

EO Complaint procedures

EO HOTLINE 624-3510

If you are a victim, you may file either an Informal or Formal Complaint.

Informal Complaint

--- *Not filed in writing*

--- *No timeline or suspense nor is it reportable*

--- *Anyone can resolve an informal complaint (It is recommended whoever handles an informal complaint generates an MFR.)*

Formal Complaint

--- *Filed within 60 days from date of alleged incident*

--- *Filed 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
“African American/Black History Month”

MARCH: 1-31 March
“Women’s History Month”

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

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

AUGUST: 26 August
“Women’s Equality Day”

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

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



Days of Remembrance: for victims of the Holocaust

INFINITE DIGNITY AND WORTH



WORKING TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE MORE



Anti-Semitism: Anti-Semitism is a prejudice and/or discrimination against Jews. Anti-Semitism can be based on hatred against Jews because of their religious beliefs, their group membership (ethnicity) and sometimes on the erroneous belief that Jews are a "race."

Auschwitz: Notorious death camp in Poland. Opened by the Nazis in 1940, it soon became the largest death camp run by a staff which had acquired experience from other camps. Supervised by SS Captain Rudolf Hoess, the camp eventually took the lives of **over 2 million people** by means of gassing, starvation, overwork, and disease. At its peak, with the gas chambers and crematoria operating full time, as many as **24,000 people were put to death each day.**

Concentration Camps: A group of labor and death camps located in Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe for the incarceration of Nazi opponents, other "undesirables," political dissidents, Gypsies, Russian POWs, homosexuals, and Jews. Conditions were so terrible that most inmates died after about four months. The death camps in Poland were Auschwitz, Belzec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibor and Treblinka.

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

Deportation: The transportation or "resettlement" of Jews 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 all 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 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 has survived the Holocaust.



Swastika: Called Hakenkreuz 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 to 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.