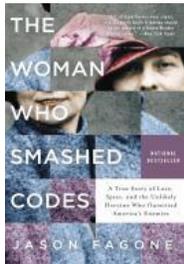
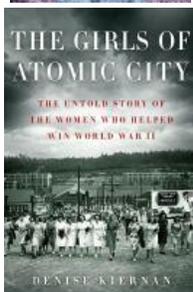


Carver County Suggests *Women Who Code and Calculate*



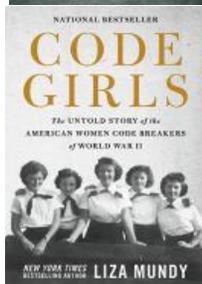
Jason Fagone - *The Woman Who Smashed Codes* (921 FRIEDMAN 2017)

In 1916, Shakespeare expert Elizebeth Smith went to work for an eccentric tycoon on his estate outside Chicago. The tycoon had close ties to the U.S. government, and he soon asked Smith to apply her language skills to the new venture of code-breaking. During Prohibition, Smith used her talents to catch gangsters and smugglers; during World War II, Smith cracked multiple versions of the Enigma machine used by German spies.



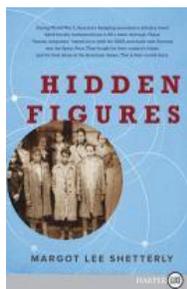
Denise Kiernan - *The Girls of Atomic City: the untold story of the women who helped win World War II* (976.873 KIE 2018)

At the height of World War II, Oak Ridge, TN was home to 75,000 residents, consuming more electricity than New York City. But to most of the world, the town did not exist. Thousands of civilians--many of them young women from small towns across the South--were recruited to this secret city, enticed by solid wages and the promise of war-ending work. Kept much in the dark, few would ever guess the true nature of the tasks they performed each day.



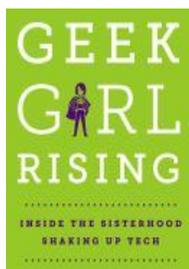
Liza Mundy - *Code Girls: the untold story of the American women code breakers of World War II* (940.5486 MUN 2017)

Code Girls reveals a hidden army of female cryptographers, whose work played a crucial role in ending World War II. Recruited from small towns and elite colleges, more than ten thousand women served as codebreakers during World War II. Their efforts shortened the war, saved countless lives, and gave them access to careers previously denied to them.



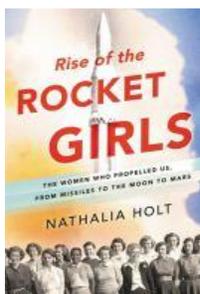
Margot Lee Shetterly - *Hidden Figures: the American dream and the untold story of the Black women mathematicians who helped win the space race* (920 LEE 2016)

Before the first astronauts blasted into space, female mathematicians known as "human computers" used pencils, slide rules, and adding machines to calculate the numbers that would launch rockets and astronauts into space. Among these were a group of exceptionally talented African American women who, even as Jim Crow laws required them to be segregated from their white counterparts, these women helped America achieve a decisive victory in the Cold War.



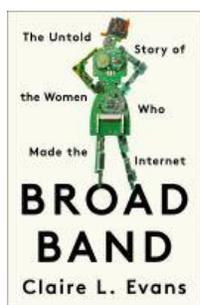
Heather Cabot - *Geek Girl Rising: inside the sisterhood shaking up tech* (338.7092 CAB 2017)

With a nod to tech trailblazers like Sheryl Sandberg and Marissa Mayer, *Geek Girl Rising* introduces readers to the fearless female founders, technologists, and innovators fighting at a grassroots level for an ownership stake in the revolution that's changing the way we live, work and connect.



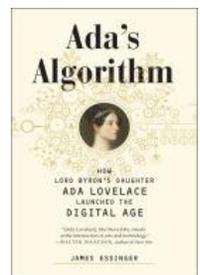
Nathalia Holt – *Rise of the Rocket Girls* (629.1309 HOL 2016)

In the 1940s and 50s, when the newly minted Jet Propulsion Laboratory needed quick-thinking mathematicians to calculate velocities and plot trajectories, they didn't turn to male graduates. Rather, they recruited an elite group of young women who, with only pencil, paper, and mathematical prowess, transformed rocket design, helped bring about the first American satellites, and made the exploration of the solar system possible.



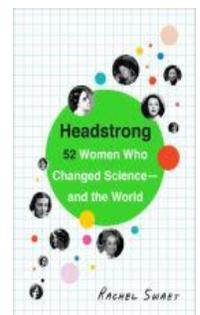
Claire Lisa Evans - *Broad Band: the untold story of the women who made the Internet* (920 EVA 2018)

From Ada Lovelace, who wrote the first computer program in the Victorian Age, to the cyberpunk Web designers of the 1990s, female visionaries have always been at the vanguard of technology and innovation. In fact, women turn up at the very beginning of every important wave in technology. They may have been hidden in plain sight, their inventions and contributions touching our lives in ways we don't even realize, but they have always been part of the story.



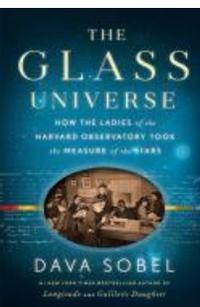
James Essinger - *Ada's Algorithm how Lord Byron's daughter Ada Lovelace launched the digital age* (921 LOVELACE 2014)

Over 150 years after her death, a widely-used scientific computer program was named "Ada," after Ada Lovelace, the only legitimate daughter of Lord Byron. After computer pioneers such as Alan Turing began to rediscover her, it became apparent that Ada had been a key but overlooked figure in the invention of the computer. Indeed, the computer age could have started two centuries ago if Lovelace's contemporaries had recognized her research and fully grasped its implications.



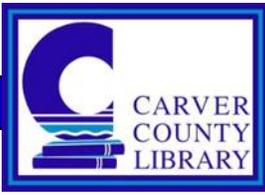
Rachel Swaby – *Headstrong: 52 women who changed science and the world* (920 SWA 2015)

Yvonne Brill was a brilliant rocket scientist who invented a propulsion system to keep communications satellites in orbit, and had recently been awarded the National Medal of Technology and Innovation. Among the questions the obituary--and consequent outcry--prompted were, Who are the role models for today's female scientists, and where can we find the stories that cast them in their true light? This fascinating tour reveals 52 women at their best--while encouraging and inspiring a new generation of girls to put on their lab coats.



Dava Sobel - *The Glass Universe: how the ladies of the Harvard Observatory took the measure of the stars* (512.1974 SOB 2016)

In the mid-nineteenth century, the Harvard College Observatory began employing women as calculators, or "human computers," to interpret the observations their male counterparts made via telescope each night. As photography transformed the practice of astronomy, the ladies turned from computation to studying the stars captured nightly on glass photographic plates. The "glass universe" of half a million plates that Harvard amassed over the ensuing decades enabled the women to make extraordinary discoveries that attracted worldwide acclaim.



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