

Remembering Ruth Bader Ginsburg . . .

Ruth Bader Ginsburg 1933-2020 - 2nd female United States Supreme Court Justice

Ruth Bader Ginsburg certainly made her mark on the world and she will long be remembered as a passionate crusader for women's rights. The following are some of her inspiring quotes:

“ Real change, enduring change, happens one step at a time.”

“So often in life, things you regard as an impediment turn out to be great, good fortune.”

“Reacting in anger or annoyance will not advance one's ability to persuade.”

“ When a thoughtless or unkind word is spoken, best tune out.”

“Fight for things you care about, but do it in a way that will lead others to join you.”

“You can't have it all, all at once.”

“I'm a very strong believer in listening and learning from others.”

“In the course of a marriage, one accommodates the other.”

“In every good marriage it helps to be a little deaf.”

“A gender line ...helps to keep women not on a pedestal, but in a cage.”

“If you want to be a true professional, do something outside yourself.”

“Reading is the key that opens the doors to many good things in life. Reading shaped my dreams, and more reading helped me make my dreams come true.”

“You can disagree without being disagreeable.”

“If you have a caring life partner, you can help the other person when that person needs it. I had a life partner who thought my work as important as his, and I think that made all the difference for me.”

“Women belong in all the places where decisions are being made. It shouldn't be that women are the exception.”

“I would like to be remembered as someone who used whatever talent she had to the very best of her ability.”

*Economy Peter. INC 17 Powerfully inspiring Quotes From Ruth Bader Ginsburg. 21 Sept. 2020 Web 26 Sept 2020.
Submitted by Marcy R.*

June Almeida, the Woman who Discovered the first Human Coronavirus

June Almeida was born in Glasgow Scotland in 1930 and grew up in a working-class community. At the age of 16 with no money for further studies, she left school and got a job as a laboratory technician in the histopathology department at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. She later moved to London, working at St Bartholomew's hospital. With her husband and daughter, she eventually moved to Toronto and began work at the Ontario Cancer Institute where she further developed her self-taught skills using an electron microscope.



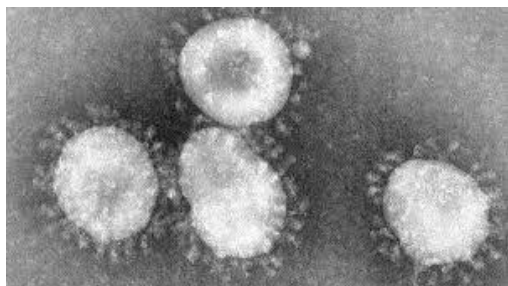
She was the first scientist to visualize viruses by applying antibodies to samples which helped to see them more clearly.

In 1964 she and her family returned to London and she started work at St. Thomas's Hospital. While there she worked in collaboration with Dr. David Tyrrell who was a leading researcher of the common cold. He was studying nasal swabs from volunteers and was able to reproduce many of the common viruses but not all of them. One specific sample was from the nasal swab of a boarding school student from Surrey, England. The researchers found they could transmit cold symptoms from this specific swab but they were unable to grow anything from it in the usual cell culture. However, volunteer studies showed the virus could and did grow in organ cultures. Dr. Tyrrell was curious to know if the virus could be seen by an electron microscope and sent samples of the specimen to Ms. Almeida who described what she saw as similar to influenza viruses but slightly different. Together with Dr. Tyrrell, Professor Tony Watson and herself, the virus she saw was named coronavirus because it had the appearance of a halo or crown when observed under the electron microscope. This new discovery was published in the British Medical Journal in 1965 and the first photograph of the new virus was published in the journal of General Virology in 1967.

Ms. Almeida was later awarded a Doctor of Science degree for her efforts. She was also credited for her work on developing immune electron microscopy. In the following years she identified many other viruses including rubella and the virus causing HIV. Throughout her career she published her discoveries in various journals. She died in 2007.

Steven Brocklehurst The Woman who discovered the first coronavirus April 15th 2020 BBC Scotland News Online posting Web 24 Sept 2020

Andrews Audrey June Almeida: The Woman Who First Discovered Coronavirus in 1964 Ms Magazine April 23 2020 Web 24 Sept 2020 Submitted by Marcy R.



A Few Women of Science

Henrietta Leavitt (July 4, 1868 – December 12, 1921) was an American astronomer. A graduate of Radcliffe College, she worked at the Harvard College Observatory as a "computer", tasked with examining photographic plates in order to measure and catalog the brightness of stars. This work led her to discover the relation between the luminosity and the period of Cepheid variables. Leavitt's discovery provided astronomers with the first "standard candle" with which to measure the distance to faraway galaxies.



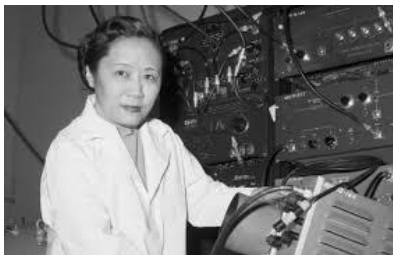
Olga Ladyzhenskaya (Russian 1922-2004) mathematician, was the author of more than 200 works dealing with a broad range of problems relating to the theory of partial differential equations. She provided the first rigorous proofs of the convergence of a finite difference method for the Navier–Stokes equations. For instance, her work on fluid dynamics has assisted research into the movement of ships and torpedoes, of blood inside blood vessels and liquids in pumps.

Alice Ball (July 24, 1892 – December 31, 1916) was an American chemist who developed the "Ball Method", the most effective treatment for leprosy during the early 20th century.

Tu Youyou (Chinese 30 December 1930) is a pharmaceutical chemist and malariologist. She discovered artemisinin and dihydroartemisinin, used to treat malaria, saving millions of lives in South China, Southeast Asia, Africa, and South America. She was awarded the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine jointly with William C. Campbell and Satoshi Ōmura.



Rachel Carson (May 27, 1907 – April 14, 1964) was an American marine biologist, author, and conservationist whose book, *Silent Spring*, and other writings are credited with advancing the global environmental movement.



Chien-Shiung Wu (May 31, 1912 – February 16, 1997) was a Chinese-American experimental physicist who made significant contributions in the field of nuclear physics. Wu worked on the Manhattan Project, where she helped develop the process for separating uranium into uranium-235 and uranium-238 isotopes by gaseous diffusion. She is best known for conducting the Wu experiment, which proved that parity is not conserved. This discovery resulted in her colleagues Tsung-Dao Lee and Chen-Ning Yang winning the 1957 Nobel Prize in Physics.

Dorothy Hodgkin (12 May 1910 – 29 July 1994) was a Nobel Prize-winning British chemist who advanced the technique of X-ray crystallography to determine the structure of biomolecules, which became an essential tool in structural biology. Among her most influential discoveries are the confirmation of the structure of penicillin and the structure of vitamin B12, for which in 1964 she became the third woman to win the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.



Katherine Johnson (August 26, 1918 – February 24, 2020) was an American mathematician whose calculations of orbital mechanics as a NASA employee were critical to the success of the first and subsequent U.S. crewed spaceflights. During her 35-year career at NASA and its predecessor, she earned a reputation for mastering complex manual calculations and helped pioneer the use of computers to perform the tasks.



Harriet Brooks (July 2, 1876 – April 17, 1933) was the first Canadian female nuclear physicist. She is most famous for her research on nuclear transmutations and radioactivity. Ernest Rutherford, who guided her graduate work, regarded her as being next to Marie Curie in the calibre of her aptitude. She was among the first persons to discover radon and to try to determine its atomic mass.

Leone Norwood Farrell (1904 – 1986) was a Canadian biochemist and microbiologist who identified microbial strains of industrial importance and developed innovative techniques for the manufacture of vaccines and antibiotics. Her inventions enabled the mass production of the polio vaccine.



Barbara McClintock (June 16, 1902 – September 2, 1992) was an American scientist and cytogeneticist who was awarded the 1983 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. She developed the technique for visualizing maize chromosomes and used microscopic analysis to demonstrate many fundamental genetic ideas. One of those ideas was the notion of genetic recombination by crossing-over during meiosis—a mechanism by which chromosomes exchange information. She produced the first genetic map for maize, linking regions of the chromosome to physical traits. She demonstrated the role of the telomere and centromere, regions of the chromosome that are important in the conservation of genetic information.

Marie Tharp (July 30, 1920 – August 23, 2006) was an American geologist and oceanographic cartographer who, in partnership with Bruce Heezen, created the first scientific map of the Atlantic Ocean floor. Tharp's work revealed the detailed topography and multi-dimensional geographical landscape of the ocean bottom. Her work also revealed the presence of a continuous rift valley along the axis of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, causing a paradigm shift in earth science that led to acceptance of the theories of plate tectonics and continental drift.



Source: Wikipedia, submitted by Jane C.

Did you Know....?



Canadian architect Cornelia Oberlander designed the world's first 'stramp'. She designed stairs around the ramp for those with accessibility needs

HERE'S
TO STRONG WOMEN.
MAY WE KNOW THEM.
MAY WE BE THEM.
MAY WE RAISE THEM.