BIBLIOGRAPHY ON WOMEN AND MINORITIES IN SCIENCE

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Biology 420/701 - Seminar on Women in Science

HEADINGS:
- General
- Biographical/Historical Material
- Book reviews
- Other bibliographies

GENERAL:


American Association of University Women (AAUW). 1998. Gender Gaps: Where Schools Still Fail our Children. AAUW Educational Foundation and National Education Association, Washington, DC, 150 pp. [Measures schools’ mixed progress toward gender equity and excellence since the 1992 publication of How Schools Shortchange Girls. Report compares student course enrollments, tests, grades, risks, and resiliency by race and class as well as by gender. It finds some gains in girls’ achievement, some areas where boys—not girls—lag, and some areas, like technology, where needs have not yet been addressed.]


Anderson S. 2005. Harvard by the numbers--women in the sciences. Harvard Magazine (Sept-Oct) 108(1): 73. [a chart of the numbers of women students and faculty at Harvard University, from undergraduates to professors-taken from the report of the University Task Force on Women in Science and Engineering at Harvard]


Anonymous. 1992. Women in science: Discrimination against women in science is wrong but so is a quota system. Nature 359(6391): 92. [editorial; Also see letters to the editor in response to this editorial: Engel J et al.; Hogan B; and Osborn M, all Nature 1992


Anonymous. 1995. Program to encourage women in science. Geotimes 40(11): 10. [on the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation grant to the University of Michigan to establish a program to improve recruitment and retention of women graduate students.]


Anonymous. 1999. Tenure in a chilly climate. Political Science and Politics 32(1): 91-100. [written by 2 women faculty members, who preferred to remain anonymous.]


Anonymous. 2000. Sex and science. The Lancet 355: 1287. [An editorial on women in clinical science in the UK, and the opening of a new science building at King’s College, London, which is named the Franklin-Wilkins building in honor of Rosalind Franklin and Maurice Wilkins, who both worked at King’s College]

Anonymous. 2001. Japan and its women. Nature 410(6827): 395 ["Cultural obstacles and potential damage to one’s career present major challenges to women wanting to pursue science in Japan. Some changes have occurred, but too few, and too slowly." - Editorial]


Anonymous. 2002. Women don't want to be "one of the boys." Nature 416: 663 ["At the top of Japan's scientific establishment, women are faced with a past they thought they had escaped."]


Anonymous. 2005. Tenure and gender. Harvard Magazine 107(3): 64-68. [on the low number of women that have been offered tenure in science at Harvard]


Anonymous. 2005. All things equal (editorial). Nature 437(7057): 296. ['Lack of affordable child care is a major impediment to women's careers, in science as elsewhere.' Also see letter to the editor in response to this editorial, by Zuk and Rosenquist, 2005]


Ashley, G. 2003. Gail Ashley: Outstanding educator encourages tenure change. Geotimes 48(2): 32. [Dr. Ashley is a geoscientist; this article is on the timing of tenure versus women's personal lives.]


Association for Women in Science. 2000. Focus: Women scientists and the National Science Foundation--celebrating 50 years. AWIS Magazine 29(2): 6-33 [includes articles on Rita Colwell, first female director of the NSF, women and the information revolution, and minority women scientists at NSF].


Banner LW. 2003. Mannish women, passive men, and constitutional types: Margaret Mead's Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies as a response to Ruth Benedict's Patterns of Culture. Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society 28(3): 833-858. [Margaret Mead and Ruth Benedict were both early anthropologists]


Bardell, E.B. 1984. America's only school of pharmacy for women. Pharmacy in History 26(3): 127-133 [on the Louisville School of Pharmacy, which opened in 1883]


Barinaga, M. 2000. Soft money's hard realities. Science 289: 2024-2028. ["Second-class citizen' is how researchers on soft money, who have to raise their salaries from grants, describe their position. It can be fraught with financial insecurity, disrespect, and poor facilities--as well as some advantages." There are a disproportionate number of women in soft-money positions.]


Barres, BA. 2006. Does gender matter?. Nature 442: 133-136. [on the suggestion that women do not excel in science due to a lack of innate ability and why this theory is not true]


Bayer AE, Astin HS. 1975. Sex differentials in the academic reward system. Science 188(4190): 796-802. [a review of rates of promotion, salaries, etc. for men vs. women in academia]


Becker JE. 2002. What's a smart woman like you doing at home?. Obstetrics and Gynecology 99(5, part 1): 832-834. [on medical residency while having a baby]


Benedek, T.G., and J. Erlen. 1999. The scientific environment of the Tuskegee Study of Syphilis, 1920-1960. Perspectives in Biology and Medicine 43(1): 1-30. [a discussion of the Tuskegee Study, which was conducted on black men in the south. Even though penicillin was discovered during the course of the study, it was not administered to the patients.]


Bennet, L. 1996. Women doctors are changing the face of medicine. Or are they? American Health 15: 72-75.


Bergman, G. 2002. The history of the human female inferiority ideas in evolutionary biology. Rivista di Biologia/Biology Forum 95: 379-412. [Explores the nineteenth century idea that women were intellectually and physically inferior to men, and how this idea fit with nineteenth century Darwinism.]


Bhattacharjee, Y. 2004. Family matters: stopping tenure clock may not be enough. Science 306: 2031-2033. [see also Letters to the Editor in reply to this article: C. Djerassi, 2005; A.L. Lewis et al., 2005; Peekna, 2005]


Blinkhorn S. 2005. A gender bender. *Nature* 438: 31-32. ['The conclusion of a number-crunching exercise on various data sets is that male university students have significantly higher IQs than their female counterparts. But the methodology used in deeply flawed. ']


Bosch, M. 2002. Women and science in the Netherlands: A Dutch case? Science in Context 15(4): 483-527. [a comparative study on women in science shows that women are worse off in the Netherlands than in other European countries]

Bostanci, A. 2002. Parliament takes aim at Royal Society. Science 295: 1212 [News article: The House of Commons in the U.K. begins an examination of how members are elected to the Royal Society, the most prestigious scientific society in Great Britain; only 44 of 1216 fellows are women.]


Branscombe, N.R. 1998. Thinking about one's gender group's privileges or disadvantages: Consequences for well-being in women and men. British Journal of Social Psychology 37: 167-184 [Dr. Branscombe is a faculty member in the Psychology Department here at KU]


Breithaupt H. 2001. Losing them is not an option. EMBO Reports 2(8): 651-655. [there are so few women in higher positions in the natural sciences that we cannot afford to lose them]


Brennan, M. 1996. Women chemists reconsidering careers at research universities. Chemical and Engineering News 74(24): 8-15. ["Theories abound on why women shy away from Ph.D.-granting schools, but the perception is they're choosing jobs that allow a better balance of work, family."]


Brower V. 2002. Sex matters. EMBO Reports 3(10): 921-923. ["In sickness and in health, men and women are clearly different."]


Brush, S.G. 1991. Women in science and engineering. American Scientist 79: 404-419. ["Women are still seriously under represented in the sciences, and they have made comparatively little progress in the past five years. Why?"]


Bullough, V.L. 1985. Merchandising the sanitary napkin: Lillian Gilbreth's 1927 survey. Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society 10(3): 615-627. [Dr. Gilbreth was a sociologist and an expert in time-and-motion studies and was also married to the author of *Cheaper by the Dozen*.]


Burek, C.V. 2001. Where are the women in geology? Geology Today 17(3): 110-114. [historical information on Mary Anning (1799-1847) and Mary Morland (1797-1857), their contributions to paleontology, and how their contributions were viewed by colleagues].


Burnell, S.J. B. 2004. So few pulsars, so few females. Science 304: 489. [Editorial by Dr. S. Jocelyn Bell Burnell, an astrophysicist who was instrumental in the discovery of pulsars.]


Cahill, L. 2005. His brain, her brain. Scientific American 292(5): 40-47. [“It turns out that male and female brains differ quite a bit in architecture and activity. Research into these variations could lead to sex-specific treatments for disorders such as depression and schizophrenia.”]


Check E. 2005. Screen test. Nature 438: 733-734. ['A new technique could allow doctors to spot hundreds of potential genetic problems in unborn babies. But is it too soon to put it to use?']


Chilcoat M. 2000. The legacy of Enlightenment brain sex. The Eighteenth Century 41(1): 3-20. [traces the history of the 'scientific' idea that women and men have different brains, from the Enlightenment to today]


Coghlan, A. 2001. Bring on the girls: We all believe in equality, so why are most fellows still men? New Scientist 171(2304): 13 [a report on the number of women (only 4%) in the Royal Society in Great Britain. Being elected to the Royal Society is the highest honor a scientist in Great Britain can achieve (outside the Nobel Prize)].


Cole, J.R. 1981. Women in science. American Scientist 69: 385-391. [Despite many recent advances, women are still less likely than men to be promoted to high academic rank, and few have full citizenship in the informal scientific community].
Cole JR, and Cole S. 1979. Which researcher will get the grant?. Nature 279: 575-576. [a study of the peer review system at the National Science Foundation and whether it is a ‘good old boys network’]


Collins, L.H., J.C. Chrisler, and K. Quina, eds. 1998. Career Strategies for Women in Academe: Arming Athena. SAGE Publications, Thousand Oaks, CA, 326 pp. (KU library) [see individual papers listed under Benokratis; Collins; Chrisler; Basow; Rose and Danner; Chrisler et al.; Quina et al.;]


Coté J. 1999. Concerning the review of The Fateful Hoaxing of Margaret Mead by Derek Freeman -- Reply. Pacific Affairs 72(2): 265-267. [Margaret Mead was an early anthropologist who worked in the southeast Pacific] [reply to Freeman’s comment, 1999]

Coté JE. 2000. The implausibility of Freeman's hoaxing theory: An update. Journal of Youth and Adolescence 29(5): 575-585. [Derek Freeman proposed that Margaret Mead, an early anthropologist, had been hoaxed by villagers when she did the research for her seminal work, Coming of Age in Samoa]


Culotta, E., ed. 1993. Minorities in science '93: Trying to change the face of science. Science 262: 1089-1135. [special issue of Science magazine. See individual papers under: Culotta; Fox (x2); Gibbons (x3); Holden (x2); Hoy; Kahn; Miller; Olden; Sims; Stone; and Travis]


Cyranoski, D. 2001. 'One woman is enough...' Nature 410(6827): 404-406. ["Few women reach the uppermost rungs of Japan's scientific hierarchy. But some are now starting to challenge the system and attitudes that frustrate their career progress."]


Dabbs, J.M., Jr., E.-L. Chang, R.A. Strong, and R. Milun. 1998. Spatial ability, navigation strategy, and geographic knowledge among men and women. Evolution and Human Behavior 19: 89-98. [the authors looked at spatial skills in men and women and found sex-related differences and age-related differences, even though all of their participants were college students.]


Daniell, E. 2005. Every Other Thursday: Stories and Strategies from Successful Women Scientists. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT., 296 pp. ["the story of a professional problem-solving group that..has empowered its members by providing practical and emotional support." The objective of the group is "cooperation in a competitive world." - ILL]

Daniels, J.Z., and S.V. Rosser. 2003. Examining the problem of underrepresentation through a study of award-winning women faculty. AWIS Magazine 32(3): 12-21 [a study of women who received NSF POWRE (Professional Opportunities for Women in Research and Education) awards or Clare Boothe Luce Professorships]


Davis, C.-S., A.B. Ginorio, C.S. Hollenshead, B.B. Lazarus, P.M. Rayman, et al. 1996. The equity equation: Fostering the advancement of women in the sciences, mathematics and engineering. Jossey-Bass Publishers, San Francisco, CA, 353 pp. [collection of articles by various authors on getting and keeping women in science, beginning with grade school, through undergraduates, graduate students, and on to careers in academia and industry. Also includes data on numbers of women in science, including women of color.]


Davis, M.A. 2004. Null model trumps accusations of bias. Science 306: 1891. [a letter to the editor on the lack of women that received the first NIH Pioneer Awards]


Day, M. 1997. The price of prejudice. New Scientist 156(2106): 22-23. ["The world may miss out because the fruits of research in developing countries seldom make it to the pages of top journals."]


DeSouze, E., and A.G. Fansler. 2003. Contra-power sexual harassment: A survey of students and faculty members. Sex Roles 48(11/12): 529-542. ["contra-power sexual harassment" is defined as sexual harassment of those with more power by those with less, e.g., women who enter a male-dominated field may pose a threat to men and are harassed by them]


Diamond J. 2005. Geography and skin colour. Nature 435: 283-284. ['Human skin comes in many different shades. Recent studies of geographical differences in skin colour open up the subject scientifically by offering sophisticated accounts of the basis of this variation.]


Diaz-Sprague, R. 2003. The MIT success story: Interview with Nancy Hopkins. AWIS Magazine 32(1): 10-15. [Dr. Hopkins is a Professor of Biology at MIT and was co-chair of a committe that found gender discrimination in science at MIT. See Hopkins and Potter, 1999 and Hopkins et al. 2002]

Diaz-Sprague, R. 2004. Amazing career, amazing grace: An interview with Rita Colwell. AWIS Magazine 33(3): 20-21. [Rita Colwell is a microbiologist and the first women to head the National Science Foundation]


Diaz-Sprague, R. 2005. From the stars, down to Earth. A conversation with Kathy Sullivan AWIS Magazine 34(3): 27-28. [Dr. Sullivan is a former astronaut and the first American woman to walk in space.]


Dingell, J.D., and C.B. Maloney, offices of. 2002. A new look through the glass ceiling: Where are the women? The status of women in management in ten selected industries. Taken from data provided by the US General Accounting Office (see), analyzed by the staffs of Representatives Dingell (D-MI) and Maloney (D-NY), 16 pp.


Djerassi C. 1999. Who will mentor the mentors?. Nature 397(6717): 291. [on mentoring of graduate students and a proposal that mentors be evaluated by students and post-doctoral fellows annually]


Douglas, M.S. 1997. The Everglades: River of Grass, 50th Anniversary Editor, Pineapple Press, Inc., Sarasota, FL, 478 pp. [Marjorie Stoneman Douglas was an early environmentalist and a proponent of restoring and protecting the Everglades. She was instrumental in advocating for an Everglades National Park.]


Doyle, R. 1999. Men, women and college. Scientific American 281(4): 40. [review of the data on increasing number of women and decreasing number of men in college]

Doyle, R. 2000. Minorities and bachelor's degrees in the U.S. Scientific American 282(3): 24. [A brief summary of the data, including some of the effects of the removal of affirmative action in college admissions in the University of California system.]

Doyle, R. 2000. Women and the professions. Scientific American 282(4): 30. [data on the pay that women received in professional fields as a percentage of what men make. In all professional specialities, women make on average 76¢ for every dollar that men make. Broken down by profession, it ranges from 70¢ for lawyers to 87¢ for mathematical and computer scientists.]


Esmail, A., P. Abel and S. Everington. 2003. Discrimination in the discretionary points award scheme: Comparison of white with non-white consultants and men with women. British Medical Journal 326: 687-688. [includes 2 letters to the editor in response to this article. The discretionary points system in Great Britain awards consultants beyond their basic salaries.]

Esterle L, Barré R, Crance M. 2000. Les femmes dans la recherche française (La carrière scientifique continue de pénaliser le 'deuxième sex'). La Recherche 334: 80-83. [on women in scientific research in France]

Etzkowitz, H. 1996. The science of sexual discrimination. The Economist 22: 97-99. [the first of three articles on science--on “the difficulties female scientist face, and what can be done about them.”]


Faderman, L. 2002. Degrees of choice. AAUW Outlook 96(2): 23-25. [on ‘romantic friendships’ between women in the late 1800s and early 1900s, especially in academia. Many such relationships were viewed in a positive light, in contrast to the attitudes of many today.]


Fausto-Sterling, A. 1981. Women and science. Women's Studies International Quarterly 4(1): 41-50. [explores 2 questions: why are there not more women in science and what would science be like if there were equal numbers of men and women?]


Ferry, G., and J. Moore. 1982. True confessions of women in science. New Scientist 95: 27-30. [A short survey of ~500 women in science in Great Britain on their attitudes toward science and the attitudes of others towards them. Makes interesting reading considering it was 20+ years ago. See more recent articles on difficulties for women in science today in Britain.]


Fogg, P. 2003. The gap that won't go away. The Chronicle of Higher Education 49(32): A12-A14. ["Women continue to lag behind men in pay; the reasons may have little to do with gender bias.""]


Frayling C. 2005. Curse of the scientist! New Scientist 187(2518): 48-50. [on the portrayal of scientists in Hollywood. The stereotype has changed from that of the mad scientist to that of the maverick, who is outside the science mainstream.]


Freeman D. 2000. Margaret Mead’s Coming of Age in Samoa and Boasian culturalism. Politics and the Life Sciences 19(1): 101-103. [Derek Freeman proposed that Margaret Mead, an early anthropologist, had been hoaxed by villagers when she did the research for her seminal work, Coming of Age in Samoa]

Freeman D. 2000. Was Margaret Mead misled or did she mislead on Samoa?. Current Anthropology 41(4): 609-622.


Gander, J.P. 1999. Faculty gender effects on academic research and teaching. Research in Higher Education 40(2): 171-184. [looks at research and teaching productivity in faculty at 523 four-year plus institutions of higher education]


Genoways HH, and Freeman PW. 1997. Twenty-five years of the Shadle Fellowship. Journal of Mammalogy 78(2): 336-341. [Over 25 years, the Shadle Fellowship, of the American Society of Mammalogists, has been given to 20 men and 6 women]


Gewin, V. 2003. A plea for diversity. Nature 422: 368-369 [on Joan Roughgarden, a theoretical ecologist from Stanford University, who studies evolutionary aspects of sex and gender. Dr. Roughgarden challenges the "male" view of animal mating patterns. She underwent a sex-change operation to become a female in the middle of her scientific career.]


Gibbons, A. 1996. Facing the big chill in science. Science 271: 1902-1905 ["A hostile economic and political climate threatens women and minorities in science, but new strategies for survival are emerging." Part of a special issue on women and minorities edited by E. Culotta]


Gold, K. 1990. Get thee to a laboratory. New Scientist 126(1712): 42-46. [discusses stereotype of "mad" male professor and other discouragements to women in science]


Goodall, J. 2003. Fifi fights back. National Geographic 203(4): 76-89 [an update on the chimpanzees in Gombe National Park, Tanzania, which Dr. Goodall began studying 40 years before and problems with conservation of these endangered animals].


Goodman, S. 2003. Europe is pushing women scientists into industry and academia, but can the commission legislate for gender equality? Nature 426: 210-211.


Grace, M. 2001. Opportunities for women. British Dental Journal 191(7): 353. [a report of a study in Britain examining the place of women in dentistry in the country]


Grant, J., S. Burden and G. Breen. 1997. No evidence of sexism in peer review. Nature 390: 438. [a response to the study of Wennerås and Wold, 1997 on sexism in peer review in Sweden. Using the same analysis techniques as W & Wold, these authors studied applications to the Wellcome Trust and the UK Medical Research Council. Unlike the W & Wold study, they found no evidence of discrimination on the basis of gender in these competitions.]


Greenfield, S. 2002. Still hard to be a woman. New Scientist 176(2371): 23 [Dr. Greenfield led a committee that investigated sexism in scientific institutions in Great Britain.]


Gropp, R.E. 2000. Making science more accessible to people with disabilities. BioScience 50(6): 475 [editorial on how to begin to include more people with disabilities in science].


Gunter, R., and A. Stanbach. 2003. As balancing act and as game: how women and men science faculty
experience the promotion process. Gender Issues 21: 24-42.


Halim, N.S. 1999. More rewards could bolster retention of women scientists. The Scientist 12(23): 1, 9. [women need to be nominated for more prestigious prizes in science]


Harding, S. 1982. Is gender a variable in conceptions of rationality? A survey of issues. Dialectica 36(2-3): 225-242. [a discussion of our prevailing Western concepts of rationality and how that affects our reconstruction of the history of science, i.e., does it exclude women and minorities?]


Hart H. 1999. Women in science (letter to the editor). Chemical and Engineering News 77(50): 4. [anecdotes about the chemist, Fischer and Lise Meitner. Meitner was a nuclear physicist who was one of the discoverers of fission.]


Hawkes, K. 2004. The grandmother effect. Nature 428: 128-129. ["Why do women live long past the age of child-bearing? Contrary to common wisdom, this phenomenon is not new, and is not due to support for the elderly. Rather, grannies have a lot to offer their grandchildren."]


Healy, B. 1995. A New Prescription for Women's Health: Getting the Best Care in a Man's World. Viking, NY, 546 pp. [Dr. Bernadine Healy was the first woman to direct the National Institutes of Health and largely responsible for ensuring inclusion of women in clinical trials. In this book, she discusses women's health issues most likely to affect their lives, including reproduction, sexually transmitted diseases, menopause, cancer, depression, heart disease, osteoporosis, and Alzheimer's.]


Hermann, C., and F. Cyrot-Lackmann. 2002. Women in science in France. Science in Context 15(4): 529-556. [France has one of the highest percentages of women professors; these authors suggest this may reflect the social structure, e.g., the child-care system.]


Hinze, S.W. 1999. Gender and the body of medicine or at least some body parts: (Re)Constructing the prestige hierarchy of medical specialties. Sociological Quarterly 40(2): 217-239. [the results of a survey of male and female residents on the perceived prestige in different medical specialities; the most prestigious specialities are considered to be more "male."]


Hoffer TB, Grigorian K. 2005. All in a week's work: Average work weeks of doctoral scientists and engineers. InfoBrief, National Science Foundation 2005(Dec.): 1-4. [NSF 06-302; available on-line:


Hogan B. 1992. Women in science (Letter to the editor). Nature 360(6401): 204. [In response to article: 'Discrimination against women in science is wrong but so is a quota system,' Nature 359: 92, 1992

Holden, C. 1987. Why do women live longer than men? Science 238: 158-160. ["Mortality is higher among males from conception to old age; but females suffer more from nonfatal illness and autoimmune disorders."]


Holden, C. 1997. NAE puts the focus on women. Science 277: 483. [a news article on the National Academy of Engineering's project to attract more women into engineering]

Holden, C. 1999. MIT issues mea culpa on sex bias. Science 283: 1992. [news article on the public admission of sex bias by the administration at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, following a report of an MIT faculty committee on work environments for faculty men vs. women] [see also Miller and Wilson, 1999; Goldberg, 1999; Hopkins, 1999; Hopkins and Potter, 1999]

Holden, C. 2001. General contentment masks gender gap in first AAAS salary and job survey. Science 294: 396-397, 400-401, 404-405, 407, 410-411. ["the largest employment survey of U.S. life scientists ever conducted." This survey done by the American Association for the Advancement of Science during the summer of 2001 found "a high level of job satisfaction" but also found "a significant gender pay gap."]


Holloway, M. 1993. A lab of her own. Scientific American 269(5): 94-103. [A general summary of the field of women in science at that time. Also includes photographs and short biographies of women in science in the past and present.]


Holmes, M.A. 2001. Towards equity: Time won't fix it. Gaea (Newsletter of the Association for Women Geoscientists) 24(4): 2-3. [Discussion of the fact that although the number of women undergraduates now exceeds men, they still aren't appearing in the professional ranks.]


Holmes MA, O'Connell S. 2003. Where are the women geoscientist professors?. Eos, Transactions American Geophysical Union 84(50): 564.

Holmes MA, O'Connell S. 2004. Reply to Comment on 'Academic specialties in U.S. are shifting: Hiring of women geoscientists is stagnating.' Eos, Transactions, American Geophysical Union 85(6): 58. [Reply to comment by JC Steinmetz, 2004 on Holmes and O’Connell’s 2003 paper in Eos]

Holmes MA, O'Connell S. 2004. Where are the Women Geoscience Professors? Association for Women Geoscientists (AWG), Washington, DC, 42 pp. [report of the workshop held in Washington, DC, 25-27 September 2003, sponsored by the National Science Foundation and AWG]


Hopkin, K. 1998. Sex differences used to study disease. The Scientist 12(23): 1, 6. [news article on the importance of sex differences in current research in medicine]


Hopkins, N., L. Bailyn, L. Gibson and E. Hammonds. 2002. The status of women faculty at MIT.  
http://web.mit.edu/faculty/reports/overview.html

Hopkins, N., and M.C. Potter, committee chairs. 1999. A study on the status of women faculty in science at MIT. The MIT Faculty Newsletter 11(4): 1-15. ['How a committee on women faculty came to be established by the Dean of the School of Science, what the Committee and the Dean learned and accomplished, and recommendations for the future.'] [see news reports by Goldberg, 1999; Holden, 1999; Miller and Wilson, 1999; and commentary by Hopkins, 1999]


Hrdy, S.B. 1977. Infanticide as a primate reproductive strategy. American Scientist 65: 40-49. {"Conflict is basic to all creatures that reproduce sexually, because the genotypes, and hence self-interests, of consorts are necessarily nonidentical. Infanticide among langurs illustrates an extreme form of this conflict."}


Hrdy, S.B. 1988. Daughters or sons. Natural History 97(4): 63-83. [on influencing the sex of offspring]


to wet-nursing, abandonment, and infanticide. Ethology and Sociobiology 13: 409-442.


Huang, A.S. 2001. Things your professor should have told you: Learning from 30 years of experiences about gaining more power for women scientists. AWIS Magazine 30(2): 6-9

Huang, A.S. 2003. Confidence or arrogance? AWIS Magazine 32(4): 6-9. [on the self-confidence that is important to succeed in science]


Sherman et al., 1995; and Weissman and Olfson, 1995


Hyde JS, Linn MC. 2006. Gender similarities in mathematics and science. Science 314: 599-600. ["suggests that girls and boys are more similar than different in their psychological traits and cognitive abilities...[and] that too often, small differences in performance—reflected in studies such as the National Assessment of Educational Progress Report Card—are exaggerated and end up reinforcing subtle, persistent, biases."]


Johansson J. 1994. Women in science a plus (Letter to the editor). The American Biology Teacher 56(3): 132. [on the number of women receiving honors at the National Association of Biology Teachers' annual meeting]


Kahn, P. 1993. Lone star state. *Science* 260(5106): 421. [on Mary Osborn, who is a cell biologist currently at Max Planck Institute in Göttingen, Germany and her work to try to increase the number of women in senior science positions in Germany.]


Kane, R.J. 2003. The long road to race-blindness. Science 302: 571-573. [on the Supreme Court decision on affirmative action in June, 2003]


Kass-Simon, G., and P. Farnes, eds. 1990. Women of Science-Righting the Record. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, IN, 398 pp. [10 articles on women in various professions-see individual articles]


Keller, E.F., and H. Longino, eds. 1996. Feminism and Science, Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK, 289 pp. (Oxford Readings in Feminism Series) [see individual articles under Keller (2); Lloyd; Martin; Schiebinger]


Kelly, P. 2003. Outstanding educator award winner Tricia Kelly on mentoring, teaching, and family life. Gaea (Association for Women Geoscientists Newsletter) 27(6): 6-7/ [Dr. Patricia Kelly is a geologist and former president of the Paleontological Society.]

Kenny, E., in collaboration with M. Ostenso. 1943. And They Shall Walk: The Life Story of Sister Elizabeth Kenny. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, NY, 281 pp. [Kenny’s treatment of polio victims helped to prevent paralysis and she is considered to be the founder of physical therapy.]


Kistiakowsky V. 1980. Women in physics: unnecessary, injurious, and out of place. Physics Today 33(2): 32-40. ["Despite eight years of affirmative action more changes are necessary to create an atmosphere where women are equally accepted in the field of physics." The title of this paper is a quote from Strindberg, written at the end of the 19th century.]


Kleinfeld, J. 1998. Q: Do public schools shortchange girls on educational opportunities?; No: In fact, the public schools are biased against boys, particularly minority males. Insight on the News 14(46): 24. [see also Weinman, 1998 for the "Yes" answer to this question.]


Knight, J. 2002. Sexual stereotypes. Nature 415: 254-256. ["Males are promiscuous and females are choosy, according to evolutionary dogma embodied in a theory called Bateman's principle. Only recently have researchers begun to test the theory's limit."]


Koerner, L. 1993. Goethe’s botany: Lessons of a feminine science. Isis 84(3): 470-495. [mostly on Goethe’s theories and practice in botany, but does discuss women’s role in science in the late 1700s-early 1800s and compares Goethe’s practices to those of his female contemporaries.]


Kondro, W. 2002. Few women win new academic chairs. Science 296: 2319 [on the representation of women in the Canadian Research Chairs program; these are prestigious, endowed faculty chairs].


Konek, C.W., and S.L. Kitch, eds. 1994. Women and careers: Issues and challenges. Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks, CA, 280 pp. [Dr. Konek is a faculty member at Wichita State and Dr. Kitch is the former Director of Women's Studies at WSU. This book is written by the Research Group on Women and Work, which studied business and professional women in Wichita and their attitudes about feminism, careers, etc.]

Koppel, T. 1993. No girls need apply. Science 260(5106): 422. [on physicist Fumiko Yonezawa, who is currently a professor at Keio University in Japan.]


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...
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Wolfe, C.C. 1999. Number of women faculty in the geosciences increasing, but slowly. Eos (Transactions, American Geophysical Union) 80(12): 133, 136.


Wong, Min-Liang. 2005. The 'good old days'. EMBO Reports 6(1): 2. [Letter to the Editor on the difficulties that women have had in getting permanent jobs, including historical figures.]


Wrigley, J., editor. 1992. Education and Gender Equality. The Falmer Press, London, UK, 268 pp. [there are 12 papers in this edited volume; see individual papers relevant to this class under Thorne, Mickelson, and Baker and Jones]


Zagorski N. 2005. Profile of Janet M. Thornton. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA 102(35): 12296-12298. [Dr. Thornton is a structural biologist, who was recently elected to the National Academy]

Zaidel, D.W., A.C. Chen, and C. German. 1995. She is not a beauty even when she smiles: Possible evolutionary basis for a relationship between facial attractiveness and hemispheric specialization. Neuropsychologia 33(5): 649-655. [on the evolution and adaptivity of beauty]


Zuckerman, H., J.R. Cole and J.T. Bruer, eds. 1991. The Outer Circle: Women in the Scientific Community. W.W. Norton & Company, NY, 351 pp. [includes 10 articles plus 3 interviews with living scientists. The articles are on productivity of women scientists, careers of men vs. women scientists, discrimination, and barriers to women's careers in science. See individual articles under Astin; Bielby; Cole and Fiorentine; Cole and Singer; Epstein; Fox; Keller; Zuckerman]


Zuk M, Rosenqvist G. 2005. Evaluation bias hits women who aren't twice as good. Nature 438: 559. [Letter to the editor in response to an editorial about campus child care; Zuk and Rosenqvist note that more is needed than child care–women are not evaluated the same as men]


**BIOGRAPHICAL and HISTORICAL MATERIAL**


Abir-Am, P.G. 1996. Collaborative couples who wanted to change the world: The social policies and personal tensions of the Russells, the Myrdals, and the Mead-Batesons. In: Creative Couples in the Sciences (H.M. Pycior, N.G. Slack, and P.G. Abir-Am, eds.), Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, NJ, pp. 267-281. [Dora and Bertrand Russell and Alva and Gunnar Myrdal were social philosophers; Margaret Mead and Gregory Bateson were anthropologists.]


Abrams, L. 1949. Alice Eastwood–western botanist. Pacific Discovery 2: 14-17 [Eastwood was a botanist who worked on the systematics of the Liliaceae (lily family)]


Alic, M. 1981. Women and technology in ancient Alexandria: Maria and Hypatia. Women’s Studies International Quarterly 4(3): 305-312. [In ancient Egypt, Maria the Jewess was one of the founders of alchemy and Hypatia was a mathematician as well as a designer of scientific instruments.]


Allen, S. 1995. 2 Americans, German share medicine Nobel. Boston Globe 10/10/95, Tuesday, City Edition, p. 3 [Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard is the German. The three won for their work on Drosophila genetics] (see also article by Henahan).

profiles of 88 women derived from interviews conducted by an interdisciplinary team; includes photos of most. (A good source for information on living scientists). Includes a profile of Margaret N. Rees, Antarctic geologist (and KU grad.), pp. 308-313 (see entry under Rees, P.)


Andriole, V.T. 1959. Florence Rena Sabin--teacher, scientist, citizen. Journal of the History of Medicine 14: 320-350. [Dr. Sabin was a medical researcher and advocate for public health in the state of Colorado.]

Anonymous. 1907. Miss Clara Eaton Cummings (obituary). Science 25(628): 77-78. [Cummings was a botanist and faculty member at Wellesley College.]

Anonymous. 1910. Elizabeth Blackwell (obituary). The Lancet 1(4528): 1657-1658. [Dr. Blackwell was the first woman to graduate from a U.S. medical school.]

Anonymous. 1918. Miss Ethel Sargant (obituary). Nature 100 (2518): 428-429. [Ethel Sargant was a British botanist who specialized in studies of the monocots (lilies and their relatives)]


Anonymous. 1999. Governor Pataki nominates Dr. Novello as Health Commissioner. Press release from New York State governor's office, June 3, 1999. Taken from: http://www.state.ny.us/governor/press/year99/june3_99.htm [Dr. Antonia Novello was the first woman and first Hispanic to be Surgeon General of the US. She became New York State Health Commissioner after serving as Surgeon General.]

Anonymous. 2000. Florence Sabin, Professor. Child Life 79(16): 26. [Dr. Sabin was a medical researcher and advocate for public health in the state of Colorado.]


Anonymous. 2007. Shirley Ann Jackson, leader in higher education and government, to recieve Vannevar Bush Award. National Science Foundation Press Release 07-032: 3 pp. [Dr. Jackson is a nuclear physicist who is currently the president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in NY. She is an African-American.]


Appel, D. 2002. Aspirations in science and civics. Scientific American 286(3): 38-39. ["From the carbon-nanotube lab to the corridors of Washington power, Mildred S. Dresselhaus has followed a career that combines scientific research with public service." Dr. Dresselhaus, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, is a physicist at M.I.T.]


Ashby, R., and D.G. Ohrn, eds. 1995. Herstory: Women Who Changed the World. Viking, New York, NY, 304 pp. [of the women who “changed the world” unfortunately only 6 are scientists or doctors: Marie Curie, Margaret Mead, Antonia Novello, Valentina Tereshkova (first women in space), Mary Leakey, Rachel Carson. There is a 2-page biography for each, usually with a photograph.]


Baldwin, R.S. 1981. The Fungus Fighters : Two Women Scientists and Their Discovery. Ocrnell University Press, Ithaca, NY, 212 pp. [on Elizabeth Lee Hazen, a microbiologist, and Rachel Fuller Brown, a chemist, the discoverers of Nystatin, one of the first anti-fungal drugs developed]


Bancroft, A., L. Arnesen, with C. Dahle. 2003. No Horizon is So Far: A Historic Journey across Antarctica. Da Capo Press, Cambridge, MA, 253 pp. [the story of two former schoolteachers, one from the US and one from Norway, who were the first women to cross the continent of Antarctica on foot.]


Barnhart, J.H. 1935. The published work of Elizabeth Gertrude Britton. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 62(1): 1-17. [Britton was a botanist who specialized in ferns and mosses, and was important in the development of the New York Botanical Garden in its early years.]

Barr, E.S. 1960. Maltby, Margaret Eliza, 1860-1944, American. American Journal of Physics 28: 474-475. [Dr. Maltby was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in physics from a German university and taught physics for 30+ years at Barnard College, although she was still an associate professor when she retired!]

Barr, E.S. 1964. The incredible Marie Curie and her family......physicists who have changed the course of history. The Physics Teacher 2(6): 251-259.


Bashaw, C.T. 1993. Agnes Ellen Harris and leadership in the National Association of Deans of Women, 1929-1941. The Alabama Review 46: 243-266. [Harris was Dean of Women at the University of Alabama]

Baum, J. 1986. The calculating passion of Ada Byron. Archon Books, Hamden, CT, 133 pp. [Ada Byron was involved in the development of the first calculating machine in the 1840’s. The Ada programming language is named after her.]


mathematics; Shirley Jackson, physics; Vera Kistiakowsky, physics; Anna J. Harrison, chemistry; Ruth Kundsin, microbiology; Elizabeth O’Hern, microbiology; Marian Boykan Pour-El, mathematics


Bluemel, E. 1959. Florence Sabin: Colorado Woman of the Century. University of Colorado Press, Boulder, CO, 238 p. [Dr. Sabin was a medical researcher and advocate for public health in the state of Colorado.] [available from KU Medical School library]

Blumberg, J. 1999. Only female Medal of Honor recipient (profile on Dr. Mary Edwards Walker). American History 34(4): 20. [Dr. Walker was an Army surgeon during the Civil War, a reformer for women's clothing, and the first and only woman to win the Congressional Medal of Honor.]


Box, M., editor. 1967. The Trial of Marie Stopes. Femina Books, London, 392 pp. (excerpts only: pp. 8-39). [Dr. Stopes was a paleobotanist and the first woman to open a birth control clinic in Great Britain. She was brought to trial for providing birth control to the poor.]

Bracelin, H.P. 1938. Ynes Mexia. Madroño 4: 273-275. [Ynes Mexia was a botanist and an important collector of plants from Mexico.]


Brady, C. 2007. Elizabeth Blackburn and the Story of Telomeres: Deciphering the Ends of DNA. MIT Press, Boston, MA, 424 pp. [in KU library] [Dr. Blackburn is known to the public as an advocate of stem-cell research who was forced to step down from the President’s Council on Bioethics during the GW Bush administration, but she is also a pioneer in the study of telomeres.]

Brasted, R.C., and P. Farago, editors. Interview with Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin. Journal of Chemical Education 2: 214-216. [Dr. Hodgkin won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for her work on the structure of natural products, especially penicillin and vitamin B12] 


Brewer, J.W., and M.K. Smith, eds. 1981. Emmy Noether: A Tribute to her Life and Work. Marcel Dekker, Inc., NY, 180 pp. [A series of papers on Emmy Noether’s life and work, including biographical and historical material. Noether was a mathematician and one of the creators of abstract axiomatic algebra.] 


Brody, J. 1987. Behind every great scientist..... New Scientist 116: 19-21. ["Madame Lavoisier was not just the wife of the famous chemist. Her work fostered his scientific reputation even after he died on the guillotine."]


Brown, B.J. 1997. Women inventors receive recognition. AWIS Magazine 26(3): 28-29. [short discussion of the inventions of the 4 women that are members of the National Inventors' Hall of Fame, including Gertrude Belle Elion, who received the Nobel Prize in Medicine for her pharmaceutical work.]

Brown, J. 1989. Elizabeth Blackwell. Chelsea House Publishers, New York, NY, 111 pp. [a young adult book in the series, "American Women of Achievement." This book is profusely illustrated, not only with pictures of Dr. Blackwell, but also with pictures of influential people and scenes of the times. Dr. Blackwell was the first woman to graduate from a U.S. medical school. ILL]


Bundles, A'L. P. 2000. Madam C.J. Walker, 1867-1919, Entrepreneur, philanthropist, social activist. http://www.madamcjwalker.com [Although not strictly a scientist, Madam Walker was an inventor and entrepreneur who developed a line of hair care products for African Americans. In 1998, the U.S. Postal Service issued a commemorative stamp of her, as part of its Black Heritage Series.]


Burek, C. 2003. Catherine Raisin, a role-model professional geologist. Geology Today 19(3): 107-111. [Raisin was a British geologist, 1855-1945, who studied mineraology; she received a D.Sc. in 1898, only the second woman to do so. She published extensively and was Head of Geology at Bedford College, University of London for many years, although always on short-term contracts!]


Butler, C. 2002. Reaching for the stars: Shannon Lucid. AWIS Magazine 31(2): 9-11. [on the career of Dr. Lucid, who was a NASA astronaut and is now Chief Scientists at NASA.]

Butler, C. 2002. Reaching for the stars: Kathryn Thornton. AWIS Magazine 31(2): 12-13. [Thornton orbited earth 79 times on the space shuttle; she is now an administrator at the University of Virginia]


Cameron, E.K. 2000. Obituary: Lucy May Cranwell, MA, DSc, DSc(Hon), FLS(Lond.), FRSNZ, 1907-2000. New Zealand Journal of Botany 38(3): 527-535. [Dr. Cranwell was a botanist and palynology (expert on pollen and spores)].


Carnegie, M.E. 1984. Black nurses at the front. American Journal of Nursing 84: 1250-1252. [on the history of African American nurses during various wars, including the Crimean War (Mary Grant Seacole), the Civil War (Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Susie King Taylor), the Spanish-American war (Namahyoke Curtis)]

Chaff, S.L. 1981. Mary Edwards Walker (1832-1919). Women & Health 6(½): 83-90 (publ. 1982). [Dr. Walker was an Army surgeon during the Civil War, a reformer for women's clothing, and the first and only woman to win the Congressional Medal of Honor].

Chaloner, W.G. 1959. Obituary: Dr. Marie Stopes. Proceedings of the Geologists’ Association 70(1): 118-120. [Dr. Stopes was a paleobotanist, pioneering researcher in the structure of coal, and the first to open a birth control clinic in Great Britain.]


Charles, V.K. 1929. Mrs. Flora Wambaugh Patterson. Mycologia 21(1): 1-4. [Mrs. Patterson was a mycologist (someone who studies fungi) and studied plant diseases.]


Clary RM, Wandersee JH. 2006. Mary Anning: She’s more than "seller of sea shells at the seashore". The American Biology Teacher 68(3): 153-157. [Mary Anning (1799-1847) began as a fossil collector and seller, but became an expert on marine fossils from the region of Lyme, England and is generally regarded as the first female paleontologist.]


Cobb, J.P. 1979. Filters for women in science. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 323: 236-248 [Jewel Plummer Cobb, an African American, is an advocate for increasing the number of women and minorities in science. In her early career she was involved in cancer research.]


Conway, J.K. 1995. True North: A Memoir. Vintage, NY, 250 pp. [A biography of Dr. Conway, who grew up on a sheep ranch in Australia, earned her doctorate at Harvard, married and emigrated to Canada with her husband. She became the first woman to be a vice-president at the University of Toronto and the first woman to be the president of Smith College (1975). Although Dr. Conway is not a scientist, her viewpoint as a university administrator, when there were few in the field, is interesting, as are her accounts of discrimination in the academic community.]

Conway, J.K. 2001. A Woman’s Education. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, NY, 143 pp. [Dr. Conway became the first female president of Smith College in 1975, when many elite women’s colleges were going co-ed. This is a memoir of that time and of the ideas that drove her vision of keeping Smith as a women’s school.]

Cook A. 2006. Mackowsky symposium - 2003, Utrecht. International Journal of Coal Geology 67(3): v-vi. [special issue: In memory of Marie-Therese Mackowsky - Selected papers from a symposium held at the 55th Annual Meeting of the International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology; meeting held in Utrecht, the Netherlands, 10-16 August 2003]


Correl, F. 1998. Of botany and rarity. American Philatelist, Feb. 1998: 154-159. [Biographical information on Maria Sibylla Merian, whose paintings of pineapple and citron were reproduced on 32¢ U.S. stamps in 1998. Merian (1647-1717) traveled to Surinam (today, part of Guyana and French Guiana, on the north coast of South America) in 1699 with her daughter to collect and paint insects and plants. She spent two years there, only leaving when her health deteriorated.]


Craine, R. 1997. Hildegard: Prophet of the Cosmic Christ. The Crossroad Publishing Company, 160 pp. [Hildegard, a medieval cleric, was a physician and herbalist; she is still known today for her choir compositions.]


Creese, M.R.S. 1998. Ladies in the laboratory? American and British women in science, 1800-1900. A survey of their contributions to research. The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Lanham, MD, 452 pp. [Dr. Creese is an associate of the Hall Center for Humanities here at KU. “After almost 30 years as a research chemist, she turned to the subject of women’s contributions to scientific work, particularly in the nineteenth century.” (from biographical note in book). Dr. Creese worked at KU for many years.]


Creighton, H.B. 1947. The Margaret C. Ferguson greenhouses. The Wellesley Magazine 31(3): 172-173. [Dr. Ferguson was a faculty member at Wellesley College and Chairman of the Botany Department for 30 years. She is known for her elucidation of the life cycle of pine.]


Dalton R. 2006. Hooked on fossils. Nature 439: 262-263. [on Dr. Meemann Chang, a vertebrate paleontologist in China, who survived the Cultural Revolution, and has trained many prominent vertebrate paleontologists in China today. She was the first woman to head the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology in Beijing, and has connections with the KU Natural History Museum.]

Davey, C. 1988. Birth control in Britain during the interwar years: Evidence from the Stopes correspondence. Journal of Family History 13(3): 329-345. [Dr. Stopes was a paleobotanist, pioneering researcher in the structure of coal, and the first to open a birth control clinic in Great Britain.]


Davis TH. 2006. Profile of Susan Band Horwitz. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA 103(27): 10163-10165. [Dr. Horwitz is a molecular pharmacologist who discovered the mechanism of action of Taxol, the drug to treat breast cancer.]

Davis, T.H. 2006. Profile of Margaret M. Murnane. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA 103: 13276-13278. [Dr. Murnane is an archaeologist who is a newly elected member of the National Academy of Sciences]


Dees, L.A. 2001. Before we were created equally: The story of Lucy Hobbs Taylor, DDS. Journal of the History of Dentistry 49(3): 105-110. [Dr. Hobbs was the first woman to have her own dental practice, and it was in Lawrence, Kansas!]

Derrick, M.E. 1982. Agnes Pockels, 1862-1935 (Profiles in chemistry). Journal of Chemical Education 59: 1030-1031 [Pockels specialized in surface chemistry and lived in Germany in the late 1800s; much of her experimental work was done in her kitchen!]


Dickman, S. 1989. Meitner receives her due. Nature 340: 497 [on the recognition of Dr. Meitner by the Deutsches Museum in Munich, Germany. Meitner was a nuclear physicist who was one of the discoverers of fission.]


Dodson, G., J.P. Glusker, and D. Sayre. 1981. Structural studies on molecules of biological interest: A volume in honour of Professor Dorothy Hodgkin. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 610 pp. [Contains 7 articles on the life and times of Dr. Hodgkin, as well as a bibliography of her work. Another 38 scientific articles are on subjects on which she worked. See also articles listed under Perutz and Phillips, below.]


Dowling, C.G. 2003. The hardy Sarah Blaffer Hrdy: The scientist who destroyed our quaint concept of what a mother ought to be comes to terms with her own life. Discover 24(3): 40-45 [a profile of the famous primatologist, known for her studies of primate social structure]


Drahl C. 2006. Breaking the ice with Ellen Mosley-Thompson. AWIS Magazine 35(2): 32-33. [interview with Dr. Mosley-Thompson, who studies past climate in ice cores from Antarctica]


Edwards, L.F. 1958. Dr. Mary Edwards Walker (1832-1919): charlatan or martyr? Part I. The Ohio State Medical Journal 54: 1160-1162. [Dr. Mary Walker was an Army surgeon during the Civil War, a reformer for women's clothing, and the first and only woman to win the Congressional Medal of Honor].


Edwards, R.W. 1940. The first woman dentist: Lucy Hobbs Taylor, D.D.S. (1933-1910). Bulletin of the History of Medicine 25: 277-283. [Dr. Hobbs was the first woman to have her own dental practice, and it was in Lawrence, Kansas!]

Edwards WN. 1954. Mrs. E.M. Reid. Nature 173: 190. [Reid was a paleobotanist, known for her studies of fossil fruits and seeds, especially those from the London Clay formation, of Eocene age. She never held an ‘academic’ position, but worked from her home, and published several monographs on fossil plants.]

Ehrenreich, B., and D. English. 1978. For Her Own Good: 150 Years of the Experts' Advice to Women. Anchor Press, Garden City, NY, 325 pp. [includes women's medical history from the Middle Ages to modern day and how women lost control of their own bodies and medical care over this time period.]


Elder, E.S. 1974. Anges Pockels–indeed a lady. Chemistry 47(1): 10-12. [Pockels specialized in surface chemistry and lived in Germany in the late 1800s; much of her experimental work was done in her kitchen!]


Engbring, G.M. 1940. Saint Hildegard, twelfth century physician. Bulletin of the History of Medicine 8(6): 770-784. [Hildegard, a medieval cleric, was a physician and herbalist; she is still known today for her choir compositions.]

Engle, M.A. 1977. Dr. Helen B. Taussig, the tetralogy of Fallot, and the growth of pediatric cardiac services in the United States. The Johns Hopkins Medical Journal 140: 147-150. [Taussig developed the first surgical treatment for “blue baby” syndrome and founded the field of pediatric cardiology.]


Evert, R.F. 1992. Commentary: The contributions of Katherine Esau. International Journal of Plant Science 153(3): v-ix. [a biography of Dr. Esau, a plant anatomist, who was the fifth woman ever to be elected to the National Academy of Sciences (in 1957), plus information on her work and research (wrote Plant Anatomy [1953], the basic reference in plant anatomy).]


Fara, P. 2002. Pictures of Dorothy Hodgkin. Endeavour 27(2): 85-86. [Dr. Hodgkin won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for her work on the structure of natural products, especially penicillin and vitamin B12. This article discusses two paintings of Hodgkin. One of Hodgkin's hands was done by Henry Moore and was the first image of a female scientist at the Royal Society in London.]


Fedoroff, N. 1994. Barbara McClintock (June 16, 1902-September 2, 1992). Current Science 66(11): 877-884. [Article shows what kind of discrimination McClintock faced from fellow colleagues as well as the whole system of higher education based on her gender and her "wacky" theory of jumping genes. This theory, however, finally earned her an unshared Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1983.]

Findlen, P. 1993. Science as a career in Enlightenment Italy: The strategies of Laura Bassi. Isis 84: 441-469 (reprinted in History of Women in the Sciences, S.G. Kohlstedt, ed., 1999, pp. 66-95) [Laura Bassi was the first woman to be offered a teaching job at a European university, the University of Bologna. She held a chair in experimental physics there from 1776-1778.]


Flanagan, S. 1989. Hildegard of Bingen. Routledge Publishing Company, 230 pp. [Hildegard, a medieval cleric, was a physician and herbalist; she is still known today for her choir compositions.]


Frisch, O.R. 1970. Lise Meitner, 1878-1968, Elected For. Mem. R.S. 1955. Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society 16: 405-420. [Lise Meitner was a nuclear physicist who was one of the discoverers of fission. She worked in Germany prior to and during the war, until forced to leave because she was Jewish.]


Fuller, W. 2003. Who said 'helix'? Right and wrong in the story of how the structure of DNA was discovered. Nature 424: 876-878. [includes information on Rosalind Franklin's contribution to the discovery of the structure of DNA]


Galdikas, B.M.F. 1995. Reflections of Eden: My Years with the Orangutans of Borneo. Little Brown, Boston, 408 pp. [Biruté Galdikas was one of 3 female primatologists recruited by Louis Leakey to study primates in their natural habitat. See also Jane Goodall and Dian Fossey]


Godfrey, K. 2001. From fossils to family planning. Nursing Times 97(11): 14. [On Marie Stopes, who was a paleobotanist and opened the first family planning clinic in Great Britain.]


Goodhue, T.W. 2004. Fossil Hunter: The Life and Times of Mary Anning (1799-1847). Academica Press, LLC, Bethesda, MD, 202 pp. [Mary Anning (1799-1847) began as a fossil collector and seller, but became an expert on marine fossils from the region of Lyme, England and is generally regarded as the first female paleontologist.] (ILL-U. Ariz)


Gould, P. 2002. Two good women, or too good to be true? Science 296: 1805-1806. [short biographies of Caroline Herschel (1750-1848) and Mary Somerville (1780-1872), both astronomers]


Graham, L.D. 1994. Critical biography without subjects and objects: An encounter with Dr. Lillian Moller Gilbreth. The Sociological Quarterly 35(4): 621-643 [Dr. Gilbreth was a sociologist and an expert in time-and-motion studies and was also married to the author of Cheaper by the Dozen.]

Gramling, C. 2007. At first light: Q and A with Maxine Singer. Geotimes 52(3): 58. [Dr. Singer is a human geneticist and an advocate for responsible use of recombinant DNA technology.]

Granville, E.B. 1989. My life as a mathematician. Sage: A Scholarly Journal on Black Women 6(2): 44-46. [Dr. Granville is an African-American mathematician, who worked in industry, including at IBM and in Washington, DC, and also taught in academia.]


Grinstein, L.S., C.A. Biermann and R.K. Rose, eds. 1997. Women in the Biological Sciences: A Biobibliographic Sourcebook. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT, 609 pp. ["profiles the life and work of 65 representative women from different countries and eras" and includes listings by place of birth, place of work, and scientific field, as well as references to other sources on these women. See book review by S. Rosser, 1998 for a summary.]

Gross, L.L. 1991. Dr. Antonia Novello: The right stuff. Hispanic Jan./Feb.: 20 [Dr. Novello was the first Hispanic Surgeon General of the U.S.].

Grout, A.J. 1935. Elizabeth Gertrude (Knight) Britton. Bryologist 38(1): 1-3. [Britton was a botanist who specialized in ferns and mosses, and was important in the development of the New York Botanical Garden in its early years.]

Haber, L. 1970. Black Pioneers of Science and Invention. Harcourt, Brace & World, New York, 181 pp. [a young adult book; no women are included, but there are biographies of George Washington Carver (botany), Percy Lavon Julian (chemistry), Lloyd A. Hall (chemistry), Ernest Everett Just (marine biology), Daniel Hale Williams (surgery), Louis Tompkins Wright (medicine), and Charles Richard Drew (the first black to receive a D.Sc. in the U.S., for his work on blood banking]


Hall, R. 1977. Marie Stopes: A Biography. Andre Deutsch, London, 351 pp. [Dr. Stopes was a paleobotanist and the first woman to open a birth control clinic in Great Britain.]

Hall, S.S. 1993. Old school ties: Watson, Crick, and 40 years of DNA. Science 259: 1532-1533. [a news article about the 40th anniversary of the discovery of DNA, with some history, a mention of Rosalind Franklin, and a great quote from Watson: “She would be famous for having found DNA if she’d just talked to Francis for an hour.”]


Hamilton, A. 1943. Exploring the dangerous trades: The autobiography of Alice Hamilton, M.D. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 433 pp. [Dr. Hamilton, 1869-1970, was a physician, one of the founders of occupational medicine and a toxicologist]

Hancock, B. 1992. A pioneer who left a lasting impression. Digital Review 9(40): 40 (on Rear Adm. Grace Murray, a pioneer in computing programming who developed the Cobol language)


Harvey WP. 1978. A Conversation with Helen Taussing. Medical Times 106: 28-44. [Taussig developed the first surgical treatment for “blue baby” syndrome and founded the field of pediatric cardiology.]


Henahan, S. 1995. Nobel prize for genetics of development. Access Excellence Science Updates (http://accessexcellence.org/WN/SUA06/aenobmed.html), 5 pp. [3 scientists, including Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard of Germany, won the Nobel for their work on Drosophila development. This article is biographical but also has information about the research itself.]


Henson, P.M. 1996. The Comstocks of Cornell: A marriage of interests. In: Creative Couples in the Sciences (H.M. Pycior, N.G. Slack, and P.G. Abir-Am, eds.), Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, NJ, pp. 112-125. [the Comstocks were both in natural history and in entomology]

Henson PM. 2003. 'What holds the Earth together': Agnes Chase and American agrostology. Journal of the History of Biology 36: 437-460. [agrostology is the study of grasses]


Hewitt, D.L. 1988. Dentistry's first lady—Lucy Hobbs Taylor. Ohio Dental Journal 62(4): 28-32. [Dr. Hobbs was the first woman to have her own dental practice, and it was in Lawrence, Kansas!]


Hobart and William Smith Colleges. 2000. Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D., the first female medical doctor educated at Geneva Medical College. http://www.hws.edu/his/blackwell/ [a very extensive site with ~ 15 articles included, a biography, and information about the Elizabeth Blackwell Award, given by HWS. Geneva College was the precursor to Hobart College]

Hook, E.B. 2003. Gender bias and Ida Noddack (letter to the editor). Science 301: 1045. [Noddack suggested that nuclear splitting, i.e., nuclear fission, was involved in the creation of radioactive elements, but her ideas were ignored; letter in response to article by N. Oreskes (see); see also response by Oreskes]


Hodgkin, D.M.C. 1975. Kathleen Lonsdale, 28 January 1903-1 April 1971, Elected F.R.S. 1945. Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society 21: 447-484. [Dr. Lonsdale was the first woman elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and was an x-ray crystallographer.]

Hofer, K. 1981. Dr. Lucy Hobbs Taylor, first woman dentist. Cal 45(4): 13-18. [Dr. Hobbs was the first woman to have her own dental practice, and it was in Lawrence, Kansas!]


Holmes LJ. 1988. The life of Lena Edwards. New Jersey Medicine 85(5): 431-435. [Dr. Edwards was an African-American physician, who began her practice in 1929; in 1964, she received the Medal of Freedom from President Lyndon Johnson]

Horn, M. 1983. "Sisters worthy of respect": family dynamics and women's roles in the Blackwell family. Journal of Family History 8: 367-382. [Dr. Blackwell was the first woman to graduate from a U.S. medical school.]


Howe, M.A. 1934. Elizabeth Gertrude Britton. Journal of the New York Botanical Garden 35(413): 97-104. [Britton was a botanist who specialized in ferns and mosses, and was important in the development of the New York Botanical Garden in its early years.]

Howell, J.T. 1953. Alice Eastwood, 1859-1953. Taxon 3: 98-100. [Eastwood was a botanist who worked on the systematics of the Liliaceae (lily family)]


Hunter L., and Hutton S., eds. 1997. Women, Science and Medicine 1500-1700: Mothers and Sisters of the Royal Society. Sutton Publishing, Phoenix Mill, UK, 292 pp. [a collection of papers on women’s contributions to science and medicine during the Renaissance, including the time of the founding of the Royal Society (1662), history of women in science and medicine; also see listings for individual papers in this volume]


Huston, P. 1992. Motherhood by Choice: Pioneers in Women’s Health and Family Planning. The Feminist Press at the City University of New York, NY, 182 pp. [profiles of 11 international women who have made a difference in family planning; includes both developed and underdeveloped countries]


Hyde, I.H. 1938. Before women were human beings....Adventures of an American Fellow in German universities of the '90's. Journal of the American Association of University Women 31: 226-236. [Ida Hyde was a former faculty member at KU and first chair of the Department of Physiology, which today is the Department of Molecular Biosciences. This article recounts her time in Germany working on her Ph.D. She was one of the first women to receive a Ph.D. in a German university.]


Irion, R. 2002. The bright face behind the dark sides of galaxies. Science 295: 960-961 ["Vera Rubin has raised four scientists, measured the rotations of galaxies, and advanced the cause of women in astronomy–usually in that order."]


Jahme, C. 2001. Beauty and the Beasts : Woman, Ape, and Evolution. Soho, New York, NY, 406 p. [The story of women researchers in primatology, where they make up 62% of the field, including their adventures in the field.]


John, H.J. 1992. Hildegard of Bingen: A new twelfth-century woman philosopher? Hypatia 7(1): 115-123. [Hildegard, a medieval cleric, was a physician and herbalist; she is still known today for her choir compositions.]

Johnson, E.E. 1981. Ida Henrietta Hyde: Early Experiments. The Physiologist 24(6): 10-11. [Dr. Hyde was the first chair of the Department of Physiology at the University of Kansas and the first woman to receive a Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg, Germany]


Johnson, K.E. 1986. Maria Goeppert Mayer: Atoms, molecules and nuclear shells. Physics Today 39: 44-49. [Dr. Mayer was a nuclear physicist who won the Nobel for her work on nuclear shell structure].

Johnson, L.N. 1994. Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, OM, FRS. Structural Biology 1(9): 573-576. [Dr. Hodgkin won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for her work on the structure of natural products, especially penicillin and vitamin B₁₂]


Jones, L. 1990. Surgeon general sees self as positive role model. American Medical News 33(16): 2-3 [on Dr. Antonia Novello, first woman and first Hispanic to be Surgeon General of the US].


Judson, H.F. 1986. The legend of Rosalind Franklin. Science Digest 94: 56-59, 78-83. ["Was the only woman in the race to discover DNA cheated out of a Nobel prize?"]


Julian, M.M. 1996. Kathleen and Thomas Lonsdale: Forty-three years of spiritual and scientific life together. In: Creative Couples in the Sciences (H.M. Pycior, N.G. Slack, and P.G. Abir-Am, eds.), Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, NJ, pp. 170-181. [Kathleen was the first x-ray crystallographer with a worldwide reputation; Thomas was a scientist and engineer.]


Kaiser, J. 2003. An intimate knowledge of trees. Science 300: 566-567. ["A husband-wife ecologist team whose 20-year study of tropical rainforests has yielded a wealth of insights now suggests that global warming could be worse than expected." on Deborah and David Clark who work and live year-round at La Selva biological station in Costa Rica.]


Kaye, J. 1993. The Life of Florence Sabin. 21st Century Books, NY, 80 pp. [Dr. Sabin was a medical researcher and advocate for public health in the state of Colorado.]


Keller, E.F. 1986. One woman and her theory. New Scientist 111(1515); 46-50. ["With a style of scientific inquiry marked by daring and passionate belief, Lynn Margulis has helped to revolutionise our understanding of how cells evolved." Dr. Margulis has one of the major proponents of the endosymbiotic theory of the origin of the eukaryotic cell.]


Kimmel, M.S. 2000. The Gendered Society. Oxford University Press, New York, 315 pp. [a summary of research on gender and gender relations in American society. Surveys gender in biology, sociology and family issues. Kimmel suggest that we have made too much of gender differences in our society. We use biology to justify these inequalities, but most are socially constructed.]


King, R.C. 1989. Becoming a scientist: An important career decision. Sage: A Scholarly Journal on Black Women 6(2): 47-50 [Dr. King is a vice-president at General Mills and a former faculty member at CUNY.]


Klug, A. 1968. Rosalind Franklin and the discovery of the structure of DNA. Nature 219: 808-810, 843-844 ["This article discusses Franklin’s contributions to the discovery of the structure of DNA in light of accounts given by James Watson in The Double Helix "]

Knapp, M.E. 1955. The contribution of Sister Elizabeth Kenny to the treatment of poliomyelitis. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation 36: 510-517. [Kenny's treatment of polio victims helped to prevent paralysis and she is considered to be the founder of physical therapy.]

Koblitz, A.H. 1983. A Convergence of Lives--Sofia Kovalevskaia: Scientist, Writer, Revolutionary. Birkhäuser, Boston, MA, 305 pp. [Kovalevskaia (also Kovalevskaya), 1850-1891, was a Russian mathematician who received her Ph.D. from the University of Göttingen, Germany in 1874. She was the first woman appointed to a university chair at a European university--Stockholm University in 1889.]


Korf, S.R. 1975. Lucy Beeman Hobbs Taylor--a saga. CDS Review 68(4): 20-23. [Dr. Hobbs Taylor was the first woman dentist and practiced in Lawrence, Kansas!]

Kozlowski, L., and M.J. Mackowski. 1990. The wrong stuff. Final Frontier 3: 20-23, 52-55 [on the women who tested and trained to go into space in the late 1950s, early in the U.S. space program, but all of them were dropped from the program.]

Kronstadt, J. 1990. Florence Sabin. Chelsea House Publishers, Philadelphia, PA, 110 pp. [Dr. Sabin was a medical researcher and advocate for public health in the state of Colorado.]


Kubie, L.S. 1961. Florence Rena Sabin, 1871-1953. Perspectives in Biology and Medicine 4: 306-315. [Dr. Sabin was a medical researcher and advocate for public health in the state of Colorado.]


Lancaster, J. 1996. O, Pioneer! Brown Alumni Monthly, Feb. 1996, p. 31. ['She had a dozen kids, a Ph.D., and a cutting-edge career. After Susan B. Anthony and the women's suffrage movement, there was Lillian Gilbreth.' Dr. Gilbreth was a sociologist and an expert in time-and-motion studies and was also married to the author of Cheaper by the Dozen.]
Land, B. 1981. The New Explorers: Women in Antarctica. Dodd, Mead & Company, NY, 224 pp. [a young adult book; Although now dated, this book is about the women who were some of the first to do research in Antarctica, in the 1970s. On the cover is KU’s own Dr. Gisella Dreschhoff, a physicist.]

Lang, W.D. 1939. Mary Anning (1799-1847), and the pioneer geologists of Lyme. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 60: 142-164. [Mary Anning (1799-1847) began as a fossil collector and seller, but became an expert on marine fossils from the region of Lyme, England and is generally regarded as the first female paleontologist.]


Lazzarino, C. 1996. Women @ work. Kansas Alumni, Nov. 1996, pp. 24-29. [Brief biography of Emily Taylor; information about equity for women faculty and administrators at KU.]

Leadbeater, B.S.C. 2004. Irene Manton: a biography (1904-1988). The Linnean Special Issue 5: 1-94. [Dr. Manton was a botanist and phycologist (studied algae), who held many ‘firsts’ in British universities: first female professor and head of department at the University of Leeds, and the first (and so far, the only!), female president of The Linnean Society of London]


Lessing, R. 1959. Obituary: Dr. Marie Stopes. Fuel 38(1): 104-105. [Dr. Stopes was a paleobotanist, pioneering researcher in the structure of coal, and the first to open a birth control clinic in Great Britain.]


Levin, B.S. 1980. Women and Medicine. Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, NJ, 257 p. [The first half of this book is biographical, including the early women in medicine, Elizabeth Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Sophia Jex-Blake, Susie O’Reilly, Mary Putnam Jacobi, and later ones such as Rosalie Slaughter Morton, Rosalyn Yalow and Gerty Cori. The second half is on “Medical Facts and Fantasies.”]

Levin, B.S. 2002. Women and Medicine, Third Edition. Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, NJ, 205 p. [information on all aspects of being a female doctor, including historical information, modern women who were first in some aspect of medicine, Nobelists, and a short chapter on the fight for birth control]

examines the women science faculty at Mount Holyoke College and how gender, religion, pedagogy, and geography helped shape women's scientific work.]


Lewin, R. 1983. A naturalist of the genome. Science 222: 402-405 ['The Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine recognizes the prescient work of a geneticist whose proposals contradicted the prevailing dogma.', i.e., Barbara McClintock]

Lightfoot, S.L. 1988. Balm in Gilead: Journey of a Healer. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Reading, MA, 321 pp. [a biography of the author’s mother, Margaret Morgan Lawrence, one of the first black women to become a psychiatrist]


Loey, H.T., and A.A. Kowitz. 1998. How the Middle West was won: women enter dentistry. International Dental Journal 48(2): 89-95. [on early female dentists in the mid-west, including Lucy Hobbs Taylor]

Hobbs Taylor, who worked in Lawrence, Kansas, and Henriette Hirschfield, and demographic information on women dentists in the late 19th century]


Lopate, C. 1968. Women in Medicine. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD, 204 p. [information on the cultural aspects of being a woman in medicine, including career guidance, being a medical student, internship and residency, marriage and practice]


Lowman, M. (foreword by R.D. Ballard). 2000. Life in the Treetops: Adventures of a Woman in Field Biology. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT, 240 pp. ["A pioneering tree canopy scientist for more than 20 years, Margaret D. Lowman here describes her challenges as a working wife, single parent, and field biologist studying forest treetops around the world."]

Lowman, M.D., E. Burgess, and J. Burgess (foreward by G.D. Prance). 2006. It's a Jungle Up There: More Tales from the Treetops. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT, 320 pp. [Dr. Lowman is a field biologist, who works in tree canopies in the tropics. ILL]

Lowman, M.D., E. Burgess, and J. Burgess. 2006. It’s a Jungle Up There: More Tales from the Treetops. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT., 320 pp. [Dr. Lowman is a rainforest biologist and single mother of two. She studies herbivory (the eating of vegetation by animals) in tropical forests.]


Lubick, N. 2006. Margaret Kivelson: Magnetically minded. Geotimes 51(2): 50. [Dr. Kivelson is a geophysicist, who studies magnetic field on Earth and other planets. She received the American Geophysical Union’s John Adam Fleming medal in December, 2005 in recognition of her research in geomagnetism and space physics.]


Maddox, B. 2003. The double helix and the 'wronged heroine.' Nature 421: 407-408. [on Rosalind Franklin]


Manning, K.R. 1983. Black Apollo of science: The life of Ernest Everett Just. Oxford University Press, NY, 397 pp. [Professor Just was a well-known African-American-biologist who worked in cytology and taught at Howard University for much of his career. There is information about several women in this biography, including Roger Arliner Young, who served as his assistant.]

Manning, K.R. 1989. Roger Arliner Young, Scientist. Sage: A Scholarly Journal on Black Women 6(2): 3-7 [Dr. Young was a African-American biologist with degrees from Howard University, Chicago and the University of Pennsylvania. She worked at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts and taught at several historically black universities in the south in the 1930's-1950's.]

Marar E. 1997. Lucy H. Taylor: Young woman with a dream. Hopscotch 9(3): 2-6. [Lucy Hobbs Taylor was the first woman to graduate with a degree in dentistry; she had a practice in Lawrence]

Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, MA. 1999. Women of science at the MBL. http://www.mbl.edu/women_of_science/ [biographical sketches of 14 women who did research at the MBL, including Ida Hyde, Barbara McClintock, Rachel Carson, Cornelia Clapp, Jewel Plummer Cobb, Nettie Stevens and others]


Marris E. 2005. The life aquatic (interview with Cindy Lee Van Dover). Nature 436: 908-909. [Dr. Van Dover is an oceanographer; she was one of the first people to see the profusion of life at deep sea vents, and has spent many hours diving in Alvin and other deep sea submersibles.]

Marsden J. 2004. One hundred years ago - the admission of ladies. The Linnean Special Issue 5: 95-96. [on the admission of women to the Linnean Society of London]


Martin AM. 2006. Guinea pigs, grounded pilots: The thirteen women who wanted to touch the stars. AWIS Magazine 35(2): 7-10. [on the first women to volunteer to be astronauts at NASA. Although they passed all the ‘tests’ with flying colors, NASA decided not to send any women into space.]


Maude, Aylmer. 1924. The Authorized Life of Marie Stopes. Williams & Norgate, Ltd., London, 226 pp. [Dr. Stopes was a paleobotanist and the first woman to open a birth control clinic in Great Britain.]


Mazzotti, M. 2007. The World of Maria Gaetana Agnesi, Mathematician of God (Johns Hopkins Studies in the History of Mathematics). Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD, 240 pp. [Agnesi was an 18th century mathematician and was appointed chair of mathematics at the University of Bologne; in later life, she gave up her studies and devoted herself to helping the poor and sick.]


McGrayne, S.B. 1996. Nobel Prize women in science. AWIS Magazine 25(3): 20-23. [Examines the struggles of nobelists Maria Goeppert-Mayer (nuclear physics), Gerty Cori (biochemistry) and Barbara McClintock (genetics), and the problems of juggling work and family for women scientists in general.]

McGrayne, S.B. 1998. Nobel Prize Women in Science: Their Lives, Struggles, and Momentous Discoveries, Second Edition. Carol Publishing Group, Secaucus, NJ, 451 pp. [includes women who received the Nobel and those who contributed to Nobel-winning projects: Marie Sklodowska Curie, Lise Meitner (nuclear physics), Emmy Noether (mathematics), Gerty Radnitz Cori (biochemistry), Irène Joliot-Curie, Barbara McClintock (genetics), Maria Goeppert-Mayer (nuclear physics), Rita Levi-Montalcini, Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin (chemistry), Chien-Shiung Wu (physics), Gertrude Belle Elion (drug discover), Rosalind Franklin (DNA), Rosalyn Sussman Yalow (nuclear medicine), Jocelyn Bell Burnell (astrophysics), and Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard (developmental genetics)]


McMaster, P.D., and M. Heidelberger. 1960. Florence Rena Sabin, November 9, 1871-October 3, 1953. Biographical Memoirs 34: 271-319 [available on-line at the National Academy of Sciences web site: http://books.nap.edu/html/biomems/fsabin.pdf; includes a bibliography of Sabin’s works] [Dr. Sabin was a medical researcher and advocate for public health in the state of Colorado.]

McNamara K. 1978. Helen B. Taussig, the original pediatric cardiologist. Medical Times 106(11): 23-27. [Taussig developed the first surgical treatment for “blue baby” syndrome and founded the field of pediatric cardiology.]


Mendenhall, D.R. 1992. Unpublished Memoir (excerpt). In: Written by Herself, Autobiographies of American Women: An Anthology, (J.K. Conway, ed.), Random House, NY, pp. 171-199. [Dorothy Reed Mendenhall, 1874-1964, received her M.D. at Johns Hopkins and did research on pathology; the Reed cell (a blood cell type in Hodgkin’s disease) is named after her. Later she worked in epidemiology and was an advocate for the health of mothers and children.]

Meschel, J. 1997. Principals and principles. AWIS Magazine 26(3): 26-27, 33. ["a small selection of principal women who deserve credit for discovering some of the fundamental principles that formed the foundations for modern science and technology"....such as fission, the fact that X/Y chromosomes determine gender, etc.]


Montgomery, S. 1991. Walking with the Great Apes: Jane Goodall, Dian Fossey, Biruté Galdikas. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, MA, 280 pp. [biographical and research information on the 3 women that Louis Leakey chose to study apes in the field: Goodall and Fossey studied chimps and gorillas, respectively, in Africa and Galdikas studies orangutans in southeast Asia]


Morantz, R.M. 1982. Feminism, professionalism, and germs: The thought of Mary Putnam Jacobi and Elizabeth Blackwell. American Quarterly 34(5): 459-478. [Blackwell was the first woman to receive a medical degree in the US. Jacobi was also an early physician and worked at the New York Infirmary founded by Blackwell.]


Morell, V. 1993. Called 'trimates,' three bold women shaped their field. Science 260(5106): 420-425 [on the three women scientists who worked on great apes: Dian Fossey, Jane Goodall and Birutė Galdikas. They were chosen by Louis Leakey because he felt that women "were more patient and perceptive
observers than men.”] [article includes 2 inserts on current scientists that are pathbreakers: Mary Osborn by P. Kahn (see) and Fumiko Yonezawa by T. Koppel (see)]


Mozans, H.J. 1974. Woman in Science, with an Introductory Chapter on Woman’s Long Struggle for Things of the Mind. The MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 452 pp. [additional introduction by Mildred S. Dresselhaus. Originally published in 1913, this book traces women in science from ancient Greek and Roman times to the end of the nineteenth century. It also includes arguments refuting ideas of the time that women were not ‘fit’ for science, mentally or physically.]


an exhibit held at the National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD., Jan. 23-Sept. 4, 1999"

National Library of Medicine. 2001. The Barbara McClintock Papers. Profiles in Science series of the NLM website: http://www.profiles.nlm.nih.gov/LL/ [This site includes a digitized selection of her scientific papers, some correspondence, background information, and many photos of her life and work, all searchable and displayed alphabetically or chronologically.]


Neushul, P. 1998. Marie C. Stopes and the popularization of birth control technology. Technology and Culture 39(2): 245-272. [Dr. Stopes was a paleobotanist and the first woman to open a birth control clinic in Great Britain.]


Nice, M.M. 1992. Research is a Passion with Me (excerpt). In: Written by Herself, Autobiographies of American Women: An Anthology, (J.K. Conway, ed.), Random House, NY, pp. 200-225. [Margaret Morse Nice, 1883-1974, was an ornithologist. After raising her family, she resumed her research and was the first woman to be president of a major American ornithological society, The Wilson Ornithological Society.]


Nobel Foundation. 2002. List of female laureates. http://www.nobel.se/search/women.html [This is the official site of the Nobel Foundation in Sweden and includes biographies of the laureates and, for many, the text of their Nobel acceptance speech. See the unofficial Nobel internet archives under Wu, 2000.]


Oaks, A. 2000. Fifty years of plant science: Was there really no place for a woman? Annual Review of Plant Physiology and Plant Molecular Biology 51: 1-16. [an autobiographical account of her life. Dr. Oaks is a botanist who has studied nitrogen assimilation in plants for many years.]


O’Connell S. 2005. Molly Miller: AWG Outstanding Educator Award for 2005. Gaea (Newsletter of the Association for Women Geoscientists) 28(5): 1, 5. [Dr. Miller is a paleontologist who studies trace fossils and does field work in Antarctica.]


Ogilvie, M.B. 1975. Caroline Herschel's contributions to astronomy. Annals of Science 32: 149-161 [Caroline Herschel (1750-1848) discovered 8 comets and indexed and corrected Flamstead's star catalogue]


O’Hern, E.M. 1996. Profiles of pioneer women scientists: Katherine Esau. Botanical Review 62(3): 209-271. [Esau, a noted botanist and plant anatomist, received her Ph.D. from UC Davis in 1932 and worked on phloem anatomy and plant viruses. She was elected to the National Academy of Sciences at age 59 and received the President's Medal of Science at age 91. She worked well into her 80's and her last grant from the National Science Foundation expired when she was 89!]


Oppewal, S.R. 1997. Sister Elizabeth Kenny, an Australian nurse, and treatment of poliomyelitis victims. Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship 29(1): 83-87. [Kenny’s treatment of polio victims helped to prevent paralysis and she is considered to be the founder of physical therapy.]

Oreskes, N. 2003. Gender bias and Ida Noddack. Science 301: 1045-1046. [response to a letter to the editor of Science by E.B. Hook (see), in response to a book review by Oreskes (see); Noddack suggested that nuclear splitting, i.e., nuclear fission, was involved in the creation of radioactive elements, but her ideas were ignored]


Patai, R. 1982. Maria the Jewess—founding mother of alchemy. Ambix 29(3): 177-197. [Maria the Hebrew lived in Egypt and was one of the earliest practitioners of alchemy.]


Perutz, M.F. 1981. Forty years' friendship with Dorothy. In: Structural studies on molecular of biological interest. A volume in honour of Professor Dorothy Hodgkin (G. Dodson, J.P. Glusker, and D. Sayre, eds.), Clarendon Press, Oxford, pp. 5-12. [Dr. Hodgkin won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for her work on the structure of natural products, especially penicillin and vitamin B_{12}]


Perutz, M. 1994. Professor Dorothy Hodgkin. Quarterly Reviews of Biophysics 27(4): 333-337. [Dr. Hodgkin won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for her work on the structure of natural products, especially penicillin and vitamin B_{12}]


Hodgkin won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for her work on the structure of natural products, especially penicillin and vitamin B₁₂.


Pinsker, L.M. 2004. Impacts in space and on Earth: An interview with Carolyn Shoemaker. *Geotimes* 49(1): 30-31. [Dr. Shoemaker is an astronomer who "has discovered more comets than anyone else alive today."]


Poynter, L. 1946. Dr. Mary Walker, M.D., pioneer woman physician. *Medical Woman's Journal* 53: 43-51. [Dr. Mary Walker was an Army surgeon during the Civil War, a reformer for women's clothing, and the first and only woman to win the Congressional Medal of Honor].


Quammen, D. 2003. Jane in the forest again. National Geographic 203(4): 90-103. [Conservationist Mike Fay and primatologist Jane Goodall on an expedition to see isolated chimpanzees in Goualougo, Congo and to lobby for their protection within the Nouablé-Ndoki National Park system]


Reed, E.W. 1992. American women in science before the Civil War. privately published by the author, Minneapolis, MN, 213 pp. [includes the following women: Elizabeth Agassiz, natural history and education; Jane Colden, botany; Dorothea Dix, humanitarian for the mentally ill; Sophie Herrick, natural history, microscopy; Mary Jacobi, physician; Laura Johnson, botany; Frances McDougall, botany; Maria Mitchell, astronomy; Margaretta Morris, entomology; Almira Phelps, education, textbook author; Charlotte Taylor, entomology; Jan Welsh, botany; and Elmira Willard, mathematics]


Rife, P. 1999. Lise Meitner and the Dawn of the Nuclear Age. Birkhäuser, Boston, MA, 432 p. [Lise Meitner was a nuclear physicist who was one of the discoverers of fission. She worked in Germany prior to and during the war, until forced to leave because she was Jewish.]


Robinson, V. 1928. Mary Putnam Jacobi. Medical Life 35(7): 334-353. [Jacobi was an early physician in the U.S. and worked at the New York Infirmary founded by Elizabeth Blackwell.]


Rose, J. 1992. Marie Stopes and the Sexual Revolution. Faber and Faber, London, 320 pp. [Dr. Stopes was a paleobotanist, pioneering researcher in the structure of coal, and the first to open a birth control clinic in Great Britain.]


Rossiter, M.W. 1974. Women scientists in America before 1920. American Scientist 62: 312-323. ["Career patterns of over five hundred women scientists of the period reveal that, while discrimination was widespread, many women were working hard to overcome it."]


Rossiter, M.W. 1982. Doctorates for American women, 1868-1907. History of Education Quarterly 22: 159-183. [information on the women who were pioneers in obtaining doctorates in their fields, including Ellen Swallow, Christine Ladd, Maria Mitchell and many others. Also included is information on how they overcame various prejudices against them in higher education.]


Rubin, V. 1986. Women’s work. Science 86 (July/August, 1986): 58-65. [history of women in astronomy, including Maria Mitchell's comet discovery, the career of Annie Jump Cannon and others]
Rubin, V. 1999. The trials and triumphs of American women in science. AWIS Magazine 28(2): 34-36. [Dr. Rubin, herself a famous astronomer, presents information on Maria Mitchell (1818-1889), an early astronomer, and on other physical scientists.]


Rudolph, E.D. 1984. Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps (1793-1884) and the spread of botany in nineteenth century America. American Journal of Botany 71: 1161-1167. [Mrs. Phelps was the author of 2 of the most popular botany textbooks from 1829 to 1869.]

Rudolph, E.D. 1990. Women who studied plants in the pre-twentieth century United States and Canada. Taxon 39(2): 151-205. [a listing of women botanists from 1600s through 1800s]

Rutkow, I.M. 2000. Mary Edwards Walker. Archives of Surgery 135(4): 489-490 (http://archsurg.ama-assn.org/issues/v135n4/ffull/ssh0400-1.html) [Dr. Mary Walker was an Army surgeon during the Civil War, a reformer for women's clothing, and the first and only woman to win the Congressional Medal of Honor].


Sammett, J.E. 1992. Farewell to Grace Hopper--end of an era! Communications of the ACM 35(4): 128-132 [Grace Hopper was a computer programmer who helped develop Cobol language and later became the first female admiral in the US Navy.]


Sanchez, T. 2000. Ida Hyde. Biohawk (The University of Kansas), December, 2000: 18-19 [a short biography of Ida H. Hyde, a marine biologist who was a faculty member and chair of the Department of Physiology at the University of Kansas from 1899 until her retirement in 1920. She established a trust fund that still provides scholarships for women students in the biological sciences at KU and was the first U.S. woman to receive a doctorate from the University of Heidelberg.]

Sapolsky, R.M. 2001. Fossey in the mist. Discover 22(2): 74-81 [on Dian Fossey, the primatologist]

Sarasohn, L.T. 1999. Margaret Cavendish and patronage. Endeavour 23(3): 130-132. [Margaret Cavendish (1623-1673) was the first woman to publish on scientific subjects in English, but could not be a member of any scientific society because of her gender.]


Schacher, S., coordinator. 1975. Hypatia's Sisters: Biographies of Women Scientists—Past and Present. Feminists Northwest, Seattle, WA, 72 pp. [Development by the "Women & Science" class, University of Washington Women Studies Program, Summer, 1975; includes 5-6 page biographies of 17 scientists and physicians from 300 B.C. to the present].


Schiebinger, L. 1989. The Mind has no Sex? Women in the Origins of Modern Science. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 355 pp. [includes a historical survey of science, scientific inquiry and science philosophy, and the gradual exclusion of women from science; detail on women astronomers and other scientists in Germany, especially Maria Winkelmann; short chapter on Maria Sibylla Merian; ]


Schiebinger, L. 2003. Jeanne Baret: The first woman to circumnavigate the globe. Endeavour 27(1): 22-25. [Baret circumnavigated the globe in 1776 as a personal valet and botanical assistant to the physician and naturalist on de Bougainville's voyage, disguised as a man!]

Schmid, R. 1977. Edith R. Saunders and floral anatomy: Bibliography and index to families she studied. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society 74: 179-187. [Dr. Saunders was a botanist who studied floral anatomy and the relationships of flowering plants.]

Schmid, R. 1987. Annotated bibliography of works by and about Emily Lovira Gregory (1841-1897). Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 114(3): 319-324. [Dr. Gregory was the first American woman to receive a doctorate in botany and to write a plant anatomy book.]


Schmurak, C.B., and B.S. Handler. 1992. "Castle of science": Mount Holyoke College and the preparation of women in chemistry, 1837-1941. History of Education Quarterly 32(3): 315-342. [Mount Holyoke College was founded in 1837 by Mary Lyon; it was the first institution of higher education for women in the U.S.]


Shmurak, C.B., and B.S. Handler. 1991. Lydia Shattuck: "A streak of the modern." Teaching Education. 3: 127-131. [Shattuck was a botanist who helped to establish the sciences at Mount Holyoke College, the first institution of higher education for women in the U.S.]


Sime, R.L. 1994. Lise Meitner in Sweden 1938-1960: Exile from physics. American Journal of Physics 62(8): 695-701 [Meitner is known for her work in nuclear fission and for coining the term “fission.” She had to leave Germany in 1938 because she was Jewish.]

Sime, R.L. 1996. Lise Meitner, a Life in Physics. University of California Press, Berkeley, 526 pp. [Meitner is credited with coining the term, “fusion,” although she was not one of the scientists to receive the Nobel for this work.]


Singer, C. 1955. The scientific views and visions of Saint Hildegard (1098-1180). In: Studies in the History and Method of Science (R. Singer, ed.), William Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London, pp. 1-55. [Hildegard, a medieval cleric, was a physician and herbalist; she is still known today for her choir compositions.]


Smeaton, W.A. 1989. Madame Lavoisier, P.S. and E.I. du Pont de Nemours and the publication of Lavoisier’s “Mémoires de Chimie.” Ambix 36(1): 22-30. [Mme. Lavoisier, the wife of the famous chemist, was knowledgeable in chemistry and translated many British works into French.]

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**BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON WOMEN IN SCIENCE**

[I am an amateur on this subject, but these authors are professionals!]


Corrections, changes, additions? Please contact: etaylor@ku.edu

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