

## EO COMPLAINT PROCESS

### “EO HOTLINE”

502-210-6527

If you have concerns, you may file either an Informal or Formal Complaint.

#### Informal Complaint

- Not filed in writing
- No timeline or suspense nor is it reportable
- You can see your EOL, EOA or chain of command to resolve your concern

#### Formal Complaint

- Filed with EOA within 60 days from the incident
- File in writing and complainant swears to accuracy of information
- Mandatory timeline and is reportable (commanders may authorize investigations of complaints over 60 days)

## ETHNIC OBSERVANCES TIMELINE

JANUARY: 3rd Monday in January  
“Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Birthday”

FEBRUARY: 1-28 February  
“National African American/Black History Month”

MARCH: 1-30 March  
“Women’s History Month”

APRIL/MAY: April/May Sunday to Sunday for week encompassing Yom Hoshuah  
“Days of Remembrance” for Victims of the Holocaust

MAY: 1-31 May  
“Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month”

JUNE: 1-31 June  
“LGBT Pride Month”

AUGUST: 26 August  
“Women’s Equality Day”

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER: 15 Sep-15 Oct  
“National Hispanic Heritage Month”

NOVEMBER: 1-30 November  
“National American Indian Heritage Month”

## USACC AND FORT KNOX



*Days of Remembrance:  
for victims of the Holocaust*





### **DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE: for the victims of the Holocaust Observance**

The United States Congress established the Days of Remembrance as the nation's annual commemoration of the Holocaust. Each year state and local governments, military bases, workplaces, schools, religious organizations, and civic centers host observances and remembrance activities for their communities. These events can occur during the Week of Remembrance, which runs from the Sunday before Holocaust Remembrance Day (Yom Hashoah) through the following Sunday.

### **TERMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE HOLOCAUST**

**Anti-Semitism:** The belief or behavior hostile toward Jews just because they are Jewish. It may take the form of religious teachings that proclaim the inferiority of Jews, for instance, or political efforts to isolate, oppress, or otherwise injure them. It may also include prejudiced or stereotyped views about Jews.

**Auschwitz:** The Auschwitz concentration camp complex was the largest of its kind established by the Nazi regime. It included three main camps. All three camps used prisoners for forced labor. One of them also functioned for an extended period as a killing center. The camps were located approximately 37 miles west of Krakow. They were near the prewar German-Polish border in Upper Silesia, an area that Nazi Germany annexed in 1939 after invading and conquering Poland. The best estimates of the number of victims at the Auschwitz concentration camp complex, including the killing center at Auschwitz-Birkenau, between 1940 and 1945 are: Jews (1,095,000 deported to Auschwitz, of whom 960,000 died); Poles (147,000 deported, of whom 74,000 died); Roma (23,000 deported, of whom 21,000 died); Soviet prisoners of war (15,000 deported and died); and other nationalities (25,000 deported, of whom 12,000 died).

**Concentration Camps:** served a variety of functions and were called by different names: labor camps; transit camps; prisoner-of-war camps concentration camps, and death camps or killing centers, often referred to in Nazi parlance as extermination camps

**Crematorium:** a furnace installed and used in the death camp to cremate and dispose of bodies after death by gassing, starvation, disease, or torture.

**Deportation:** the transportation or "resettlement" of Jew from Nazi-occupied countries to labor or death camps.

**Holocaust:** term devised in the late 1950's to describe the Nazi program of the wholesale physical annihilation of European Jewry. Connotes an unprecedented phenomenon of human destruction. By the end of World War II, it was estimated that some 6 million Jews had perished as a result of the systematic killing program of the Nazis.

**Prejudice:** prejudice is pre-judging, making a decision about a person or group of people without sufficient knowledge. Prejudicial thinking is frequently based on stereotypes.

**Racism:** racism is a prejudice and /or discrimination based on the social construction of "race". Differences in physical characteristics (e.g., skin color, hair texture, eye shape) are used to support a system of inequities.

**Religious Bigotry:** religious bigotry is prejudice or discrimination against one or al members of a particular religious group based on negative perceptions of their religious beliefs and practices or on negative group stereotypes.

**Scapegoating:** scapegoating is the action of blaming an individual or group for something when, in reality, there is no one person or group responsible for the problem. It targets another person or group as responsible for problems in society because of that person's group identity.

**Sexism:** sexism is prejudice and or discrimination based on one's gender.



**SS (Schutzstaffel):** this elite guard was originally organized to serve as Hitler's personal protection service. Under Himmler, the organization expanded enormously, from 280 men in 1929 to 40,000 members in 1939. Their activities and powers grew to administer the concentration camps. It was the SS that eventually suppressed the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto.

**Stereotypes:** a stereotype is a preconceived or oversimplified generalization about an entire group of people without regard for individual differences. Even when stereotypes are positive, they always have a negative impact and can lead to discrimination.

**Survivor:** refers to a person who survived the Holocaust.

**Swastika:** called Hakenkruz in German. An ancient symbol used in India, Persia, Greece, and elsewhere as a religious emblem to ward off evil spirits. Using it as the official symbol of the Nazis, Hitler corrupted the meaning of the holy insignia to denote Aryan racial superiority.



**Third Reich:** the Third Empire. This was the official name of Hitler's regime, which ruled from 1933-1945. The Nazis regarded their rule as the successor to two previous empires: the Holy Roman Empire (962 AD-1806) and the Second Reich founded by Otto von Bismarck (1871-1918).

**Zyklon-B:** poison gas used in the gas chambers of death camps.