



The Heritage

Heritage Chapter Bluebills
Boeing Retiree Volunteer Newsletter

March 2021

WWW.BLUEBILLS.ORG

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Co-Chairman's Report – March, 2021



There comes a time in your life that you realize you are not what you used to be, full of energy and with a “Let’s go get it done” attitude. That time came about in November-December 2020 for me and I let down so many friends and family. I owe all of them a huge thanks for stepping forward. Maybe they knew what was going on, I sure didn’t.

Norma and I have been married for 67 years on February 7, 2021. We have had ups and downs through the years, we retired from Boeing in 1993, got involved with Bluebills in 1994, and have never regretted it. Retirement and Bluebills are all about enjoying being on your own – you don’t have to go to work, you can do what you want to do, you can meet new people (who are not your boss?) and enjoy life as you want to or thought you wanted to when you retired.

Bluebills is not all about volunteering as many think “you just want me to work”. Our charter lists three major areas where Bluebills can apply their expertise: (1) Improving our communities, (2) Assisting retirees in need, and (3) Enhancing our lives. Hopefully we will get back to working on all these goals in the near future.

Events happen on all sides of our world such as Boeing having their ups and downs, the COVID19 problems, etc., but you know it always works out if you just have faith. Now it appears that this might be the time people are getting back to some of their normal activities and things in general are slowly getting better. Boeing is reorganizing and is selling the 737Max again and Bluebills just received some very welcome news. We have been told that the Bluebills office, Busy B’s work space and our conference room are all ours again. We can now return to our regular activities. Changes can and will happen in the future but for now it’s back to normal.

I wish peace, good health and happiness to all of you.

Richard Vaughn

Heritage Chapter Co-Chairman

February ZOOM Meeting Summary



By Mary Ulibarri

Doug Hoople called the meeting to order at 10:30 AM. There were 12 members logged in.

Reminder: No Zoom meetings should be posted on Facebook or other social media due to privacy issues.



Mary read her list of March birthdays: Emmett Omar, Bernie Pfaff, Linda Bagley, Meri England, Yoski Akers, Doug Hoople, Richard Vaughn, Janet Bertagni, Anita Coke, Karen Baker, Margaret Stone, Pat Archer and Heintz Gehlhaar. And a moment was taken to remember our founder, Bob Lambert, whose birthday was February 15. RIP.

Doug then downloaded a short video, thanks to a friend of his, showing visuals of the Mars Perseverance landing. Fascinating.

It is looking like a sure thing to have a speaker next month. Jim Beasley is working with Bri-er Dudley, Free Press Editor of the Seattle Times, to join us. A few members will have a Zoom meeting in early March to discuss details.

Doug then set up a multiple-choice trivia game involving the history of The Boeing Company. Judging by the answers, the attendees have forgotten a lot of Boeing's historical facts. It was agreed there was something hinky about the scoring. Ha ha ha!

Good news! Boeing has reversed its previous plans to cancel the use of the Bluebills office space and conference room at the South Park location. We still have a physical home base!

Volunteer hours may be submitted to Mary Ulibarri at marybarri@centurylink.net or Dick Beham at bbbeditor@live.com. It is acknowledged that folks have trimmed back their volunteering during these days of COVID-19, but we will still keep track and turn in reports to Boeing at some point.

All Bluebills are invited to join the March 26, 2021 meeting scheduled for 10:30 AM (PST). Let Doug Hoople (ddhoole@earthlink.net) know so he can send you the Zoom link.

After a short discussion about experiences getting the COVID-19 vaccination, the meeting was adjourned at 11:45 AM with best wishes for all to stay safe.



Happy St. Patrick's Day!

Comments for March



By Co-Chair Doug Hoople

Well, how is everybody doing with their New Year's Resolutions? I'm not doing so great. I have only one and so far, I haven't kept it. I resolved to make no New Year's resolutions.

Have you all got your COVID-19 vaccination shot or at least an appointment? If you need help with transportation, reach out to a fellow Bluebill for help.

We didn't have many participants in our zoom meeting in February. I realized we weren't going to have a speaker, so I brought a video about our Mars rovers created by a fellow Seattle Astronomical Society member. Then we had a Kahoot quiz on Boeing.

Even though we had few people in the zoom meeting we did have the problem of talking at the same time (I've received several emails on that subject). We need to all stay muted until we are ready to speak. I was at a Washington State VFW meeting last week where a person spoke up with some derogatory comments while our visiting National officer was speaking. Dark matter hit the fan.

Next month we are having a speaker who should be interesting.

I received an email with the following quote "*Coming together is a beginning; Keeping together is progress; Working together is success*" – Henry Ford. I'd like to relate that to the current state of the Bluebills along with the normal stages of teams (Forming, Storming, Norming, Performing). Ford was a little ahead of his times. As teams cycle around the four stages there is always restarting or moving back a step in the cycle because of the changing situation. I think we're back in the storming stage. We have internal and external changes going on which is affecting us as an organization. The big internal one is to find future leadership. The current three co-chairs have held down the fort for several years. Two of those brave souls have to leave and the third does not have the time or ability to work it alone. We need individuals to step up to serve as officers for the Bluebills before we reach the edge of the cliff. We seem to have plenty of lieutenants around who are willing to help, but nobody to step up to a leadership position. Now is the time to step up.

Presentation for March 26th ZOOM General Meeting

By Jim Beasley

For the March 26th ZOOM General Meeting we will have a presentation from Brier Dudley the Seattle Times Free Press Editor.

[Brier Dudley](#) joined the editorial board after 14 years covering Microsoft and the technology industry, including nine years writing a technology column on the business page. A third-

generation Seattleite, he received a bachelor's degree in English from Whitman College and studied film production in Italy before starting a career in newspapers. He has won numerous journalism awards and several oyster-eating competitions.



Eastside Stories

Singer 66 Sewing Machine

Collections Corner

The Singer Corporation was created in 1851 by Isaac M. Singer and Edward C. Clark. It was renamed Singer Manufacturing Company in 1865 and later the Singer Company in 1963. In 1900, the “Singer 66” model was introduced. At the time Singer produced 40 different sewing machine models.



2019.002.004 Singer 66-4 Sewing Machine

The 66 models were heavy-duty and versatile domestic sewing machines, able to sew fine silk or heavy canvas. The machines weighed around 30 lbs, so they were usually sold in treadle tables or cabinets.

Singer 66 machines were decorated with painted motifs. UK models had multiple artistic changes over the years, including the “Lotus” and “Sphinx” designs. American models featured a “Red Eye” design.

For more than 30 years, the 66 model was the star of the Singer Company. World War II and the introduction of the Singer 201 brought about the beginning of the end for this versatile machine.

Eastside Heritage Center is fortunate to have a Singer Machine 66-4 in our collection. While it is a beautifully maintained example of this machine, what makes it really special is the person who owned it.

(Continued on page 5)

Our Singer 66 was owned by Yae Tanimoto (1882-1972). She was born near Hiroshima, Japan and married Sadaichi Okimoto in 1898. Together they left Japan in 1899 for Hawaii. They agreed to a work contract with a sugar cane company in order to pay for their trip. After working off their passage debt, Yae and Sadaichi arrived in San Francisco in 1904 and caught a train to Seattle.

Yae used this machine to make household linens, quilts, and clothing for her family. With nine children, there was plenty of work to be done. The Singer 66 was an integral part of her daily life as a mother and a wife. As such, she took great care with it.

In the treadle cabinet, she stored away all the different accessories and replacement parts for the 66. Bobbins and spools of thread were stored neatly in little wooden boxes. Most notably of all, she kept the small paper manual in pristine condition. The Japanese-language manual for this 1924 Singer 66 is a rare treasure. Inside there are beautiful illustrations of the machine and its various uses. At 96 years old, this little booklet is in incredible shape.



2019.002.005 Singer Sewing Machine Manual
August 1924, Form 18041-Japanese



2019.002.005 Singer Sewing Machine Manual

News from the Social Security Administration

Submitted by : Micki Brown

Get Benefit Statement in time for Tax Season

Social Security, Jack Burns, Guest Columnist to AZCentral.com



Tax season is approaching, and replacing your annual Benefit Statement has never been easier. The Benefit Statement, also known as the SSA-1099 or the SSA-1042S, is a tax form we mail each year in January to people who receive Social Security benefits. It shows the total amount of benefits you received from us in the previous year so you know how much Social Security income to report to the Internal Revenue Service on your tax

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return.

If you live in the United States and you need a replacement form SSA-1099 or the SSA-1042S, simply go online and get an instant, printable replacement form using your personal *my Social Security* account at ssa.gov/myaccount. A replacement SSA-1099 or the SSA-1042S is available for the previous tax year after Feb. 1.

If you don't have access to a printer, you can save the document to your computer or email it to yourself. If you don't have a *my Social Security* account, creating one is very easy to do and usually takes less than 10 minutes.

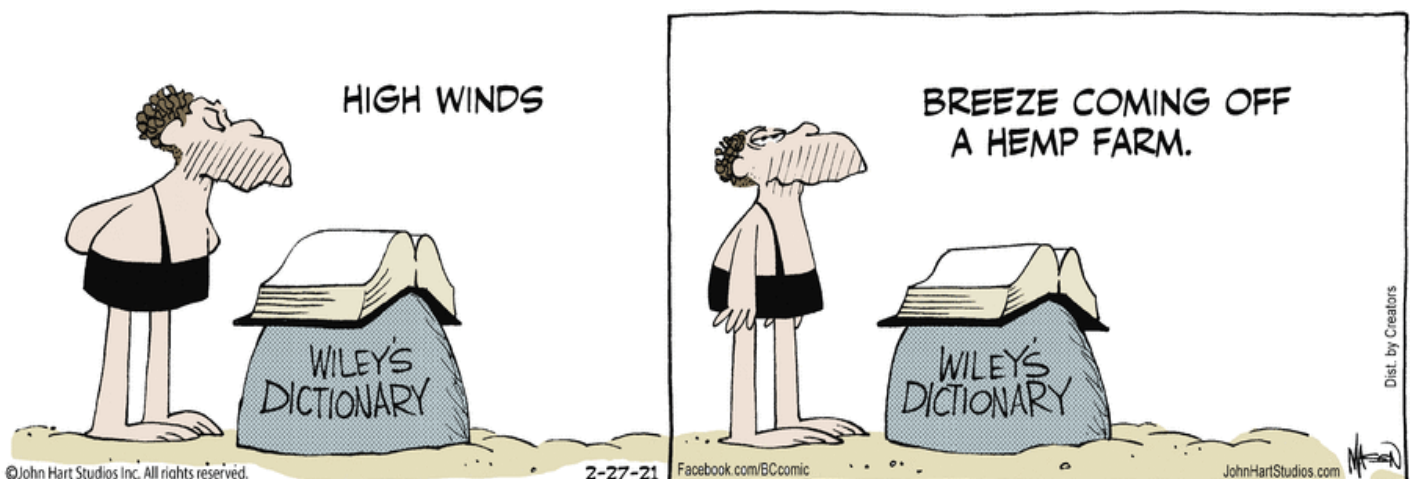
With a personal *my Social Security account*, you can do much of your business with us online. If you receive benefits or have Medicare, your personal *my Social Security* is also the best way to:

- Request a replacement Social Security number card (in most states and the District of Columbia).
- Get your benefit verification letter.
- Check your benefit and payment information.
- Change your address and phone number.
- Change your direct deposit information.
- Request a replacement Medicare card.

Report your wages if you work and receive Social Security disability insurance or Supplemental Security Income benefits.

If you're a non-citizen who lives outside the United States and you received or repaid Social Security benefits last year, we will send you form SSA-1042S in the mail. The forms SSA-1099 or the SSA-1042S are not available for people who receive Supplemental Security Income benefits.

Visit ssa.gov to find more about our online services.





Resilience is a requirement for our engineers and for our company. This ability to recover, respond and stretch appears on every page.



From an ultraviolet COVID-19 fighter, to a digital revolution, to a laser show, discover how we track innovation at 633 mph in this latest edition of *Boeing IQ*.

Click to [READ MORE](#)



The best hole-in-the-wall diner in every state

Sandra Latham

Washington: Joe Brown's Café

Vancouver What people say: "We are still alive and kicking," proclaims [Joe Brown's Café](#), which opened in 1932. Come in for the all-day breakfast and take in the classic diner style, with green vinyl booths and swiveling stools at the counter, though seating is currently limited to six tables due to pandemic restrictions. **What to order:** The Fried Thing, a breakfast sandwich made with fried ham, fried eggs, and melted cheddar on grilled sour-dough. It comes with hash browns and a waffle, pancakes, or French toast.



C Hayley H./Yelp



March 14th

Don't forget to set your Clocks!

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Daylight saving time

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Daylight saving time (DST), also **daylight savings time** or **daylight time** (the United States and Canada) and **summer time** (United Kingdom, European Union, and others), is the practice of advancing clocks during warmer months so that darkness falls at a later clock time. The typical implementation of DST is to set clocks forward by one hour in the spring ("spring forward") and set clocks back by one hour in autumn ("fall back", from the [North American English](#) word "fall" for autumn) to return to [standard time](#). As a result, there is one 23-hour day in late winter or early spring and one 25-hour day in the autumn.

[George Hudson](#) proposed the idea of daylight saving in 1895. The [German Empire](#) and [Austria-Hungary](#) organized the first nationwide implementation starting on April 30, 1916. [Many countries](#) have used it at various times since then, particularly since the [1970s energy crisis](#). DST is generally not observed near the equator, where sunrise and sunset times do not vary enough to justify it. Some countries observe it only in some regions; for example, parts of Australia observe it, while other parts do not, and the United States observes it, except Arizona and Hawaii, which do not. Only a minority of the world's population uses DST; Asia and Africa generally do not observe it.

DST clock shifts sometimes complicate timekeeping and can disrupt travel, billing, record keeping, medical devices, heavy equipment, and sleep patterns. Computer software generally adjusts clocks automatically.

History:

Ancient civilizations adjusted daily schedules to the sun more flexibly than DST does, often dividing daylight into 12 hours regardless of daytime, so that each daylight hour became progressively longer during spring and shorter during autumn.^[12] For example, the [Romans kept time](#) with [water clocks](#) that had different scales for different months of the year; at Rome's latitude, the third hour from sunrise (*hora tertia*) started at 09:02 [solar time](#) and lasted 44 minutes at the winter [solstice](#), but at the summer solstice it started at 06:58 and lasted 75 minutes.^[13] From the 14th century onwards, equal-length civil hours supplanted unequal ones, so [civil time](#) no longer varied by season. Unequal hours are still used in a few traditional settings, such as some monasteries of [Mount Athos](#)^[14] and all Jewish ceremonies.^[15]

[Benjamin Franklin](#) published the proverb "early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise",^{[16][17]} and published a letter in the [Journal de Paris](#) during his time as an American envoy to France (1776–1785) suggesting that Parisians economize on candles by rising earlier to use morning sunlight.^[18] This 1784 satire proposed taxing window shutters, rationing candles, and waking the public by ringing church bells and firing cannons at sunrise.^[19] Despite common misconception, Franklin did not actually propose DST; 18th-century Europe did not even keep precise schedules. However, this changed as rail transport and communication networks required a standardization of time unknown in Franklin's day.^[20]

In 1810, the Spanish National Assembly [Cortes of Cádiz](#) issued a regulation that moved certain meeting times forward by one hour from May 1 to September 30 in recognition of seasonal changes, but it did not actually change the clocks. It also acknowledged that private businesses were in the practice of changing their opening hours to suit daylight conditions, but they did so of their own volition.^{[21][22]}

New Zealand entomologist [George Hudson](#) first proposed modern DST. His shift-work job gave him leisure time to collect insects and led him to value after-hours daylight.^[23] In 1895, he presented a paper to the [Wellington Philosophical Society](#) proposing a two-hour daylight-saving shift,^[3] and considerable interest was expressed in [Christchurch](#); he followed up with an 1898 paper.^[24] Many publications credit the DST proposal to prominent English builder and outdoorsman [William Willett](#),^[25] who independently conceived DST in 1905 during a pre-breakfast ride when he observed how many Londoners slept through a large part of a summer day.^[8] Willett also was an avid golfer who disliked cutting short his round at dusk.^[26] His solution was to advance the clock during the summer months, and he published the proposal two years later.^[27] Liberal Party

member of parliament [Robert Pearce](#) took up the proposal, introducing the first Daylight Saving Bill to the House of Commons on February 12, 1908.^[28] A select committee was set up to examine the issue, but Pearce's bill did not become law and several other bills failed in the following years.^[29] Willett lobbied for the proposal in the UK until his death in 1915.

[Port Arthur, Ontario](#), Canada was the first city in the world to enact DST, on July 1, 1908.^{[30][31]} This was followed by [Orillia](#), Ontario, introduced by William Sword Frost while mayor from 1911 to 1912.^[32] The first states to adopt DST ([German: *Sommerzeit*](#)) nationally were those of the [German Empire](#) and its [World War I](#) ally [Austria-Hungary](#) commencing April 30, 1916, as a way to conserve coal during wartime. Britain, most of its [allies](#), and many European neutrals soon followed. Russia and a few other countries waited until the next year, and the United States adopted daylight saving in 1918. Most jurisdictions abandoned DST in the years after the war ended in 1918, with exceptions including Canada, the UK, France, Ireland, and the United States.^[33] It became common during [World War II](#), and was widely adopted in America and Europe from the 1970s as a result of the [1970s energy crisis](#). Since then, the world has seen many enactments, adjustments, and repeals.^[34]

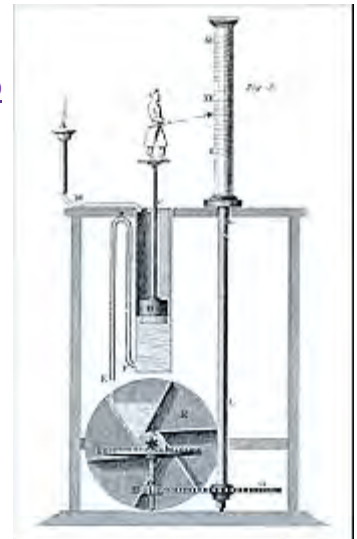
Rationale:

[Industrialized societies](#) usually follow a clock-based schedule for daily activities that do not change throughout the course of the year. The time of day that individuals begin and end work or school, and the coordination of [mass transit](#), for example, usually remain constant year-round. In contrast, an [agrarian society](#)'s daily routines for work and personal conduct are more likely governed by the length of daylight hours^{[1][2]} and by [solar time](#), which change [seasonally](#) because of the Earth's [axial tilt](#). North and south of the [tropics](#) daylight lasts longer in summer and shorter in [winter](#), with the effect becoming greater the further one moves away from the tropics.

By synchronously resetting all clocks in a region to one hour ahead of standard time, individuals who follow such a year-round schedule will wake an hour earlier than they would have otherwise; they will begin and complete daily work routines an hour earlier, and they will have available to them an extra hour of daylight after their workday activities.^{[3][4]} However, they will have one less hour of daylight at the start of each day, making the policy less practical during winter.^{[5][6]}

While the times of sunrise and sunset change at roughly equal rates as the seasons change, proponents of daylight saving time argue that most people prefer a greater increase in daylight hours after the typical ["nine to five"](#) workday.^{[7][8]} Supporters have also argued that DST decreases [energy consumption](#) by reducing the need for lighting and heating, but the actual effect on overall energy use is [heavily disputed](#).

The manipulation of time at higher latitudes (for example [Iceland](#), [Nunavut](#), [Scandinavia](#) or [Alaska](#)) has little impact on daily life, because the length of day and night changes more extremely throughout the seasons (in comparison to other latitudes), and thus sunrise and sunset times are significantly out of phase with standard working hours regardless of manipulations of the clock.^[9] DST is also of little use for locations near the equator, because these regions see only a small variation in daylight in the course of the year.^[10] The effect also varies according to how far east or west the location is within its [time zone](#), with locations farther east inside the time zone benefiting more from DST than locations farther west in the same time zone.^[11]



An ancient water clock that lets hour lengths vary with season.

In Person Meetings
Currently Suspended
Calendar of ZOOM Events 2021

Jan 14	Heritage Leadership Meeting
Jan 29	Chapter Monthly Meeting
Feb 11	Heritage Leadership Meeting
Feb 26	Chapter Monthly Meeting
Mar 11	Heritage Leadership Meeting
Mar 26	Chapter Monthly Meeting
Apr 15	Heritage Leadership Meeting
Apr 30	Chapter Monthly Meeting
May 13	Heritage Leadership Meeting
May 28	Chapter Monthly Meeting
Jun 10	Heritage Leadership Meeting
Jun 25	Chapter Monthly Meeting
Jul 31	Chapter Monthly Meeting
Aug 28	Chapter Picnic— <i>TBD</i>
Sep 16	Heritage Leadership Meeting
Sept 24	Chapter Monthly Meeting
Oct 29	Chapter Monthly Meeting
Nov 19	Chapter Monthly Meeting
Dec 9	Heritage Leadership Meeting
Dec 17	Chapter Monthly Meeting (Potluck - <i>TBD</i>)

Food Bank Schedule For 2021

Cash donations collected at each monthly meeting to be given to a different food bank each month.

January	Highline	Heinz Gehlhaar
February	Bellevue	Doug Hoople
March	Federal Way	Lonnie Stevenson
April	Maple Valley	Vaughn's
May	Kent	Melinda Stubbs
June	Auburn	Martha Battles
July	West Seattle	Heinz Gehlhaar
August	Tacoma	Ted & Judy Leyden
September	Renton	Eleanor Skinner
October	White Center	Heinz Gehlhaar
November	Des Moines	Lonnie Stevenson
December	Issaquah	Eleanor Skinner

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**Don't Forget to
Report Your Hours!**

Bluebills Heritage Chapter Meeting

“IN PERSON MEETINGS SUSPENDED DUE TO COVID-19”

“ZOOM MEETING”

March 26, 10:30 AM (PST) ZOOM Meeting

Presenter: Brier Dudley, *Seattle Times Free Press Editor*

Please Note:

The Bluebills monthly meetings are held at the VFW Post 1263, 416 Burnett Ave South, Renton, WA. Parking is available in the lot immediately across the street from the VFW.

Bluebills Monthly Volunteer Hours

Volunteer Name _____

Phone Number _____

_____ **Hours worked** _____ **For** _____
(month/year) (agency name)

_____ **Hours worked** _____ **For** _____
(month/year) (agency name)

_____ **Hours worked** _____ **For** _____
(month/year) (agency name)

Please send completed hours form to Bluebills, PO Box 3707 1K-B02, Seattle, WA 98124
Email to bluebills@boeing.com or bring to Bluebills monthly meeting