

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”](#)

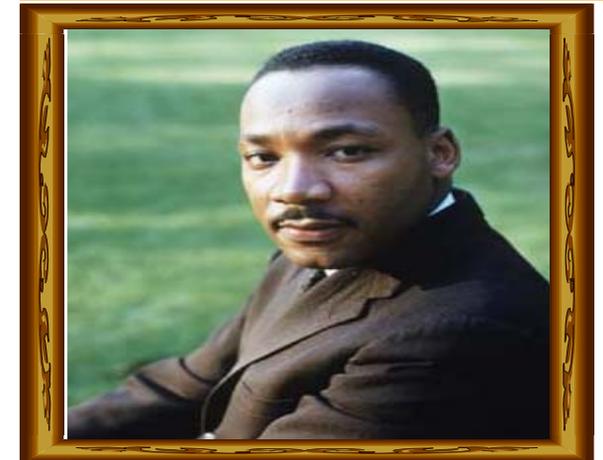
SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER: 15 Sep-15 Oct
[“National Hispanic Heritage Month”](#)

NOVEMBER: 1-30 Nov
[“National Native American Indian Heritage Month”](#)



***Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
Birthday Observance:***

***LEADERSHIP, DIVERSITY,
HARMONY***



GATEWAY TO SUCCESS

Martin Luther King's Life

1929

January 15. Michael Luther King Jr., later renamed Martin, born to schoolteacher Alberta King and Baptist minister Michael Luther King. Boyhood in Sweet Auburn district.

1948

King graduates from Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga. with a B.A.

1951

Graduates with a B.D. from Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pa.

1953

June 18. King marries Coretta Scott in Marion, Ala.. They will have four children: Yolanda Denise (b.1955), Martin Luther King III (b.1957), Dexter (b.1961), Bernice Albertine (b.1963).

1954

September. King moves to Montgomery, Ala. to preach at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

1955

After coursework at New England colleges, King finishes his Ph. D. in systematic theology.

1956

January 26. King is arrested for driving 30 m.p.h. in a 25 m.p.h. zone.

January 30. King's house bombed.

1957

January. Black ministers form what became known as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. King is named first president one month later.

In this typical year of demonstrations, King traveled 780,000 miles and made 208 speeches.

1958

King's first book published, *Stride Toward Freedom* (Harper), his recollections of the Montgomery bus boycott. While King is promoting his book in a Harlem book store, an African American woman stabs him.

1959

King visits India. He had a lifelong admiration for Mohandas K. Gandhi, and credited Gandhi's passive resistance techniques for his civil-rights successes.

1960

King leaves for Atlanta to pastor his father's church, Ebenezer Baptist Church.

1962

King meets with President John F. Kennedy to urge support for civil rights.

1963

King leads protests in Birmingham for desegregated department store facilities, and fair hiring.

April. Arrested after demonstrating in defiance of a court order, King writes "Letter From Birmingham Jail." This eloquent letter, later widely circulated, became a classic of the civil-rights movement.

August 28. 250,000 civil-rights supporters attended the March on Washington. At the Lincoln Memorial, King delivers the famous "I have a dream" speech.

Martin Luther King's Life (Continued)

1964

King's book published: *Why We Can't Wait*. King visits with West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt and Pope Paul VI.

December 10. King wins Nobel Peace Prize.

1965

January 18. King successfully registers to vote at the Hotel Albert in Selma, Ala. and is assaulted by James George Robinson of Birmingham.

February. King continues to protest discrimination in voter registration, is arrested and jailed. Meets with President Lyndon B. Johnson Feb. 9 and other American leaders about voting rights for African Americans.

March 16-21. King and 3,200 people march from Selma to Montgomery.

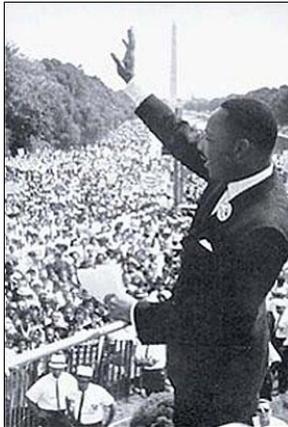
1968

April 4. King is assassinated in Memphis, Tenn. by James Earl Ray.

1986

January 20 is the first national celebration of King's birthday as a holiday.

(From the website <http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/mlk/>)



Quotes From Martin Luther King Jr.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.

Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

Our nettlesome task is to discover how to organize our strength into compelling power.

A man who won't die for something is not fit to live.

There is nothing more dangerous than to build a society, with a large segment of people in that society, who feel that they have no stake in it; who feel that they have nothing to lose. People who have a stake in their society, protect that society, but when they don't have it, they unconsciously want to destroy it.

If a man is called to be a streetsweeper, he should sweep streets even as Michelangelo painted, or Beethoven composed music, or Shakespeare wrote poetry. He should sweep streets so well that all the host of heaven and earth will pause to say, here lived a great streetsweeper who did his job well.

I refuse to accept the view that mankind is so tragically bound to the starless midnight of racism and war that the bright daybreak of peace and brotherhood can never become reality. I believe that unarmed truth and unconditional love will have the final word.

Violence as a way of achieving racial justice is both impractical and immoral. It is impractical because it is a descending spiral ending in destruction for all. It is immoral because it seeks to humiliate the opponent rather than win his understanding; it seeks to annihilate rather than to convert. Violence is immoral because it thrives on hatred rather than love.