MATILDA EFFECT

Pionierinnen der Forschung

Female Pioneers of Research

Pt. 58

Dorothy Hodgkin

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Dorothy Hodgkin (1910-1994)

Biochemist

Born in Cairo, she showed an early interest in crystals and chemical structures.
At the age of 16, she read *Foundations of Chemistry* and decided to become a chemist.
She studied chemistry at *Oxford* and earned her doctorate in *Cambridge*.

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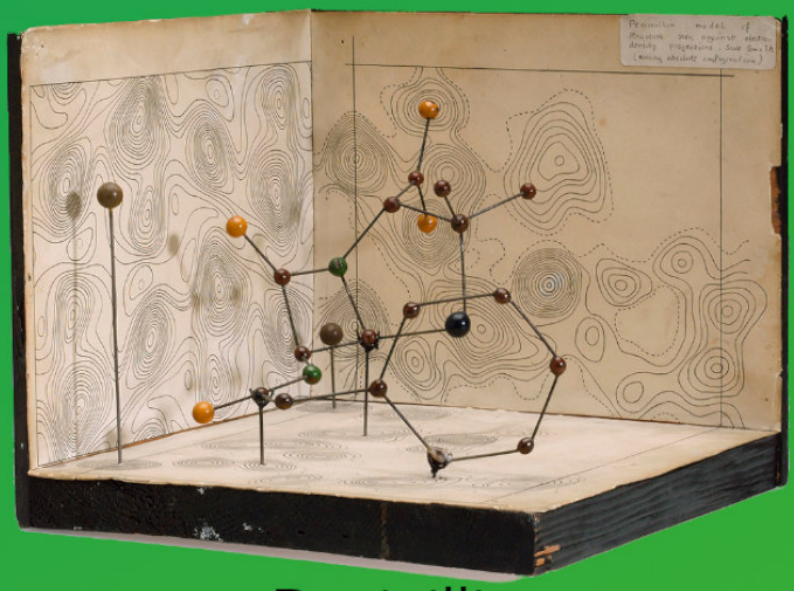
Hodgkin used X-ray crystallography to determine the structures of penicillin, vitamin B12, and insulin.
Her work revolutionized biochemistry and made the technique a key tool in molecular research.
She succeeded in solving the structure of insulin after 35 years of research.



Penicillin

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In 1964, she became the first British woman to receive the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for her groundbreaking structural analyses.
She was the third woman ever to win the Chemistry Nobel Prize.
Many other honors followed, including the *Copley Medal* and the *Order of Merit*.

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Hodgkin was committed to peace, international cooperation, and the role of science in society. She served as president of the *Pugwash* Conferences and advocated for nuclear disarmament.
She also supported women in science and was an important mentor, including to Margaret Thatcher.

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„Wenn man jung ist, neigt man dazu, einfach Experimente zu machen, um zu sehen, was passiert – ohne wirklich nach etwas Bestimmtem zu suchen.“

„One's tendency when one is young is to do experiments just to see what will happen, without really looking for specific things at all.“

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