



HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH ART CONTEST

Science

S

Medicine

Environmental
Sciences

Biochemistry

Technology

T

Computer
Science

Information
Technology

Software
Design

Engineering

E

Aerospace
Engineering

Electrical
Engineering

Biomedical
Engineering

Math

M

Applied
Mathematics

Statistics

Financial
Planning

For the first time, UScellular is asking Boys & Girls Club members to create artwork in recognition of influential Latino icons from the world of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) for the 2022 Hispanic Heritage Month Art Contest.

Helen Rodríguez Trías

Robert R. Davila

Carlos Juan Finlay





ELLEN OCHOA

Ellen Ochoa (born May 10, 1958) is an American engineer, former astronaut and former director of the Johnson Space Center. In 1993, Ochoa became the first Hispanic woman to go to space when she served on a nine-day mission aboard the Space Shuttle Discovery. Ochoa became director of the center upon the retirement of the previous director, Michael Coats, on December 31, 2012. She was the first Hispanic director and the second female director of Johnson Space Center.

MARIO MOLINA

Mario José Molina-Pasquel Henríquez (19 March 1943 – 7 October 2020) known as Mario Molina, was a Mexican chemist. He played a pivotal role in the discovery of the Antarctic ozone hole, and was a co-recipient of the 1995 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his role in discovering the threat to the Earth's ozone layer from chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) gases. He was the first Mexican-born scientist to receive a Nobel Prize in Chemistry and the third Mexican born person to receive the Nobel award.



SABRINA GONZALEZ PASTERSKI

Sabrina Gonzalez Pasterski (born June 3, 1993) is an American theoretical physicist from Chicago who studies high energy physics. Known as the “New Einstein,” Pasterski is a first-generation Cuban-American and Chicago Public Schools alumna. She completed her undergraduate studies at MIT and earned her PhD from Harvard University. According to Google Trends, Pasterski was the #3 Trending Scientist for all of 2017. She is known for securing a 5.00 GPA from MIT and her work in the discovery of the “spin memory effect.”

A black and white portrait of Albert Baez, an elderly man with a beard and mustache, wearing a suit and tie, looking slightly to the right. The portrait is partially obscured by a white curved shape that contains the text.

ALBERT BAEZ

Albert Vinicio Báez (November 15, 1912 – March 20, 2007) was a Mexican-American physicist. Baez, who co-invented the X-ray reflection microscope with Stanford physics Professor Paul Kirkpatrick in 1948, earned his physics doctorate from Stanford in 1950. During his graduate studies at Stanford, he developed the optics for X-rays that decades later would enable special microscopes and telescopes.

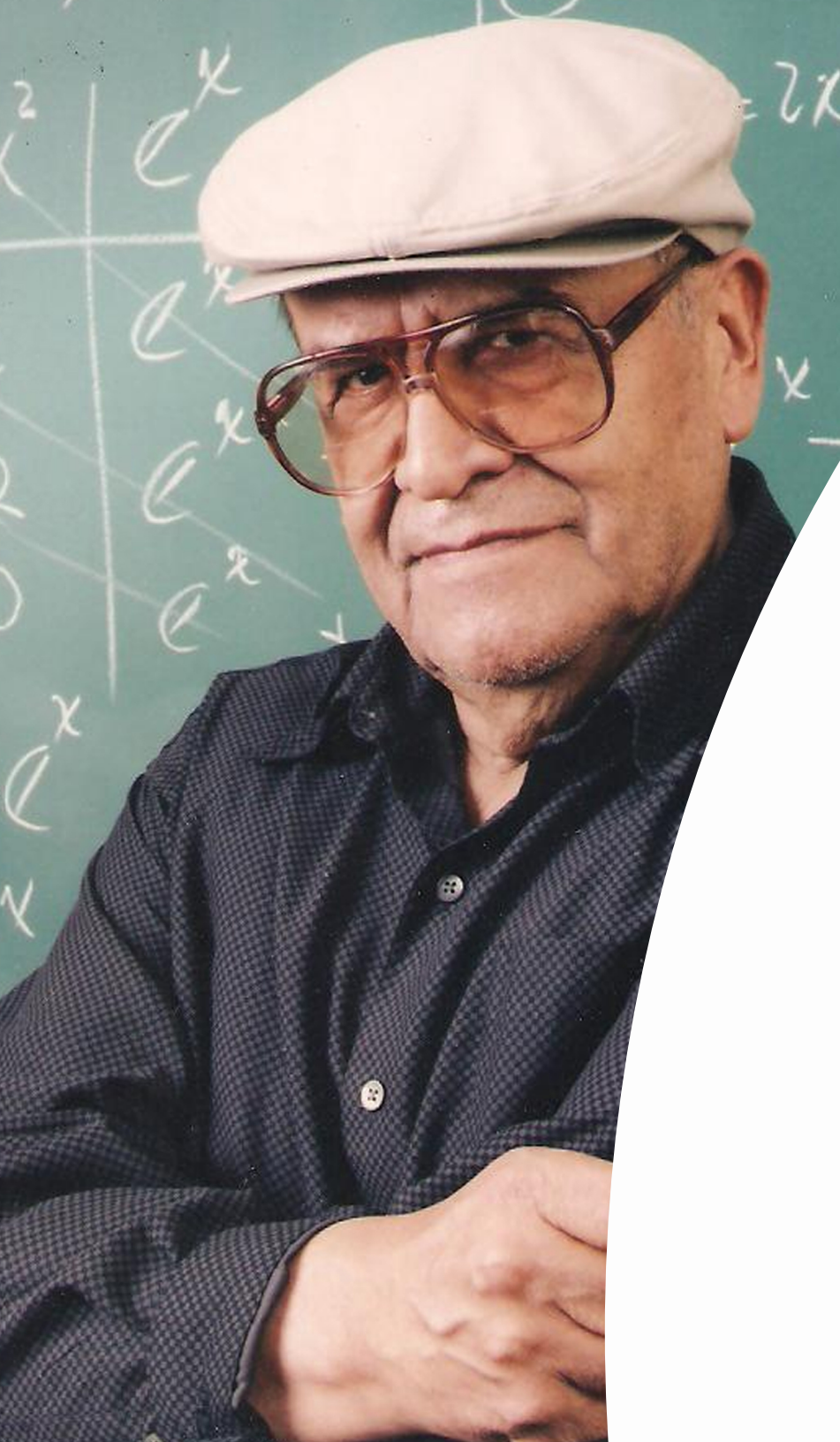
A black and white portrait of Santiago Ramón y Cajal, a Spanish neuroscientist, pathologist, and histologist. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark bow tie. He has a full, dark beard and mustache, and his hair is thinning on top. He is looking slightly to the left of the camera with a serious expression.

SANTIAGO RAMON Y CAJAL

Santiago Ramón y Cajal (1 May 1852 – 17 October 1934) was a Spanish neuroscientist, pathologist, and histologist specializing in neuroanatomy and the central nervous system. Ramón y Cajal was the first person of Spanish origin to win a scientific Nobel Prize. His original investigations of the structure of the brain made him a pioneer of modern neuroscience. Hundreds of his drawings of brain cells are still in use for educational and training purposes.

ALFREDO QUINONES- HINOJOSA

Alfredo Quiñones-Hinojosa (also known as "Dr. Q") is a Mexican-American neurosurgeon. Dr. Quiñones-Hinojosa was named as one of the 100 most influential Hispanics in the U.S., 2014 Neurosurgeon of the Year by Voices Against Brain Cancer and by the 2015 Forbes magazine as one of Mexico's most brilliant minds in the world. Dr. Q also has published an autobiography about his journey from migrant farm worker to neurosurgeon, with Disney set to create a movie based on his life.



JAIIME ESCALANTE

Jaime Alfonso Escalante Gutiérrez (December 31, 1930 – March 30, 2010) was a Bolivian-American educator known for teaching students calculus from 1974 to 1991 at Garfield High School in East Los Angeles. Escalante was the subject of the 1988 film “Stand and Deliver.” Escalante is best remembered as the mathematics teacher at Garfield High School who led a group of students to excel at complex subjects such as advanced algebra, trigonometry, and calculus. A group of his students passed the advance placement exam in calculus for the first time in the history of the school—one of his greatest achievements as a teacher.



NICOLE HERNANDEZ HAMMER

Nicole Hernández Hammer is a Guatemalan-American climate scientist and activist studying sea level rise and the disproportionate impacts of climate change on communities of color. She is a climate advocate for the Union of Concerned Scientists and former deputy director of the Florida Center for Environmental Studies. In 2015, Hammer was invited to the State of the Union Address by First Lady Michelle Obama to spread awareness about climate change and its effects on communities of color.

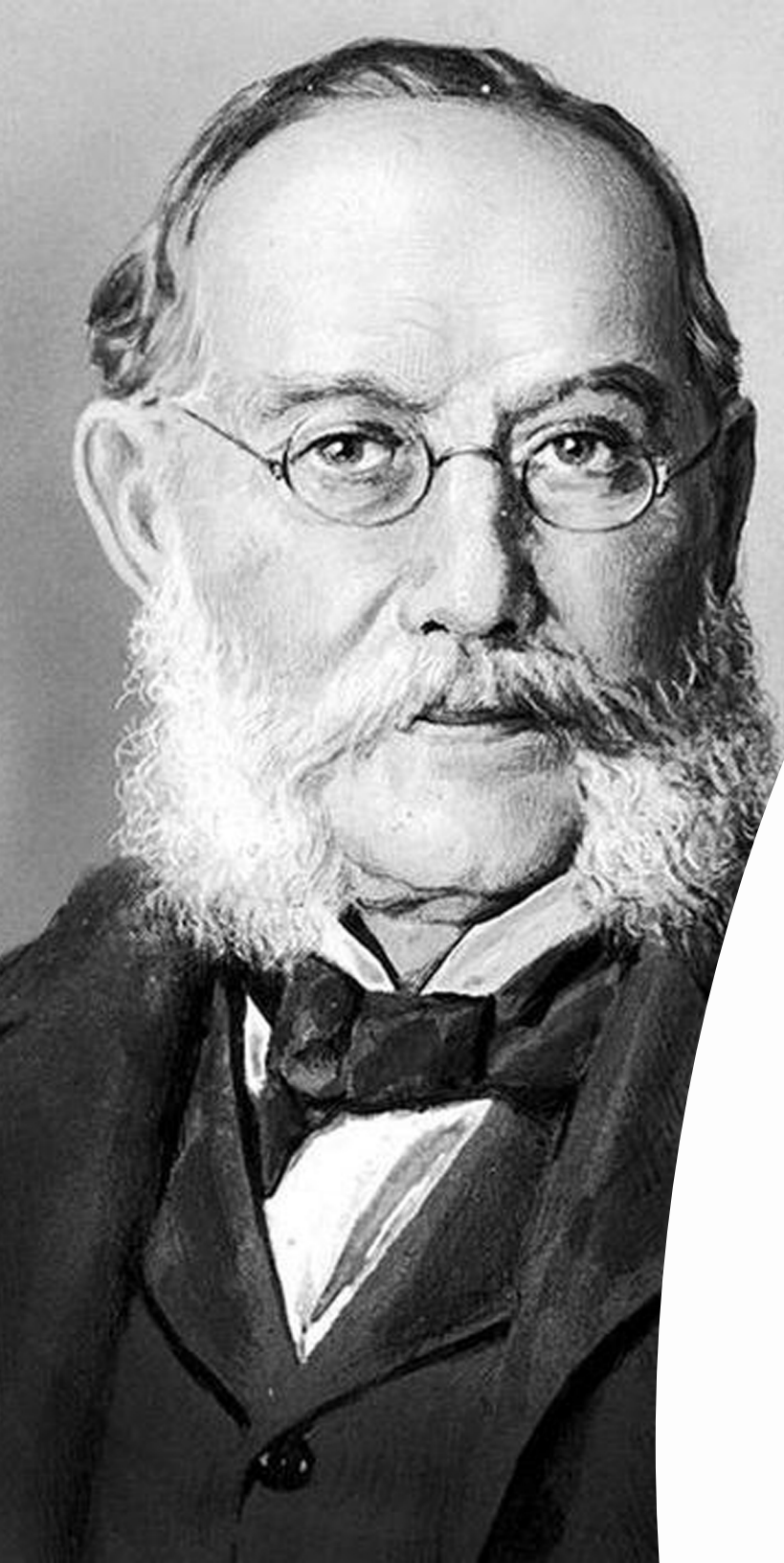
FRANCES COLON

Frances Colón is an American neuroscientist, diplomat and environmental expert who served at the United States Department of State between September 2008 and January 2017. In that role, she became the highest-ranking Hispanic scientist at the State Department. Colon helped promote the integration of science and technology into foreign policy, the advancement of women in STEM and the use of innovation as a tool for economic growth. In 2020, Colon was named a Latino National Security & Foreign Policy Next Generation Leader.

A portrait of Robert R. Davila, a middle-aged man with grey hair and glasses, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and patterned tie. He is standing in front of a wooden bookshelf.

ROBERT R. DAVILA

Dr. Robert Davila (born July 19, 1932) served as the ninth president of Gallaudet University, the world's only university where all programs and services are designed to accommodate deaf and hard of hearing students. At age eight, he contracted spinal meningitis and became deaf. Despite that, Davila achieved many "firsts" in his life. He was the first Latino Gallaudet undergraduate alumnus to obtain an earned doctoral degree, the first deaf person elected president of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf (CAID) and he was the first deaf person in history to address an official session of the United Nations General Assembly.



CARLOS FINLAY

Carlos Juan Finlay (December 3, 1833 – August 20, 1915) was a Cuban epidemiologist recognized as a pioneer in the research of yellow fever, determining that it was transmitted through mosquitoes. He was the first to theorize, in 1881, that a mosquito was a carrier, now known as a disease vector, of the organism causing yellow fever. A year later, Finlay identified the mosquito that transmitted yellow fever. His discovery helped reduce the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases in Panama, which helped begin the construction of the Panama Canal in 1903. As a result of his work, Finlay was nominated seven times for the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

A black and white portrait of Helen R. Trias, a woman with short, wavy hair, smiling warmly. She is wearing a dark sweater over a light-colored collared shirt. The portrait is partially obscured by a white curved shape that frames the text on the right.

HELEN R. TRIAS

Helen Rodríguez Trías (July 7, 1929 – December 27, 2001) was an American pediatrician, educator and women's rights activist. She was the first Latina president of the American Public Health Association (APHA), a founding member of the Women's Caucus of the APHA, and a recipient of the Presidential Citizens Medal. She is credited with helping to expand the range of public health services for women and children in minority and low-income populations around the world.