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Volume 37, Issue 5

November/December 2025

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Women scientist issue

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#### **Letter from the Editor**

Dear Readers,

This is a very special issue about women scientists. For so many years, brilliant women scientists were not recognized, but they have made so many breakthroughs in the scientific world. This issue celebrates some of these women. I hope you like these brave, important, wonderful women, all of whom made big footprints in the archives of the world, forever and ever.

Sincerely, Eric Wald

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Jane Goodall, Animal and Nature Activist	7
Maria Sibylla Merian, "The Butterfly Woman"	8
"59th Street Bridge Poem"	10
Marie Curie: A Pioneering Woman Scientist	11
Stella & Ruby	13
Clara's Dream	14
Dr. Sylvia Earle: Famous Scientist and Oceanographe	er15
Facts About Famous Women Scientists	16
Mary Anning, English Paleontologist	17
The Nobel Peace Prize	18
Sally Ride, the First American Woman Astronaut	19
Valentina Tereshkova, First Woman in Outer Space.	20
Mae Jemison, First African-American Woman in Spa	
Women in Science Puzzles	22
Letter to Waldo	23
Women in Science Maze	23
Answers to Women in Science Issue Puzzles	23

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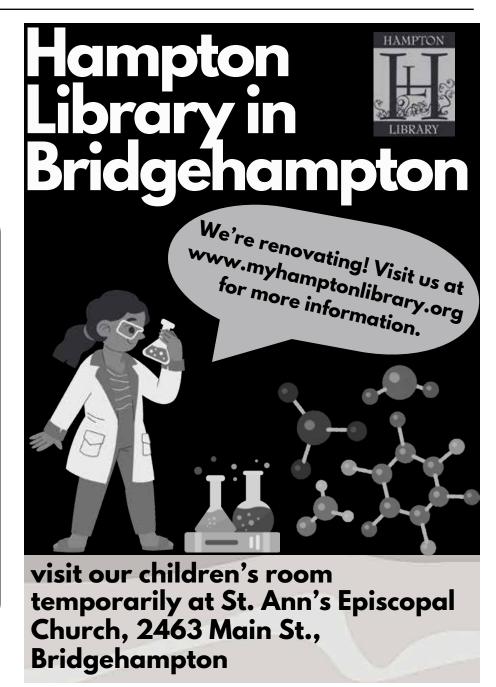
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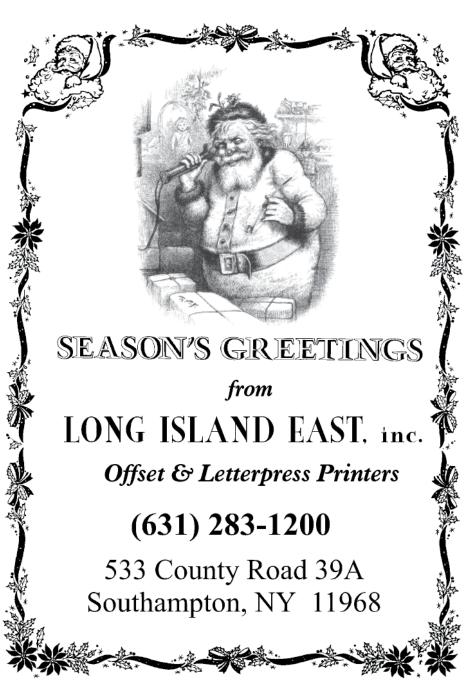
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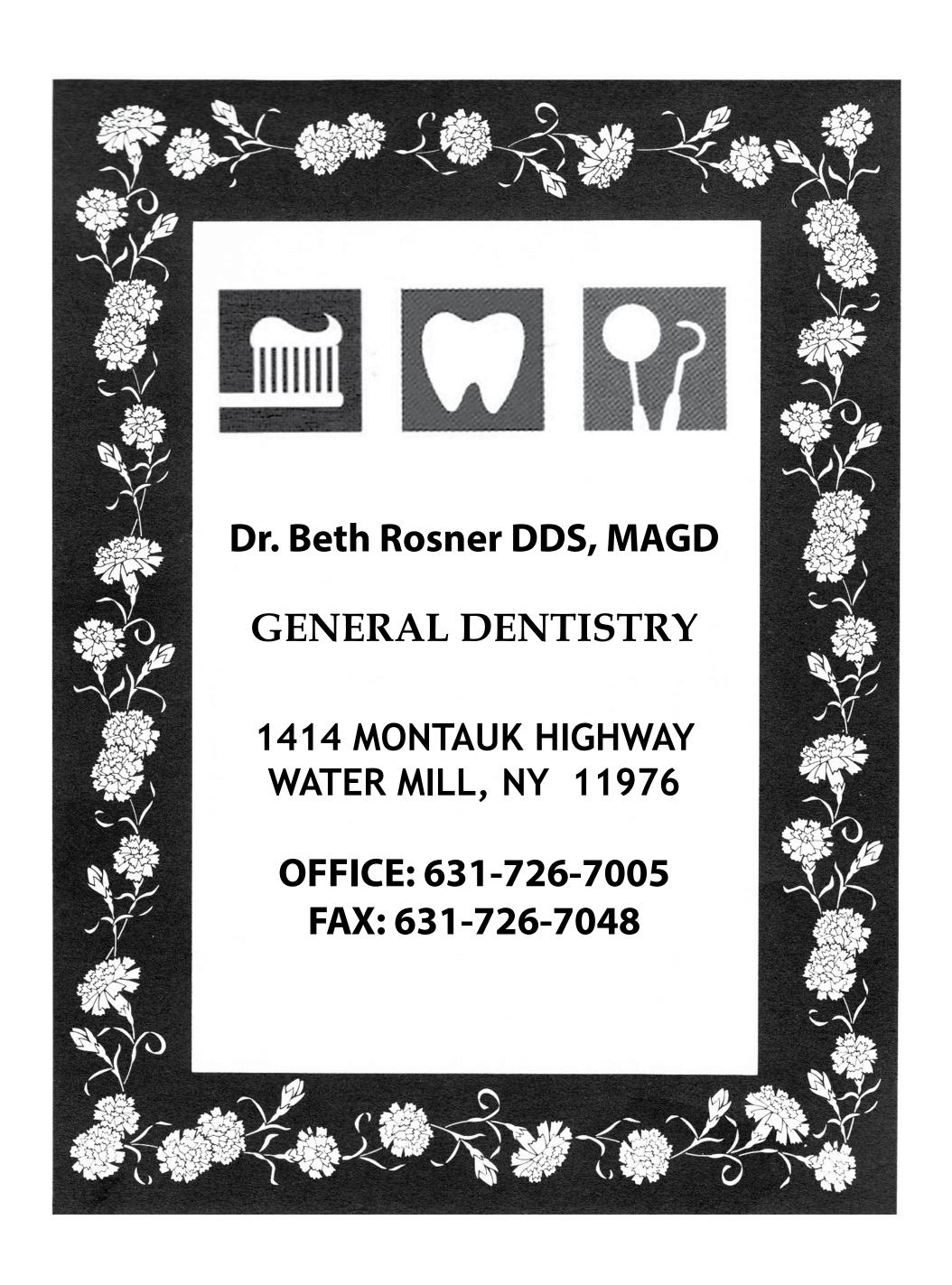
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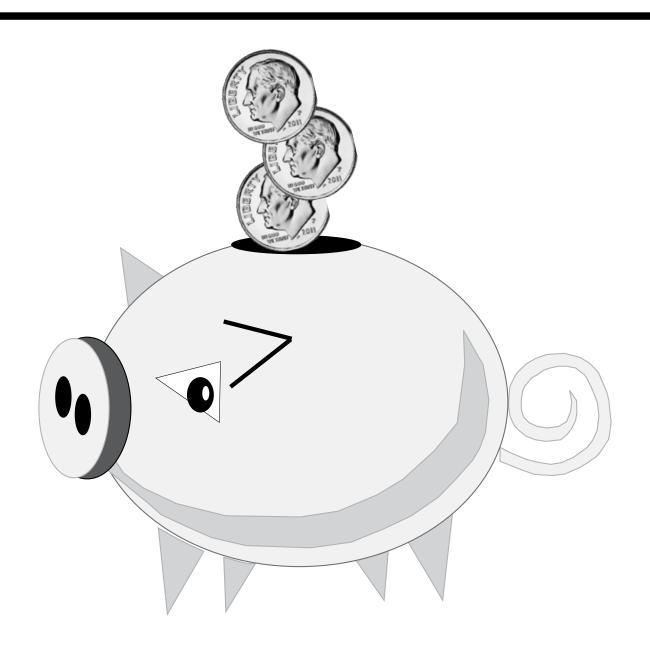
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## Jane Goodall, Animal and Nature Activist

by Debbie Tuma

Hey Kids! Did you know that Jane Goodall was a very famous woman who loved monkeys and studied chimpanzees in Africa for over 60 years? You may have seen in the news that she sadly died on October 1 at the age of 91.

As a little girl, her parents gave her a stuffed monkey instead of a Teddy Bear, and she grew to love all primates, especially chimpanzees. She was born in London, England, and became a primatologist, studying monkeys and other animals, and became an anthropologist, studying people and how they behave. She actually moved to Africa in as a young woman in 1960, and spent her life learning about and working with chimpanzees at the Gombe Stream Nature Park in Tanzania. During that time, she made big discoveries about chimpanzee behavior—that they could learn to make and use tools, and that they had emotions like people. She also learned that they liked a diet of plants rather than meats.

Jane Goodall was the first person to give the chimpanzees names, like pets, as she got to know them. In Africa, she helped reduce the hunting of animals for food. She also worked to get cage-free environments for animals in zoos. Jane Goodhall is the author of over two dozen books about animals and nature.

Her book, *Hope For Animals and their World*, came out in 2009. There were also several movies about Ms. Goodall and her work, including, *Jane's Journey*, *People of the Forest*, and *Jane Goodall*, *Reasons for Hope*. She also started the Jane Goodall Institute in California in 1977, which later moved to Washington, D.C. The institute has offices around the world, in some countries in the African continent, Taiwan, India, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. Its purpose is "to inspire and empower people to take informed, compassionate action to make the world a better place for people, animals, and the environment."

Jane Goodall also started a kids' program called "Roots and Shoots" where young people can learn more about her work and become compassionate leaders in their own communities. This program is in over 100 countries. Ms. Goodall's wish is to bring people together to create a better world for all living beings, teaching people that they can make a difference. Look up "Roots and Shoots."

I was lucky to meet Jane Goodall about seven years ago at the Hamptons International Film Festival in East Hampton, where she was showing one of her movies. She was sitting in a garden behind the Maidstone Arms Hotel, holding her stuffed monkey in her lap. I interviewed her for a newspaper, and she was very sweet and nice. I will never forget her.

Jane Goodall was married twice, and has a son. Her first husband was Baron Hugo van Lawick, a nature photographer and movie producer, and they had a son, Hugo Eric Louis "Grub" van Lawick, who is now a boat builder living in Tanzania with his wife and three children. Jane's second husband was Derek Bryceson, a director of Tanzanian national parks. Jane Goodall was a true hero, and champion of animals, people, and the environment, and she will greatly be missed.

The Waldo Tribune November/December 2025 page 8

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# Maria Sibylla Merian "The Butterfly Woman"

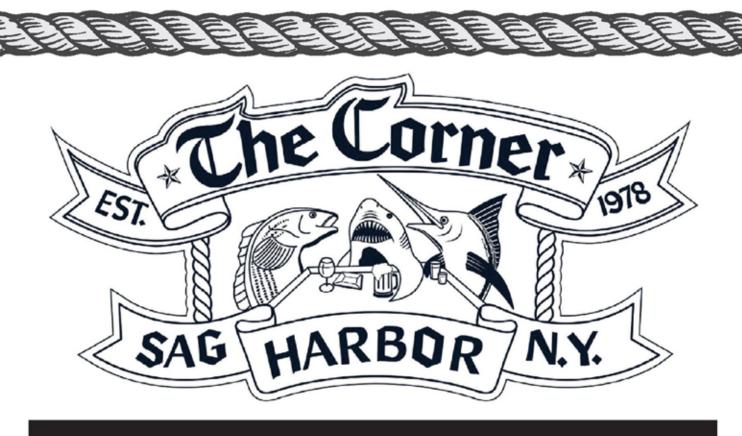
by Paula Timpson

aria Sibylla Merian was a German lady born in Frankfurt in 1647. She studied insects, especially butterflies fascinating life cycle. She learned how caterpillars transform into butterflies. She proved bugs come from eggs, not from mud. As a child, little Maria loved to sketch insects. She kept bugs in her home to watch them. She collected caterpillars to watch them grow into butterflies and how they live in their homes.

In 1699, Ms. Merian was one of the first women to travel on a scientific exploration, to South America with her daughter, to study jungles, find new plants and insects to observe. She was depicted on German currency because she was such a big influence in the world. Ms. Merian was wonderful because she made a difference at a time when women were not recognized in art or science. Ms. Merian was the first to connect insects to the plants they ate. She published her famous book about caterpillars, *Metamorphosis Insectum Surinamensium*, a year after the birth of her second child, showing the complete life cycle of the butterfly. She helped others learn about insects.

Before Ms. Merian, people thought butterflies and caterpillars were separate creatures. She became known as one of the best scientific illustrators in history. Today people still use her books. She also included in her illustrations environmental influences around an insect throughout its life. She was one of the first scientists to observe insects directly. Showing insects' metamorphosis was special. Her scientific art is so beautiful, people believed the truth she told.

At the time women were not appreciated for their scientific exploration and Europeans were not interested in insects. Ms. Merian made her way painting and studying. She stayed up late, sometimes watching caterpillars turn into butterflies. Today plants, lizards and butterflies are named after her. A stroke left her partly paralyzed. She kept working until she died. Ms. Merian combined science with art, creating a different way of looking at life. Her work is in museums around the world. Butterflies are amazing creatures. Maria Sibylla Merian was an incredible woman.



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## **59th Street Bridge Poem**

written by Eric Wald (in loving memory of his father) illustration by Sibylle Pfaffenbichler

59th Street Bridge, I loved you as a child,

59th Street Bridge, I love you as an adult.

"Who is that steel face on top of the Bridge?
I'd ask my father at the age of five.

He answered me,

"That's the silly man, Eric, Only a silly man ..."

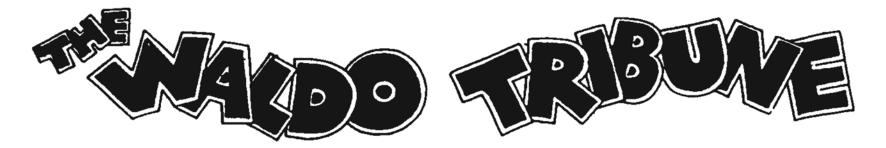
And when I grew up, I loved him even more,
for I realized I had grown up
to be that silly man.

Heart made of steel
Face engraved forever
Dreams made of paper mache
and women made of flowers and limes.

The silly man had no body, voice, no mind, but ears that heard every whisper of the city. I cried for him, for I would disappear, and he would be there forever.

Oh Father, what a silly man I have grown up to be.

## **ANNOUNCEMENT:**



#### will be taking an annual seasonal hiatus until Spring of 2026.

Our thanks to our many readers, including the children, their parents, grandparents, caregivers, teachers, plus our advertisers for your generous support. We also want to express our appreciation for the many talented writers, artists and photographers for their fine works we have had the pleasure and privilege of including in our paper.

# SEEYA IN THE SPRING!

The Waldo Tribune November/December 2025 page 11



# Marie Curie: The Woman Scientist

by Connie McGuinness

arie Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland as Maria Sklodowka on November 7, 1867. Her father was a school teacher. Growing up, she went to the local schools in her town and had a simple education. Her father gave her some scientific training. Women were not allowed higher education in Poland. Ms. Marie secretly participated in "underground classes" at the Flying University. This experience added to her scientific training.

Later, she joined a revolutionary organization which influenced her to leave Warsaw. She went to Paris to continue her education at Sorbonne University, studying physics and mathematical sciences. There she met Pierre Curie, who was a professor of physics. The following year in 1895, they got married. She later became head of the physics laboratory and earned her degree as a doctor of science in 1903.

In 1906, her husband had a tragic accident. He was hit by a heavy horse drawn wagon and was killed instantly. The death of her husband was a shock and difficult time for Madame Curie. She was strong and made the decision to devote all her time and energy into completing the scientific work they had been doing together. Only now, she had to do it all by herself.

Shortly thereafter, in 1906, she took his place as Professor of General Physics in the faculty of sciences. This was the first time a woman had held this position. She was also appointed Director of the Curie Laboratory in the Radium Institute of the University of Paris.

Her early research, together with her husband's, was often performed under difficult conditions, making it hard to make a living. Mme. Curie and her husband discovered polonium and radium. Polonium is highly radioactive and toxic, but has some beneficial purposes. Radium has extreme radioactivity, but remains useful in radiotherapy for bone cancers. Mme. Curie is also known for her pioneering work developing the theory of radioactivity. Radioactivity is the process in which an unstable atom releases energy and particles known as radiation. During World War I, she developed mobile radiography units to provide X-ray services to field hospitals.

Scientists back then did not understand the long-term effects of radioactive materials on their health, and faced serious risks. Marie Curie died from aplastic anemia, a blood disorder that was caused by prolonged exposure to radiation during her scientific research, and wartime radiological work. She died on July 4, 1934. She was 66 years old. Her remains and her belongings were so radioactive that they had to be placed in a lead-lined tomb.

Marie Curie was awarded two Nobel Peace Prizes: the 1903 Noble Prize in Physics with her husband, Pierre Curie, and Henri Becquerel for their joint research on radiation discovered by Henri Becquerel. In 1911, she won the Noble Prize in Chemistry (as a sole winner) for discovering the elements Radium and Polonium. She named Polonium after her home country of Poland. In addition to her Nobel Prizes, Marie received many other honors and tributes.

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## Stella & Ruby

by Eric Wald

Street in Sag Harbor, open since 2015. The store specializes in children's and baby clothing, books, toys, stuffed animals (including teddy bears and rabbits), and party supplies. It features designer clothing from Emilee Tida and Kosges-Sloyjd. Named after the owner's two children, Stella and Ruby, the shop is inspired by a love of color and whimsical, beautiful designs for little ones.`

Stella and Ruby is a perfect destination for holiday shopping, offering gifts for Christmas and Hanukkah. Many of the products are European and made from organic materials. The store is affectionately known as "the jewel box in the Hamptons" and is open seven days a week.







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### Clara's Dream

(A Make-Believe Story)

by Tristan Amani Ward



nce upon a time, there was a woman named Clara. Clara was a very talented person, especially when it came to science. That was her passion, becoming a scientist, but she couldn't find a job as one that would let her in.

This occurred in 1893, when women weren't given lots of opportunity or freedom. So then, she asked her brother, Abraham, who was 18 at the time, for help. Abraham was her younger brother and only sibling. Her family was in a very bad situation. They were living on little money and were barely able to get her into university.

When she graduated, nobody gave her an opportunity, but she was never going to give up. So, she started her own organization called "Berkshire Labs". She started it in an old apartment in the Bronx. Other scientists worked there too, who were all women.

She got her family out of poverty. They lived a comfortable life and moved east into a one-story home in Riverhead, Long Island. This was much better than their old tenement in Harlem, and she changed her lab location and office into a decent office in Southampton, Long Island.

Then she made the most successful lab organization in the country with 400 labs nationwide and she became a multi-millionaire. She created a medicine saving lots of lives in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. That's why you should always honor your dreams and never give up on them.





## Dr. Sylvia Earle: Famous Scientist and Oceanographer

By Debbie Tuma

ey kids! Do you know what oceanographers do? They study the ocean water, explore the ocean floor, and they do all kinds of research on oceans around the world. They often go on "expeditions," or ocean trips around the world, on boats and by diving, to study marine biology.

A woman named Dr. Sylvia Earle, from New Jersey, is one of the most famous ocean scientists. At 90 years old, she has spent her whole life as an oceanographer, and she was the first woman to do the deepest walk on the ocean floor, of 1,250 feet below sea level, exploring for two and a half hours! Dr. Earle was also the first woman to lead the National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration, which works to protect the oceans.

When Dr. Earle was a child, she lived on a farm in New Jersey with her family, and she collected fish and tadpoles in jars to study them. Her parents taught her to love nature. At 13 years old, her family moved to the west coast of Florida, and she got interested in Gulf Coast wildlife. She went to Florida State University to study botany (plants) and ocean plants, like algae. She went to Duke University to get a master's degree in botany and she became a scuba diver. After graduation, she got invited to go on many ocean voyages and expeditions, to the Indian Ocean, the Galapagos Islands, the coast of Chile and the Panama Canal Zone.

Sylvia Earle did the Smithsonian Institute's "Man-in-Sea" project, and went 100 feet below the water in an enclosed vehicle, as the first woman scientist to go this deep. Then in 1970, she led an all-women team under the water to photograph marine life, for two weeks. She instantly became a celebrity and was honored at the White House. Dr. Earle then moved to Los Angeles and taught at UCLA. She gave talks around the country and wrote articles for *National Geographic* magazine. She teamed up with undersea photographer Al Giddings to follow and study whales. Dr. Earle wrote a book called *Exploring the Deep Frontier* about her experience of walking on the sea floor at a depth lower than any person before or since....a depth of 1,250 feet.

In the 1980s, Dr. Earle teamed up with the engineer, Graham Hawkes, and started two companies which built underwater vehicles to help scientists work at deeper depths. In 1990, she was the first woman to be appointed as chief scientist of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, and she continued to write books about preserving the oceans.

So if you love the sea, maybe someday, you too, can become a famous oceanographer!





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#### **Dear Ms. Spiral Notebook**

Dear Ms. Spiral Notebook,

I've recently received some diagnostic testing results for my sixth grader. The teacher is concerned because he is scoring on a grade three level and he is in sixth grade. On a side note, he is classified and in an ICT setting.

There is relevance to norm-based testing that is diagnostic in nature. However, this is one assessment; to gain a full perspective, you should gather in-class test/quizzes, previous grade test/quizzes and ask what accommodations can be done in the class since he is in the ICT setting. Perhaps, there is some skill work that could be added. After a five-week wait, test again and then, maybe a conversation

about a different class placement if you and teacher feel more needs to be done to raise his grade level performance.

#### Dear Ms. Spiral Notebook,

My child is struggling to adjust to a new school day now that the sports and co-curricular have started. She is feeling a bit overwhelmed, but does not want to stop her sports.

First, have her speak with her school counselor. This is a common feeling that most adolescents experience. Sometimes there are opportunities to include a study hall in the day to alleviate some of the school work that would have to be done after sports.

Also, maybe try alternating sports schedules



so there are seasons where she does not play a sport, to rejuvenate.

This week's edition is focused on Women in Science.

Podcasts: https://www.lostwomenofscience.org/episodes-v2

Scholastic has a lot of great book resources: Inspiring Children's Books About

Women in STEM

PARENTS AND TEACHERS: Have a question about your child's or student's education or learning? You may contact Ms. Spiral Notebook at waldo-andtulip@optonline.net, with "Ms. Spiral Notebook" in the subject line. You may also fax your question to us at 631-808-3248, or mail it to her c/o The Waldo Tribune, P.O. Box 2587, Sag Harbor, NY 11963.



#### **Woman Scientist Facts**

written and illustrated by Gregory Bullock

- **1. Emile du Chatelet** (1706-1749) studied mathematics and physics. She did scientific experiments with the French philosopher, Voltaire. She is most remembered for her translation of Isaac Newton's *Principia*.
- **2. Caroline Herschel** (1750-1848) was a British astronomer who discovered new nebulae and star clusters. She was the first woman to discover a comet. She received a gold medal from the Royal Astronomical Society.
- **3. Mary Anning** (1799-1847) was a self-taught fossil hunter. She discovered a 195 million-year-old fossil of a marine reptile called an ichthyosaurus. Her fossil discoveries helped scientists discover the Jurassic world of 200 million years ago.
- **4. Marie Curie** (1867-1934) was a Polish and naturalized French citizen who studied radioactivity. She discovered the elements, radium and polonium. She won the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics and the 1911 Nobel Prize in Chemistry.
- **5. Rachel Carson** (1907-1964) was an American marine biologist and writer. She discovered the dangers to the environment from pesticides like DDT. Her book, *Silent Spring*, helped start the modern environmental movement.
- **6. Dorothy Hodgkin** (1910-1994) was a British scientist who used X-rays to discover the structure of biomolecules. Her work defined how the molecules of penicillin, vitamin B12, and insulin are formed. In 1964 she won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.
- **7. Jane Goodall** (1934-2025) was a British primatologist and the world's leading expert on chimpanzees. She spent 60 years studying chimpanzees in Tanzania's Gombe Stream National Park. She is the founder of the Jane Goodall Institute, which promotes chimpanzee and wildlife conservation. (See picture.)



#### Mary Anning: English Paleontologist

by Paula Timpson

ary Anning was born in 1799 in the sea town, Lyme Regis, Dorset, in England. Her little Spaniel dog, Tray, was her pal on her fossil expeditions along the cliffs in England. She survived a lightning strike as a baby. She inspired the tongue twister, "She sells seashells by the seashore" with her fossil business. She sold seashells on the seashore in Lyme Regis.

Mary Anning was super smart. She taught herself to read and write. She taught herself about geology, anatomy and science. Even though she didn't go to school, she became a famous scientist who helped many learn about the ancient world through her fossil discoveries.

At age 12, Mary found the first skeletons of an old marine reptile, ichthyosaurus, which means, "fish lizard". She also discovered the first skeletons of the plesiosaur, another prehistoric marine reptile.

MS. Anning learned that fossilized squid ink could be used. She found the first remains of a dimorphodon, a flying reptile. By understanding fossilized feces, coprolites from ancient marine animals, Ms. Anning could see what these creatures ate. In those days, since she was poor and a woman, she was not taken seriously.

Men were the head scientists in old days. Ms. Anning showed the world how life can change, because she did so much with her life in a humble way. Jurassic Coast fossils were her specialty. Ms. Anning greatly added to the history of the earth, as one of the greatest fossil hunters of all time.

She showed the world that the planet was millions of years old. Stained glass windows were dedicated to Ms. Anning in 1850, honoring her contributions to paleontology, in St. Michael's Church in Lyme Regis, England where she is buried. Shepassed away in 1847, at age 47.

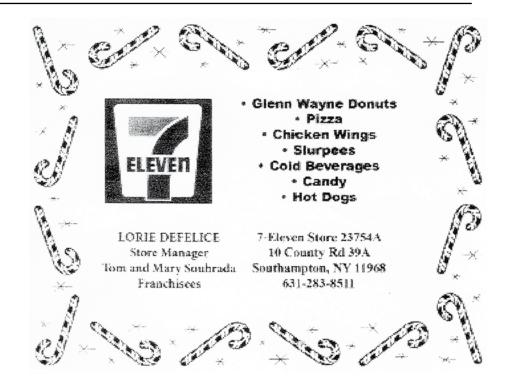
The Lyme Regis Museum has a gallery dedicated to Mary Anning's life, located where she was born. There is a statue of her in Lyme Regis, unveiled in 2022. A famous portrait of her by Benjamin Donne is in the Geological Society's entrance.



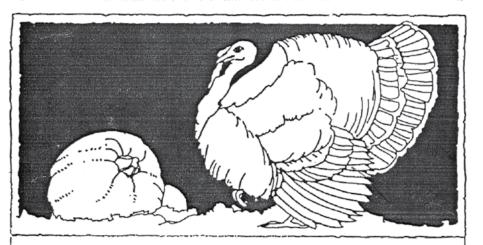
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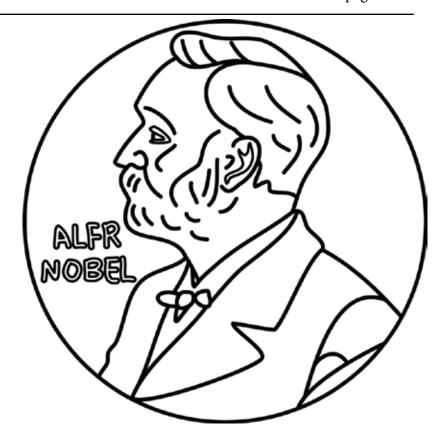
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#### The Nobel Peace Prize

by Chris Clark

he Nobel Peace Prize is one of the most important awards in the world. It is given every year to people or groups who the Norwegian Nobel Committee have believed as working hard to bring peace, defend human rights, or improve the lives of others. Many of the winners of this award have been women from all over the world, and their stories show courage, leadership, and strength.

One of the first women to win was Bertha von Suttner in 1905. She was a writer from Austria who spoke out against war and violence. Her book, *Lay Down Your Arms*, inspired many people to think about peace in a new way.

Another famous winner is Mother Teresa, who received the prize in 1979 for her work helping the poor and sick in India. She showed that peace can come not only from ending wars, but also from caring for those who suffer.

Wangari Maathai, from Kenya, won in 2004 for her work protecting the environment and fighting for women's rights. She believed that planting trees and protecting nature also helped build peace, because it gave people resources and stability.

In 2014, Malala Yousafzai, only 17 years old, became the youngest winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. She survived being attacked by extremists and continued to fight for girls' education around the world. Her story is a symbol of bravery and hope.

These women, along with others like Shirin Ebadi from Iran and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf from Liberia, each showed that peace can be built in many ways; through education, respecting human rights, the environment, or caring for the weak.

The Nobel Peace Prize is important because it shines a light on people who make the world better. It also inspires others to follow their example. When women win, it sends a powerful message that leadership and peace are not only for men, but for everyone.

The stories of these women prove that peace is not just the absence of war. It is also about fairness, education, equality, and kindness, and their work continues to inspire the world today.



#### Sally Ride, First American Woman Astronaut

by Rosemary Szczygiel

ally Ride was born on May 26, 1951, in California. As a young girl, she was an exceptional tennis player. She attended private high school in Los Angeles, California, on a tennis scholarship. Then she went to Swarthmore College, and won two tennis championships! She decided to pursue a professional tennis career, but eventually changed her mind and returned to college. She studied at Stanford University and completed degrees in physics and English. Ms. Ride remained at Stanford and completed both master's and doctoral degrees in physics.

Physics is the study of what the physical world is made of, and how it exists in space and time. Ms. Ride was well on her way to becoming an important scientist interested in space travel. Her parents encouraged her to follow her dreams ,even at a time when women rarely had opportunities to pursue careers in math and science. In 1977, she applied to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to train as an astronaut.

For the first time ever, NASA allowed women to apply to the program. In 1978, NASA selected 35 new trainees, and Ms. Ride was one of six women who were accepted. The other women were Shannon Lucid, Rhea Seddon, Kathryn Sullivan, Judith Resnick, and Anna Fisher. Ms. Ride completed NASA training, and obtained a pilot's license. She was eligible for assignment as a United States space shuttle mission specialist.

Because of her special skills with robotic equipment, Ms. Ride was chosen from among the six women to be the first to fly in a space mission. In June 1983, she made history as the first American woman astronaut in space aboard the shuttle Challenger as it rocketed through space into orbit. She became an instant celebrity. Not only was she the first American woman astronaut, but at age 32, she was the youngest American in space.

The mission lasted about six days, but was just the beginning of Ms. Ride's career with NASA. She became a lasting influence for women in space exploration, and in careers as scientists and mathematicians. She realized that being the first woman in space made a big impact on girls in school, and she used her influence to encourage girls and students from diverse backgrounds to pursue their interests and abilities in science and mathematics. She encouraged them to consider careers in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, also known as STEM careers.

Ms. Ride also wrote books to inspire kids and share her knowledge about space. Her work wasn't just about flying in space. It was about helping the next generation of scientists and explorers to reach for the stars.

Ms. Ride was 61 years old when she passed away in 2012, but her legacy lives on. Sally Ride was an amazing woman. She was a trailblazing scientist, astronaut, and teacher. Ms. Ride helped proved that girls could explore their interests and succeed in their abilities. Sally Ride's achievements show young people that they can go as far as their interests, talents, abilities, study and work will take them, no matter their gender or background. Even to outer space!



## **Valentina Tereshkova, First Woman in Outer Space**

by Eric Wald

alentina Tereshkova was the first woman to travel into outer space. She was born in the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) in 1937 and trained as an engineer. Her historic solo space-flight took place on June 16, 1963, aboard the spacecraft Vostok 6, making her the first female to fly in space. Ms. Tereshkova spent two days, 22 hours, and 50 minutes in orbit.

Her expertise in parachuting, which began with her first jump at age 22 on May 21, 1959, played a key role in her selection as a cosmonaut (a Russian astronaut). Out of five women chosen for space training, she was selected for the mission at age 26.

Although she was celebrated as a "Hero of the Soviet Union," Ms. Tereshkova never flew in space again. She received several honors, including the United Nations Gold Medal of Peace, the Lenin Award, and the Gold Star Medal (twice).

Despite her groundbreaking achievement, it would be 19 years before another woman traveled to space. Ms. Tereshkova once said she would volunteer for a one-way trip to Mars. On her 70th birthday, she expressed her desire to discover whether there was ever life on Mars, asking, "If there was, then why did it die out? What sort of catastrophe happened? ... I am ready."

The Vostok 6 spacecraft she flew is now displayed at the Science Museum in London as of March 2016. Valentina Tereshkova's courage and pioneering spirit have secured her place in history as a trailblazing cosmonaut who risked her life for space exploration.



# Mae Jemison: First African-American Woman in Space

by Eric Wald

ae Jemison was born on October 17, 1956. She is an American engineer, physician, and NASA astronaut. Ms. Jemison graduated from Weill Cornell Medical College and later served as an officer in the Peace Corps. On September 12, 1992, she became the first African-American woman to travel into space, joining the crew of the Space Shuttle *Endeavour* on mission STS-47.

Mae Jemison has always loved science and dance. As a child, she won first place in a city-wide science competition and graduated from high school in 1973 at just 16 years old. After earning her medical degree, she became a doctor, and later an astronaut. During her space mission, she conducted experiments with bone cells and identified her hometown of Chicago as the first landmark she saw from space.

Jemison also became the principal of the 100 Year Starship project. She will always be remembered as the first African-American woman in space—an historic achievement that continues to inspire people around the world.







# Women in Science



are different?

### What three things...



#### Some Famous Women in Science

Find the hidden words.

You can go across, down, or diagonally

chemist and was the first woman to win a NOBEL Prize ROSALIND Franklin was a chemist who made major contributions to the understanding of the molecular structures of DNA, rna, viruses, coal, and graphite. Katherine Johnson was a mathematician

Marie CURIE was PHYSICIST and

whose calculations were critical for U.S. SPACE missions, including putting the first man on the MOON.

Jennifer DOUDNA a BIOCHEMIST who co-developed the gene-editing technology CRISPR.

Jane GOODALL a primatologist and anthropologist famous for her work on CHIMPANZEES.

LISE Meitner was a physicist who was instrumental in the discovery of the element FISSION.

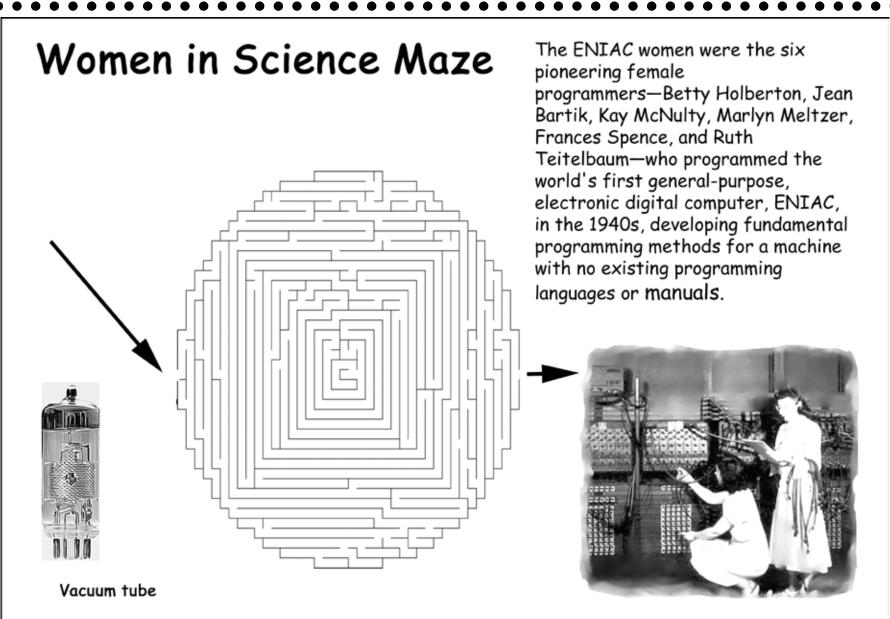
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#### Letter to Waldo

Hedwig Eva Maria Kiesler was an actress and a scientist. Her stage name was Hedy Lamarr. Hedy was from Austria, but after the Nazis took over, she was angry at her home country. Ms. Kiesler was very intelligent and fearless. She worked with a scientist and inventor named George Antheil, and helped him to make up a secret way to communicate. They changed radio frequencies and made them irregular. This made an unbreakable code. They thought the code would help submarines send missiles and make them secret to enemy ships. This is what modern-day technology is based on. Her ideas made wireless technology possible. She received very little to no recognition for her work during her lifetime, but today she is known as the mother of Wi-Fi. Hedwig Eva Maria Kiesler was born on November 9, 1914, and died on January 19, 2000.

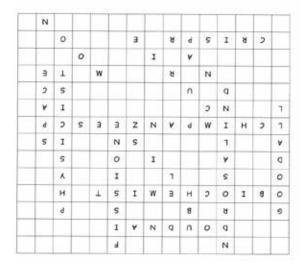


Lana Lucas, Grade 6

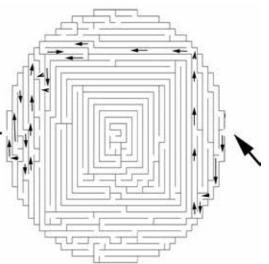


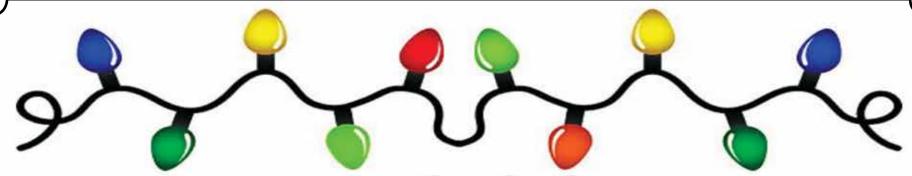
#### Answers to Women in Science Issue Puzzles (Turn Upside Down)

puzzles by KarenLise Bjerring









Start your holiday season off with a clean smile!













Wishing you and your family a happy holiday season!

Dr. Nancy Cosenza Dr. Alma Gaías Zuhusky

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