

WOMEN IN STEM

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IRENE AYAKO UCHIDA

Seeing an Invisible Story

Dr. Uchida introduced cytogenetics, the study of chromosomes and heredity, to Canada. In the 1960s, she alerted medical science to a possible connection between radiation and chromosomal abnormalities.

Ingenium is committed to encouraging and empowering women and girls in science, technology, engineering, and math. Learn more at: ingeniumcanada.org/womeninstem/

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CONCEPTS AND CONNECTIONS

Dr. Irene Ayako Uchida was a Canadian who studied human genes. As a Japanese-Canadian, Uchida and her family were sent to an internment camp in the Second World War. After the war, she continued her work and was the first person to introduce cytogenetics (i.e., the study of chromosomes in cells) to Canada.

Did you know?

Thousands of Japanese-Canadians were interned in camps during Second World War because of the conflict between Canada and its allies and Japan. In 1988, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney apologized to Japanese-Canadians for these actions.

Grades 4-6	Grades 6-8	Grades 9+
<p>Racism: Racism refers to negative attitudes toward people because based on race or ethnicity.</p> <p>How could racism or racial discrimination impact women in STEM?</p>	<p>Racism: Racism refers to negative attitudes toward people because based on race or ethnicity.</p> <p>How could racism or racial discrimination impact women in science?</p> <p>What strategies can be used to combat racism and sexism in STEM?</p>	<p>Racism: Racism refers to negative attitudes toward people because based on race or ethnicity.</p> <p>How could racism or racial discrimination impact women in science?</p> <p>How can individuals and organizations combat racism and sexism in STEM and in society more broadly?</p>