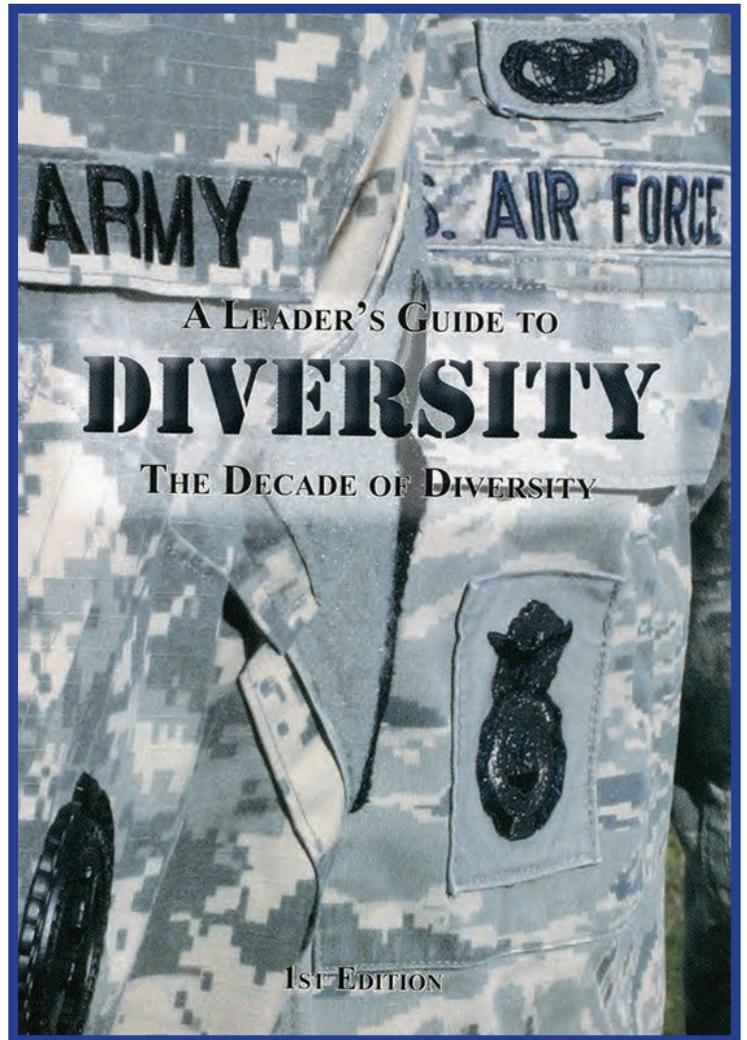
- Legacy is inspired leadership uniting comrades in arms, rooted in our fundamental and enduring values.
- Everyone, regardless of rank or position, has the ability to make a difference.
- Your legacy is a result of determined doing.

#### **Question to ask:**

- How will you leave a tradition of honor and a legacy of valor?

#### **Call to action:**

- My legacy: I stand on the shoulders of those who have come before me. Each day, do I remind myself to be worthy of the sacrifice?
- Am I selfless in my devotion to our Country and the mission of the National Guard?
- In my quest of leaving a legacy, I must consider where I have been, where I am now, and where I am going. Where am I on my journey from success to significance?



#### **Conclusion:**

By asking ourselves how we want to be remembered, we plant the seeds for living our lives as if we matter. By living each day as if we matter, we offer up our own unique legacy. By offering up our own unique legacy, we make the world we inhabit a better place than we found it. When we choose to lead every day, we choose aspirations of long-term significance over short-term measures of success. It takes courage to lead. It takes courage to make a life. Courage, like leadership, is a choice.

*Continued on page 17*



*A Leader's Guide to Diversity continued from page 16*

Above all, our legacy is defined in how we defend America. We do this by dominating air, space, cyberspace and ground. It is part of our warrior ethos – focused culture, conviction, character, ethic, mindset, spirit and soul we foster in all Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians.

#### ***LESSON EIGHT: FORCE DEVELOPMENT***

Our push is to create an environment where each Airman, Soldier and Civilian is given the full opportunity to grow, learn, progress and develop as they strive to unleash their full potential.

The goal of force development is clear: develop professional Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians who will collectively leverage their respective strengths to accomplish the mission of the National Guard. Each of you makes our unit the best.

#### ***Learning points:***

- Force development is a recognition that we need to continuously improve because we never achieve zero defect.
- Leadership constantly evolves to new and emergent challenges.

#### ***Questions to ask:***

- How does continuous, constructive feedback and review relate to effective force development?
- How do you promote continuous force development within your organization?
- What steps have you taken to be a role model and seek personal and professional development opportunities?

#### ***Call to action:***

- What am I doing as a leader, team member, Airman, Soldier, Civilian, friend and person to continuously improve in each of these areas? Remember, in order to do something that you have never done before, you must become someone that you have never been before.
- Do I consistently set goals on which I will base progress in my evolution as a leader?
- Am I open to feedback and review? Do I give honest feedback for growth?
- Do I mentor and prepare individuals for possible future opportunities?

#### ***Conclusion:***

All Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians should receive some form of development to assist them in their duties in higher grades and levels of responsibility. As leaders, we must be sure to allow

***“The task of leadership is not to put greatness into humanity, but to elicit it, for the greatness is already there.”***

***~John Buchan***

Airmen, Soldiers and Civilian to develop their technical and leadership skills to remain relevant in today's continuously challenging environment.

#### ***LESSON NINE: HIGH PERFORMANCE TEAMS***

“E pluribus Unum” – out of many, one. With a commitment to work together as high performing teams, we maximize our strengths and capabilities to rise above any challenge. As an Airmen, Soldiers or Civilians, you are never alone.

A leader's ability to form a complementary, winning team happens as the leader gets to know individuals and engages their full potential toward the goals of the team. The point is to find individuals' unique talents and distill that into their highest contribution that they are passionate to give.

#### ***Learning points:***

- High performance teams seek opportunities to capitalize on the synergy of their Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians to maximize and improve overall fundamental strength and the highest standards for efficiency.
- A leader must first get to know the people, understand their talents and use those talents to the individual's and the organization's advantage.
- As individuals you are each a national asset and essential to accomplishing the National Guard's mission.
- A disciplined force puts mission first; flies, fights and wins as a team; knows the rules; pays meticulous attention to details; and is accountable for the final results.
- Achieving our mission is our highest priority. That will be achieved when we as leaders have the humility to rise above personal ego to serve only the cause, the goal and the mission.

#### ***Questions to ask:***

- Do work teams have clear, measurable goals?
- Do individuals stay diligently focused on the most important goals?

*Continued on page 18*



*A Leader's Guide to Diversity continued from page 17*

- Are success measures tracked accurately and openly?
- Do work teams plan together how to achieve their goals?

***Call to action:***

As a seamless team, we are able to overcome any challenge. We must continue to show the same resolve and determination toward:

- Excellence: Do I go beyond competitive standards?
- Teamwork: Is our team one that produces superior results?
- Empowerment: Are all teams provided freedom, decision authority and resources to excel?

***Conclusion:***

Today's National Guard is comprised of our community's finest men and women. From all walks of life – rural farms, inner cities and every place in between – young Americans are drawn to the call of integrity, service and excellence. We celebrate this diversity, recognizing that such a mix of experience leads to a breadth of perspective and broader horizons, and ultimately innovative ways to maximize our combat capabilities for the joint team.

The United States' first national motto: "E pluribus Unum," means "out of many, one." Initially, this motto referred to the formation of our great nation from the 13 colonies. Today, that phrase reminds us that we're in this fight together. Harnessing our magnificent differences into an effective, coherent team takes solid leadership, quality training and a conscious effort toward mutual respect on all our parts.

***LESSON TEN: PURSUING GREATNESS***

Organizations and individuals do not achieve greatness by accident. "Greatness is not a function of circumstance. It's a function of discipline and choice." Jim Collins

From heritage to horizons – we stand on the shoulders of giants, heroes who faced and beat incredible odds. We have inherited a history of excellence, courage and greatness. We must live up to that heritage, become a part of it and pass it on.

***Learning points:***

- The National Guard's greatest resource is our people. They have not just contributed to the mission; they make the mission happen.
- Many of you have worked side by side with Airman, Soldiers or Civilians who have inspired, encouraged and challenged you. Use their positive examples in your own leadership style.

- Our heritage is the cornerstone of the National Guard.
- Use mentorship to help individuals strive to increase responsibilities as they progress in their careers; be an example of greatness.

***Questions to ask:***

- How do we continue to attract the best to accomplish great deeds?
- Once we have secured the best individuals, how do we foster continued growth?
- How do we encourage our Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians to continue serving their country?

***Call to action:***

- In the pursuit for greatness, how do I capture the richness of our diverse force?
- Do I set the example by serving with honor, and accepting no less than excellence from any Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians?
- What skills, abilities, knowledge, education and information can I gain to achieve greatness in my chosen field?

***Conclusion:***

According to Abraham Lincoln, "Greatness is a commitment that transforms a promise into reality. It is the words that speak boldly of your intentions. And the actions which speak louder than the words. It is making the time when there is none. Coming through time after time after time, year after year after year. A commitment is the stuff character is made of; the power to change the face of things. It is the daily triumph of integrity over skepticism."

***LESSON ELEVEN: EXECUTION THROUGH ENGAGEMENT***

A relentless focus on execution combined with total engagement of the mind of an Airman, Soldier or Civilian leads to mission accomplishment.

Strategic execution is shared and formulated to build upon the future vitality of our force. Without a doubt, engaged Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians are on the pursuit of excellence.

***Learning points:***

- Drive performance through shared vision, values and accountability, making a 100% effort at all times.
- Drive execution and embrace change and transformation fostering effective communication.

*Continued on page 19*



*A Leader's Guide to Diversity continued from page 18*

**Questions to ask:**

- What is your personal commitment to support and develop your Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians to lead?
- How do we engage everyone in our organization ensuring execution of the mission to accomplishment?
- How does this affect morale, retention or productivity?

**Call to action:**

- What is my commitment to support and develop my team?
- What contributions am I making to engage Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians in preparing them for the future?
- Do I lead so that others can tell their Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians that I stood for something and I acted upon it?

**Conclusion:**

In the words of former President John F. Kennedy, we must "...think of education as the means of developing our greatest abilities, because in each of us there is a private hope and dream which, fulfilled, can be translated into benefit for everyone and greater strength for our nation."

Embracing and fostering a culture of diversity endears us to each other and forms lasting relationships that bond us together. On the other hand, when misunderstanding of diversity is found in an organization, the absence of understanding can damage the institution's ability to respond appropriately to members' needs. Mission failure then becomes a very real possibility.

**LESSON TWELVE: INNOVATION THROUGH IDEAS**

"Just as energy is the basis of life itself – and ideas the source of innovation – so is innovation the vital spark of all human change, improvement and progress." Ted Levitt

We must take the National Guard's basic educational foundation to the next level and be relentless in our continued pursuit to become knowledge-enabled Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians, creating innovation through our ideas.

The heroic visionaries and practitioners of the Warrior tradition charged us to believe in the value of ground and air power for the Nation. They left us a spirit that fosters initiative, innovation and forward thinking.

**Learning points:**

- Doing the same thing, the same way and expecting a different or better result is not logical or efficient.

***"Before you are a leader, success is all about growing yourself. When you become a leader, success is all about growing others."***

***-John Buchan***

- To change results, you must change your belief system, which will change your behavior. You must be willing to do something different.
- Understand that all ideas are not successful, but may spark the idea that will be.
- All ideas are valuable.

**Questions to ask:**

- What is innovation?
- How does innovation relate to diversity?
- As leaders, how do we capture the ideas of our Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians?
- Do we consider the ideas of everyone throughout our organizations? How or why not?

**Call to action:**

- Do I set an institutional belief in leading by example, from the front, and assuming the full measure of risk and responsibility?
- What ideas do I help shape and define for the future of our force of tomorrow?
- Do I always work to turn resources to uses that deliver the results we want and need?

**Conclusion:**

If you don't define your life, someone else will do it for you. If you are not happy with your results, change your approach. When you change your approach, you change your results. Whether in adversity or success, your attitude to your circumstances empowers you to move or evolve towards your desires and create new, innovative ideas. Let's make sure the efforts and innovations of all Airmen, Soldiers and Civilians are welcomed and appreciated. Your nation demands no less.

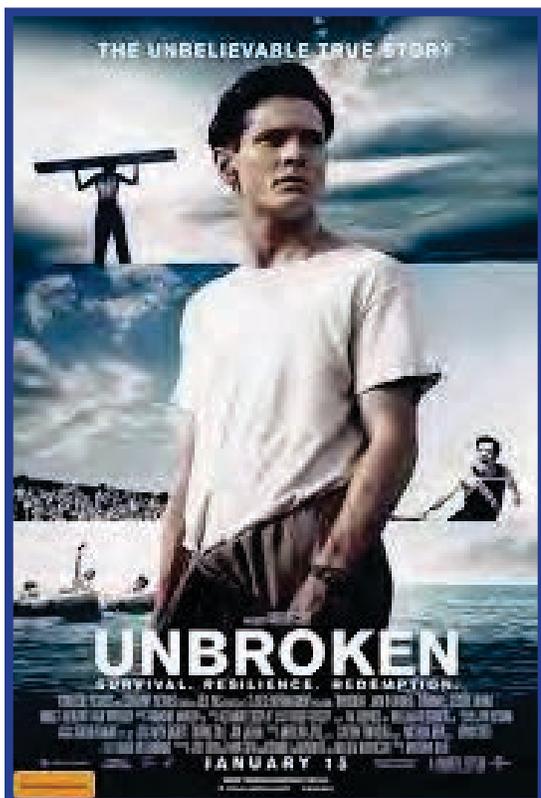
While this concludes the reproduction of *The Leader's Guide to Diversity*, please consider further exploration of these topics through small group discussions among work sections and units. Honest reflection of what and how we're doing as leaders will make us better leaders. If you wish to have diversity training provided, please let me (LaVonne Rosenthal) know. 



# MOVIE REVIEW: UNBROKEN

*Produced and Directed by Angelina Jolie; Starring Jack O'Connell*  
*Adapted from Laura Hillenbrand's book of the same name*  
*(author of Seabiscuit: An American Legend)*  
<http://www.unbrokenfilm.com/#>

*Review by COL Anita K.W. Curington*



“If I can take it, I can make it” is the catch phrase of “Lou” Zamperini, the main character in the movie *Unbroken*. *Unbroken* is based on the life of Louis Zamperini, an Italian immigrant and US Olympian, who was detained in a Japanese Concentration Camp during World War II (WWII).

Directed by Angelina Jolie, the movie stars Jack O'Connell (Louis Zamperini) and Japanese rock musician Miyavi Takamasa Ishihara (*Mutsuhiro Watanabe, The Bird*). *Unbroken* is a two hour, seventeen minute drama that is rated PG-13 for war violence (including sequences of brutality) and for some language. Overall, I would say the movie is worth the money, but there are scenes of brutality that may not be suitable for those who cannot handle watching violence. It is a story of overcoming

adversity, beating the odds and demonstrating the true spirit of the human mind. Some portions of the movie dragged on, in what I believe was an effort to demonstrate the suffering by the main character and to showcase the time lapse of events. As a war movie, it appeared to be fairly accurate with the uniforms, airframes and settings.

Through flashbacks the movie shows glimpses of Lou's childhood and how he became an Olympic runner. During the flashbacks, Louis and two members of his air crew are afloat in a raft for 47 days, after a near fatal airplane crash. They are then captured (or rescued, depending on your point of view) by the Japanese Navy and spend the remainder of WWII in several prison-of-war camps in Japan where he endures much torture.

The movie is based off Laura Hillenbrand's book, *Unbroken: A World War II Story of Survival, Resilience, and Redemption* which was published in 2010 (book review on page 21). I heard that the movie left out a large portion of Louis' life, which is covered in the book. Therefore, I was prepared that the movie might not meet my expectations. I didn't read the book before seeing the movie so I wasn't aware of all the main points in the book that were overlooked or omitted.

As I mentioned earlier, the movie is good, but ends right after WWII ends, with only card titles stating he suffered from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and kept his promise to God. In my opinion, the PTSD aspect of Louis' life was a missed opportunity by the director to shed light on the life-long issues associated with PTSD and the resources

available to help deal with it. With just a short sentence at the end of the movie, the audience is left with a major unfinished struggle of the main character.

His promise to God while floating in the raft is not really portrayed in the movie; once again addressed at the end of the movie with a title card leaving the audience without a full understanding of the human spirit and struggle within the main character. “*Unbroken* is unfinished” says [BillyGraham.org](http://BillyGraham.org), which has a video that addresses Zamperini's life after the war and his spiritual devotion as a result of his struggles.

Other criticism about the movie comes from the Society for the Dissemination of Historical Fact, a Japanese Conservative group. These Japanese conservatives disagree with the authenticity in the way the Japanese prison guards were portrayed. Hiromichi Motieki, Secretary General of the nationalist pressure group (the Society for the Dissemination of Historical Fact), claims the portrayals are “pure fabrication” and has launched a petition on the website [Change.org](http://Change.org) to have the film banned. Others contend that the treatment of the prisoners of war is well documented and Japan needs to own their history and admit to the actions of their military.

Overall, I would recommend this movie to anyone who is looking for an inspiring story of the human spirit. Personally, as a veteran who worked detainee operations, I found several of the scenes very upsetting because of the treatment of the allied prisoners. Because of the torture endured by these service members, I wondered how they reintegrated back into society after the war and thought the movie could have explained it better, even if just adding more information at the end of the movie.





# BOOK REVIEW: UNBROKEN

## A WORLD WAR II STORY OF SURVIVAL, RESILIENCE, AND REDEMPTION

Written by *Laura Hillenbrand*  
*Random House*

<http://laurahillenbrandbooks.com/>

Review by *COL Anita K.W. Curington*

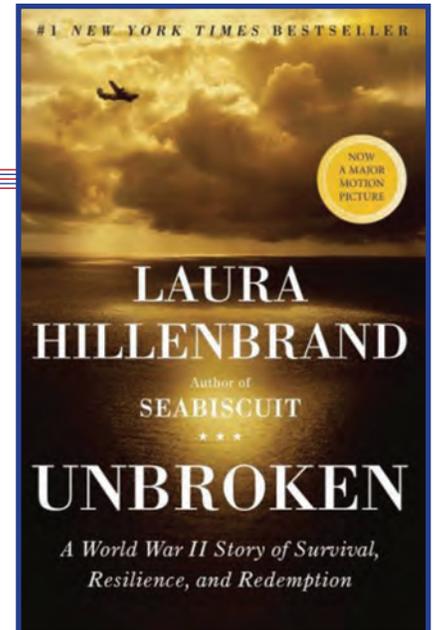
*"#1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER hailed by TIME magazine as the best nonfiction book of the year. One of the longest-running New York Times bestsellers of all time, Unbroken has spent more than four years on the Times list in hardcover, fifteen weeks at number one, and counting. Recently released in paperback, Unbroken debuted at #1 and remains there after more than 20 weeks. The book is the winner of the Los Angeles Times Book of the Year Award for Biography. The young reader edition, released in November, 2014, is also a New York Times bestseller."*

*Unbroken: A World War II Story of Survival, Resilience, and Redemption* is a well written and researched biography of Louis Zamperini published in 2010 and recently converted into a movie in 2014. I would give the book 3.5 stars out of a possible four stars. The reader is quickly caught up in the story of the main character and introduced to other memorable characters, both good and bad. I was fully invested in the book early on and felt deep respect and empathy for the characters. Several portions brought me to tears as I read about the torture suffered and the unconquerable spirit of these brave men.

Hillenbrand's selection of the title *Unbroken* is spot on. She does an excellent job at portraying the brutality suffered by Allied Service Members at the hand of the Japanese. Although the focus of the book is on Zamperini, I, personally thought the author paid tribute to all the Pacific prisoners-of-war and their personal stories. Hillenbrand completely researched the subject, conducting phone interviews with Zamperini (75 times) and those close to him. A drawback

to interviews is that facts may not be accurate. She attempts to verify the interview information through historical written records. She cites staggering statistics of WWII and provides several pages of endnotes at the back of the book. Throughout the book, she ties pictures and memorabilia to the characters and acknowledges contributions at the back of book through several pages of acknowledgements. It took Hillenbrand seven years of research and writing to complete *Unbroken*. My rating of 3.5 is because, although a biography, Hillenbrand embellishes some aspects of the book (in my opinion).

Hillenbrand divides the book into five parts or acts. Without trying to give away too much of the plot, I'll cover the parts of the book. She begins by taking the reader into the life of Zamperini, beginning as a young Italian immigrant in the 1920s with a tendency to drink and steal which leads to his ability to outrun others. The book transitions into his college days, his Olympic experience in 1936 and his joining the Army Air Force. The next act covers World War II, his 47 day survival in a boat with two other crewmen after their plane crashed, with a majority of the book covering Zamperini's suffering and captivity as a prisoner-of-war in several different Japanese facilities. The next portion of the book deals with Zamperini's struggles with reintegration back into society and his fall from grace. The final part of the book covers Zamperini's redemption as he devotes his life to God after attending a Billy Graham revival and ultimately forgiving his former captors.



I would recommend this book to anyone. It is an uplifting story, even though it has some very upsetting portions. With the thousands of combat veterans returning from a decade of war in Iraq and Afghanistan, the book gives the reader a small insight into the struggles associated with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). For younger readers, I would recommend an adult read the book first and determine if the subject matter is appropriate for the young reader.

For anyone interested in learning more about Louis Zamperini, he wrote his own story in *Devil at My Heels* published in 1956. Another revision, with a collaborator, was published in 2003 because more information was discovered including his prison diary. I personally haven't read either version so I cannot compare the stories between Zamperini and Hillenbrand. There are several interviews with Zamperini available online as well. Unfortunately, Louis Silvie Zamperini died on 2 July 2014 at the age of 97 in his home in Los Angeles, California from pneumonia just months before the release of the movie based on the book *Unbroken*.





## NEBRASKA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING SITE COMMAND HISTORY AND LINEAGE

By MAJ Andrew J. Nelson



Training Site Command consists of two training sites in Nebraska – Camp Ashland Training Site northeast of Ashland (which includes about 1,200 acres near Mead) and the Greenleaf Training Site southeast of Hastings.

Of the two, Camp Ashland has been used by the Nebraska National Guard the longest. Camp Ashland was first developed after the Spanish-American War because of a new requirement for the National Guard to have target ranges. Prior to 1906, Guardsmen underwent target practice, but were never officially scored.

Local landowner Mrs. M.J. Rose rented part of her farm, known as Rose Island, to the state for \$994.05. The state constructed ranges on the site, and the Guard's "encampment" (former name for annual training) that year was successful, thus the state extended its option on Rose's land and leased it for another year.

The National Guard wanted to formally purchase the training area but the Legislature would not appropriate the funds, believing that building the State Arsenal in Lincoln was a higher priority. The Federal government purchased the land at Ashland in 1916.

After Nebraska's troops returned from World War I, the Guard wanted to use Camp Ashland, but it had fallen into disrepair. Federal money was allocated for repairs, and the first postwar annual training took place in 1923.

Camp Ashland developed rapidly in the 1920s. An administration building was constructed for \$25,000, as was a wooden boxing ring next to the Platte River. In 1930, Memorial Hall was dedicated, which served as the Camp's primary administration building for decades.

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) rebuilt the boxing ring as a 3,000-person capacity arena in the 1930s.

For decades, Ashland served as the primary training site of the Nebraska Army National Guard. Eventually, most firing-range operations were moved 130 miles to the southwest, to a training area

### AGENCY SPOTLIGHT

We are pleased to continue our series of articles titled, Agency Spotlight. The purpose of these articles is to learn about the different units, offices and agencies within the Nebraska Military Department and those closely associated with it.

just east of Hastings.

The Greenleaf Training Site came into use by the National Guard much later, on the site of the old Hastings Naval Ammunition Depot.

Just after the beginning of World War

II, the Federal government established the Depot, taking over more than 75 square miles of farmland southeast of Hastings. The location was ideal because it was roughly equidistant to both coasts, nearby rail lines and the

electrical power provided by the Tri-County project.

Eventually, the plains southeast of Hastings were covered with 207 miles of railroad track, 274 miles of roads





# CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON BUILDING GREATER DIVERSITY WITHIN THE NATIONAL GUARD

*By TSgt David Eichaker, National Guard Bureau, Savannah, Georgia*

Diversity in the National Guard is an important component of continued success and educating leaders in diversity is one way to further strengthen the Guard, said the Guard's top general.

"One of our National Guard's greatest strengths as an operational force is that we are present in communities across the country," said Army General Frank Grass, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, at the National Guard Diversity Conference. "When you bring in the National Guard, you bring in the richness and diversity of hometown America."

The conference focused on building greater diversity within the Guard. "You will see how important diversity and inclusion is in everything we do," Grass said during his address to attendees. Diversity, he added, is important because it allows the Guard to represent the communities Guard members serve.

"That's why this conference and setting the stage here is important," he said. "I want you to be thinking about what we should look like in 2025 and beyond."

Focusing on those long term goals allows the Guard to complete its mission of fighting America's wars, defending the homeland and building enduring partnerships.



*Army General Frank J. Grass, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Air Force LtGen Stanley E. Clarke III, director of the Air National Guard, and Army MG Judd H. Lyons, acting Director of the Army National Guard, sign the National Guard Bureau Diversity Strategic Plan at the Combat Readiness Training Center in Savannah, Georgia, December 10, 2014.*

*(Photo by TSgt David Eichaker)*

"Those are the three missions," Grass said. "They're so closely tied to the diverse organization we are and the inclusion of all of us to build that force for the future."

Although the three missions are the priorities of the Guard, they cannot be met without individual Guard members working together.

"Everything deals with people and that's how important this conference is," Grass said. "As we bring diversity and inclusion

into our organization, we get better every day."

That also works to create an environment where Guard members stay engaged while finding greater cohesion.

"Not only do you get trust with an organization, you get integrity to the process," said Chief Master Sergeant Mitch Brush, the senior enlisted advisor to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau (NGB). "Diversity in

*Continued on page 25*



# A VIEW OF DIVERSITY FROM WHERE I STAND

*“A View of Diversity From Where I Stand” presents individualistic viewpoints, and that we “stand” for ours and each others’ rights for respect and appreciation of our uniquenesses. Each issue we highlight three individuals who work for the Nebraska Military Department to hear their own personal definition of diversity.*



When I think of the word diversity - The Nebraska Military Department comes to mind. This is such a diverse organization with all the different departments within the Nebraska National Guard along with the different personalities and backgrounds of personnel. I am proud to work for the Military Department because in the end regardless of our personality and background differences we have an ultimate goal for the Nebraska National Guard to be successful. A successful organization is open-minded and welcoming to diversity and leadership understands that diversity can strengthen and unify an organization.

Claire Ogelsby  
State Installation Status Report Manager



I suspect most people, like me, enjoy and seek the simple things in life, and in describing diversity I see no reason to do otherwise. I had the pleasure of working at my wife’s school’s kindergarten round up recently. As you might imagine there were kids of different color, size, gender and ethnicity. It was interesting to watch a ragtag group of five year olds deal with that gut wrenching kindergarten anxiety - most were very quiet and shy. Yet, over an hour they realized that to have fun and to get the teacher’s praise they had to rely on each other, be considerate, and follow the rules. I believe this is no different in the adult world. We all come at life differently, but to enjoy and succeed in life we must embrace the diversity of our community and organization - simply!

LTC Troy Paisley  
Director of Military Support  
NE ARNG



A big melting pot of different beliefs, morals, values; and includes gender, race, and life experiences.

TSgt Suzanne Baden  
155 Air Refueling Wing Financial  
Management





*Training Site Command continued from page 22*

and 2,200 buildings, including miles of distinctive igloo-shaped storage bunkers. At one point during World War II, the facility produced nearly 40 percent of the Navy's munitions.

The Depot closed in June 1966, and the government sold off the land, transferring it to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Central Community College and various industrial firms. The state acquired 3,211 acres as a training site for the National Guard.

For years, the site had few buildings and conditions were spartan. Things improved with the formation of Training Site Command in 1997. Development accelerated after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

The facility has been known under several different names over the years. It was the 195 WETS (the Weekend Training Site for the 1-195th Armor Battalion) in the 1970s and later the Hastings Maneuver Training Area. It was dedicated as the Francis S. Greenleaf Nebraska Army National Guard Training Site on September 9, 2000.

Today, Training Site Command is headquartered at Camp Ashland, covering both facilities. At Ashland, the command manages 1,800 acres of maneuver land (including the ground near Mead), hundreds of open-bay bunks, 90 semi-private rooms, three distinguished visitor suites and three cabins with kitchens.

At Greenleaf, the command manages four maneuver training ranges and 17 active firing ranges with bed space for 620 troops. Fifty-two soldiers serve in Training Site Command.

Both Ashland and Greenleaf provide all military services and several governmental agencies the opportunity to conduct top-tier training.

#### **Sources:**

*Adams County Historical Society*

*Hartman, Douglas. Nebraska's Militia: The History of the Army and Air National Guard, 1854-1991, Virginia Beach, Va.: Donning Co., 1994.*

*Spencer, Matthew. Article in NebraskaLife Magazine, March/April 2012 issue.*



*Conference continued from page 23*

our perspective should be a natural progression on how we get to solving problems."

Solving problems is part of being a high-quality leader who can adjust to a changing environment.

Good leaders must be adaptive to a changing workforce and missions, said Air Force Brigadier General Ondra Berry, Special Assistant on Diversity to the Chief of the NGB and Assistant Adjutant General for Air with the Nevada National Guard.

Berry said that good leaders must have a fundamental care for people and not fixate on one belief system.

"You're going to have to have an adaptive leader for that," Berry said.

Being an adaptive leader also means being bold.

"If I wanted someone to remember three things about diversity, it would be color

bold, gender bold and capability bold," said Army Brigadier General Linda Singh, head of the Maryland Army National Guard. "I think if we focus on those three things, we accomplish a lot."

And that includes looking at a Guard member's individual qualities.

"We need to be looking at all individuals, ensuring that we're allowing them to bring the best of themselves to the table," she said. "I want them to bring their culture, background and everything about them and as soon as you allow individuals to do that, they are going to outperform beyond your expectations."

Using the qualities of others can help build up organizations to be more enduring.

"The most efficient, most effective, high performance organizations will capture and take advantage of and harness all the different types of attributes of personality in addition to demographic diversity,"

said Army Major General Timothy A. Reisch, chair of the NGB Joint Diversity Executive Council and Adjutant General of the South Dakota National Guard. "When people have different backgrounds, education and experiences that is what will make this organization stronger."

During the conference, Grass and other senior Guard officials signed the NGB Diversity Strategic Plan.

"This is a historic event," said Air Force Colonel Shirley Raguindin, Chief of Diversity for the NGB. "It is important for the National Guard to have a document to hold us accountable to implement diversity and inclusion."

The strategic plan will help the Guard become among the top in diversity and inclusion, with the goal to be number one, Raguindin said. "In order to do that, we need to communicate our initiatives on diversity and inclusion," she said. And that is an important step toward meeting those goals. "What we are doing with diversity is ensuring that we (implement) it throughout the National Guard," she said.



***The U.S. Armed Forces are a reflection of America -- virtually every possible ethnic and religious group is represented. The military is a team of men and women from all over the United States working together with a single purpose: to protect our Nation and fight for freedom.***



*Celebrities and College Degree Trivia continued from page 11*

## CELEBRITIES AND COLLEGE DEGREE TRIVIA ANSWERS

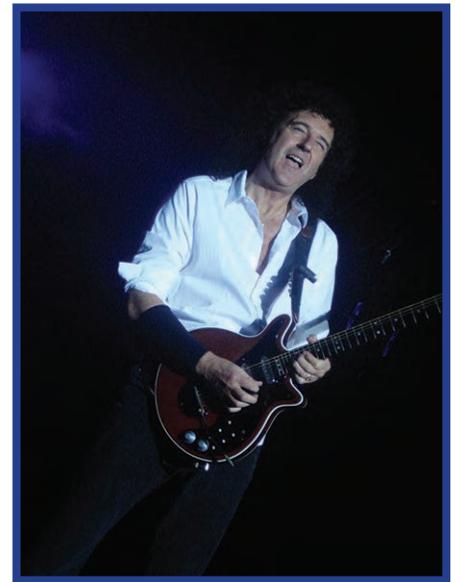
1. C. Dolph Lundgren attended Washington State University where he received a Degree in Chemistry and also attended the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm where he graduated with a Chemical Engineering Degree. In 1982 he received a scholarship to complete his Master's Degree at the University of Sydney in Australia. He was also awarded a Fulbright scholarship to Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Boston, but turned it down.
2. B. Mayim Bialik attended UCLA where she majored in Hebrew and Jewish Studies and Neuroscience. She went on to earn her PhD in Neuroscience at UCLA in 2007. Bazinga!
3. D. Christy Turlington is not just another pretty face. In fact all the models listed have the brains to go with their pretty smiles. Brooke Shields earned her Bachelor's Degree in French Literature from Princeton, Cindy Crawford attended Northwestern to study Chemical Engineering and Rebecca Romijn studied Music at the University of California at Santa Cruz.



*“I think neuroscience is obviously very esoteric, but I think there are aspects of it that can absolutely be brought down to the level of an interested 11-, 12-, 13-year-old easily.”*

*~Mayim Bialik*

4. B. Brian May is not your average rocker, having earned his PhD in Astrophysics at the Imperial College in London in 2007. He earned his Bachelor's Degree in Math and Physics from Imperial College in London then started on his Doctorate in Astronomy, but dropped out to join Queen. After a 30-year break he took to updating his doctoral thesis and finally achieved his full PhD. Brian is not the only smart rocker. Greg Graffin, Bad Religion singer, double majored in Anthropology and Geology at UCLA and earned his PhD from Cornell University in Zoology. Gene Simmons earned his Bachelor's in Education and was a sixth grade teacher in Spanish Harlem, New York.



*“Everybody thought I was a bit of an eccentric for wanting to be out there looking at the stars, but I still do.”*

*~Brian May*

*Continued on page 27*



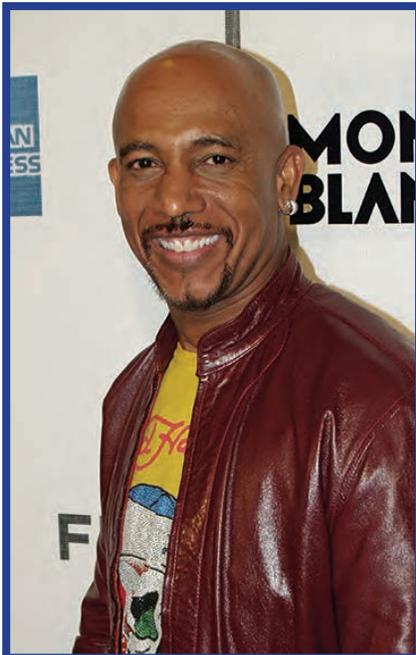
Celebrities and College Degree Trivia answers continued from page 26

*“Medicine really matured me as a person because, as a physician, you’re obviously dealing with life and death issues, issues much more serious than what we’re talking about in entertainment. You can’t get more serious than life and death. And if you can handle that, you can handle anything.”*

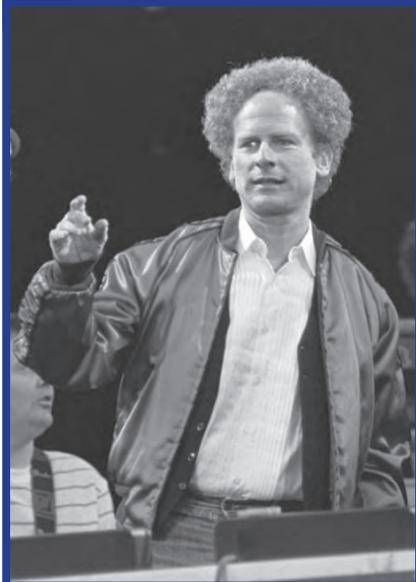
*~Ken Jeong*



6. C. Montel Williams is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. Having enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps he impressed his supervisors so much that they recommended him to attend the Naval Academy Preparatory School. After completing prep school he was accepted to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis where he graduated with a Bachelor’s Degree in Engineering.



7. A. Art Garfunkel first earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from Columbia College before going on to earn his Master’s in Mathematics from Columbia University.



5. B. Dr. Ken Jeong earned his medical degree from UNC at Chapel Hill and went on to complete his residency in internal medicine in New Orleans.

8. B. Rowan Atkinson (aka Mr. Bean) earned his Master’s in Electrical Engineering from Queen’s College, Oxford.



9. D. All these funny guys attended college, but it’s Al Yankovic who has his degree in Architecture from California Polytechnic.



10. D. All the celebrities mentioned have a degree, but out of the groups listed, Jodie Foster, David Duchovny and John Legend are all Ivy League graduates. Foster received her Bachelors in Literature from Yale, Duchovny both a Bachelor’s and Master’s in English Literature from Princeton and Yale, respectively and Legend earned a Bachelor’s in English from the University of Pennsylvania. Additionally, Natalie Portman, Ellie Kemper, Lupita Nyong’o, Conan O’Brien, and Hill Harper are Ivy League grads.



[www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com)

<http://www.mayimbielik.net/2014/02/06/45/>

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## BTG DIVER-CIPE CORNER

*Submitted by  
Jennifer Fotinos*

## SOUR CREAM RAISIN PIE

As a young girl I remember walking into my Grandma Schnell's house on the holidays and being seduced with the fragrances of turkey, ham, gravy and different desserts. My grandma had a washroom off the kitchen where she would place all the desserts. We would run mouthwatering through that area with eyes so big they were about ready to pop. It was always around Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter that we would have the most delicious fresh baked pies. There was lemon meringue, chocolate, pecan and sour cream raisin. I remember the flavors and looks of each pie. The meringue peaks on the lemon were cooked perfectly and the chocolate was so creamy and fluffy. The smell of the pecan and sour cream raisin still taunt my taste buds thinking about them. I'm not sure if this was a recipe passed down from my great-grandma to my grandma, but it was passed on to my aunts, now to all the grandchildren and I will be sure to pass it down to my children.

Sour Cream Raisin pie has a similar consistency between a mousse and cheesecake. It is light and creamy with the sweet flavor of sugar and cinnamon. The recipe is very simple to make and will make two pies.

### Ingredients

- 2 Cups Sour Cream
- 2 Cups Raisins
- 4 Eggs
- 1 Cup Sugar
- 1 Pint Half and Half
- Cinnamon
- 2 Prepared Pastry Shells

### Instructions

Set oven at 350 degrees. Prepare your pastry shells and set aside. In a large mixing bowl combine all of your ingredients whisking together until creamy. Pour mixture evenly into each pie shell. Sprinkle cinnamon on top of the pies evenly prior to baking. Place pies on a cookie sheet (to prevent overflow in your oven). Cook pies for 30-40 minutes or until knife inserted half way between center and the edge comes out clean. Let the pies completely cool before cutting and serving.

You can serve with whipped topping or put a meringue on top. 



**Enjoy!!!**

*Rodizio Grill continued from page 12*

The lunch menu has fewer choices of meats and is available at a lower cost at only \$17.99 for the Full Rodizio. A vegetarian option is available for both lunch (\$12.99) and dinner (\$18.99). Children 7-11 years of age dine at \$8.00 all day; 3-6 years of age at \$4.99 all day; and 0-2 years of age at no charge with a paying adult.

I would recommend Rodizio Grill for special occasions and celebrations, but probably not for your every-day outing, and that is simply because of the cost. 

