

EO COMPLAINT PROCESS

Garrison EO Office:

314-541-2210/

314-531-2754

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"

USAG Rheinland -Pfalz



National American Indian Month Observance



FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN INDIANS



- There are over 515 different Native American (NA) Tribes in North America.
- There are currently over 300 NA reservations.
- The largest reservation is 16 million acres, and covers parts of three states.
- There are currently over 100 different NA Languages.
- NA's own 4% of the nations total land area.
- Approximately 10% of the nations coal reserves are on NA land.
- More than half of the nations uranium reserves are on NA land.
- Currently, the Choctaw tribe is the 15th largest employer in Mississippi.
- The Chippewa and Sioux tribes are major suppliers of equipment for the U.S. Armed Forces.
- The first NA graduated from West Point in 1822.
- In 1866 the "U.S. Indian Scouts" were established as a special branch of the enlisted ranks.
- More than 8,000 NAs fought in WWI. All were volunteers.
- More than 25,000 NAs fought in WWII.
- The 158th Regiment, comprised primarily of NAs, was one of the most decorated units of WWII.
- The U.S. Navy used Navajo marines to communicate in a special classified version of their language. It was the only code that was not broken during WWII.
- Over 41,000 NAs served in Vietnam.
- Twenty Medals of Honor have been awarded to NAs.
- Five NAs have served as members of the U.S. Senate.
- Eight NAs have served as members of the House of Representatives.
- One Native American has served as Vice President of the United States.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

- Many tribes were involved in the War of 1812.
- Native Americans fought for both sides as auxiliary troops in the Civil War.
- They were recruited by Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and saw action in Cuba in the Spanish-American War in 1898.
- In 1916, Native Americans accompanied Gen. John J. Pershing's expedition to Mexico in pursuit of Pancho Villa.
- 12,000 Native Americans served in WWI. Four men of the 142d Infantry was awarded the *Croix De Guerre* for Gallantry.
- 44,000 Native Americans out of a population of 350,000 served with distinction in WWII between 1941-1945.
- Battle-experienced Native American troop from WWII were joined by newly recruited Native Americans to fight communist aggression during the Korean War.
- The Native American strong sense of patriotism and courage emerged once again during the Vietnam era.
- Native American Contributions in United States military combat continued the 1980s and 1990s as they saw duty in Grenada, Panama, Somalia, and the Persian Gulf.
- Native Americans have participated with distinction in United States military actions for more than 200 years. Their valor in battle goes as far back as the War of 1812, through both World Wars, and every United States campaign and operation up to the present day.

TRADITION OF PARTICIPATION

Native Americans have participated with distinction in United States military actions for more than 200 years. Their valor in battle goes as far back as the War of 1812, through both World Wars, and every United States campaign and operation up to the present day.

Native Americans have the highest record of service per capita when compared to other ethnic groups. In many respects, Native Americans are no different from others who volunteer for military service. They do, however, have distinctive cultural values which drive them to serve their country. One such value is their proud warrior tradition. The warrior tradition is a willingness to engage the enemy in battle. This characteristic has been clearly demonstrated by the courageous deeds of Native Americans in combat. The qualities of a warrior are: strength, honor, pride, devotion, and wisdom. These qualities make a perfect fit with military tradition.

MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

The Indian War Period

SERGEANT ALCHE SAY	Sergeant, Indian Scouts
BLANQUET	Indian Scouts
CHIKUITO	Indian Scouts
ELSATSOOSU	CPL, Indian Scouts
FACTOR, POMPEY	Private, Indian Scouts
JIM	Sergeant, Indian Scouts
KELSAY	Indian Scouts
KOSHA	Indian Scouts
MACHOL	Private, Indian Scouts
NANNASADDIE	Indian Scouts
NANTAJE	Indian Scouts
PAINÉ, ADAM	Private, Indian Scouts
PAYNE, ISAAC	Trumpeter, Indian Scouts
ROWDY	Sergeant, Indian Scouts
WARD, JOHN	Indian Scouts
CO-RUX-TE-CHOD-ISH (Mad Bear)	Sergeant, Pawnee Scouts

World War II

BARFOOT, VAN T.	Second Lieutenant, 45th Infantry Division
CHILDERS, ERNEST	Second Lieutenant, 45th Infantry Division
EVANS, ERNEST EDWIN	Commander, U.S. Navy
MONTGOMERY, JACK C	First Lieutenant, 45th Infantry Division
REESE, JOHN N., JR.	Private First Class, 37th Infantry Division

Korean War

GEORGE, CHARLES	Private First Class, 45th Infantry Division
HARVEY, RAYMOND	Captain, 17th Infantry Division
RED CLOUD, MITCHELL, JR.	Corporal, 24th Infantry Division

