

This book was written by Margot Lee Shetterly and details some of the history behind the african women apart of the space program in Nasa who were also mathematicians ascribed the term "human computers" in the space race who fought for their country's future and their share of the American dream.

World War II Mobilization efforts, some women earned 40 cents an hour, ranking them among the lowest paid of all war workers, but with few job options available to them, it felt like a windfall.

"The "Tan Yanks," as the black press dubbed the black GIs fighting overseas, loved thier planes as passionately as any other American pilots. Their lives, and those of the bomber crews they escorted, depedned on knowing the plane's every strength and weakness, its peccadillos and eccentricities, on coaxing it and coercing it and coercing it and waltizing with it through the sky."

The book also touches on some discussion of the tuskegee airman who were also very present in the war efforts. With Mary's abilities, it was no suprise that Uncle Sam decided she would be of bette ruse as an NACAcomputer than as a military secretary. After three months at Fort MOnroe, she accepted an offer to work for Dorothy Vaughan.

The Rosenberg trials was all the evidence many citizens needed that their country had been infiltrated by radicalized agents of the Soviet Union. *** Look into Rosenberg Trials**

The Rosenberg Trials were a series of court proceedings held in the United States in 1951, during the Cold War. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, a married couple, were accused of passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. They were convicted of espionage and

executed in 1953. The case was highly controversial, with debates about the evidence and the severity of the punishment.

Paul Robeson, Josephine Baker, and W.E.B. Du Bois were among the black leaders to draw a connection between America's treatment of its Negro citizens and European colonialism.