The unknown history of the 6 mathematics that programmed the first modern supercomputer.

During World War II, a group of six women mathematicians was recruited at the University of Pennsylvania to work on the ENIAC project. The task of these women was to program the ENIAC machine, the first modern supercomputer, to perform complex calculations.

These women had to learn to program the machine from scratch, using only diagrams and manuals provided by the engineers who built the machine. Despite facing discrimination in the workplace, these women persevered and successfully accomplished their task. In 1946, the ENIAC was introduced to the public at an event that they were prohibited from attending. Instead, the women were asked to distribute coffee to attendees.

After the war, these women continued to work on computer programming, and their work laid the foundation for modern computing. However, their contributions were largely ignored and unrecognized for decades. It was only years later that these women began to receive the recognition they deserved for their work on the ENIAC programming.