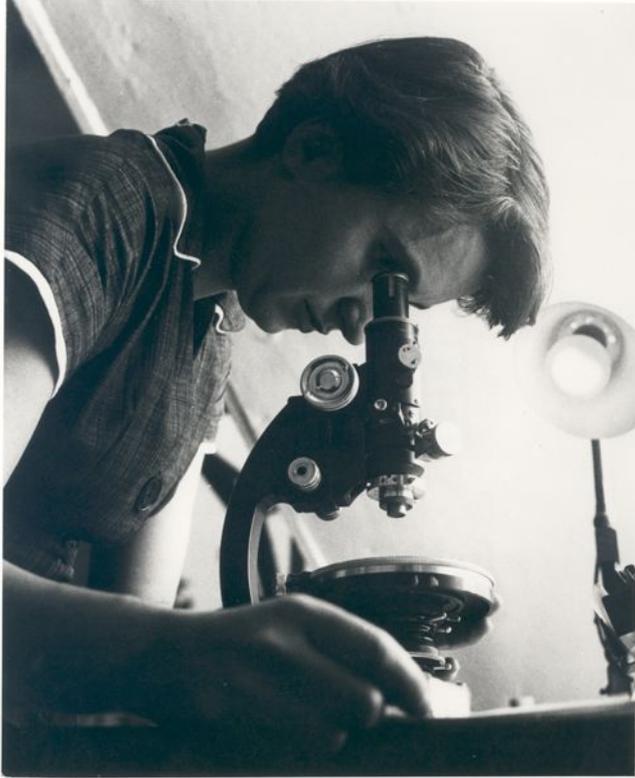


11th FEBRUARY

*International Day  
of Women and Girls  
in Science*



# ROSALIND FRANKLIN



She had a special talent in physics, so she decided to study physic-chemistry, something not very usual in women by that time. In 1951, she started working as an investigator in King's College. With X- ray diffraction, she discovered the 51 Photograph, which lately would be used to determinate the DNA structure. When Rosalind and her disciple finished the work, Wilkins -her colleague- decided to take the Photograph and gave it to James Watson and Maurice Wilk, who received all the merits.

# MARIE CURIE



She was born in Varsovia (Poland) on November 7th of 1867 and she died in Passy (France) on 4th July of 1934, at the age of 66. Pierre Curie was her husband and work partner, they had two daughters.

Marie Curie was a Polish and naturalized-French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the **first woman** to win a Nobel Prize, the **first person** and the only **woman** to win the Nobel prize twice, and the only person to win the Nobel Prize in two different scientific fields. Curie discovered **radioactivity**, and, together with her husband Pierre, the radioactive elements **polonium** and **radium** while working with the mineral pitchblende. She also championed the development of **X-rays** after Pierre's death.

# HEDY LAMARR

- She was born in Viena at November 1914.
- She was an Austrian actress and inventor.
- She was the inventor of the first wideband spectrum.
- This permit that the inalambric communications in so long distances.





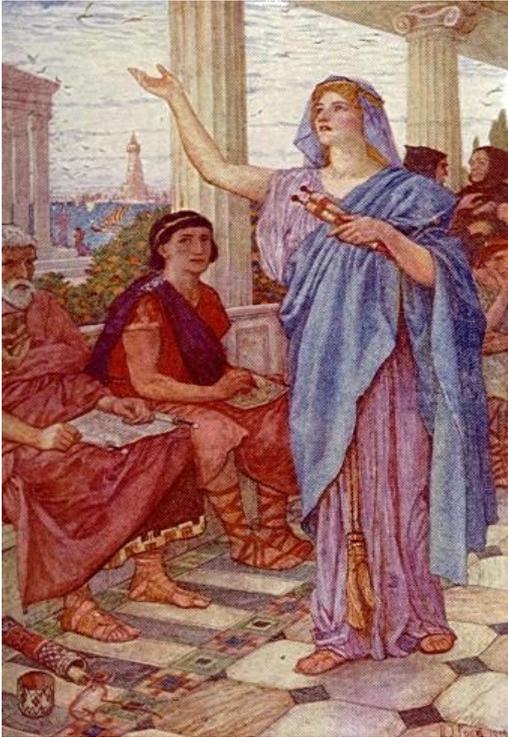
# LISA MEITNER

She was an Austrian scientist who investigated radioactivity and nuclear physics. She was part of the team that discovered nuclear fission, an achievement for which her friend and collaborator received the Nobel Prize.

In 1938 she had to flee from Germany persecuted by Nazism, for his Jewish ancestry. She settled in Stockholm and adopted Swedish nationality.

Meitner provided the first explanation of the nuclear decision of uranium in terms of theoretical physics. Her is one of the cases in the Nobel committee that has overlooked a woman author of an important scientific finding, which, among other applications, resulted in reactors for the production of electricity, the nuclear weapons used in World War II and nuclear medicine.

# HIPATIA



She is known as the first woman-investigator in history. Daughter of Alexandria's Teon, she received a scientific education in the Museum, where her father worked. When she finished her studies, she started teaching maths and astrology. She was really focus in the planets movements, fact that made the christians see her as a pagan. She was killed because of her theories by the christians.

# FLORA DE PABLO



She was born on November 25th, in the city of Salamanca. Nowadays, she's 68 years old.

She received her degree in Medicine in 1975 and continued studies in Psychology at the University of Salamanca. In 1991, she created the research group **Growth Factors in Vertebrate Development** (*Factores de Crecimiento en el Desarrollo de Vertebrados*), from 2007 it was known as *3D Laboratory: **development, differentiation, degeneration.*** Her research has always been related to **Cell and Molecular Biology, the embryonic development, insulin and growth factors**, as well as **neurogenesis**. The team that she manages has specially studied the role of Proinsulin/insulin in the development of the central nervous system. She is the co-author of around 130 research articles. During her life she won several awards and honours.

# JOCELYN BELL

- She was born in Belfast at the July, 1943.
- She was an Northern Irish astrophysics.
- She discovered the first pulsars. Star of neutrons that it emit a periodic radiation.
- She is one of the most important scientist of the United Kingdom.



# BARBARA MCCLINTOCK



She was an American scientist specializing in cytogenetics who won the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology.

McClintock received a doctorate in Botany at Cornell University, where she later led the corn cytogenetic group. At the end of the 1920s, she studied the changes that occur in chromosomes during maize reproduction, revealing through microscopy methods developed in her laboratory such fundamental processes as the genetic recombination that occurs during meiosis.

In the forties and fifties, McClintock discovered the process of transposition of genome elements and used it to explain how genes determine certain physical characteristics. She developed hypotheses about the regulation of gene expression and the transmission of parental characters to the progeny of corn plants.

# MARGARITA SALAS



Margarita was always interested in science. She was studying chemistry when she went to a Severo Ochoa's conference and decided to study biochemistry. Her and her husband lived in USA for three years and and worked in Ochoa's laboratory. Margarita discovered the bacteriophage phi29, that has a huge number of biotechnics applications due to its high DNA amplifications.

She was born in Canero, Asturias, 30th de novenber of 1938 and she died in Madrid, 7th de novenber de 2019 . At the age of 80.

# DOROTHY HODGKIN



Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin was born on May 12th of 1910 in El Cairo (Egipto) and she died on July 29th of 1994 in Ilmington (United Kingdom)

She was a British chemist, who developed protein crystallography, for which she won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1964. She advanced the technique of X-ray crystallography, a method used to determine the three-dimensional structures of molecules. Among her most influential discoveries are the confirmation of the structure of penicillin, previously surmised by Edward Abraham and Ernst Boris Chain, and the structure of vitamin B, for which she became the third woman to win the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. In 1969, after 35 years of work, Hodgkin was able to decipher the structure of insulin. That became a really important progression on the chemistry field.

# JANE GOODALL

- She was born in London at April, 1934.
- She was a primatologist and anthropologist.
- She was too a messenger of peace.
- She is consider the most expert of chimpazees.
- She is renowned of her study of 55 years about the social interactions of the chimpanzees.





# ADA LOVELACE

Ada Lovelace, was a British math, computer science and writer, famous especially for her work on the general purpose calculator of Charles Babbage. At an early age, her mathematical talent led her to an extended friendship with the English mathematician Charles Babbage, and specifically with Babbage's work on the analytical machine. These notes contain what is considered the first computer program, that is, an encrypted algorithm for a machine to process. Lovelace's notes are important in the history of computing. They also contain a vision of the ability of computers to go beyond mere calculation or calculation of numbers, while many others, including Babbage, focused only on those capabilities. Her "poetic science" mentality led her to ask questions about the Analytical Engine by examining how individuals and society relate to technology as a collaborative tool.

**THANK YOU**

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