Issue 70

Women as Scientists and Inventors

A National Inventors Hall of Fame near Washington in 1984 had 52 members. Not one was a woman. Not:

- Marie Curie, who discovered radium and won a Nobel Prize in physics in 1903.
- Lise Meitner, who discovered and named nuclear fission.
- Gladys Hobby, for the development of oxytetracycline (TerramycinTM).
- Carrie Everson for her oil flotation system for separating gold and silver from rocky ore.
- Eleanor Raymond and Maria Telkes, for major contributions to modern domestic solar heating.
- Jocelyn Bell, who shared in the discovery of the first pulsar.
- **Maria Goeppert Mayer,** who won a Nobel Prize in physics in 1963 for her work on the shell model of the atomic nucleus.
- Bette Graham, who invented Liquid Paper.
- Rosalind Franklin, who shared in the discovery of the double-helix structure of DNA.
- Barbara McClintock, who won a Nobel Prize for her demonstration of the transfer of genetic information among a single individual's chromosomes.

This deplorable state of affairs might justify a project to identify more women scientists and inventors and to examine their achievements.

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