

SCIENCE NEWS - WOMEN



Logroño, 11 of February 2026

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN SCIENCE



Annie Easley

She was an African American theoretical computer scientist mathematician , and space scientist.

Page 2

Katherine Johnson

Worker for NASA, she contributed to the calculations that sent people to the Moon for the first time.

Page 4



Rosalyn Yallow

She was a medical physicist who won the Nobel Prize in 1977 for her work in biological markers in blood.

Page 6



Maria Goeppert-Mayer

She was a theoretical physicist of German origin, who won the 1963 Nobel Prize in Physics for proposing the nuclear shell model.

Page 8.



Elisabeth Blackburn

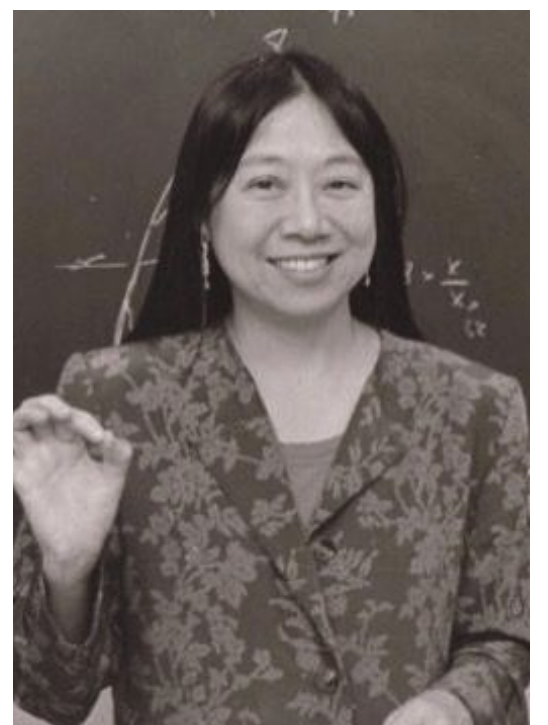
She is an Australian biochemist, discoverer of telomerase, an enzyme that forms telomeres during DNA replication. She won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2009.

Page 10

San Lan Wu

She is a Chinese-American particle physicist and the Enrico Fermi Distinguished Professor of Physics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

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ANNIE EASLEY

23/4/1933 - 25/6/2011

HER LIFE:

WHERE IT ALL STARTED

She was born the 23rd of April, 1933 in Birmingham, Alabama. During the days before the Civil Rights Movement, educational and career opportunities for African American children were very limited. African American children were educated separately from white children, and their schools were often of lower quality than white schools. Easley was fortunate that her mother told her she could be anything she wanted, but that she would have to work for it. She encouraged her to get a good education, and from fifth grade, in the Holy Family High School, she was the best student of her class.



After high school, she went to New Orleans (Louisiana), to Xavier University, and lastly to an African American Catholic college where she specialized in pharmacy for approximately two years.

VOTING POLICIES AND NEXT STEPS

As a result of the Jim Crow laws that established and maintained racial inequality, African Americans were required to pass a literacy test and pay a tax in order to vote. Easley remembered that the examiner looked at her application and simply said, "You went to Xavier's College. Two dollars." Afterward, she helped other African Americans prepare for the test.

In 1963, racial segregation of downtown Birmingham merchants ended as a result of the Birmingham Campaign, and in 1964, the Twenty-Fourth Amendment left the tax on federal elections without effect. But it wasn't until 1965 that the Voting Rights Act eliminated the literacy test.

Shortly afterward, Easley married and moved to Cleveland intending to continue her studies. Unfortunately, the local college had recently ended its pharmacy program, and there were no alternatives nearby.





GAME

WORD SEARCH

Annie Easley

M	H	P	B	Q	N	M	Q	B	G	A	N	U	B
L	A	B	N	N	A	A	M	H	L	X	G	R	U
J	N	I	A	K	S	M	A	N	O	Q	Y	Y	R
O	N	R	Y	R	A	E	T	R	W	A	P	B	F
V	I	M	P	M	Y	R	H	Q	F	W	R	K	N
V	E	I	P	D	V	I	E	B	B	W	P	G	S
A	R	N	O	T	Q	C	M	K	L	Q	K	A	S
F	E	G	C	O	K	A	A	J	T	N	Q	A	A
X	C	H	R	M	S	N	T	E	W	E	N	P	D
C	S	A	R	K	T	W	I	E	A	S	L	E	Y
R	U	M	P	A	D	A	C	I	N	E	A	K	C
M	H	O	U	T	U	U	I	K	S	A	N	D	N
V	S	L	J	J	B	Q	A	Q	G	O	X	O	I
D	N	R	H	P	L	Y	N	K	C	V	M	I	Q

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| American | Annie |
| Birmingham | Easley |
| Mathematician | NASA |

HER WORK AT NASA

How she got to NASA

In 1955, she read a local newspaper article about a story about twins working for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) as "computers," and the next day she applied for a job. After two weeks, she was hired, one of four African American women among approximately 2,500 employees. She began her career as a mathematician and computer engineer at NACA's Lewis Jet Flight Laboratory in Cleveland, Ohio. She continued her education while working for the agency and, in 1977, earned a Bachelor of Science degree in mathematics from Cleveland State University. As part of her continuing education, Easley prepared herself through specialized courses offered by NASA.

Her achievements at NASA

Her 34-year career included the development and implementation of computer code that analyzed alternative energy technologies, supported the Centauro high-energy superior rocket, determined solar, wind and energy projects, identified energy conversion systems and systems alternatives to solve energy problems. Her contributions to energy included studies to determine the lifetime use of storage batteries, such as those used in electric utility vehicles. Its computer applications have been used to identify energy conversion systems that offer improvements over commercially available technologies. She retired in 1989 although some sources say in 1991.



Easley's work with the Centaur project served as the technological foundation for the launch of space shuttles and the launch of communications, military, and weather satellites. Her work contributed to the 1997 flight to Saturn of the Cassini probe, whose launcher had the Centaur as its upper stage. Annie Easley passed away the 25 of June, 2011 at 78 years old in Cleveland, Ohio.

KATHERINE JOHNSON

28-01-2026

human calculator

UNITED STATES

BIOGRAPHY

She was born Creola Katherine Coleman the 26th of August of 1918 in White Sulphur Springs, Virginia Occidental.

She showed an exceptional talent for numbers from a young age. She graduated from high school at age 10 and from college at 18, with honors in mathematics and French.

She joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA, precursor to NASA) in 1953, initially working in a segregated group of "color computers".

She calculated the trajectory for Alan Shepard's suborbital flight. She manually verified the electronic computer calculations for Glenn's orbital flight, which he specifically requested she review.



She calculated the trajectory for the mission that took the first humans to the Moon. She helped develop emergency procedures for the crew's safe return.

In 2015, she received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from Barack Obama. Johnson retired in 1986 after 33 years of service and passed away in 2020 at the age of 101, leaving an enduring legacy as a scientific pioneer.

G	T	P	J	O	M	E	N	E	R	G	Y	K	M	Y
I	H	X	C	E	L	L	S	F	X	L	V	M	A	G
N	E	R	E	X	P	E	R	I	M	E	N	T	G	M
V	R	Z	E	T	E	L	E	S	C	O	P	E	N	I
E	M	L	M	S	O	R	G	A	N	I	S	M	I	C
N	O	L	E	C	E	P	H	Y	S	I	C	S	F	R
T	M	D	A	P	F	A	D	G	U	F	H	Q	I	O
O	E	R	S	B	G	Y	R	R	U	L	E	R	E	S
R	T	I	U	E	O	A	X	C	G	B	M	C	R	C
B	E	O	R	A	W	R	T	E	H	D	I	H	V	O
W	R	J	E	K	O	V	A	S	O	A	S	E	U	P
S	C	A	L	E	S	O	R	T	U	T	T	C	O	E
I	J	B	Q	R	H	Y	A	B	O	A	R	V	N	G
T	R	G	B	I	O	L	O	G	Y	R	Y	P	L	T
X	M	A	T	T	E	R	Y	J	X	R	Y	G	Z	V

BEAKER	INVENTOR	PHYSICS
BIOLOGY	LABORATORY	RESEARCH
CELLS	MAGNIFIER	RULER
CHEMISTRY	MATTER	SCALES
DATA	MEASURE	TELESCOPE
ENERGY	MICROSCOPE	THERMOMETER
EXPERIMENT	ORGANISM	



KATHERINE JHONSHON

28-01-2026



HER LAST YEARS

She spent her later years encouraging students to enter the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). She was married twice, first in 1953 to Johan Goble until his death in 1956, and then to James Johnson in 1959. Her marriage to Johnson lasted sixty years, until his death in March 2019 at the age of 93. Katherine, who had six grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren, lived in Hampton, Virginia. She encouraged her grandchildren and students to pursue careers in science and technology. She sang in the same choir at Carver Presbyterian Church for 50 years.

She died at a retirement home in Newport News on February 24, 2020, at the age of 101. After her death, NASA Administrator Jim Bridenstine described her as "an American hero" and stated that "her pioneering legacy will never be forgotten."



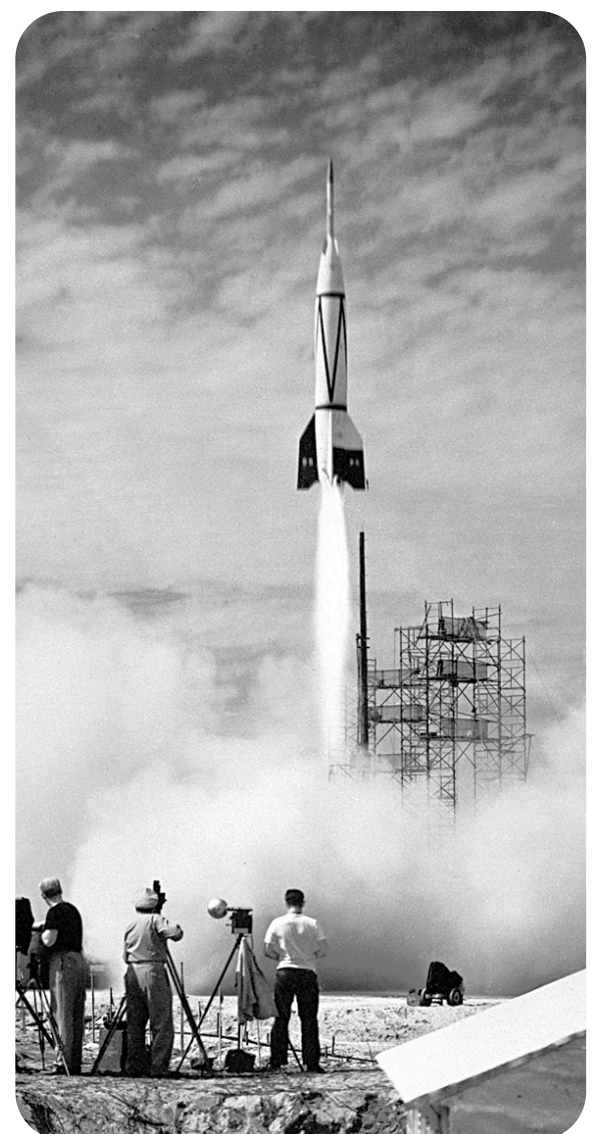
HER LEGACY

In total, she co-authored twenty-six scientific articles. NASA maintains a list of Johnson's most important articles with links to its search tool. Her social influence as a pioneer in space science and computing is reflected in the awards she has received and the number of times she has been presented as a role model for society. Since 1979, before her retirement, her biography has held a place of honor on lists of African Americans in science and technology.

She was named West Virginia State College's Outstanding Alumna of the Year in 1999. On November 16, 2015, President Barack Obama included Johnson on a list of 17 Americans to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2015. She was cited as a pioneering example of African American women in STEM. President Obama said at the time, "Katherine G. Johnson refused to be limited by society's expectations of her gender and race while expanding the boundaries of human achievement." NASA highlighted her "historic role as one of the first African American women to work as a NASA scientist."

In 2015, President Barack Obama awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and a year later, NASA astronaut Leland D. Melvin presented her with the Snoopy Award and a NASA Group Achievement Award.

In 1959, she married Lieutenant Colonel James A. Johnson and continued her career at NASA. From 1958 until her retirement in 1986, Johnson worked as an aerospace technologist in the Spacecraft Controls Branch. She calculated the trajectory for Alan Shepard's May 5, 1961, spaceflight, the first American in space. She also calculated the launch window for the 1962 Project Mercury and plotted backup navigation charts for astronauts in case of electronic failures. In 1962, when NASA began using electronic computers to calculate John Glenn's orbit around Earth, she was called upon to verify the computer results. Glenn specifically requested her and refused to fly unless Johnson verified the calculations.



ROSALYN YALOW

JULY 19TH

1921

BIOGRAPHY



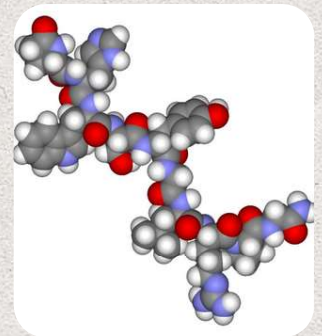
She was born on July 19th, 1921 in the Bronx, New York, with the name of Rosalyn Sussman.

She was an American medical physicist and was co-winner of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1977 along with Roger Gillemin and Andrew Schally.

She developed radioimmunoassay, a revolutionary technique for measuring minute concentrations of hormones and substances in the blood.

On September 20, 1941, Rosalyn's first day at the University of Illinois, she met Aaron Yalow, and they married in 1943, when she became known as Rosalyn Yalow.

She died on May 30, 2011 in New York, at the age of 89.



MOST RELEVANT *FACTS*



- Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
- Albert Lasker Medical Research Award.
- New York Academy of Sciences Award in Natural Sciences.
- American Medical Association Scientific Achievement Award.
- Endocrine Society Koch Award.
- Gairdner Foundation International Award.
- American College of Physicians Distinguished Contribution to Science Award.
- American Diabetes Association Eli Lilly Award.

SCIENTIFIC WORK

She co-developed radioimmunoassay (RIA), a revolutionary, ultra-sensitive technique using radioactive isotopes to measure minute concentrations of substances like hormones, vitamins, and drugs in blood.

SCIENCE NEWS

MARIA GOEPPERT-MAYER



Maria Goeppert-Mayer was an amazing physicist who was key to our understanding of nuclear physics during her lifetime. She was born in Poland, then moved to a part of Germany, she obtained her doctor of philosophy from the University of Göttingen before facing numerous

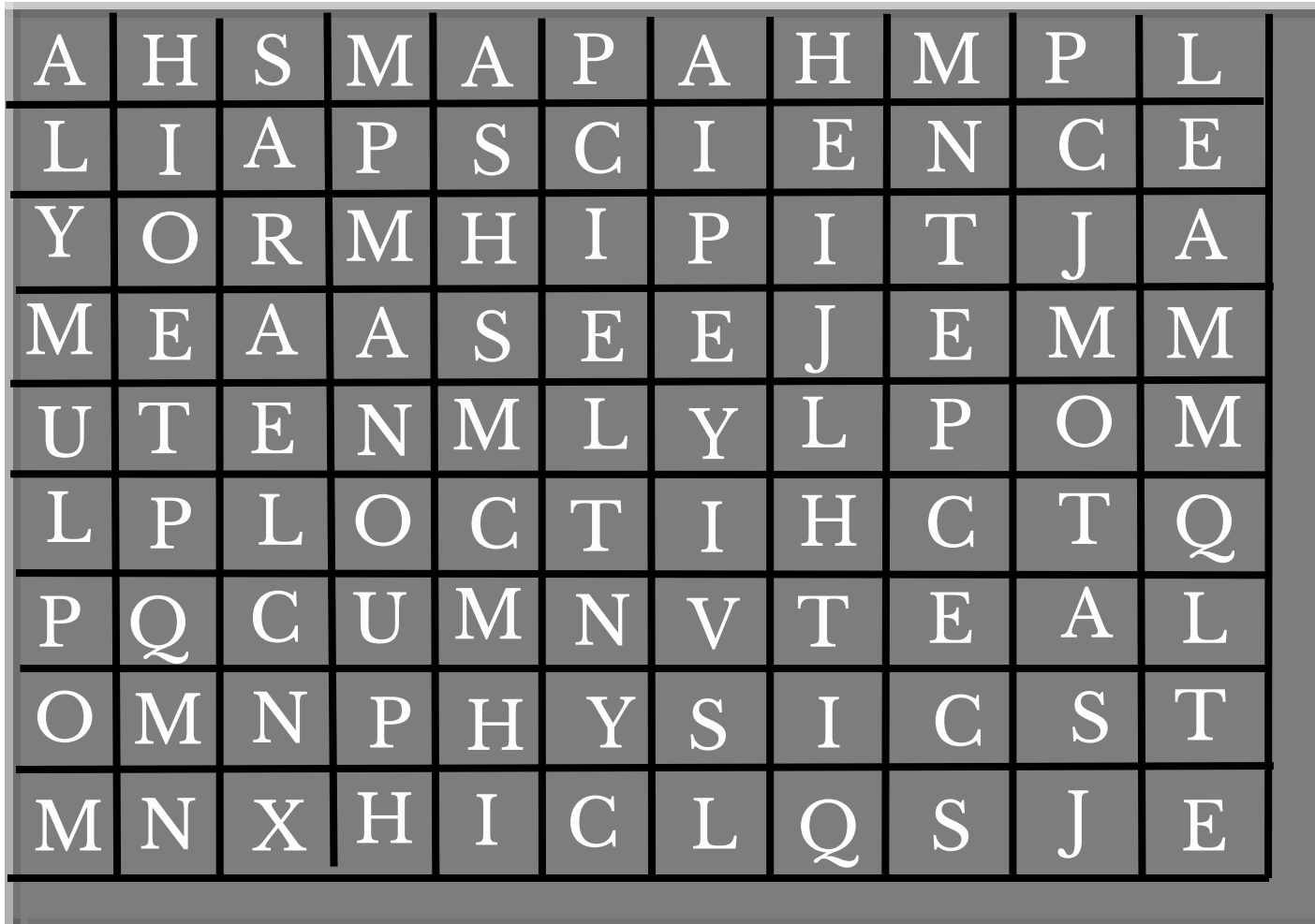
obstacles throughout her scientific career for being a woman and working almost always unpaid or at really low salary. Despite these difficulties,

Maria's work in quantum mechanics and nuclear physics has been incredibly influential including that she developed the nuclear shell model of atomic nuclei which explains the reasons why a bunch of protons and neutrons form very stable nuclei. Maria's contributions to nuclear physics have been fundamental to understanding of atomic physics today and continue to influence many atomic research projects.

In 1963 she became one of the few women to be awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics, with J. Hans D. Jensen and Eugene Wigner, for her innovative contributions to the determination of nuclear structure.

BRAIN TEASERS

WORD SEARCH



WORDS TO SEARCH

Atom
Science
Maria
Nuclei
Physics

If you don't know the answers, read the news again.

1-WHY IS MARIA FAMOUS?

- a) She discovered radioactivity
- b) She developed the nuclear shell model
- c) She invented the electron microscope

2-WHAT DOES THE NUCLEAR SHELL MODEL EXPLAIN?

- a) Why electrons orbit the nucleus
- b) Why some atomic nuclei are more stable than others
- c) How stars produce energy

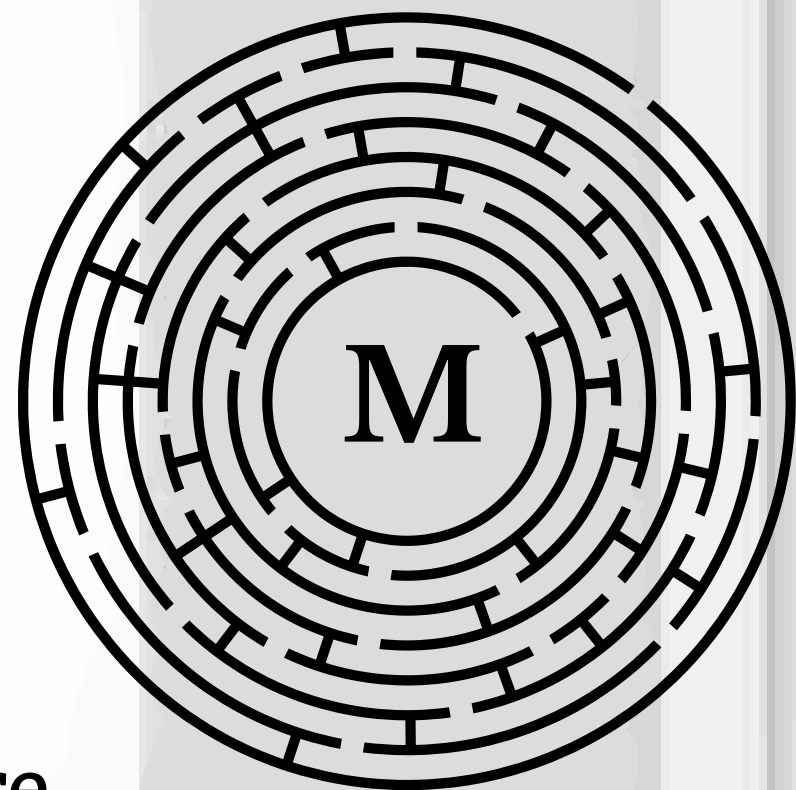
3-WHAT ARE 'MAGIC NUMBERS' IN ATOMIC PHYSICS?

- a) Special atomic masses
- b) Numbers of protons or neutrons that make nuclei very stable
- c) Secret equations

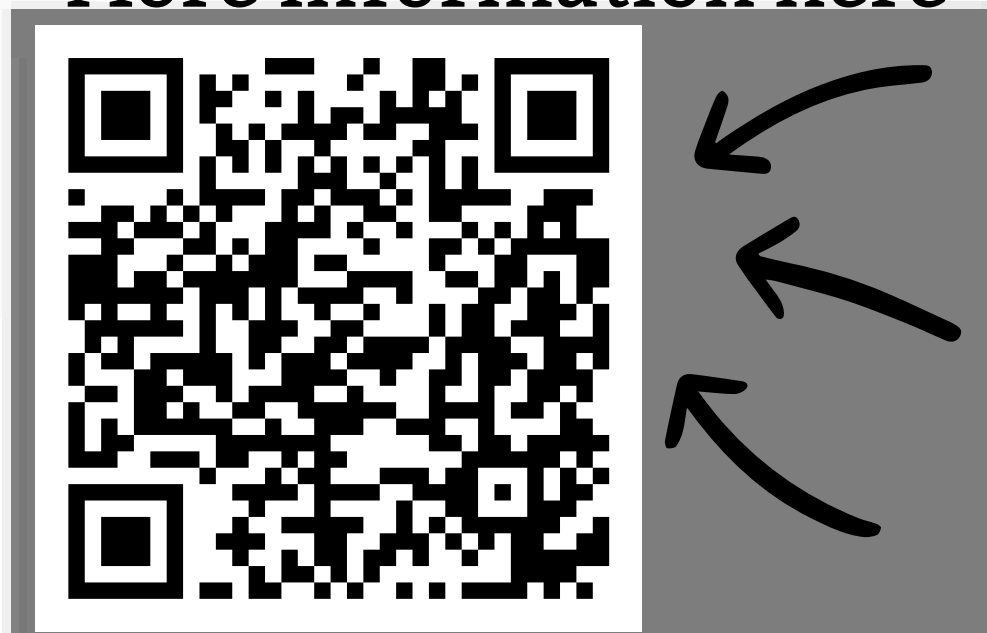
4-WHAT PRIZE DID SHE RECEIVE IN 1963?

- a) The Fields Medal
- b) The Nobel Prize in Physics
- c) The Nobel Prize in Chemistry

MAZE



More information here



Especial Edition by Enzo & Pablo

BREAKING NEWS

ELISABETH BLACKBURN



Elizabeth Helen Blackburn is an Australian-American biochemist and molecular biologist, born in Hobart, Tasmania, in 1948. She is globally recognized for her research on cellular aging.

Academic and Professional Career

Education: She graduated in Biochemistry from the University of Melbourne and earned her PhD in Molecular Biology from the University of Cambridge, where she worked with two-time Nobel Laureate Fred Sanger.

Research in the U.S.: She moved to the United States for research fellowships at Yale University (1975) and later joined the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), where she has spent much of her career as a professor and lab head.



ELISABETH BLACKBURN



Key Discoveries

Telomeres: She discovered the molecular structure of telomeres—the protective "caps" at the ends of chromosomes that prevent DNA from fraying or degrading.

Telomerase: In 1984, alongside her doctoral student Carol Greider, she discovered telomerase, an essential enzyme that helps maintain telomere length, allowing for continued cell division.

Stress and Aging: Her later research demonstrated how chronic psychological stress can shorten telomeres, effectively accelerating premature aging at a cellular level.

Recognitions:

Nobel Prize: She was co-awarded the 2009 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase.

Scientific Leadership: She served as the president of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies and has been a prominent advocate for research ethics and the role of women in science.

Currently, her work continues to influence fields ranging from cancer therapy to public health through the study of how lifestyle habits impact longevity.



SCIENCE NEWS

SAN LAN WU



San Lan Wu was born the 11th may 1940 in Hong Kong. Her mother was one of the mistress of an important businessman, her father, who abandoned them and her brother.

She grew up in a state of poverty, living in the Hong Kong invaded by the Japanese military during the second world war.

As a child she wanted to be a painter, although she changed that idea because of her fascination for the physics. Marie Curie was one of her inspirations.

Throughout her life, she overcame obstacles of gender and origin.

She moved to the United States with a complete scholarship for the Vassar College. She finished her studies with a licence in physics at Vassar, and a master's and a doctoral degree in Physics at Harvard. She started investigating in MIT, DESY and Wisconsin-Madison university.

She is a distinguished physics teacher in Enrico Fermi, in the Wisconsin-Madison university.

she received the High Energy and Particle Physics Prize in 1995.



SCIENCE NEWS

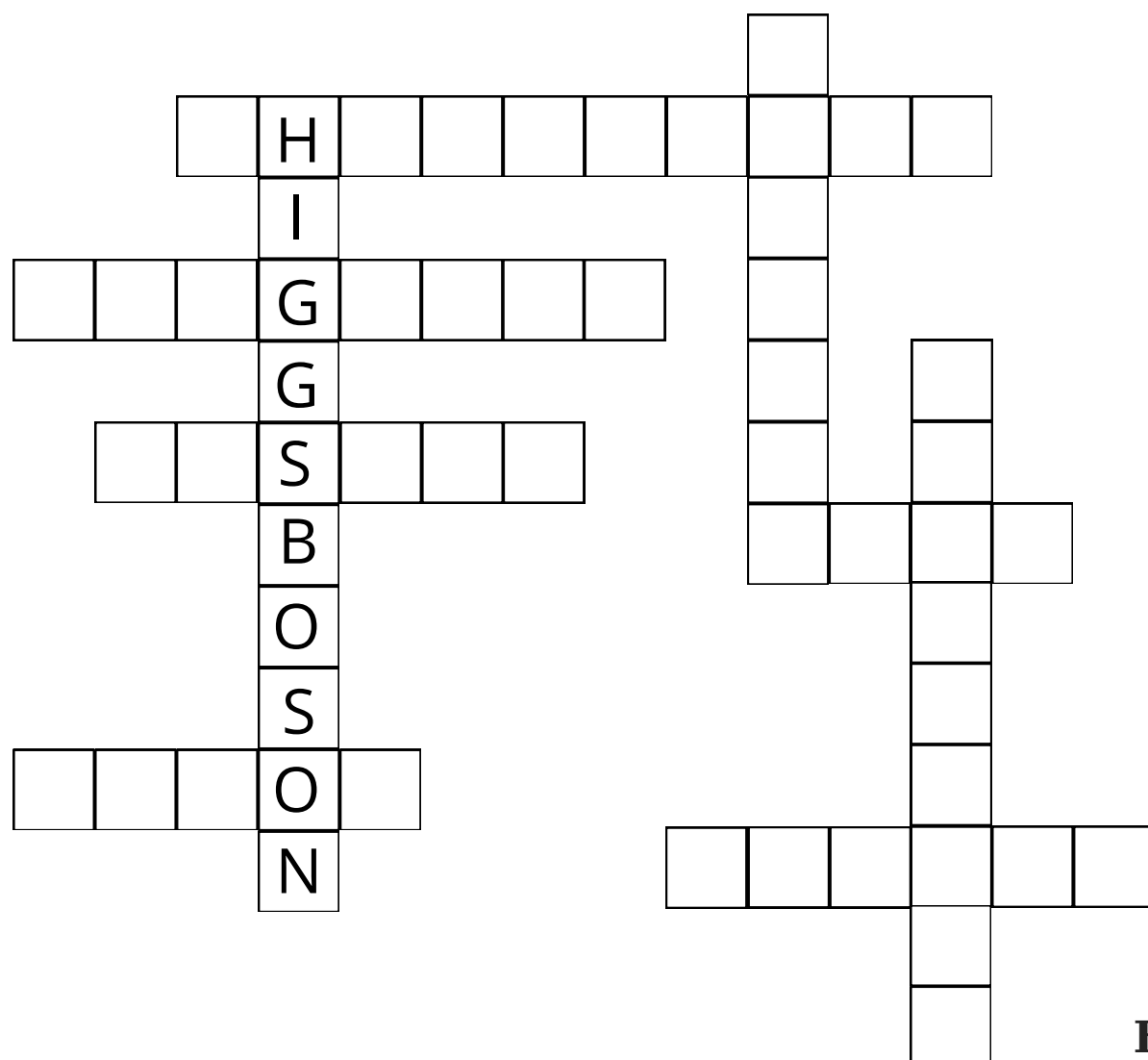
SAN LAN WU



DISCOVERIES

She contributed to finding the Charm Quark, lead her team to discover the Gluon and led a university team's experiment that played a crucial role in identifying the Higgs Boson particle.

GAME



Words

4 letters

DESY

5 letters

gluon

6 letters

vassar

Master

7 letters

Harvard

8 letters

Hong kong

9 letters

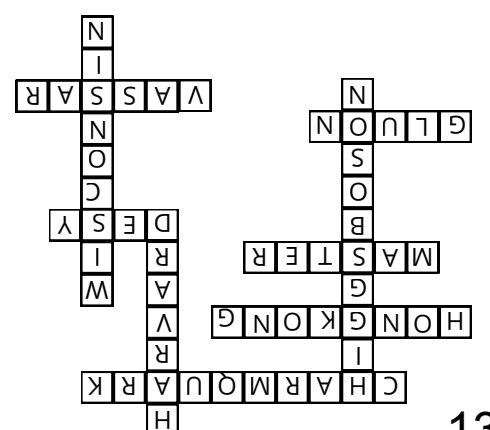
wisconsin

10 letters

charm quak

higgs boson

SOLUTION



WHANG ZHENYI

NORMAL



COSMENEWS.ES



28/01/26

BIOGRAPHY OF WANG ZHENYI

Wang Zhenyi (1764-1797) was a notable Chinese astronomer, mathematician, and poet from a scholarly Manchu family in Nanjing. Growing up in an era when formal education for girls was rare, she benefitted from the encouragement of her grandfather and father, who fostered her intellectual curiosity.

Zhenyi died young, likely from an unspecified illness (some suggest malaria). Before passing, she entrusted her work to a friend to ensure its survival. Her impact was formally recognized in 1994 when the International Astronomical Union named a crater on Venus in her honor.

“每一朵新生的花朵都会汲取前人的力量和经验，茁壮成长。”

“EVERY NEW FLOWER DRAWS ON THE STRENGTH AND EXPERIENCE OF ITS PREDECESSORS TO GROW STRONG.”



EXPLANATION OF A LUNAR ECLIPSE

Her most famous achievement was the treatise "The Explanation of a Lunar Eclipse." To prove her theory, she designed a home experiment in a pavilion:

She used a round table to represent the Earth.

She hung a glass lamp to simulate the Sun.

She used a circular mirror as the Moon.

By moving these objects according to astronomical principles, she visually demonstrated how the Earth's shadow on the Moon caused a lunar eclipse, a revolutionary concept in her time.

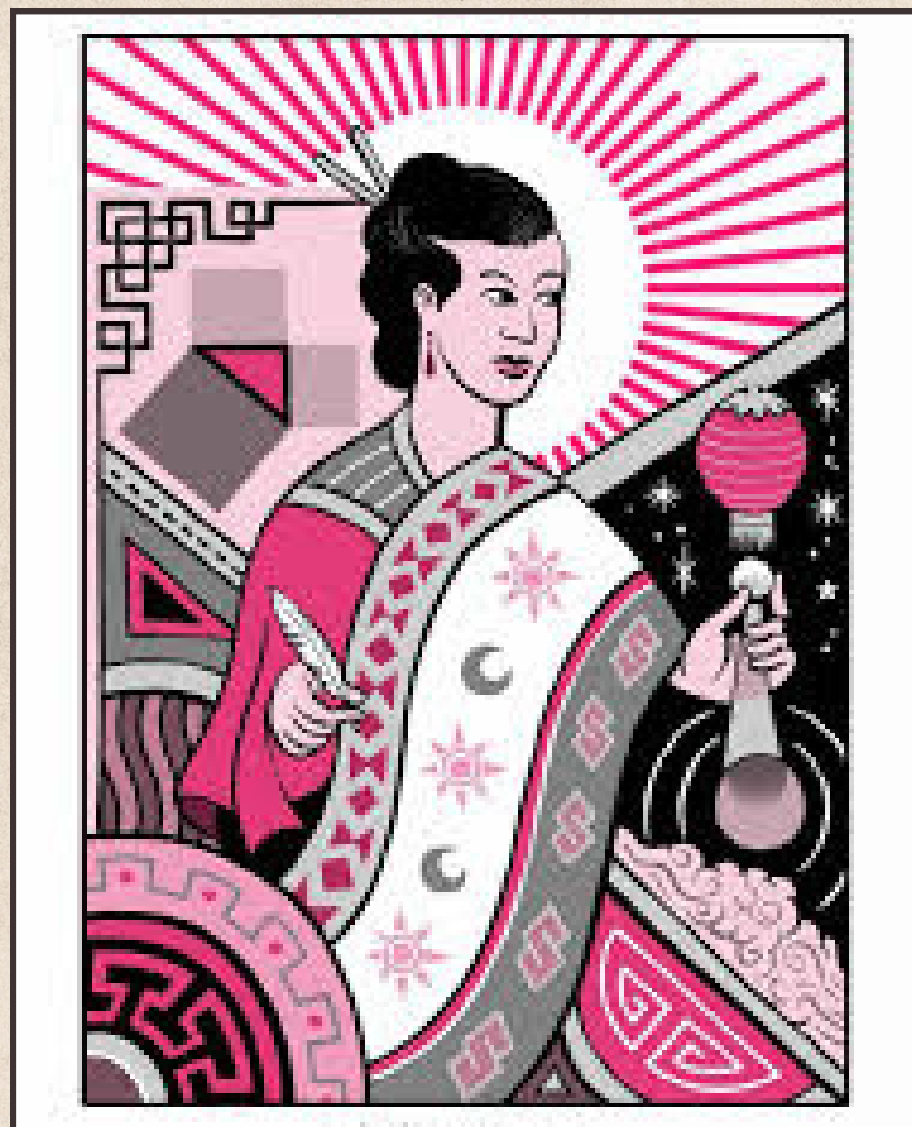
WHAT DID SHE DISCOVERED

- *Theories on the Earth and Equinoxes: She proposed that the Earth was a sphere and accurately described how equinoxes move and how to calculate their exact date.*
- *Promotion of the Heliocentric Model: She advocated for the Western (sun-based) calendar over the traditional, less accurate lunar calendar, promoting a modern understanding of celestial mechanics.*
- *Metereology: She studied atmospheric humidity to improve weather forecasting, specifically to assist farmers with predictions of floods and droughts.*

W Z H E N J I L G P O E T R Y	1.	ZHENJI
E X C A O C A O U B V N M K J	2.	POETRY
N S D F G H J K A L Q W E R T	3.	CAOCAO
Z A B E A U T Y N Y U A N X I	4.	BEAUTY
H V B N M Q W E D R T Y U I O	5.	YUANXI
A I X P A O C A U E S D F G H	6.	GUANDU
O K T H R E E K I N G D O M S	7.	THREEKINGDOMS
P Z X C V B N M P Q W E R T Y	8.	WENZHAO
L Y R E A S D F G H J K L O I	9.	LYRE
E M P R E S S X C V B N M K L	10.	EMPRESS
A S D F G H J K L Z X C V B N	11.	CAOPI



Scan for more information



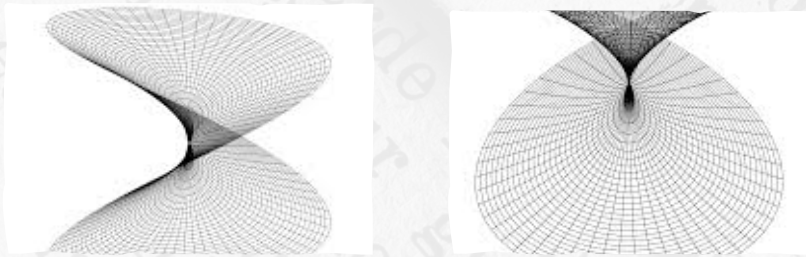
MARYAM MIRZAJANI

BRILLIANT IRANIAN MATHEMATICIAN:



Maryam Mirzakhani was born in Teheran the 12th May of 1977. Her parents were called Ahmad Mirzakhani and Zahra Haghighi and always supported her. Her dad was an electric engineer so she liked to spend time with him. She also had three brothers and sisters.

Unfortunately, she had to live through the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988). Despite this, she says she was born in a lucky generation because after the war there were many educational opportunities. When Maryam was little she loved to read biographies of woman scientists and dreamt to be a writer. Thanks to these biographies and her brother explaining to her what he was learning in maths, she decided to be a mathematician. She died on the 14th of July of 2017 in California due to breast cancer.



SURFACE THEORY THAT SHE PERFECTED

Maryam Mirzajani studied in Sharif Technological University where she completed her degree in mathematics.

HER GOALS

She won the Fields medal August thirteenth, 2014 in the International Mathematics Congress in Seoul. She was recognized for her contributions to the dynamics and geometry of Riemann surfaces and their module spaces.

Before winning the Fields medal she won another prize [Ruth Lyttle Satter Mathematics Prize] in 2013 awarded by the American Mathematical Society, recognizing her work in surface theory.

She was a teacher at Stanford University and she taught many students at that university. She also obtained her doctorate from Harvard University. She is an incredible woman.



FIRST WOMAN IN THE WORLD TO WIN FIELDS MEDAL

PATRICIA BATH

THE INCREDIBLE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INVENTOR AND DOCTOR:



Patricia Bath was born the 4th of november of 1942 in New York. She grew up with a family that prioritized the work. His dad called Rupert Bath was the first black train chofer in New York and he always instilled in her a curiosity about the world, astronomy, and diverse cultures through his stories of his travels (he was also a sailor). Her mom Gladys Bath gave her a game of chemistry so thats why she started to be interested on science. She also had an old brother called Rupert and a daughter.

Patricia studied in the Howard university (1968) where she graduated of medicine and in Hunter collage where she studied quimics.

In 1970 she married Dr. Beny J. Primm, they had a daughter and in 1973 they got divorced.

Patricia died the 19th of may of 2019 because of cancer complications.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT HER IN THE QR:



HER GOALS:

When she was 6 years old she invented a machine to see cancer (To learn more, check the QR code) In 1988, she became the first African American female to receive a medical license in the U.S. In total, she obtained five patents related to cataract treatment. She also invented the Laserpacho Probe (1986); her invention consisted of using laser technology to precisely vaporize cataracts (that is a disease). She co-founded the American Institute for the Prevention of Blindness in 1976 to combat preventable blindness globally, completely free of charge!

Adwards: She was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 2022 and the National Women's Hall of Fame in 2024.

She also became the first woman to lead an ophthalmology residency program in the United States, she's amazing, isn't she?

Well, the program was called "King-Drew-LICA"



SHE WITH HER INVENTION (LASERPACHO)



jane cooke wright

biography

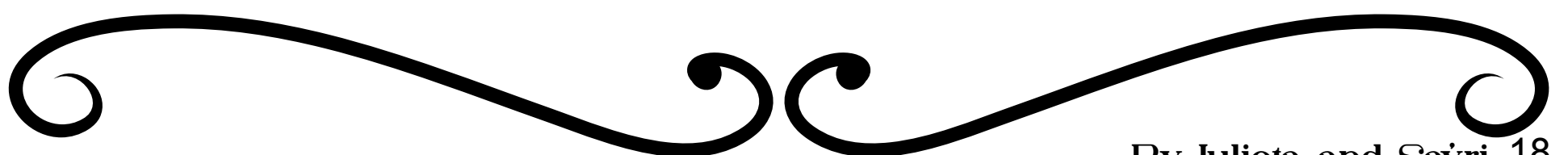


Born in New York City in 1919, Jane Cooke Wright was the first of two daughters born to Corrine (Cooke) and Louis Tompkins Wright. Her father was one of the first African American graduates of Harvard Medical School, and he set a high standard for his daughters. Dr. Louis Wright was the first African American doctor appointed to a staff position at a municipal hospital in New York City and, in 1929, became the city's first African American police surgeon. He also established the Cancer Research Center at Harlem Hospital.



scientific work

His greatest contributions include the use of human tissue cultures to test the effectiveness of drugs. The development of combination chemotherapy, and the use of methotrexate to treat breast and skin cancer.





jane cooke wright

what did she did?

A Medical Dynasty

Jane was born into a lineage of excellence. Her father, Dr. Louis Tompkins Wright, was one of the first Black graduates of Harvard Medical School and a pioneer in clinical research at Harlem Hospital.

- **Academic Path:** Although she initially excelled in art at Smith College, she transitioned to medicine, earning her degree from New York Medical College in 1945 in just three years.

Scientific Breakthroughs: Personalizing the Cure

In 1949, Jane joined her father at the Harlem Hospital Cancer Research Foundation. Together, they moved chemotherapy out of the realm of experimental 'poison' and into targeted therapy.

- **Methotrexate Success:** In 1951, she proved that methotrexate—then a new drug—was highly effective against solid tumors, a discovery that remains a cornerstone of modern oncology.
- **Tissue Culture Pioneer:** Before 'personalized medicine' was a buzzword, Dr. Wright used human tissue cultures to test how specific drugs would react to a patient's specific tumor cells before administering treatment. This saved patients from toxic, ineffective treatments.
- **Innovative Delivery:** She developed a revolutionary catheter system to deliver chemotherapy drugs directly to hard-to-reach internal organs, such as the liver or spleen, minimizing damage to healthy tissue.



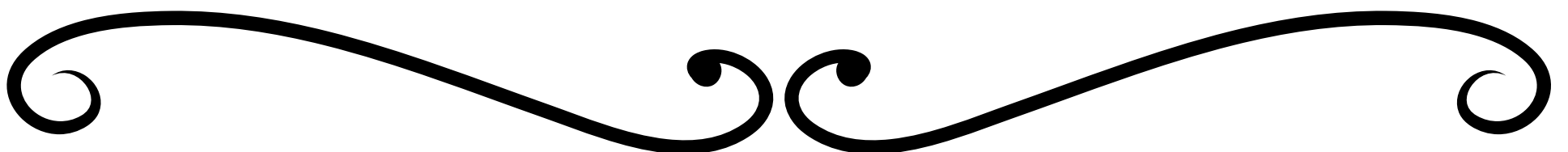
Leadership and Global Impact

Dr. Wright's influence extended far beyond the laboratory, as she took on roles that were previously closed to women of color.

- **Founding ASCO:** In 1964, she was the only woman and the only African American among the seven founders of the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), now the world's leading professional organization for cancer physicians.
- **Presidential Appointment:** In 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed her to the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke. Her work there led to a national network of treatment centers.
- **Academic Heights:** In 1967, she became Associate Dean and Professor of Surgery at New York Medical College, making her the highest-ranking African American woman at a U.S. medical school at the time.

The 'Grand Dame' of Oncology

By the time she retired in 1987, Dr. Wright had authored over 135 scientific papers. She was known for her 'meticulous' nature—a trait she also applied to her hobbies, which included competitive swimming and solving the Rubik's Cube with record speed. She passed away in 2013 at the age of 93, leaving behind a legacy that shifted cancer from a certain death sentence to a manageable, and often curable, condition.





Wang Zhenyi

Wang Zhenyi, a famous scientist of the dynasty, broke many of the feudal traditions of her time that hindered women's rights, educating herself in areas such as astronomy, mathematics, geography, and medicine.

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Maryam Mirzakhani

Famous Iranian mathematician, she perfected the surface theory, contributing to the dynamics and geometry of Riemann surfaces. She was a reputed teacher at Stanford University.

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Patricia Bath

She studied Medicine and Chemistry. Born in New York in 1942, she was the first woman that received the medical license in the USA.

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