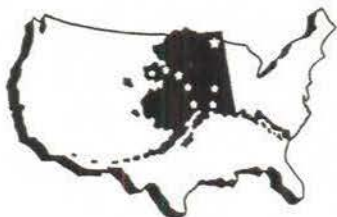




U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
Federal Aviation  
Administration



# Alaskan Intercom

FAA—Alaskan Region  
Anchorage, Alaska

January 1993

93-1

*Federal Aviation Administration*

*Civil Rights Staff*

*- Presents -*



*Martin Luther King, Jr.*

*Observance*

*January 18, 1993*

*thanks...*

The first annual All Federal Agencies Golf Tournament was held at Moose Run Golf Course on Sunday, June 28, 1992. All enjoyed a good time on the course and afterwards during the presentation of awards and at the fine food fest. It was a time to visit old friends and make new ones. The atmosphere was casual, friendly, and pleasant.

The All Federal Agency Golf Tournament is not new, just a change of name and format for the most part. The 1992 tournament and the get together afterwards were most enjoyable. Thanks go out to all who made the event possible, especially to **Rick Ericson** and **Charlie Muhs** of the FAA and to **Helen** and **Cliff Cullins** of BLM. Thanks to all the many people behind the scenes who helped to make the outing a fun day. It was appreciated by all who participated.

A special thank you to Rick and Charlie for their efforts and contributions toward the past FAA golf tournament, the forerunner to the present one. Their continued support over the years has brought about repeated success of an event that is enjoyed by all who participate.

Simply and most sincerely,

A participant.



## Intercom

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If you have questions, suggestions, or complaints, please call the Editor at 271-5169.



# Martin Luther King Day

Martin Luther King, Jr. — born January 15, 1929 — is remembered for his struggle for racial equality and justice in America. He raised consciousness, through his eloquence and his use of non-violent resistance, to dramatize racial discrimination which many people sought to ignore.

In 1964 King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts. His work resulted in many key pieces of legislation in the battle for racial equality. The most recent recognition of his contribution is the creation of a legal holiday to commemorate his birth — recognized this year on **Monday, January 18**.

Although an assassin's bullet took his life in 1969, King's words live on, a cornerstone in the construction of racial equality. On August 28, 1963, King delivered his speech from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. It epitomized his dream.

## *Civil Rights Achievements:*

- 1957    Awarded the Springarn Award for his contribution to the fight for freedom and his leadership in the Montgomery bus boycott
- 1963    Led 200,000 Blacks and Whites in the "March On Washington" to dramatize desegregation
- 1964    At age 35 became the youngest winner of the Nobel Peace Prize
- 1965    Led the "Selma-to-Montgomery March" protesting the denial of registration to black voters
- 1968    Because of his Civil Rights activities and his involvement in the "Poor People's March," was assassinated April 4 in Memphis

## *Something to Think About:*

"The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience,  
But where he stands at times of challenge and controversy."

— Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.



Excerpts From:

*"I Have A Dream"*

*A Speech By Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.*

*At The Historic "March on Washington"*

*Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C., August 1963*

## I HAVE A DREAM

I have a dream deeply rooted in the American Dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the meaning of its creed — we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.

I have a dream that one day in the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweating with the heat of injustice and oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

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.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream that one day the valley will be exalted, and every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our source of hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, knowing that we will be free one day.

This will be the day that all God's children will be able to sing with new meaning "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrim's pride, from every mountainside let freedom ring." And if America is to become a great nation this must become true.

So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania. Let freedom ring from the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado. Let freedom ring from the curvaceous slopes of California. But not only that.

Let freedom ring from the Stone Mountain of Georgia. Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee. Let freedom ring from every hill and every molehill of Mississippi. From every mountain top let freedom ring!

When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics will be able to join hands and sing the words of the old Negro spiritual. "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last."

— Martin Luther King, Jr.  
1929 - 1968



*Excerpts From:  
"Nobel Peace Prize  
Acceptance Speech"*

Your Majesty, your Royal Highness,  
Mr. President, excellencies, ladies and  
gentlemen:

I accept the Nobel Prize for Peace at a  
moment when twenty-two million  
Negroes of the United States of  
America are engaged in a creative  
battle to end the long night of racial  
injustice.

I am mindful that debilitating and  
grinding poverty afflicts my people  
and chains them to the lowest rung of  
the economic ladder.

I accept this award today with an  
abiding faith in America and an  
audacious faith in the future of man-  
kind. I refuse to accept the idea that  
the "isness" of a man's present nature  
makes him morally incapable of

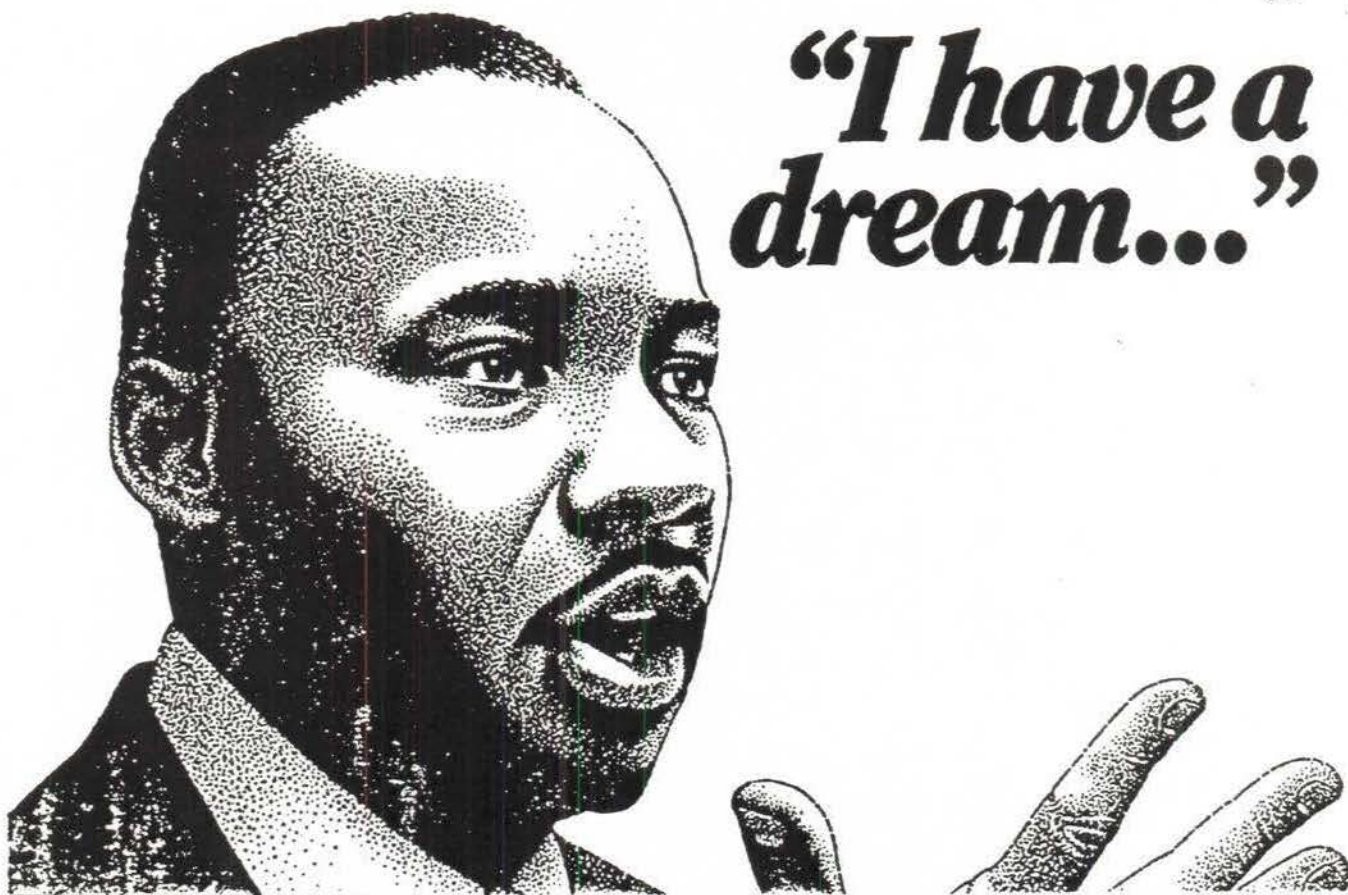
reaching up for the eternal  
"oughtness" that forever confronts  
him.

I have the audacity to believe that  
people everywhere can have three  
meals a day for their bodies, education  
and culture for their minds, and  
dignity, equality and freedom for their  
spirits. I believe that what self-centered  
men have torn down, other-centered  
can build up. I still believe that we  
shall overcome.

Today I come to Oslo as a trustee  
inspired and with renewed dedication  
to humanity. I accept this prize on  
behalf of all men who love peace and  
brotherhood. I say I come as a trustee,  
for in the depth of my heart I am aware  
that this prize is much more than an  
honor to me personally.

— Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

***"I have a  
dream..."***





# Not all rapists are male

Neither are all victims of rape female. Sexual assault can happen to anyone, anywhere, at any time.

*Sexual Assault: Awareness and Prevention* was the topic of seminars led by **Becky Kennedy**, director of education, Standing Together Against

Rape (S.T.A.R.). Topics included myths and facts about sexual assault, myths and facts about prevention, tips for prevention with acquaintances/dates, tips for the home, and tips for public places.

Kennedy pointed out that rape is not motivated by sexual desire, but rather it is an act of power or of anger. The rapist often looks for someone who is vulnerable and carries out a plan to isolate and attack that person.

She emphasized that "giving in" does not mean that the victim was consenting to the rape. Sometimes not fighting back may be the best way to survive this violent crime.

Some of the tips for prevention of rape are:

- ◆ Vary your routines.
- ◆ Carry yourself with an air of confidence.
- ◆ Be aware of situations in which you feel uneasy. Trust your instincts and don't worry about being "polite."
- ◆ Be informed and take precautions.

In the 13 years since its incorporation, S.T.A.R. has assisted more than 25,000 women, children, and men recover from the trauma of sexual assault and child sexual abuse through:

- ◆ Local 24-hour rape crisis hotline and accompaniment services.

**276-STAR (7827)**

- ◆ Individual, family, and group counseling.
- ◆ 24-hour statewide toll-free rape crisis hotline.  
**1-800-478-8999**
- ◆ TTY Line: **276-7282**

The seminars, held in the Anchorage Federal Office Building in November, were sponsored by the FAA Labor and Employee Relations Branch.

Sexual assault  
can happen to  
anyone,  
anywhere,  
at any time.



# RAPE

## *Myth*

Rape is a sex crime, a "crime of passion."

Rapists are insane, perverted, sexually deprived, or oversexed.

Rape is an impulsive, uncontrollable act of sexual gratification; most rapes are spontaneous.

Most rapists are strangers to the victim.

Most rapes are interracial.

Rapes usually happen in secluded places like dark alleys and empty parking lots.

Only young, attractive women are raped.

Women frequently "cry rape" when they regret their choice to have sex.

Women fantasize about being raped.

Rape victims "ask for it."

Rape doesn't have much effect on a person.

## *Reality*

Rape is an act of power and domination, or anger and hostility toward another person. Sex is used to act out these feelings. Rapists don't think about what the victim wants, needs, or feels. They are only thinking about themselves.

Rapists tend to look and act normal with the exception of a greater than average tendency toward expression of violence. Many rapists have consenting sexual relationships at the time of the assault.

Many rapes are well planned. The rapist often sets up the victim by isolating them and attacking them.

The majority of rapes are committed by persons known and trusted by the victim. This is especially true in small communities.

Nationally, 90% of rapes involve a rapist and victim of the same race. However, in Anchorage, we see a high percentage of white men assaulting Native women.

Rapes can and do occur anywhere and at any time. The most common places for a rape to occur is in the victim's home, the rapist's home, or in a vehicle.

Anyone can be raped. The rapist often looks for somebody who is vulnerable. That's why children, elderly, and handicapped people are at especially high risk.

Studies show that only 2% of rape calls are false reports, which is no more than in the reporting of other felonies. It is more common for people not to report rape at all because of the shame, fear, and humiliation survivors often feel.

Women may fantasize about being romantically involved or seduced, but they do not fantasize about being raped. Rape involves life-threatening loss of control over a situation. There's nothing desirable about that.

Rape victims are not responsible for the action of the rapist. Nothing a person says or does justifies rape.

All survivors of rape, regardless of previous sexual experience, report rape as a violent and dangerous attack upon them that deeply affects their lives.



# Nome Holds Christmas Dinner/Dance

by Jeff Wheeler, Nome FSS

FAA employees in Nome held their first annual Christmas dinner/dance on December 20, 1992, at the Nome Mini-Convention Center.

Approximately 70 people, including FAA employees and their families, a few National Weather Service people, and some pilots, held a potluck dinner on Sunday evening. The families provided the food and chipped in to cover the cost of decorations and hiring a local band. The Mini-Convention Center rental and the ham and turkeys were provided by the Nome sector field office and air traffic managers.

Santa dropped in for a few moments and gave out gifts to the children. The children gave an impromptu singing demonstration which was quite entertaining. FAA teenagers provided baby-sitting services from

8:00 to 10:00 p.m. so that the parents could enjoy the dance portion of the party.

The beautifully decorated Christmas tree was donated to a needy Nome family after the dance.

Plans are underway to make this an annual event. It was the first time that anyone could remember having everyone together under one roof. We've decided that you don't have to have a COMSERFAC to make social events of this size happen. It reminded us that 28 FAA and 6 NWS families share a lot of common interests.

Thanks go to everyone for participating. Special thanks are extended to **Claudia Young** (spouse of the Nome SFO manager) for taking the chairperson role and getting the event rolling.



## Retirements

**Art Lenseth**, General Supply Specialist in Materiel and Services Branch, November 27, 1992. Art has completed 30 years of Federal service, 25 of which were with the FAA here in the Alaskan Region.

A total of six employees elected optional retirement effective between December 31, 1992, and January 3, 1993: **Ronald Way, John Brister, Albert Noe, Gus McKenzie, Roger Barr, and John Key.**







U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
Federal Aviation  
Administration

# Memorandum

Subject: **INFORMATION:** Potluck Luncheon

Date: January 20, 1993

From: Acting Air Traffic Manager, Anchorage FSS

Reply to  
Attn. of:

To: Regional Administrator *Ja*

The specialists and I want to thank all of you for the delicious potluck luncheon you put on for us Friday, January 15, 1993. All of the specialists and their spouses that could attend, were very complimentary on the food and felt it was a very warm and caring gesture to make as we prepare to consolidate with the Kenai AFSS.

Everyone also appreciated the letter of special thanks that was signed by the entire RMT.

Again, thank you for thoughtfulness. It will not be forgotten.

*Victoria H. Clark*  
Victoria H. Clark

*Second annual Christmas appreciation luncheon for Anchorage area administrative support, hosted by the Regional Office executive secretaries and administrative assistants, was a festive occasion.*



# Federal Employees' Health Benefits (FEHB) Changes

by Jean Pershall

The following are updates of FEHB resulting from recent changes in the laws and regulations governing the FEHB program.

## ***Change to a position out of commuting area.***

An employee may enroll in another FEHB plan or change from a self-only to self-and-family enrollment in the same plan upon any change to another Federal position out of the commuting area. This change in plan or option may be made from 31 days before to 180 days after the move.

## ***Temporary extension of coverage and conversion.***

When a person has changed plans or options and is confined to a hospital on the effective date of the change and the old plan covers a percentage of room and board, other hospital charges, and physicians, the old plan will continue to be responsible for covered expenses through the end of the hospital confinement or up to the 91st day of confinement. The gaining carrier (or new option) will assume responsibility for covered expenses related to the confinement only if the insured is not eligible for, and is not receiving, benefits for the confinement from the losing carrier or old option.

## ***Loss of Medicaid coverage.***

An employee may now change from self-only to self-and-family coverage when a dependent loses Medicaid benefits. An employee not enrolled who is covered by Medicaid may enroll in the FEHB Program when his or her Medicaid benefits terminate.

## ***FEHB for surviving spouse and former spouses.***

A current spouse for whom an insurable interest benefit has been provided by the retiree is eligible to continue health benefits enrollment if he or she was covered as a family member at the time of the annuitant's death.

If a surviving spouse is enrolled as an employee with a self-and-family enrollment at the time of the Federal employee or annuitant's death, or if both the deceased employee/annuitant and the surviving spouse are enrolled for self-only coverage at the time of the Federal employee/annuitant's death, and the surviving spouse later separates from service without entitlement to continued coverage as a retiree, the surviving spouse may have his or her FEHB coverage reinstated as a survivor annuitant.

A divorced spouse who is eligible for an insurable interest annuity and who has filed a timely application, was covered at least 1 day during the 18 months prior to dissolution of the marriage, and has not remarried prior to age 55, would be eligible for FEHB coverage as a former spouse.

Timely application for FEHB by a former spouse is not later than 60 days after the dissolution of the marriage; or, in cases where the former spouse is not aware of his or her entitlement to a former spouse annuity or possible entitlement to FEHB coverage, within 60 days after the date of OPM's notice of eligibility to enroll based on entitlement to an annuity or portion of an annuity.





### ***Temporary continuation of coverage.***

Temporary continuation of coverage is available to

- \* former employees whose FEHB coverage ended because they separated from service;
- \* children who lose FEHB coverage under the family enrollment of an employee, former employee, or annuitant; and
- \* former (divorced) spouses who would be eligible for FEHB coverage under the spouse equity law or similar statutes except that they have remarried before reaching age 55, or are not entitled to a portion of an employee or annuitant's annuity benefit or a survivor benefit based on an employee or annuitants service.

If you are an employee whose FEHB enrollment ends because you leave Federal Service, your temporary continuation of coverage begins after your 31-day extension of coverage for conversion ends, and continues for up to 18 months after you leave Federal service.

A child who loses eligibility for coverage upon reaching age 22 or marrying or a former spouse who loses eligibility for coverage may qualify for temporary continuation of FEHB coverage of up to 36 months.

Former spouses, over-age children, and separated employees must pay the total premium (both the Government and employee shares), plus a 2 percent charge for administrative expenses for temporary continuation of FEHB.


### ***FEHB coverage for certain temporary employees.***

Employees who are on a temporary appointment, who have completed at least 1 year, and who have a regular schedule of duty are eligible to enroll in FEHB. Employees are notified of their eligibility to enroll, usually within 30 days of the eligibility date. Temporary employees pay the total cost of the premium. There is no Government contribution.

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Questions about the FEHB open season, changes, or temporary continuation of coverage should be directed according to your Division's operating procedures. Contact person in the Human Resource Management Division is **Jean Pershall** at 271-5804.

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*The best index to a person's character is (a) how they treat people who can't do them any good, and (b) how they treat people who can't fight back.*

# *Civilair Club Celebrates Christmas...*

...with clowns...



...Santa...



...gingerbread houses...



...and a \$1,000 travel certificate won by **Ron Mobley**, husband of **Merna Mobley**, AAL-400a.





# Black History Month

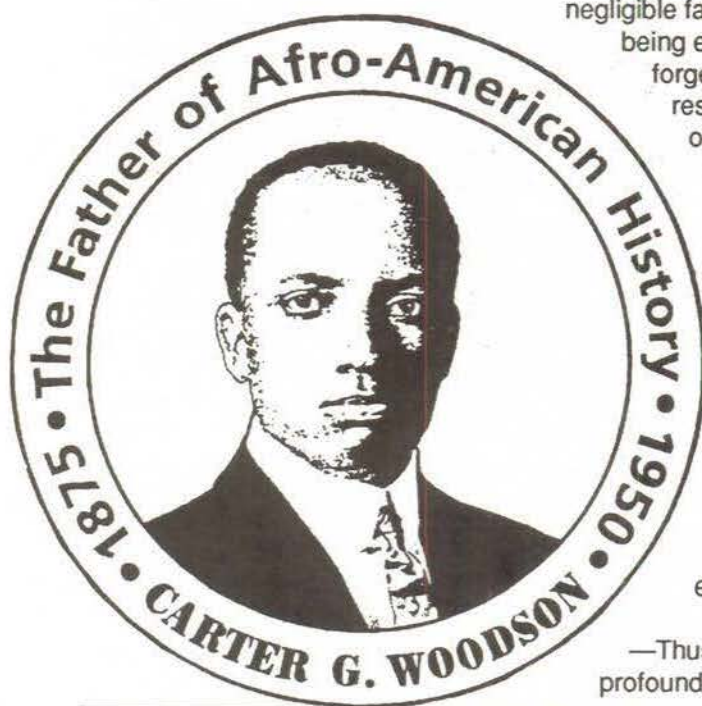


*The first colored Senator and Representatives in the 41st and 42nd Congress of the U.S.*

*T*he month of February is observed as Black History Month. This year marks the 68th National Celebration of Afro-American History. The theme of this year's celebration is "Afro-American Scholars: Leaders, Activists, and Writers."

This year's theme is timely because it emphasizes the role that Afro-American scholars of all disciplines have played in the struggle for equality for all Americans. Through their teachings, publications, speeches, and involvement in community affairs, Black scholars have actively participated in the struggle which faces all Afro-Americans.

The Civil Rights Office has organized and scheduled programs and activities that will provide the opportunity to enhance our awareness of the contributions that Afro-Americans have made to our Nation's history and culture.



*"If a race has no history, if it has no worthwhile tradition, it becomes a negligible factor in the thought of the world, and it stands in danger of being exterminated. In centuries to come when scholars after forgetting the prejudices of this age will begin to make researches for the whole truth, they will have only one side of the question if the Negro does not leave something to tell his own story.*

*"History shows that one race has accomplished about as much good as any other in fulfilling its destiny. All peoples have contributed to the making of our civilization. We should emphasize not Negro History but the Negro in History. What we need is not history of selected races or nations, but the history of the world void of national bias, race hate, and religious prejudice. Thorough instruction in the equality of races can bring about a reign of brotherhood through the appreciation of the virtues of all races, creeds and colors. In such a millennium the achievements of the Negro properly set forth will crown him as a factor in early progress and a maker of modern civilization."*

—Thus spoke Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a great humanitarian, a profound historian — a man with a vision.



# Alexander Palmer (Alex) Haley

## "God's Story Teller"

by Patricia Allen, Ph. D.

"God's Story Teller" was born Alexander Palmer (Alex) Haley on August 11, 1921, in Ithaca, New York. He spent his early childhood in the west Tennessee town of Henning. As a result of the importance his family placed on formal education, Haley attended Elizabeth City State Teachers College (Elizabeth City, N. C.) from 1937 to 1939.

Haley entered the Coast Guard in 1939 as a messboy, serving later as the editor of the "Outpost," the official Coast Guard publication. While serving as a messboy, Haley gained recognition (and honed his writing skills) as a letter writer for his ship-mates.

From 1945 to 1949 he served as a public relations official in Coast Guard District Headquarters, advancing to the rank of Chief Journalist (a position the U. S. Coast Guard created for him) before retiring in 1959.

After retirement, Haley became a freelance writer. He wrote articles for several periodicals: Atlantic, Harper's, Reader's Digest, The New York Times, Playboy, and other publications.

During this period, Haley began to demonstrate his talent for immortalizing people with biographies. His first work was the late Miles Davis.

Haley gained further recognition when he insisted on writing The

Autobiography of Malcolm X (1965), one of the most influential books of the decade. It was selected as one of the 10 best American books of the 1900's.

Haley did not stop here! He summarized his own life story in Henney, which later the world would come to know as Roots: The Saga of an American Family. Roots was published in 1976 and serialized on international television. It was the biggest seller in U. S. publishing history. Over six million hard copies of Roots were sold in 24 different foreign countries. More than 4 million copies of the Dell paperback editions were sold. Roots was translated into 37 languages.

It was the most successful television mini-series in history, with more than 130 million viewers in January 1977. Roots still ranks among the 100 highest rated programs, according to Nielsen media research.

Roots won Haley the Pulitzer Prize in 1977, and in the same year he received the Spingarn Medal for "his unsurpassed effectiveness in portraying the legendary story of every American of African descent."

Haley's writing is magic! It is timeless and timely. No matter what the subject, it has something in it that each person can identify with or relate to.

Take for example The Autobiography of Malcolm X. While this book takes on a very controversial subject, it has universal appeal. Haley took the person who some may view as hateful and made the person so human and even at times likable.

His words became pictures, Haley's words for the first time made people understand that African-Americans had hopes and dreams and aspirations, too. Despite apparent dissimilarities between Malcolm X (and all he represented) and others, Haley showed how remarkably similar those



Haley

"opposites" can be.

With Roots as his vehicle, Alex moved humanity forward to a cultural look in the mirror. He inspired people to get in touch with themselves through an ancestral visit. While Roots was about the African-American family, it was truly a story about the human family.

The globe's interest in Roots was demonstrated by the fact that it claimed a worldwide audience and Haley was on the road over 269 days each year speaking to audiences around the world.

What was it the people wanted to hear that Haley gave? Haley's son, Bill, speculates that "story-telling was my father's



Malcolm X





## "God's Story Teller" (continued)

magic." Haley was a master story teller. He could present any slice of life through story-telling in such a way that it would command one's attention and compel you to share your story.

While Alex's stories were generally about real characters and circumstances, they held the same enchantment as our fairy tales. In fact, they had a quality that the fairy tales lacked, they were all-inclusive, while fairy tales were exclusive. According to Bill, story-telling was Haley's way of sharing.

Another characteristic of Haley's writing was his keen sense of social realities. The truths uncovered through his characters and settings were spellbinding and indisputable. Their presentations are carefully placed so as to make them palatable and acceptable. This is consistent with Haley's motto: "Find the Good and Praise It."

While Haley was best known for Roots, he's also known for several other outstanding literary works, including: "Roots: The Next Generation" (a television program), A Different Kind of Christmas (a short novel),

and "The Gift" (a 2-hour television program).

Ironically, "God's Story Teller" died of a heart attack on February 10, 1992, during African-American History Month. He was on his way to a speaking engagement. On February 15, 1992, Haley was buried on the property formally owned by his maternal grandparents. In recognition of Haley's international fame, this property is now a state museum.

According to Bill, his father's grave site is just a few feet away from the porch where his father listened to his grandmother and aunts talk of family. These stories inspired Haley to write Roots.

We have not heard the last from Haley. He left several literary works yet to be published, including "Madame Walker," "Merging," and "Henning." Bill vows to continue the legacy of his father. Like his father, he was also inspired by the stories he listened to and his father's literary expression of them. Alex Haley's only son, Bill, is "seriously thinking about a Roots: Three."

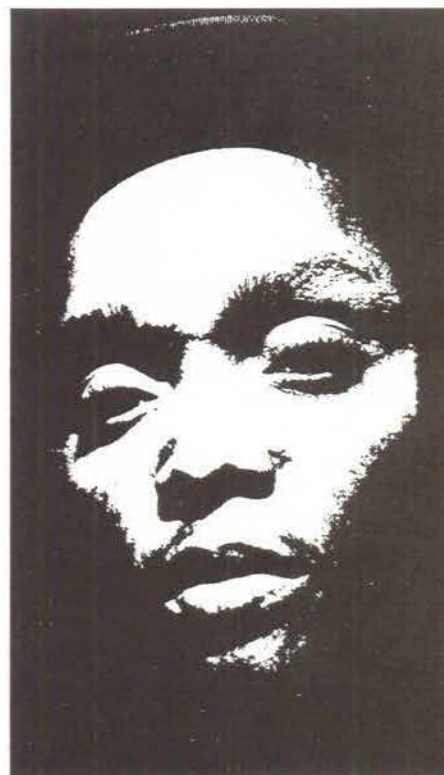
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### 68th National Celebration of Afro-American History February 1993

Calendar of Events  
Anchorage Federal Office Building

- Feb. 16 Videotape presentation, 11:30-12:30  
"Black History: Lost, Stolen, or Strayed"  
Executive Conference Room, 3rd floor
- Feb. 17 Videotape presentation, 11:30-12:15  
"Black Excellence: The Leaders"  
FAA Training Room 205, 2nd floor
- Feb. 18 Videotape presentation, 11:30-12:15  
"Black Excellence: The Entrepreneurs"  
Executive Conference Room, 3rd floor
- Feb. 1-28 Black History information display  
AFOB Lobby, East Entrance

For further information on upcoming events  
please contact Civil Rights Office, AAL-9, at 271-5289





## National Black Coalition of Federal Aviation Employees

✈—Began in May 1976 in San Diego, California, when six Black controllers united to resolve problems that were not being effectively handled by labor organizations or the various EEO programs.

✈—National constitution and by-laws ratified in January 1977 in Atlanta, Georgia.

✈—"Interface Letter" from the FAA in January 1979 detailed specific guidelines to all Regional and Center Managers for the interaction between the agency and the Coalition.

✈—The NBCFAE continues to formulate ideas, cite problems, and offer input to various programs and policy that affect minority employees in the FAA.

### LOGO

Tower—of strength, easily recognized aviation building

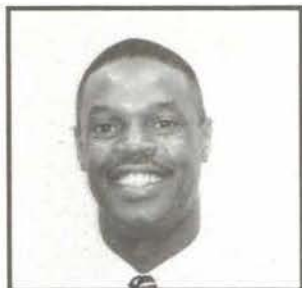
Circle—of unity/continuity

Colors—of liberation

Hands—clasped in brotherhood and sisterhood

For further information on the NBCFAE, please contact Alaskan Region Officers:

President	<b>Ruben L. Jackson</b>	271-5206
Vice President	<b>Vince Casey</b>	271-5408
Secretary	<b>Sherri Stevens-Mack</b>	271-4574
Treasurer	<b>Richelle Greene</b>	271-5726



*Ruben L. Jackson*



*Vince Casey*



*Sherri Stevens-Mack*



*Richelle Greene*

