

THE MOSAIC

October 2014

"THE MOSAIC"

"National Disability Employment Awareness Month: Expect. Employ. Empower."

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[Command Diversity Team:](#)

LT Cariaga: Diversity Officer

HM1 Lopez: Diversity LPO

HM1 Ribot: BHC Lakehurst

HM2 Kimble: Outreach Program

HM2 Alicea: Naval Academy STEM Program

"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, Businessman and American author

National Disability Employment Awareness Month:

"Expect. Employ. Empower."

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. The theme for 2014 is "Expect. Employ. Empower."

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, Office of Disability Employment Policy (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/; <http://www.loc.gov/disabilityawareness/>; <http://www.dol.gov/odep/topics/ndeam/index-2014.htm>



GERMAN, ITALIAN, POLISH AMERICAN HISTORYMONTH

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.



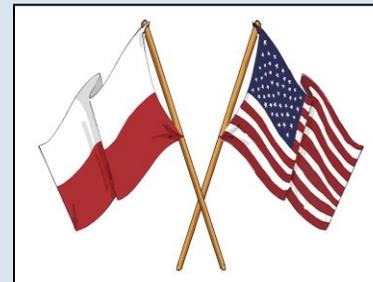
History of Italian Americana:

Italian immigrating to the United States from 1890 onward became a part of what is known as the "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 which 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 were 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 immigrants came from Northern Italy, but more per capita, came 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. In Detroit, a 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.



SIMPLE PHRASES!

ENGLISH	GERMAN	ITALIAN	POLISH
Hi!	Hallo!	Ciao!	Cześć!
Good morning!	Guten Morgen!	Buongiorno!	Dzień dobry!
Good evening!	Guten Abend!	Buona sera!	Dobry wieczór!
Welcome! (to greet someone)	Willkommen!	Benvenuto!	Witaj!

Famous Italian Americans in History

Tony Bennett (1926-): American Jazz vocalist and Grammy Award winning singer.

Dean Martin (1917-1995): Actor, singer and Rat Pack member.

Fiorello La Guardia (1882-1947): Corruption-fighting politician, Mayor of New York City from 1934 to 1945, and an Airport is named after him.

Geraldine A. Ferraro (1935-2011): Member of Congress and the first woman to run for the U.S. Vice Presidency.

A.P. Giannini (1870-1949): Founded Bank of America and a pioneer of branch banking.

VACATION TIME!



Reminders & Upcoming Events

Check out:

<http://www.facebook.com/navydiversity>

Taste of Italy

22 October 2014
1830 – 2130

College Avenue, Medford, MA

<http://www.italianheritagemonth.com/>

Chopin Piano Competition 2014

25 October 2014
1000

New York City, NY

<http://www.poloniamusic.com/PoloniaLinksEvents.html>

German American Heritage Foundation 28th Annual Award and Fundraising Gala

****LOCAL****

01 November 2014
1730 – 2300

Washington, D.C.

<http://gahmusa.org/news.php>

Third Annual Fall Social Fundraiser

****LOCAL****

13 November 2014
1700 – 2000

Little Italy, Baltimore, MD

http://littleitalyemd.com/t/Events_Activities

BERLIN (top pic)

Berlin is both the German capital and the biggest city in Germany. After being separated into East and West during the Cold War, Berlin was reunited in 1990; it quickly emerged as the most cosmopolitan and exciting city in Germany for art, architecture, and nightlife.

MUNICH (bottom pic)

Munich, the capital of Bavaria and gateway to the Alps, is one of the most beautiful and green cities in Germany. It offers first class museums and traditional German architecture, a salute to Bavaria's royal past. Get a true taste of Munich's hospitality, culture and world-famous beer at its Oktoberfest, which attracts more than 6 million visitors every year.



Photo (above) – Traditional clothing and dancing at a Polish-American event in Buffalo, NY.



Photo (right) – Miners from Camp Bird Mine in Ouray, CO taken in the 1890s. Miners were Italians, Austrians, Irish, Swedes, Americans and others. The camp's name derived from local noisy birds, the Clark's Nutcracker, which inhabited the area.