

"It wasn't until I went to college and Sally Ride came to talk—it just opened up that possibility of if she could do it then I could aspire to do it too."

Cady Coleman
chemist, retired United
States Air Force officer, and
NASA astronaut

Learn more about these women and others at chandra.si.edu/women
www.nasa.gov

illustrations: Kristin DiVona

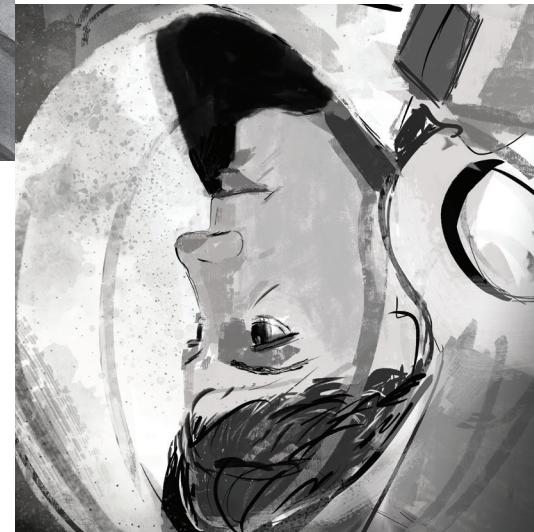
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Inspiring WOMEN IN STEM

This zine highlights a few of the women who have had a crucial impact on STEM fields. Today, women are in every STEM discipline, in every type of job, and represent the widest range of background and experiences.

When **Eileen Collins** (b.1956) joined the Air Force Reserve Office Training Corp., women were not allowed to be pilots. This undegraduate degree in math and economics changed in 1976 while she was working on her changes in 1976 while she was working on her NASA. Jackson worked on data from wind tunnel experiments as well as data from aircraft and aerodynamics experiments.

Mary Jackson (b. 1921) grew up in Virginia and graduated college with a Bachelor's degree in math and physics. After spending part of her early career as a teacher, she changed paths to become a "computer" (or mathematician) for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), which later became NASA. Jackson worked on data from wind tunnel experiments as well as data from aircraft and aerodynamics experiments.



Melba Roy Mouton (b. 1929) was a mathematician and computer programmer in NASA's Trajectory and Geodynamics Division, acting as the Assistant Chief of Research Programs. Mouton worked at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, coding computer programs to calculate the trajectories and locations of various aircraft.



Hypatia (born in 350) was known as a great thinker in her age. She was one of the earliest women to be a noted astronomer, mathematician and philosopher in ancient Greece and Egypt, and was also the head of an important school in Alexandria.

Gudy Collie (b. 1960) helped deploy NASA's Chandra-X-ray Observatory into space in 1999 and has since spent about 180 days aboard the International Space Station.



Katherine Coleman Goble Johnson (b.1918) is an African-American space scientist and mathematician who calculated space flight trajectories for critical NASA projects such as the 1969 Apollo 11 trip to the Moon. Johnson was known for her mathematical accuracy and was asked to double check the computer-based calculations on major space flight missions.

