

Katherine Johnson

“Hidden Figure” and NASA Pioneer

1918 - 2020

Mathematician

Space Program Trailblazer

“Human Computer”

Medal of Freedom Recipient

Inspiration to Women in STEM



Katherine Johnson working as a NASA mathematician at the Langley Research Center in Virginia, c. 1966.



Space-Age Computer

On July 20, 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walked on the **lunar** surface for about two and a half hours. Their safe trip to the moon and back was guided by fellow astronaut Michael Collins, piloting the command **module** in lunar **orbit**, and the onboard computer in both spacecraft, the Apollo Guidance Computer.

This computer was a technological marvel for its time, but it held just over 4KB of processing data (**RAM**) and 72KB of storage data (**ROM**).

In contrast, modern smart phones have about 4GB of RAM and as much as 500GB of ROM ...



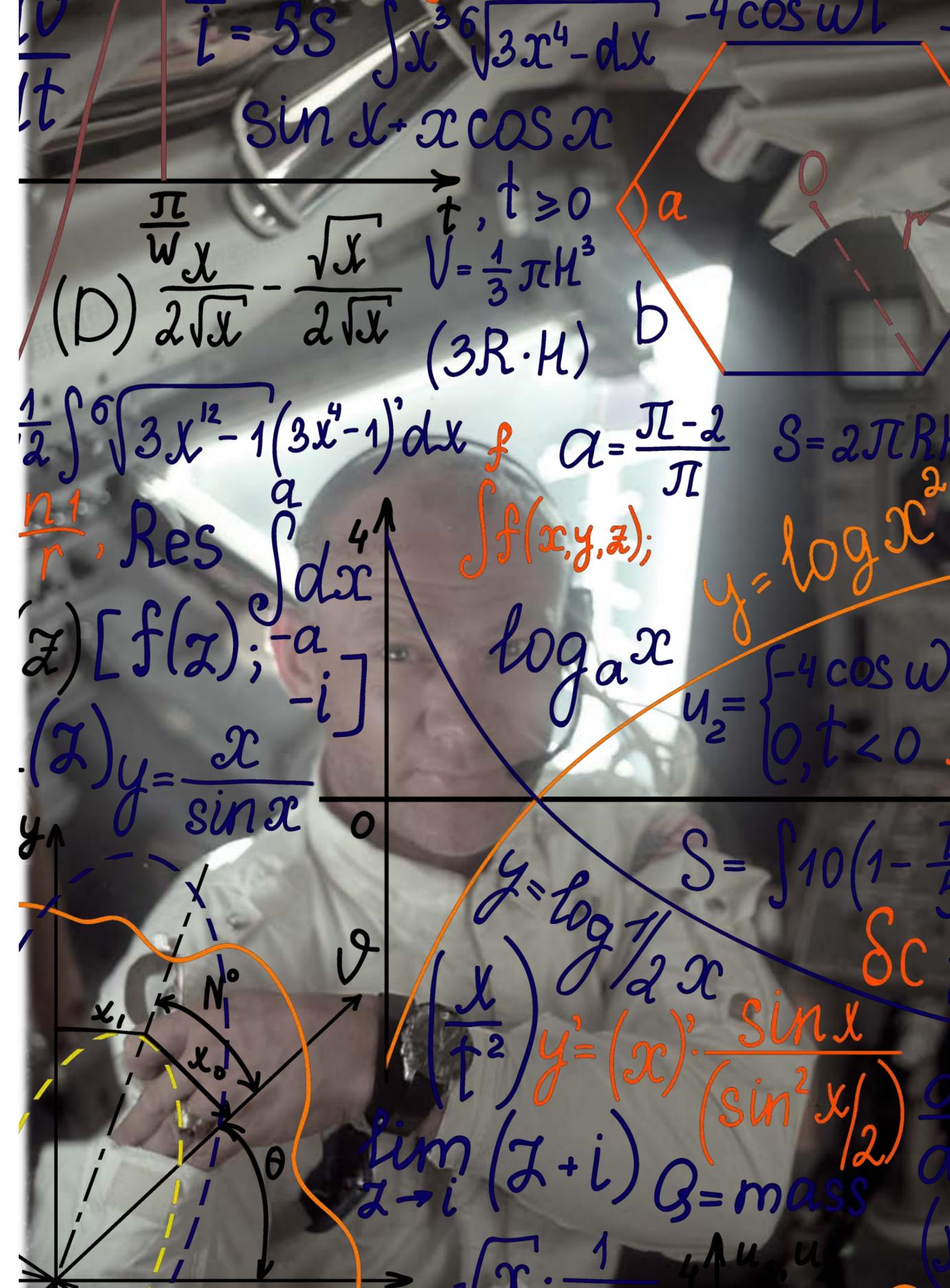
Space-Age Computer

... over 7 million times the capacity of computers astronauts used to reach the moon.

How did the National **Aeronautics** and Space Engineering Administration (NASA) accomplish so much with far less computing power than a modern graphing calculator?

They were powered by decades of painstaking work by an incredible team of engineers, physicists, and mathematicians. One of these figures was **Katherine Johnson**.

Astronaut Buzz Aldrin inside the Apollo lunar module.

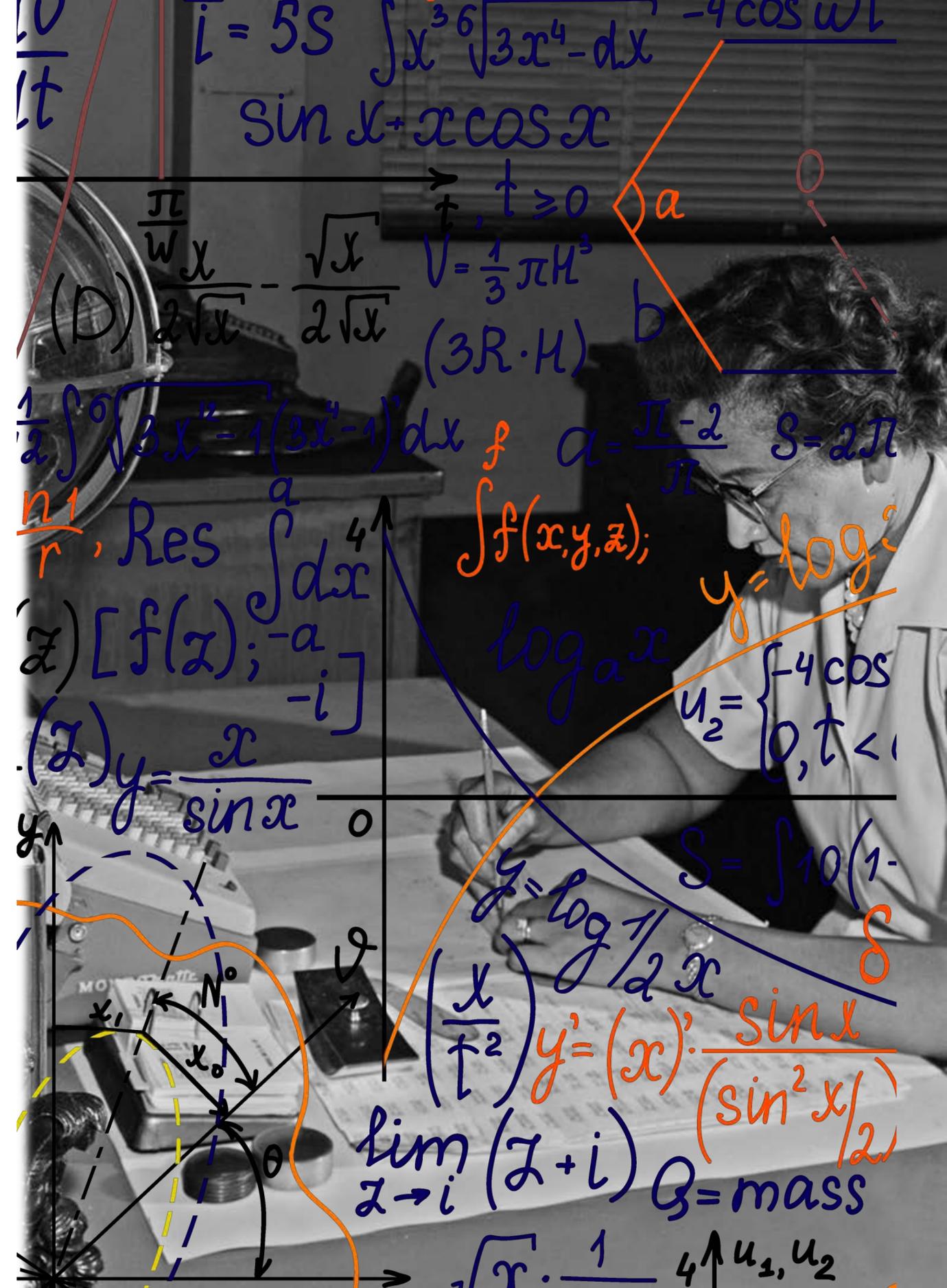


A Human Computer?

Born Creola Katherine Coleman in White Sulfur Springs, West Virginia, in 1918, Johnson's gifted mind, supportive family, and strong work ethic led her on an extraordinary journey from a humble childhood to NASA's breakthrough Mercury and Apollo programs.

Her first job in the space program was as a **computer** – a word which originally meant “a person who performs computations.” Johnson would spend over three decades at NASA, earning great respect as a research mathematician.

Johnson performing manual calculations at NASA, c. 1962.



A Once “Hidden Figure” Revealed



Throughout her career, Johnson received many **accolades** from colleagues and spoke widely to young students about math and science. But after the publication of *Hidden Figures*, a book about Black female computers in the early years of NASA – like Johnson and her colleagues, mathematician Dorothy Vaughn and aerospace engineer Mary Jackson – Johnson has been hailed as an American icon and an inspiration.

Unlike many of her colleagues, Johnson lived to see her achievements receive international attention. She lived to the remarkable age of 101, and her final years were filled with long-overdue celebrations in her honor.

But the greatest tribute to her achievements lies in the extraordinary success of the U.S. space program during her tenure, and in the work of later generations of women and African Americans who followed in her footsteps.

Young Math Prodigy



Young Katherine Johnson, c.
1930s

Johnson was in love with numbers from the time she was a girl. “I counted everything,” she said later. “I counted the steps to the road, the steps up to church, the number of dishes and silverware I washed ... anything that could be counted, I did.”

Her father and mother, Joshua and Joylette, resolved early on that their precocious daughter would have every opportunity to develop her God-given talents.

In the age of segregation, that meant finding a school that would educate Black students beyond the 8th grade – and the nearest was 120 miles away in the town of Institute, West Virginia. Joshua made the long drive regularly, and the family divided their time between White Sulphur Springs and Institute for many years.



Education at West Virginia State College

Johnson's high school education took place on the campus of historically Black West Virginia State College. After earning her high school diploma, she enrolled in the college. When it became clear that Johnson was sweeping through her undergraduate math courses with ease, professor W. W. Schieffelin Claytor took the young **prodigy** under his wing.

Claytor became Katherine Johnson's mentor and showed her the way to a potential career in mathematics.

What opportunities likely presented themselves at WVSC, then an all-Black university? What would have been the limitations of such an environment?



Women of West Virginia State College in its days as an all-Black college. Exact date unknown, c. 1940 or 50s.

Mathematics Mentor: W.W. Claytor



William W.
Schiefflin Claytor,
c. 1930.

Claytor was only the third African American to earn a mathematics Ph.D., at the University of Pennsylvania in 1933. He won a Rosenwald Fellowship – a prestigious grant for Black intellectuals and activists – to study at the University of Michigan, but racist policies kept him out of top academic positions, even in the North.

Throughout her education, Claytor spoke frankly to young Johnson about the difficulties she would face finding a job in mathematics. Later in life, Claytor served in the U.S. Army during WWII, and went on to a teaching career at Howard University.

Just as Johnson would later break down racial and gender barriers in STEM, Claytor's earlier battles against discrimination and widespread racism made Johnson's education possible.



Youth in Segregated West Virginia

Over 70 years later, Johnson would reflect on the challenges she faced in the Jim Crow era, especially the limits segregationist laws tried to place on her education:



Katherine Johnson in her 20s.

“[I]n its 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson decision, the Supreme Court legalized ‘separate but equal’ facilities that were segregated by race. But everyone knew that separate also meant unequal

... Despite these considerable obstacles, [we] fought for our rights and took pride in our achievements. We engaged in self-help, educated ourselves and one another, and fought against laws and racial violence set up to oppress us and keep us ‘in our place,’ as many White people described our inferior position in American society.”

While West Virginia was less aggressively racist than states in the South, Johnson’s schooling was still severely curtailed. Without the dedication of her parents, pivotal opportunities would have been closed to her, regardless of her obvious gifts.



Integrating West Virginia University

In 1939, Johnson had the chance to enroll in a graduate math program – and integrate higher education in West Virginia. She and two men became the first Black students to attend the state’s flagship school, West Virginia University. But after the first semester, Johnson left the university to focus on building a family with her first husband, James Goble.

What people, events, or images do you associate with efforts to racially integrate schools? What kinds of opposition did Katherine Johnson likely face?

Statue of Katherine Johnson on the campus of West Virginia State University in Institute, unveiled in 2018 on the eve of her 100th birthday.



Family and Teaching



Johnson and her daughters, c. 1940s.

Katherine and James had three daughters: Constance, Joylette, and Katherine, all of whom were encouraged by their parents to value math and science.

Johnson worked as a schoolteacher once her children were older; even after her career at NASA, she kept a love of teaching, sharing her experiences in the space program with students across the nation.

In 1952, she heard from a friend that the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) was hiring Black mathematicians at their Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory in Virginia. The family moved to nearby Newport News, and Johnson joined the pool of “computers” at Langley in summer of 1953.

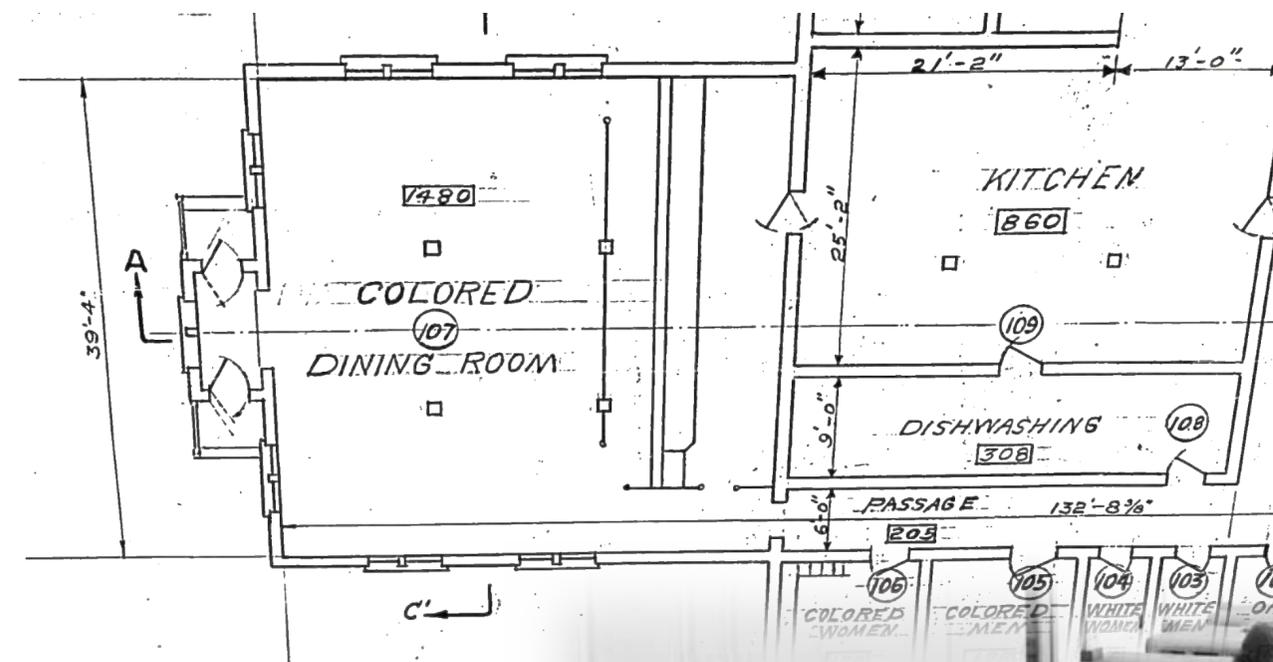
1953: “Computers Who Wear Skirts”

NACA recruited women – some of them right out of high school – to perform the difficult, often tedious manual calculations necessary before the advent of “computational machines.” This was a time, Johnson later joked, “when the computer wore a skirt.”

Because Langley was in Virginia, the facility was officially segregated. Johnson ignored these rules, using the same restroom as her White colleagues and attending meetings that had only been attended by White men. She wrote in her autobiography:

“I didn't allow their side-eyes and annoyed looks to intimidate or stop me. I just ignored the social customs that told me to stay in my place.”

The plans for Langley’s segregated facilities, with “colored” dining area and rest rooms; computers at work.



Crunching the Numbers



Portrait of Katherine
Johnson from
NASA.gov, c. 1960s

At NACA, Johnson reported to Dorothy Vaughan, head of Langley's West Area for Black computers. After two weeks Johnson was pulled from the pool, at Vaughan's suggestion, and assigned to the Guidance and Control branch, a team of White male engineers.

The position was meant to be temporary. On her first day, Johnson caught an error in her colleagues' calculations. She quickly became a permanent part of the team.

Johnson and her children were devastated by her husband's death from a brain tumor in 1956. Johnson threw herself into her work. While at Langley, Katherine met Colonel James Johnson; they married in 1959, and were together for six decades, until his death in 2019.

The Space Race



The technological battle known as the “space race” between the U.S. and its **Cold War** rival, the Soviet Union, began in 1957 when the Soviets successfully launched the first-ever satellite, Sputnik 1, into the Earth’s orbit.

Government leaders and the American public experienced “Sputnik shock,” upending assumptions about the nation’s scientific superiority. In response, NACA became NASA, and the agency officially desegregated. Johnson began work at NASA as an aerospace technologist, just as it launched Project Mercury, dedicated to human space flight.

Soviet satirical newspaper KROKODIL (Crocodile) shows two “sputniks” (Russian for “satellites”) with tickets for space travel. Caption reads: “Who’s last? I’m behind you!” November 20, 1957.

Project Mercury

Mercury's mission was to put a manned space flight into the Earth's orbit – preferably before the Soviet Union accomplished the same goal with its similar Vostok program. Johnson's knowledge of analytic geometry made her an invaluable member of the Space Controls Branch, which did the necessary math to chart a safe flight into orbit and back. She also made other contributions to scientific knowledge; in September 1960, Johnson co-authored a technical paper on satellite positioning, the first of many she wrote for NASA.

Johnson recalled those early years of the space program and its spirit of innovation:

“We wrote our own textbook, because there was no other text about space. We just started from what we knew. We had to go back to geometry and figure all of this stuff out. Inasmuch as I was in at the beginning, I was one of those lucky people.”



Katherine Johnson at her desk, early 1960s.

1961: First Men in Space



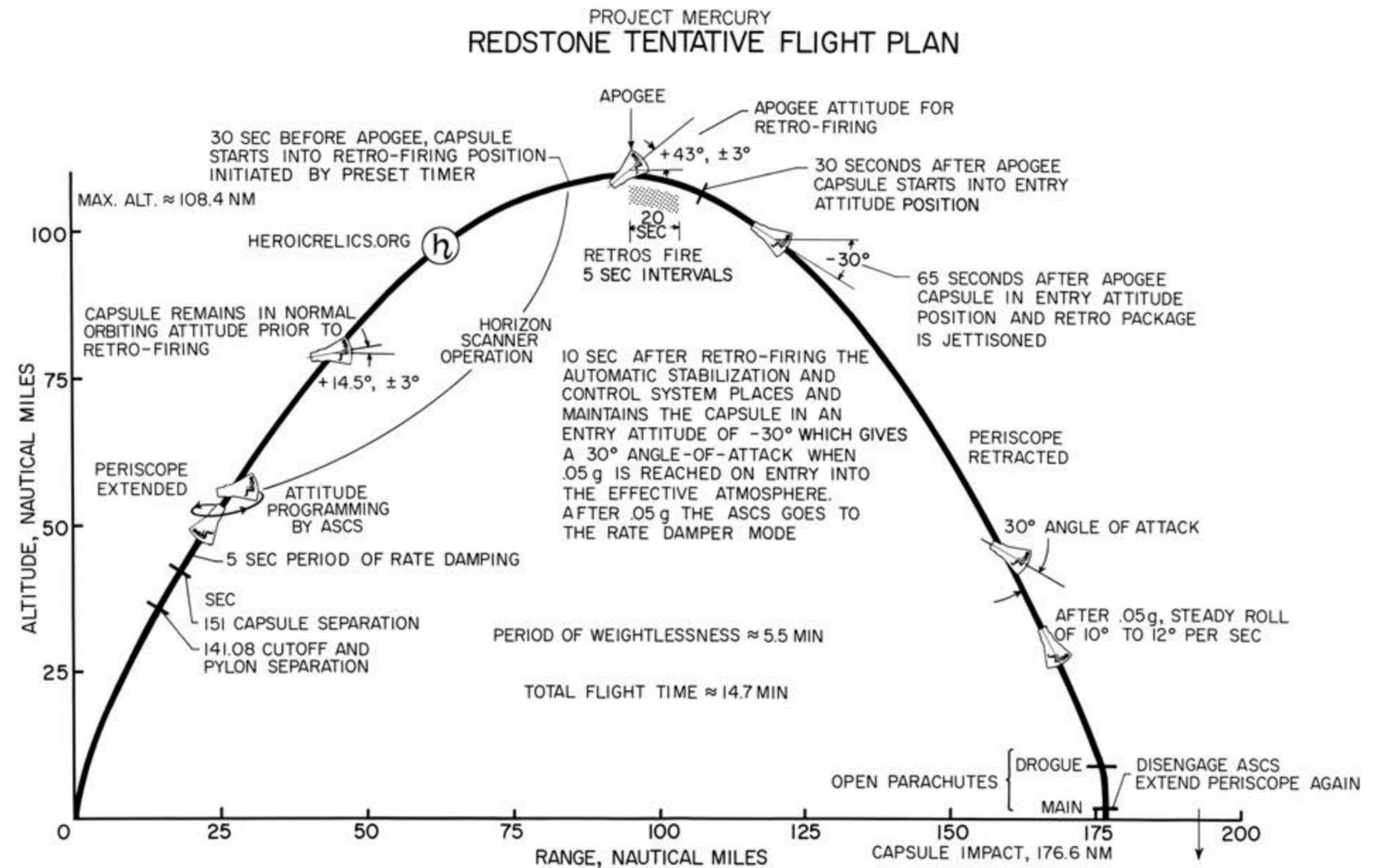
Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, first man in space; and American astronaut Alan Shepard, first American in space.

On April 12, 1961 , a few weeks after Mercury launched a successful unmanned test mission, the Soviets shocked the world by launching Vostok 1, the spacecraft piloted by **cosmonaut** Yuri Gagarin. He became the first man in space, orbiting the Earth once. Now the pressure was on for NASA to outshine its Soviet counterpart.

The flight of Alan Shepard, who would become the first American in space, was scheduled for May. Johnson was responsible for the long, difficult work of calculating (and re-calculating) the **trajectories** for his flight.

Shepard's Flight

“The early trajectory was a **parabola**, and it was easy to predict where it would be at any point. Early on, when they said they wanted the capsule to come down at a certain place, they were trying to compute when it should start. I said, ‘Let me do it. You tell me when you want it and where you want it to land, and I’ll do it backwards and tell you when to take off.’ That was my forte.”



Project Mercury Tentative Flight Plan. Developed by the Space Task Group, Langley Field, Virginia: June 10, 1959. (“Redstone” was the name of the series of rockets that carried the Mercury capsules into space.)

1962: “Get the Girl”



The technological advances launched by the space race had also rapidly accelerated the development of mechanical computers. The human computers' labor had helped to make their positions obsolete!

These new computers, used for the next Mercury flight, John Glenn's 1962 Friendship 7 mission, were programmed with the necessary equations to take his capsule into orbit and safely back to Earth's surface. But the astronaut didn't trust this untested technology with his life. Glenn wanted a human to double-check the calculations. "Get the girl," he said. "If she says they're good, then I'm ready to go."

The "girl" was Johnson, who diligently repeated the machine's math with her desktop calculator. Glenn's flight was a success; he orbited the Earth three times before splashing down in the Atlantic.

Astronaut John Glenn gives the "ready" sign during Mercury-Atlas 6 pre-launch training activities, 1962.

1969: Project Apollo and the Moon Landing



Johnson's calculations were also critical to a high point of NASA's manned flights: the first lunar walk. In the Space Mechanics Division, she crunched the numbers for Apollo 11's successful moon landing on July 20, 1969. Her work helped **synchronize** the lunar lander with the command module orbiting the moon.

Johnson was at a reunion of her sorority in the Pocono Mountains during the landing and like most Americans, watched it on television. Johnson was confident in her calculations – she had run and re-run the numbers – but still nervous. “Anything could happen,” she said later. But the landing and return to Earth were a triumph.

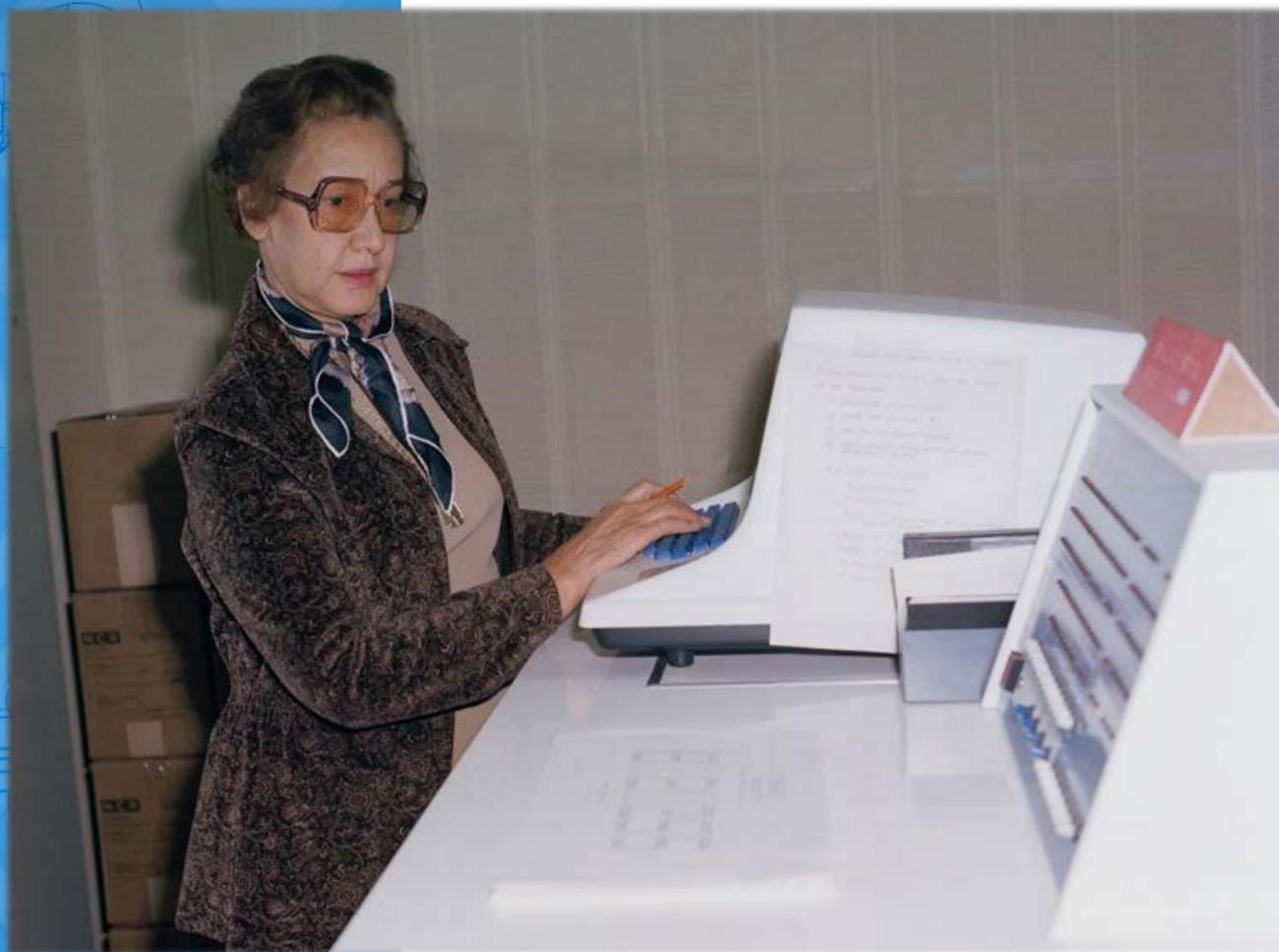
Johnson considered her trajectory calculations for Apollo 11 her greatest professional accomplishment.

“One small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind”: Buzz Aldrin exits the Apollo 11 lander to take his first steps on the moon.



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33 Years of Happiness



Johnson working at a computer terminal in Langley, c. 1980.

Johnson worked on many projects for NASA until her retirement in 1986. “For 33 years,” she later recalled, “I went to work every day happy.”

In the decades after her retirement, Johnson lived a quiet life among family and friends in Newport News, Virginia. An active member Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church, she was humble about her accomplishments. Her pastor recalled knowing Johnson for years before learning the extent of her work for NASA.

Johnson worked at NASA from 1953 to 1986. What are some key cultural, technological, and political changes that the United States experienced during those three decades?

2015: Presidential Medal of Freedom



In retirement, Johnson often spoke to schoolchildren about her accomplishments and the importance of math and science. Though she was honored by NASA colleagues and her alma mater, WVSU, she was far from a household name. But that was about to change.

In 2015, The White House awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom for “an especially meritorious contribution to the security or national interests of the U.S., world peace, cultural or other significant public or private endeavors.”

Meanwhile, writer and entrepreneur Margot Lee Shetterly had been researching the Black women who served as computers in the early space program. Her research became the bestselling book *Hidden Figures*, in which Johnson was a central character.

November 24, 2015: Johnson receives the Medal of Freedom from President Barack Obama.



2016: *Hidden Figures*

The film adaptation of *Hidden Figures* was developed alongside its source material and released with the book. Along with the usual **dramatic license**, the award-winning film condenses many mathematical procedures that took weeks into a matter of hours. But it captures the pioneering spirit of the early space program and the thrill of the first Mercury missions.

Shetterly also created The Human Computer Project, ensuring that the work of NASA's computers is preserved for future researchers and historians.

At the 2017 Oscars, Johnson was honored during the presentation of the award for Best Documentary (escorted by the stars of the movie and African American astronaut Yvonne Cagle).

International poster for the acclaimed film adaptation of Shetterly's book. Taraji P. Henson, center, plays Johnson.





Death and Legacy

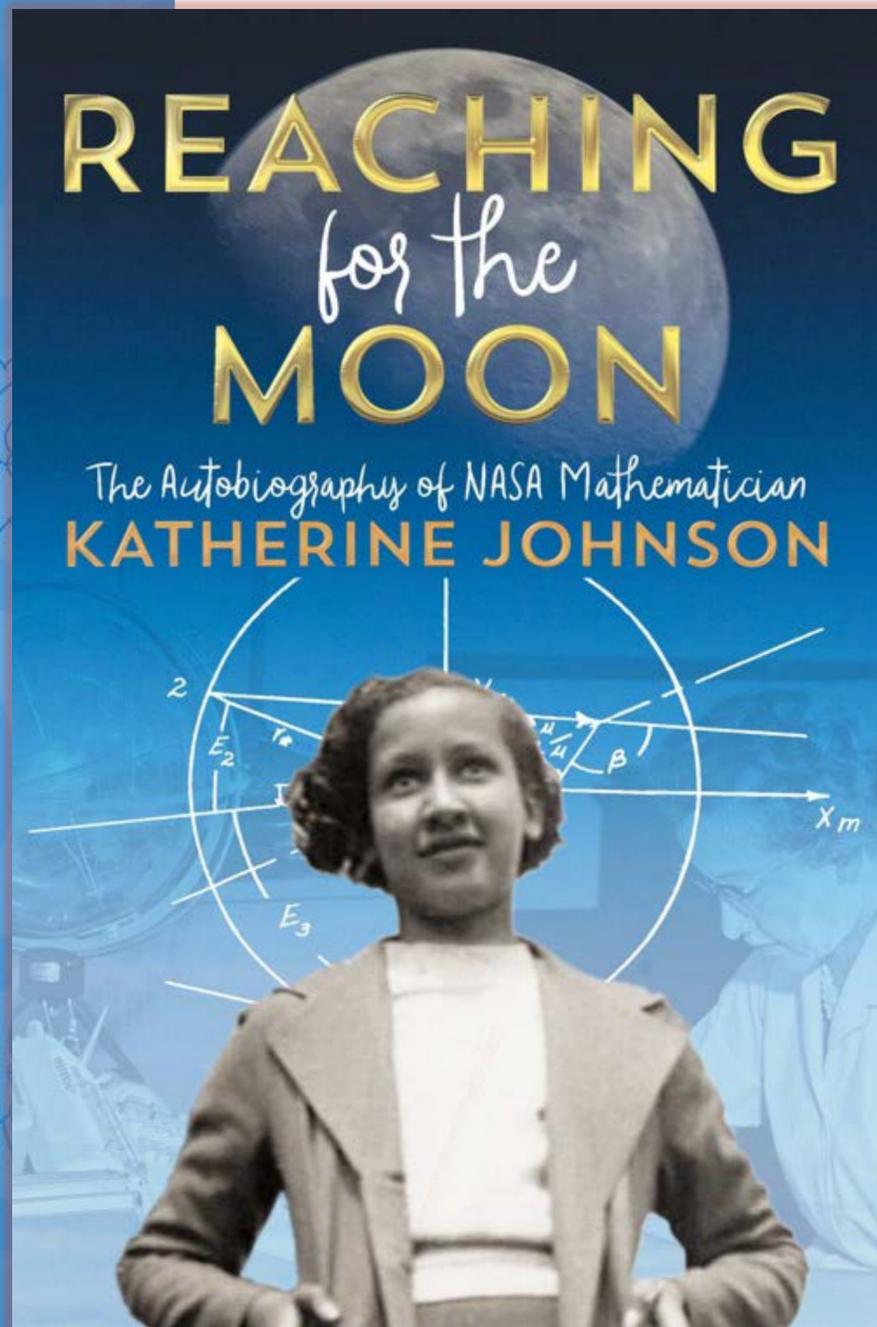


In September 2016, NASA dedicated the Katherine G. Johnson Computational Research Facility with a ribbon-cutting ceremony attended by Johnson and her family, friends, and students from Black Girls Code and 21st Century Community Learning Centers, organizations that work to broaden opportunities in the sciences.

The 23-million-dollar, **state-of-the-art facility** at Langley serves as an intellectual center for all those research mathematicians who follow in Johnson and her colleagues' footsteps.

In 2020, the year of Johnson's death at age 101, the National Geographic Society awarded her the Hubbard Medal – the same honor it awarded the Apollo 11 astronauts in 1969.

Katherine Johnson's Century



Katherine Johnson was born into an America where state-sanctioned racism was accepted as normal, where women were discouraged – if not barred – from working in science and engineering, and where the idea of space travel seemed the stuff of fantasy. When she died, the country she served had officially repudiated racial and gender discrimination and raised its flag on the moon.

In a 2018 interview, she offered these words of advice to those who come after her:

“Follow your passion. Whatever you’re doing, do your best at all times and make it as correct as possible. Work as if someone is watching you. Then you’ll be prepared when an opportunity presents itself. And you’ll have the answers.”

Reaching for the Moon, Johnson's autobiography written for young people.

Vocabulary

accolades
aeronautics
Cold War
computer
cosmonaut
dramatic
license
lunar
module
orbit
parabola
precocious
prodigy
RAM

ROM
state-of-the-art
synchronize
trajectory



Katherine Johnson, photographed by Annie Leibowitz for Vanity Fair in 2016.



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BLACK *History*
and **EXCELLENCE**