

On this day in history (February 8)....

1627 Gunpowder is used in a mining operation instead of mechanical tools in present-day Slovakia, reportedly the first time explosives had been used in mining

1855 The Smithsonian Institution Building 'The Castle' first opens to the public on the Mall in Washington D.C.

1861 Confederate States of America organizes in Montgomery, Alabama (US Civil War)

1879 Sandford Fleming first proposes dividing the world into 24 equal time zones and adopting a Universal Standard Time at a meeting of the Royal Canadian Institute (adopted 1884)

1883 Louis Waterman begins experiment to invent the fountain pen

1898 John Ames Sherman patents 1st envelope folding & gumming machine in Massachusetts

1912 1st eastbound US transcontinental flight lands in Jacksonville, Florida

1922 Radio arrives at the White House

1926 Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio becomes Walt Disney Studios

1928 1st transatlantic TV image received at Harts-dale, NY $% \left({{\left[{{NY} \right]} \right]_{{\rm{NY}}}} \right)$

1933 1st flight of all-metal Boeing 247

1934 Export-Import Bank organizes in Washington, D.C.

1936 1936 NFL Draft (first ever): Jay Berwanger from University of Chicago first pick by Philadelphia Eagles

1936 1st ski jumping tournament at Red Wing, Minnesota

1936 1st successful Toronto Maple Leaf penalty shot, Conacher vs Rangers

1944 1st African American reporter accredited to White House, Harry McAlpin

1945 Paul Brown agrees to coach the new American football expansion team in Cleveland, which would later be named the Cleveland Browns after their coach

1960 Boston Celtic Bill Russell becomes 1st NBAer with 50 rebounds (51)

1963 AFL's Dallas Texans become KC Chiefs

1965 Motown Records release The Supremes' single "Stop In the Name of Love"

1965 President Johnson deploys 1st US combat troops to South Vietnam, with 3500 marines sent to

protect key US airbase near Da Nang

1969 Meteorite weighing over 1 ton falls in Chihuahua, Mexico

1973 Senate names 7 members to investigate Watergate scandal

1974 3 US astronauts return to Earth after a 85 days in the US space station, Skylab

1974 TV sitcom "Good Times", spin-off from "Maude", starring Esther Rolle, John Amos, and J.J. Walker, premieres on CBS TV

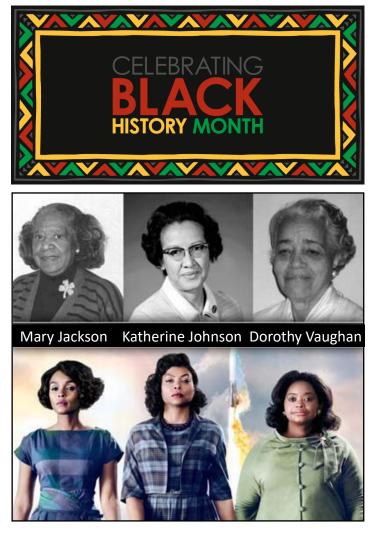
1996 NFL & Cleveland allows Art Modell to move his NFL franchise to Baltimore but he had to leave the Browns' name behind

2018 Twitter reports its first quarterly profit as a public company By On This Day in History

Q1 LOCKOUT REVIEW REMINDERS:

- The current lockout audit form is 2 pages.
- Be sure to scan both sides before sending.
- Copy (tonya.huss@gm.com) on all lockout emails.
- Add <u>TEAM MEMBER'S GMIN</u> and the date on the Lockout Review Sheets.
- Deadline for 1st Quarter lockout audit is March 31.





The 2016 movie and book Hidden Figures, brought to light the many contributions of black women to astrophysics. The book Hidden Figures highlights the experiences of three specific black women: Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan, and Mary Jackson, and the movie brought their stories to an even larger audience. These women led extraordinary lives that were often overshadowed by the accomplishments of their white male colleagues. This representation of black women in astrophysics has been immeasurably important in showing young women and people of color that they can overcome obstacles and succeed in astrophysics. As the movie review from The New Yorker states: "The basic virtue of "Hidden Figures [...] and it's a formidable one, is to proclaim with a clarion vibrancy that, were it not for the devoted, unique, and indispensable efforts of three black women scientists, the United States might not have successfully sent people into space or to the moon and back."

The women of Hidden Figures each have unique stories and achievements. Katherine Johnson is the focus of the movie and book and holds many titles, such as one of the first three people to integrate West Virginia's graduate school, and a summa cum laude college graduate at age 18. Her most memorable accomplishment, however, is beyond even these: she got mankind into orbit. She began her journey as a computer in an all-black computing section of a NASA lab, analyzing flight test data for a group of engineers. When these engineers were reassigned to the John Glenn mission, she went with them, launching her career in unimaginable ways. Despite the odds, Katherine Johnson soon became the one writing her own equations. John Glenn himself said that if she reviewed the equations and numbers for his flight, then he felt safe and was ready to take off. She worked tirelessly, and eventually what started as a job running numbers through a calculator became the pathway to becoming one of the first women at NASA to co-author a research paper. In a time where the world of physics and spaceflight was run by white men, Katherine Johnson let nothing stop her.

Working beside Johnson throughout this journey was Dorothy Vaughn. She was hired as a computer after Roosevelt signed a law banning racial discrimination in public defense. However, black computers were still segregated in a separate wing of NASA's Langley Laboratory. She was eventually promoted to lead the black female computers, making her NASA's first black supervisor. She was given access to the whole laboratory, not just the segregated wing, and her intelligence and creativity were finally allowed to flourish. She worked with white computers on projects like writing a handbook about calculating machines. When engineers had difficult tasks, they would request her specifically to work on it. She went on to work in the desegregated Analysis and Computation Division and became an expert in FORTRAN programming. Her grace and resilience in the face of discrimination are as admirable as the hundreds of different coding and computing problems she solved.

One more woman's story is featured in Hidden Figures: that of Mary Jackson. Jackson fought against so much prejudice in her life and still was so successful and inspiring. As a black woman, she was never taken seriously in her desire to become an engineer. She worked under Doro-thy Vaughan as a computer but wanted more. She eventually achieved this dream when she was selected to work in NASA's Supersonic Pressure Tunnel. To fulfill her duties in the position, she would need to return to school and take engineering classes. She was working full-time, so her only option was night classes offered at a local segregated high school. She took her case to the city court to fight for her ability to participate in an all-white class, and she won. She excelled in her courses and received her engineering qualifications. Jackson became NASA's first black female engineer and went on to study the behavior of the layer of air around airplanes, writing around a dozen papers on the subject during her fruitful career.

Hidden Figures opened up a much larger conversation about black women in STEM. The stories of these three women give today's black female astrophysicists a reference point to talk about their own experiences. The movie reached a wide audience, helping to destigmatize black women discussing discrimination in STEM as well as non-black scientists to reflect on how they could reform their practices to be better allies to their black female colleagues. Hidden Figures also tackles the issue of representation. On the off chance that women of color are cast in films, they are often depicted as either aggressive and loud or hypersexualized. Hidden Figures treats Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan, and Mary Jackson as the well-rounded and brilliant astrophysicists they were. A book and movie like these can help groups that are under-represented in STEM believe in themselves and their abilities no matter how they identify. In telling this story, so many people learned what obstacles these women had to overcome to achieve their dreams and brought to light what further work needs to be done to make STEM more inclusive. By Astrobites

RED CROSS BLOOD DRIVE Monday, February 12, 2024



SCAN THIS QR CODE WITH YOUR PHONE'S CAMERA AND CLICK THE LINK THAT POPS UP TO SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT TO DONATE





GMAAN & GM WOMEN 2024 DIAPER DRIVE

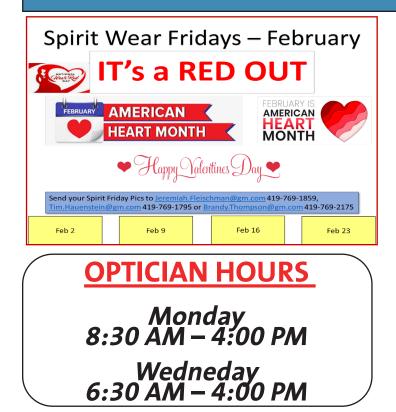


We collected over 40 donations! Diapers: 2,468 Wipes: 5,708

Congratulations to our winners of the team competition: 3rd Shift Mod 1 Finishing!

Thank you to all who donated!







FEBRUARY MEETING

Rescue Training

 When:

 February 29th, 2024

 Where:

 Training Center Room 135

 Time:

 3rd Shift 0230 – 0630

 1st Shift 0630 – 1030

 2nd Shift 1430 – 1830

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MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SAT/SUN
			1	2	3/4
5	6	7	8	9	10/11
12	13 Fully Loaded Onsite (Day2) 12-2a 10-1p 530-8p	14	15	16	17/18
19	20 Loaded Gastro Onsite 10-1pm 530-8pm	21 Loaded Gastro Onsite (DAY3) 12-2AM	22	23	24/25
26	27	28	29 Los Pollo Loco Onsite (Day 4) 12a-2a 10a-1p 530p-8p		

Quality STAR Meetings will be presentated at the TL/GL Meetings on the 2nd Tuesday of the month @ 5:30am, 10:45am & 3:30pm Team Leaders need to attend Team Members welcome if available Quality February (13th)

Safety STAR Meetings will be held on the 2nd WEDNESDAY of the Month Safety STAR Meetings times are 4:30am, 1:00pm and 4:00pm in the Plant 2 Conference Room A Safety February 14th

DEFIANCE UNIFORM REP PHONE NUMBER

> Rich Becker (419)-469-4439

*Text or Call Rich directly with any issues.



SKILLED TRADES REFERRALS NEEDED

As production increases and General Motors changes the future of mobility, the need for skilled trades professionals is at an all-time high.

Scan this code to share with friends and family to refer them to our open roles!



