

## ***Announcements for Thurs. Feb. 24th, 2022***

Attention grade 8s wanting to play football. There will be a meeting next Tuesday, March 1st in the large gym for any grade 8s interested in playing football. See you there!

To all girls in grade 8-12 interested in joining the Carson girls' soccer team, The second tryout will be on Friday, before school at 7:45 on the turf. If you have any questions, please message Mr. Cabrera.

The Multicultural Asian Youth club is hosting a cultural fit day!! Please wear clothing that represents your culture and come to the agora at lunch on March 4th to show off your clothing and take pictures!!

There are only 60 yearbooks left. Orders your before it's too late. We sold out in early March last year. You have been warned.

Do you want \$50.00 and a T-shirt? Enter the Science Photography contest. Simply take a science inspired picture and submit it before the end of the day on March 11<sup>th</sup>. Look for details in your grade team or the signs posted around the school.

Black History Month Announcement by Valerie Jacober

February 24, 2022

### **Dr. Shirley Jackson**

Theoretical physicist, Dr. Shirley Jackson, was born in 1946, in Washington, D.C. As a child, she studied the circadian rhythms of bees that she captured in her yard. She was the valedictorian of her high school class and began her post secondary education in 1964, at MIT. While there, she experienced intense racism, especially from a small group of female students who, although they were experiencing institutional sexism, they refused to interact or study with Shirley. However, learning in isolation didn't hinder Shirley from achieving her goals. "I wasn't going to give people the satisfaction of getting me to walk away," she said.

In 1973, Dr. Shirley Jackson became the first African American woman to earn a doctorate degree and the second African American woman to earn a doctorate in physics from MIT. A year later, Dr. Jackson joined the Theoretical Physics Research Department at AT&T Bell laboratories. She conducted a number of experiments and had breakthrough in research that led to the development of the FAX machine, touch-tone telephones, caller ID, call waiting, fiber-optics and solar cells.

In 1986, after the melt-down of the nuclear reactor in the city of Chernobyl, Dr. Jackson led an international team to help the Ukrainians how to seal the reactor and figure out what to do afterwards. Later, Dr. Jackson chaired the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, co-chaired President Obama's Advisory Board, served on the boards of IBM and FedEx, and has been the president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in New York, since 1999, where it is known for, "its success in the transfer of technology from the laboratory to the marketplace so that new discoveries and inventions can benefit human life." Dr. Jackson has received many awards over the years, including the National Medal of Science in 2016, from President Obama. She's been a member of the MIT Corporation since 1975 and has been tirelessly working to bring diversity to that institution of higher learning, something that she would have liked to have experiences while a student there, and mentors girls in STEM programs. **Black History. Learn about it!**

