

THE MOSAIC

"We need to give each other the space to grow, to be ourselves, to exercise our diversity. We need to give each other space so that we may both give and receive such beautiful things as ideas, openness, dignity, joy, healing, and inclusion."

– Max De Pree

"Because We Are EQUAL to the Task"

Held each October, National Disability Employment Awareness Month (NDEAM) is a national campaign that raises awareness about disability employment issues and celebrates the many and varied contributions of America's workers with disabilities. NDEAM's roots go back to 1945, when Congress enacted a law declaring the first week in October each year "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week." In 1962, the word "physically" was removed to acknowledge the employment needs and contributions of individuals with all types of disabilities. In 1988, Congress expanded the week to a month and changed the name to "National Disability Employment Awareness Month." Upon its establishment in 2001, ODEP assumed responsibility for NDEAM and has worked to expand its reach and scope ever since.

For more information, please visit: www.navy.mil/local/cnp-diversity/ or <http://www.loc.gov/disabilityawareness/>

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From The US Navy Surgeon General

"Navy Medicine must be a reflection of our Nation's diverse composition. To that end, I'm committed that Navy Medicine will leverage the right mix of accession, retention, education, and training incentives to meet this goal. We are facing the most rapid change in demographics in the history of the United States. Navy Medicine personnel must be mindful of who we serve. We must ensure our shipmates are trained to provide culturally competent care, coordinating traditional, non-traditional and holistic practices while individualizing medical care to meet specific patient needs. The initial phase of diversity training for Navy Medicine personnel has been completed. The next phase will be to normalize diversity and inclusion. There must be commitment, from all levels, to creating an environment where people are valued, respected, mentored and provided the opportunity to reach their full personal and professional potential, an environment that benefits the sailor, the command, the community, and Navy Medicine."

–VADM Matthew L. Nathan, US Navy Surgeon General

History of German Americana:

German immigration began in the 17th century and continued into the late 19th century at a rate exceeding that of any other country. Working with William Penn, Franz Daniel Pastorius established "Germantown" near Philadelphia in 1683. German immigrants in this early period came from the states of Pfalz, Baden, Wuerttemberg, Hesse, and the bishoprics of Cologne, Osnabruck, Muenster, and Mainz. At the beginning of the 18th century, economic problems in Germany brought a new wave of immigrants. Nearly one million German immigrants entered the United States in the 1850s; this included thousands of refugees from the 1848 revolutions in Europe. In these later phases of German immigration, newcomers joined established settlers. This phenomenon of "chain migration" strengthened the already existing German regions in the United States. Today, approximately 58 million Americans claim German ancestry. They are numerous in California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Texas. The densest German-American populations are in the "German belt" -- Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa.



Italian American
Heritage Month

History of Italian Americana:

Italian immigrants to the United States from 1890 onward became a part of what is known as "New Immigration," which is the third and largest wave of immigration from Europe and consisted of Slavs, Jews, and Italians. This "New Immigration" was a major change from the "Old Immigration" which consisted of Germans, Irish, British, and Scandinavians and occurred throughout the 19th century.

Between 1900 and 1915, three million Italians immigrated to America, which was the largest nationality of "new immigrants." These immigrants, mostly artisans and peasants, represented all regions of Italy, but mainly came from the mezzogiorno, Southern Italy. Between 1876 and 1930, out of the 5 million immigrants who came to the United States, 4/5 were from the South, representing such regions as Calabria, Campania, Abruzzi, Molise, and Sicily. The majority (2/3 of the immigrant population) were farm laborers or laborers, or contadini. The laborers were mostly agricultural and did not have much experience in industry such as mining and textiles. The laborers who did work in industry had come from textile factories in Piedmont and Tuscany and mines in Umbria and Sicily.

Though the majority of Italian immigrants were laborers, a small population of craftsmen also immigrated to the United States. They comprised less than 20% of all Italian immigrants and enjoyed a higher status than that of the contadini. The majority of craftsmen was from the South and could read and write; they included carpenters, brick layers, masons, tailors, and barbers.

1913 was the year where a record high of Italian citizens immigrated to the United States. Most of these emigrants came from Northern Italy, but more came per capita from the South. Due to the large numbers of Italian immigrants, Italians became a vital component of the organized labor supply in America. They comprised a large segment of the following three labor forces: mining, textiles, and clothing manufacturing. In fact, Italians were the largest immigrant population to work in the mines. In 1910, 20,000 Italians were employed in mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.



History of Polish Americana:

The first Polish mass migration took place in the late 19th and early 20th centuries following years of aggression and occupation by its neighbors. During that time about 2.5 million ethnic Poles came to the United States in search of freedom and economic stability.

The Detroit's area large Polish community was for many years concentrated in Poletown and Hamtramck, a suburb of Detroit. Hamtramck was originally settled by German farmers. It became a dominantly Polish industrial town in 1914, when the Dodge Brothers automotive plant was opened providing great employment opportunities. These Polish communities became vital centers of immigrant social life, with small businesses, press, and cultural, political, veterans, patriotic and professional organizations. The heart of Polonia, however, was its Polish Roman Catholic church and its parishes. Poles were able to keep their identity by cultivating their cultural traditions, language and faith.

The next large population of immigrants arrived between the late 1960s and early 1990s and consisted of refugees, and non-immigrants on temporary visas. Many of these Poles were political refugees from the SOLIDARITY, the Polish trade union movement. Of this group 34% were professionals, while 27% were skilled workers.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Michigan is home to the third largest Polish population (854,844) after New York (986,141) and Illinois (932,996). The current population of Michigan's Polish Americans is concentrated in Wayne, Macomb and Oakland counties. Troy became the center of Poles in Michigan, after their migration from Hamtramck.



Author: HM2 Panta, H.

Learn this Language!

Submit and teach your culture!

Throughout history, language has been the factor that made different cultures distinct from one another. Who knows? Maybe the next time you meet someone or in a foreign country, you'll remember how to say 'hello'!

Knowledge is Power! Chishiki wa chikaranari! **Connaissance est le pouvoir!** **Wissen ist Macht!**

This month we'll be learning basic German phrases.

ENGLISH	GERMAN
Hi!	Hallo!
Good morning!	Guten Morgen!
Good evening!	Guten Abend!
Welcome! (to greet someone)	Willkommen!
How are you?	Wie geht's dir/ Ihnen?
I'm fine, thanks!	Danke, mir geht's gut!
And you?	Und dir/Ihnen?
Good/ So-So.	Gut/ So la-la
Thank you (very much)!	Danke (vielmals)!/ Vielen Dank!
You're welcome! (for "thank you")	Gern gescheh'n!/ Keine Ursache!/ Kein Problem!
Good night!	Gute Nacht!
See you later!	Bis später!
Good bye!	Auf Wiedersehen!/ Tschüß!

If you want to have your language or dialect posted in The Mosaic, contact the Diversity Team. Happy learning!

Reminders & Upcoming Events

Check out our electronic Diversity Binder on the P: Drive!
Check out:
<http://www.facebook.com/navydiversity>

NHC Annapolis Heritage Month Ceremony
German, Italian, Polish American
Highlighting NDEAM
25 October, 1200
Lockwood-Heaton

Italian Heritage Month
<http://www.italianheritagemonth.com/>

Polish Heritage Month
<http://www.polishamericancenter.org/heritmo.htm>

German Heritage Month
<http://www.gmbookchest.com/pages/heritage.html>

Famous German Americans in History

Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890-1969): General and 34th U.S. President.

Walter Baade (1893-1960): An astronomer who discovered Asteroids - Icarus and Hidalgo.

John J. Bausch and Henry Lomb: Invented eyeglasses, magnifiers and microscopes.

Adolph Busch (1839-1913): Businessman and brewer.

Walter Percy Chrysler (1875-1940): Automobile manufacturer who created the Chrysler brand.

Food is a gateway to other cultures and expands relationships with one another. This is "Cook's Corner"; try it because you might even like it. Happy, healthy eating! This month we will make Pierogi! Pierogi are Polish dumplings of unleavened dough – first boiled, then they are baked or fried usually in butter with onions – traditionally stuffed with potato filling, sauerkraut, ground meat, cheese, or fruit.

To prepare the sauerkraut filling, melt the butter in a skillet over medium heat. Stir in the onion, and cook until translucent, about 5 minutes. Add the drained sauerkraut and cook for an additional 5 minutes. Season to taste with salt and pepper, then remove to a plate to cool.

For the mashed potato filling, melt the butter in a skillet over medium heat. Stir in the onion, and cook until translucent, about 5 minutes. Stir into the mashed potatoes, and season with salt and white pepper.

To make the dough, beat together the eggs and sour cream until smooth. Sift together the flour, salt, and baking powder; stir into the sour cream mixture until dough comes together. Knead the dough on a lightly floured surface until firm and smooth. Divide the dough in half, then roll out one half to 1/8 inch thickness. Cut into 3 inch rounds using a biscuit cutter.

Place a small spoonful of the mashed potato filling into the center of each round. Moisten the edges with water, fold over, and press together with a fork to seal. Repeat procedure with the remaining dough and the sauerkraut filling.

Bring a large pot of lightly salted water to a boil. Add pierogi and cook for 3 to 5 minutes or until they float to the top. Remove with a slotted spoon.

