

# WORK IN PROGRESS



BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY  
**MUSEUM OF ART**  
moa.byu.edu

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## WORK IN PROGRESS

The Brigham Young University Museum of Art presents *Work in Progress*, a collaborative traveling exhibition that pays tribute to important women who have been catalysts for change, past and present. Artistic Director Jann Haworth, together with collage artist Liberty Blake, asked community members to join in creating stencils of significant women who have shaped our history. No stranger to transformative collaborations, Haworth worked with Peter Blake to create the Beatles' iconic *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* album cover in 1967 and later produced the *SLC Pepper* mural in downtown Salt Lake City in 2004, inviting members of the community to participate in the process. Haworth then began to conceive of a socially relevant and timely mural that would honor the countless achievements of women across disciplines. Driven by a desire to champion the critical successes of these women, Haworth organized a preliminary list. Seeking recommendations from museum visitors, friends, artists, social workers, colleagues, and government representatives, Haworth gradually generated a richly diverse compilation—and then invited local volunteers to make stencils of their personal favorites. Opposite the completed mural in this gallery are portraits of the volunteers taken by acclaimed photographer Lynn Blodgett, suggesting the enduring influence of these dynamic women on contemporary society.

First exhibited at Utah Museum of Contemporary Art in Salt Lake City at the end of 2016, the murals then consisted of 7 panels, spanning 28 ft. in length. Haworth envisions an organic evolution of the project as each successive institution invites its community to add new stencils to the ever-growing mural. In January of 2017, BYU faculty, staff, and students from various departments gathered to create the portrait stencils now found on the first and final panels of the current mural. Haworth and Blake hosted workshops for stenciling each of the women's heads, with members of our university community enthusiastically cultivating their artistic talents in celebration of these significant women. The exhibition now consists of 9 panels, spans almost 40 ft., and includes stencils by close to 150 volunteers; but this is just the beginning. With each new portrait, the burgeoning mural prompts viewers to consider the contributions of the many women who—in their individual realms—have empowered our world. We are honored to host these murals and hope they continue to inspire future generations.

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## **LEDGER**

This ledger is comprised of brief biographical information for the women displayed on the *Work in Progress* panels. Additionally, each bio includes a quote that conveys a sense of the spirit of the respective woman and a glimpse of her unique contributions. We hope that this register, continually growing as the murals expand, will inspire viewers to learn more about these historic figures and other women who have shaped our world.



1815 □ 852

**ADA LOVELACE**

□ PORTRAIT BY CHRISTIAN FOX

PANEL 6

1

Ada Lovelace was an English mathematician and the first known computer programmer. When Lovelace was 17 she met Charles Babbage, a mathematician who proposed designs for an analytical engine that could automatically calculate complex equations. Lovelace translated a review of Babbage's theoretical machine, adding her own observations and notes. Her notes described how codes might be created to represent letters and symbols as well as numbers, and suggested a way for the engine to repeat a series of instructions— a process called looping that modern computers use today. Lovelace's breakthrough in computer programming was not recognized until more than 100 years after her death, when her notes were republished in 1953.

“I am really satisfied that I understand anything; because, understand it well as I may, my comprehension can only be an infinitesimal fraction of all I want to understand. . . .”



1928 □ present

**AGNÈS VARDA**

□ PORTRAIT BY TYLER BLOOMQUIST

PANEL 8

2

Agnès Varda is a film director who was born in Belgium but has spent most of her working life in France. Her films, photographs, and art installations focus on documentary realism, feminist issues, and social commentary in a distinctly experimental style. Film historians have cited Varda's work as central to the development of the French New Wave film movement; her uses of location shooting and nonprofessional actors were unconventional in the context of 1950s French cinema. As the only female director of the French New Wave, Agnès Varda has been called both the movement's mother and its grandmother. The fact that some have felt the need to assign her a specifically feminine role, and the confusion over how to characterize that role, speak to just how unique her place is in this hallowed cinematic movement. Varda became a force in art cinema, conceiving many of her films as political statements, using female protagonists, creating a female cinematic voice, and employing a radical objectivity to fashion her unforgettable characters, many of which are marginalized or rejected members of society. She describes her style as *cinériture* (writing on film).

“The tool of every self-portrait is the mirror. You see yourself in it. Turn it the other way, and you see the world.”



1873 □ 968

**ALICE GUY-BLACHÉ**

□ PORTRAIT BY TYLOR PILCHER

PANEL 2

3

Alice Guy-Blaché was a French film director and writer. She was the first French woman director, and the first director to make films with storylines. In 1894, Guy-Blaché was hired by a photography company, which led to a job in a film company. She attended the first demonstration of film projection, which was used exclusively for scientific or promotional demonstrations. Guy-Blaché decided films should also tell stories and released her first film, *The Cabbage Fairy*, in 1896. Over her 25-year career she directed, produced, and/or wrote more than 700 films and pioneered many special effects. Her horror films later influenced Alfred Hitchcock.

“It signs all around my studio that said BE NATURAL that is all I wanted from my actors.”



1885–1977

**ALICE PAUL**

PORTRAIT BY JOSEPH OSTRAFF

4

PANEL 1

Raised in the Hicksite Quaker religion, Alice Paul was introduced to the idea of gender equality through Quaker ideals and also from her mother, who brought her to early woman suffrage meetings during her childhood. As an adult, Paul became a powerful voice for equality and women's suffrage. She founded the National Woman's Party, organized marches for women's rights, and was arrested numerous times. Her fierce dedication to this cause was a strong factor in the eventual adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920, which granted women the right to vote.

“I ever doubted that equal rights was the right direction. Most reforms, most problems are complicated. But to me there is nothing complicated about ordinary equality.”



1944–present

**ALICE WALKER**

PORTRAIT BY MARILEE HALL

5

PANEL 3

Alice Walker is an American writer and poet. Walker grew up in Georgia under Jim Crow laws. Her parents enrolled Walker in first grade when she was 4 years old and encouraged her to pursue her education through college. During college and after, Walker campaigned for the Civil Rights movement, welfare rights, and children's programs. She was part of the 1963 March on Washington. Walker is best known for her 1982 novel, *The Color Purple*, which was largely based on her personal experiences with racism and patriarchy. The novel won the National Book Award and Pulitzer Prize for Fiction.

“I am an expression of the divine, just like a peach is, just like a fish is. I have a right to be this way. . . . I can't apologize for that, nor can I change it, nor do I want to. . . . We will never have to be other than who we are in order to be successful. . . . We realize that we are as ourselves unlimited and our experiences valid. It is for the rest of the world to recognize this, if they choose.”



1897–1937 (lost)

**AMELIA EARHART**

PORTRAIT BY DAISY BLAKE

6

PANEL 4

Amelia Earhart was an American pilot and aviation pioneer. In 1922, she set an altitude record, and 6 years later she became the first woman to fly solo across the North American continent and back. On May 20, 1932, Earhart took off from Newfoundland and after 14 hours and 56 minutes in flight, she landed in a field in Culmore, Northern Ireland— it was the first successful solo transatlantic flight by a female pilot. Earhart set many more records over the course of her career. Unfortunately, while attempting the round-the-world flight with co-navigator Fred Noonan in 1937, communication with Earhart's craft was lost, and she and Noonan were never found.

“Want to do it because I want to do it. Women must try to do things as men have tried. When they fail, their failure must be but a challenge to others.”



1958 □ present

**AMY BERMAN**

□PORTRAIT BY MAUREEN HENRY

PANEL 7

7

Amy J. Berman, BSN, LHD, is a Senior Program Officer at the Hartford Foundation and heads the Integrating and Improving Services program, focusing on developing innovative, cost-effective models of care for older adults. She also directs a number of collaborations with the U.S. Administration on Aging/AARP that address the needs of family caregivers. Berman has been awarded numerous honors for her work on behalf of aging adults, including the Presidential Award from the National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship, the President's Award from the National League for Nursing, and the Civitas Award from the American Academy of Nursing. She candidly shares her own struggle with Stage IV breast cancer and has written about the implications of how her personal healthcare choices might influence future policy and patient care.

□ ality of life equals length of life. We must be honest with patients so they can fully participate.□



1957 □ present

**AMY GOODMAN**

□PORTRAIT BY NAVARA FEYD

PANEL 7

8

Amy Goodman is an American investigative journalist, author, and broadcaster. Goodman is known for her coverage of controversial and dangerous situations that often go underreported by mainstream media sources. In 1991, she covered the East Timor independence movement and witnessed the Santa Cruz Massacre, for which she was severely beaten by Indonesian soldiers. In 1998, she helped document the Chevron Corporation's use of the Nigerian Navy and police force to subdue protesting villagers who had seized an oil rig. Since 1996, she has hosted *Democracy Now!*, an independent global news program. In 2012, Goodman received the Gandhi Peace Award for a significant contribution to the promotion of an enduring international peace.□

□ to where the silence is and say something.□



1889 □ 966

**ANNA AKHMATOVA**

□PORTRAIT BY JANN HAWORTH

PANEL 9

9

Anna Akhmatova was the pen name of the Russian poet Anna Andreyevna Gorenko. She was part of the Acemist movement, which called for a refocus on clear, precise expression within poetry. At times the government officially silenced her, and she was not allowed to publish. She is known for her psychological themes and the imitation of conversational speech within her poetry.

□ is unbearably painful for the soul to love silently.□

		1631–1679		
10		<b>ANNE CONWAY</b>	PORTRAIT BY JEN WATSON	PANEL 9
		Lady Anne Conway was one of very few women in the seventeenth century to seriously pursue philosophy. Encouraged in her academic pursuits by her family and husband, Conway was associated with a group of philosophers known as the Cambridge Platonists, including Henry More. She wrote a treatise entitled <i>Principles of the Most Ancient and Modern Philosophy</i> , first published posthumously in 1690 in Latin and then English. Her body of work significantly influenced German mathematician and philosopher Gottfried Leibniz.		
		<i>Nature is not simply an organic body like a clock, which has no vital principle of motion in it; but it is a living body which has life and perception, which are much more exalted than a mere mechanism or a mechanical motion.</i>		
			<i>The Principles of the Most Ancient and Modern Philosophy</i>	
		1929–1945		
11		<b>ANNE FRANK</b>	PORTRAIT BY VINCE JOHNSON	PANEL 4
		Anne Frank was a German Jewish diarist. Her account of the time she and her family spent in hiding during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands, published as <i>The Diary of a Young Girl</i> (1947) after her death, is one of the best-known books in the world. The Franks were forced to go into hiding in 1942 during the Nazi occupation of Amsterdam. Over years spent in hiding, Anne avidly recorded her experiences. On August 4, 1944, the Franks were discovered and sent to the Auschwitz camp. Anne's father, the only survivor, later recovered Anne's diary and had it published to honor Anne's lifelong wish to be an author.		
		<i>I really wonder that I haven't dropped all my ideals, because they seem so absurd and impossible to carry out. Yet I keep them, because in spite of everything, I still believe that people are really good at heart.</i>		
			<i>The Diary of a Young Girl</i>	
		1591–1643		
12		<b>ANNE HUTCHINSON</b>	PORTRAIT BY KATRINA NEWMAN	PANEL 2
		Smart, outspoken, and opinionated, Anne Hutchinson was the daughter of an English minister, well versed in the Bible and devoted to the teaching of the popular preacher John Cotton. Trained as a midwife and nurse, Anne Hutchinson began to hold small meetings in her home to discuss John Cotton's sermons. Soon the meetings were attracting up to 60 people—men and women. For a woman to engage theological discussions posed a subtle challenge to the patriarchy that governed the Bay Colony. She accused Puritan ministers of making salvation dependent on an individual's good works rather than on divine grace, which was contrary to Puritan teaching, and her charges constituted a frontal attack on the spiritual authority of both the church and society.		
		<i>We may preach a covenant of grace more clearly than another. . . . But when they preach a covenant of works for salvation, that is not truth.</i>		



1860–1926

**ANNIE OAKLEY**

PORTRAIT BY ED LIND

13

PANEL 1

Born Phoebe Ann Moses in a rural Western Ohio town, Annie began trapping and shooting small game at age eight to help her family after her father's death. Known for her skill with a gun, she was invited to participate as a fifteen-year-old in a shooting contest with well-known marksman Frank Butler. Where he missed a single shot, she missed none, and he was so enamored with her that he courted and married her by August 23, 1876. They traveled and performed together, eventually joining Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show in 1885. Oakley proved throughout her tours that shooting was neither detrimental, nor too intense, for women and children.

aim for the high mark and you will hit it. No, not the first time, not the second time, and maybe not the third. But keep on aiming and keep on shooting for only practice will make you perfect. Finally, you'll hit the bullseye of success. ☐



1907–2002

**ASTRID LINDGREN**

PORTRAIT BY HANNA CHOI

14

PANEL 1

Astrid Lindgren was a famous Swedish children's author and is best known for her Pippi Longstocking series. Her books—many of which are based on her own childhood memories—are focused on empowering children. She helped to revitalize children's literature through her tall tales, fairy tales, and fantasy, becoming a cultural icon in Sweden and also advocating for animal rights. After her death, the Swedish government created the Astrid Lindgren Memorial Award, the world's largest monetary award in children's literature.

everything great that ever happened in this world happened first in somebody's imagination. ☐



1902–1986

**BERYL MARKHAM**

PORTRAIT BY AMBERLEE PHILLIPS

15

PANEL 3

Beryl Markham was a British-born Kenyan bush pilot and racehorse trainer. Markham grew up in Kenya on her father's farm around horses and became Kenya's first licensed female racehorse trainer. Later she began working as one of the first bush pilots, spotting animals for safaris. On Sept. 4, 1936, Beryl set out to be the first pilot to fly non-stop from England to New York. After 20 hours in the air, her fuel tank vents iced over and she had to make a crash landing in Nova Scotia, Canada. Despite missing her goal, Beryl was still the first person to fly nonstop from England to North America.

I learned to wander. I learned what every dreaming child needs to know—that no horizon is so far that you cannot get above it or beyond it. ☐



1894 – 1937

**BESSIE SMITH**

PORTRAIT BY EMMA HOUSTON

PANEL 6

16

Bessie Smith was the Empress of Blues, an American jazz singer who left her mark on the genre and is considered one of the best singers of the 1920s and 30s. Orphaned at a young age, Smith and her brother performed on the streets to earn extra money. Smith later sang in chorus lines, quickly becoming her agency's biggest star. She was signed by a recording studio and started recording her own music in 1923. Over her career, Smith became the highest paid black artist of the time, and her popularity led recording studios to acknowledge black artists and female singers in a way they never had before.

“ , ashes to ashes and dust to dust, I said ashes to ashes and dust to dust, If my blues don’t get you, my jazzing must.”

lyric from *St. Louis Blues*

1922 – present

**BETTY WHITE**

PORTRAIT BY TYLOR PILCHER

PANEL 7

17

Betty White is an American actor and comedian. She was the first woman to produce a sitcom, and one of the first women to have creative control over her shows. In the 1940s she began approaching movie studios for roles but was turned down for being unphotogenic. She began working in radio instead, and was soon hosting her own show. From radio White moved on to writing, directing, and starring in comedies on television (including *Life with Elizabeth* and *Golden Girls*). She has won (and continues to win) many awards for her work, and was the first woman to win a Daytime Emmy Award for Outstanding Game Show Host.

“on’t try to be young. Just open your mind. Stay interested in stuff. There are so many things I won’t live long enough to find out about, but I’m still curious about them. You know people who are already saying, ‘I’m going to be 30,’ what am I going to do? Well, use that decade! Use them all!”



1852 – 1903

**CALAMITY JANE**

PORTRAIT BY TREVOR WEIGHT

PANEL 1

18

A woman of the Wild West, Calamity Jane has become a folk hero and legend, renowned for her sharp-shooting and tough persona. Her biography has become a mix of wild tales—some popularized by Jane herself—and other plausibly accurate stories. Orphaned at age twelve, Jane was quickly forced to make a living by any means possible, so she began taking on men’s work and clothing as a way to survive. While primarily known for her unconventional life, she was also known for her kindness to others, such as when she nursed the sick or rescued a runaway stagecoach. Eventually she joined the *Buffalo Bill Wild West* Show, performing in various tours of the Midwest and showcasing her skills of sharpshooting while riding a horse.

“I figure, if a girl wants to be a legend, she should just go ahead and be one.”



1864 ■ 943

**CAMILLE CLAUDEL**

■ PORTRAIT BY CHIARA ELWOOD

19

PANEL 9

Camille Claudel was a French sculptor who collaborated with Auguste Rodin during the beginning of her career. From a young age, she knew she wanted to be an artist and studied at the Colarossi Academy in Paris. Claudel became Rodin's assistant then eventual lover. During their fifteen years together, they collaborated and greatly influenced each other's art. After their separation, she became paranoid and reclusive. Her family placed her in an insane asylum where she stayed until her death thirty years later.

■ tolerate my faults but not at all other people ■ ■



1750 ■ 848

**CAROLINE HERSCHEL**

■ PORTRAIT BY JENNIFER NIELSON

20

PANEL 4

Caroline Herschel was a German astronomer who lived and worked with her brother and fellow astronomer, William Herschel. Caroline discovered several comets and other celestial bodies. On February 26, 1783, Caroline discovered a new nebula and the dwarf galaxy Messier 110 on the same night. She created her own catalogue for recognizing the positions of stars and other celestial objects that was more complete than any other at the time. The Royal Society published her Catalogue of Nebulae and Clusters of Stars in 1798. Caroline was the first woman to be paid for her research, and in 1828 the first to receive a Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society.

■ As much as we need a prosperous economy, we also need a prosperity of kindness and decency. ■



1816 ■ 855

**CHARLOTTE BRONTË**

■ PORTRAIT BY KATIE SMITH

21

PANEL 5

Charlotte Brontë was an English poet and writer. While the Brontë sisters were growing up, they often wrote fictional stories to entertain each other. As adults they published collections of poetry together and individually published several novels under the male pseudonyms Currer Bell, Ellis Bell, and Acton Bell. Charlotte Brontë is most well-known for her novel *Jane Eyre* (1847). Emily Brontë wrote one novel, *Wuthering Heights* (1847), an instant classic. Anne Brontë wrote two novels, *Agnes Grey* (1847) and *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* (1848). The Brontë sisters worked as governesses and wrote many of their experiences and observations into their novels.

■ . We did not like to declare ourselves women, because . . . we had a vague impression that authoresses are liable to be looked on with prejudice; we had noticed how critics sometimes use for their chastisement the weapon of personality, and for their reward, a flattery, which is not true praise. ■

		1860 ✎ 935		
22		<b>CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN</b>	✎PORTRAIT BY CHRISTIAN FOX	PANEL 6
		Charlotte Perkins Gilman was an American sociologist, writer, and poet. Her best known short story, <i>The Yellow Wallpaper</i> (1892), deals with themes of obsession and helplessness, and may have been drawn from Gilman's experiences with postpartum depression. Gilman was also a successful lecturer and often addressed the importance of financial independence for women. Gilman argued that domestic life oppressed women, and made the radical argument than there was no difference between the male and female mind and that gender roles were artificial and outmoded. One of her nonfiction books on the subject, <i>Women and Economics</i> (1898), was used as a textbook for a time.		
		☒ is not that women are really smaller-minded, weaker-minded, more timid and vacillating, but that whosoever, man or woman, lives always in a small, dark place, is always guarded, protected, directed and restrained, will become inevitably narrowed and weakened by it.☒		
		1912 ✎ 997		
23		<b>CHIEN-SHIUNG WU</b>	✎PORTRAIT BY KENNETH HARTVIGSEN	PANEL 1
		A Chinese-American physicist, Chien-Shiung Wu made a critical impact on the field of nuclear physics. Raised in a small town in China, Wu attended a school founded by her father, who was a proponent of gender equality. Wu's work, experiments, and discoveries directly led two theoretical physicists to receive the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize for their theory on nuclear particles—she was not acknowledged. She did, however, continue to contribute significantly to the field of physics and received several awards and honors for her work. Her nicknames, ☒The First Lady of Physics,☒The Chinese Marie Curie,☒and ☒Queen of Nuclear Research,☒all attest to her significant scientific contributions.		
		☒wonder whether the tiny atoms and nuclei, or the mathematical symbols, or the DNA molecules have any preference for either masculine or feminine treatment.☒		
		1954 ✎ present		
24		<b>CINDY SHERMAN</b>	✎PORTRAIT BY AUDREY WAYMENT	PANEL 1
		Cindy Sherman became disillusioned with the limitations she felt were inherent in the medium and turned to photography at the end of the 1970s. Known for her conceptual portraits, she used photography to capture common female roles and comment on the mass media's influence on people's identity. In 1974, Sherman created Hallwalls in Buffalo, NY, a center where artists from diverse arts backgrounds—film, literature, visual arts, performance, etc.—could cultivate themes of race, gender, and pop culture. In the late 70s, she was internationally acclaimed for her <i>Untitled Film Stills</i> , a series of 69 black-and-white photographs reminiscent of American film noir. She has received multiple awards, including the MacArthur Fellowship in 1995, and was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Arts in London.		
		☒We☒ all products of what we want to project to the world. Even people who don't spend any time, or think they don't, on preparing themselves for the world out there☒ think that ultimately they have for their whole lives groomed themselves to be a certain way, to present a face to the world.☒		



1821–1912

**CLARA BARTON**

PORTRAIT BY JOSEPH OSTRAFF

25

PANEL 9

Clara Barton was a nurse and founder of the American Red Cross. During the U.S. Civil War, she served as a nurse for the Union Army, earning her the nickname "the Angel of the Battlefield." After the war, she worked for the War Department to research missing soldiers and unite those who were found with their families. In 1881, inspired by the European Red Cross, she founded the American Red Cross and served as its president until 1904.

"You must never so much think as whether you like it or not, whether it is bearable or not; you must never think of anything except the need, and how to meet it."



1939–present

**CLAUDETTE COLVIN**

PORTRAIT BY JACKIE EATON

26

PANEL 4

Claudette Colvin is one of the early pioneers of the Civil Rights Movement, and the first person arrested for challenging bus seat segregation in Montgomery, Alabama. On March 2, 1955, Colvin was riding the bus home from high school in the colored section of the bus, when a white woman got on and the bus driver asked Colvin to move to make room. Colvin refused and was arrested. In 1956, she was one of the five plaintiffs listed in the federal court case *Browder v. Gayle*, which resulted in the landmark ruling that Alabama's bus segregation laws were unconstitutional.

"My constitutional right!"

"As she was arrested and forcibly removed from the bus"



1873–1954

**COLETTE**

PORTRAIT BY DIANE STEWART

27

PANEL 7

Colette was the pen name of Sidonie-Gabrielle Colette, a French novelist nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1948. Her best known work, the novella *Gigi* (1944), was the basis for the film and Lerner and Loewe stage production of the same name. She was also a mime, an actress, and a journalist. Set mostly in Burgundy or Paris during the Belle Époque, her work meditated on married life, sexuality, and the problems of a woman's struggle for independence. Colette is remarkable for her command of sensual description and exact sensory evocation of sounds, smells, tastes, textures, and colors of her world. Her work was frequently quasi-autobiographical: *Chéri* (1920) and *Le Beau Geste* (1923) both deal with love between an aging woman and a very young man. *La Naissance du Jour* (1928) is her explicit criticism of the conventional lives of women, expressed in a meditation on age and the renunciation of love through the character of her mother, Sido. In 1944, she published what became perhaps her most famous work, *Gigi*, telling the story of sixteen-year-old Gilberte ("Gigi") Alvar. Colette was elected to the Belgian Royal Academy (1935), the Académie Goncourt (1945, and President in 1949), and a Chevalier (1920) and Grand Officer (1953) of the Legion d'Honneur.

"Be happy. It's one way of being wise."



1989 → present

**DANA LEWIS**

PORTRAIT BY MICHELLE LITCHMAN

PANEL 3

28

Dana Lewis, who was diagnosed with Type 1 diabetes when she was 14, used to manage her diabetes in a way many people do, by pricking her finger 12 times a day to check her blood or wearing a glucose monitor and an insulin pump. She also used a continuous glucose monitor (CGM), which inserts a tiny sensor with a transmitter into the skin and sends data every five minutes to a monitor. If the glucose is too low, it sets off an alarm. In an attempt to make the alarm louder, she developed a closed loop artificial pancreas system, enabling real-time insulin management.

→ We can use every skill someone has and definitely use their energy and passion to help make life easier for people with diabetes. →



1950 → present

**DEEPA MEHTA**

PORTRAIT BY JANN HAWORTH

PANEL 4

29

Deepa Mehta is an Indo-Canadian director and screenwriter. She initially directed documentary films for the Indian government and later children's films after she married and moved to Canada. She directed her first feature film in 1991. Since then Mehta has made several award-winning films, most famously her *Elements Trilogy: Fire* (1996), *Earth* (1998), and *Water* (2005), which critically explore human rights issues and social injustices, particularly the unjust experiences of women in traditional Indian culture. Her films have drawn angry reactions, including death threats, and have sparked protests such as the destruction of film sets by Hindu fundamentalists. In May 2012, Mehta received the Governor General's Performing Arts Award for Lifetime Artistic Achievement.

→ I didn't make *Water* until I stopped being angry. It took me five years to get over my anger. Why are we so scared of showing the truth? Why can't we question aspects of our tradition that aren't so great? →



1961 → 1997

**DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES**

PORTRAIT BY NAYARA FEYD

PANEL 3

30

Diana, Princess of Wales, was the first wife of Charles, Prince of Wales, who is the eldest child and heir apparent of Queen Elizabeth II. Diana was born into a family of British nobility with royal ancestry as The Honourable Diana Spencer. Her televised and much celebrated wedding to Charles, held at St. Paul's Cathedral in 1981, is said to have reached more than 750 million people. She and Charles had two sons, William and Harry, also in line of succession to the throne. She is known for her support of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines as well as her work with AIDS victims and multiple charities including a children's hospital in London. Beloved for her compassion and charisma, Diana died in a tragic automobile accident in Paris in 1997.

→ Carry out a random act of kindness, with no expectation of reward, safe in the knowledge that one day someone might do the same for you. →



1923 ✉ 1971

**DIANE ARBUS**

✉PORTRAIT BY TYLER BLOOMQUIST

PANEL 5

31

Diane Arbus was an American writer and photographer. She often took portraits of people who lived on the fringes of mainstream society and were regarded as strange or ugly, including circus performers, transgender people, dwarfs, giants, and nudists. Diane developed a personal rapport with her photography subjects and sometimes photographed them multiple times over years. She shot photos for several magazines, including *Glamour*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Vogue*, *Esquire*, and *The Sunday Times Magazine*. In 1972, Diane's photos were the first American photographer's work to be featured in the Venice Biennale; and the monograph accompanying the exhibition, *Diane Arbus: An Aperture Monograph*, became the best-selling photography monograph ever and is still in print.

✉I end to think of the act of photographing, generally speaking, as an adventure. My favorite thing is to go where I've never been.✉



1936 ✉ present

**DIANE REHM**

✉PORTRAIT BY JEFF BARNEY

PANEL 1

32

Diane Rehm is a famous radio talk show personality, best known for *The Diane Rehm Show*, distributed by National Public Radio since 1984. Throughout her career, she has interviewed many famous politicians and cultural figures. Though she began battling the speech-compromising laryngeal disorder of spasmodic dysphonia in 1998, her show ran until December 2016. She has written several memoirs and currently hosts a weekly podcast.

✉Never end ✉ways are the two most inflammable words in human relationships.✉



1912 ✉ 2010

**DOROTHY HEIGHT**

✉PORTRAIT BY ARIKA LAU

PANEL 9

33

Dorothy Height was an American administrator, educator, and civil and women's rights activist. She worked at the Harlem YWCA and then began volunteering with the National Council of Negro Women. She became its president in 1957 and remained so until the late 1990s, after which she served as their chair of the board until her death. Throughout her life she fought tirelessly against illiteracy, drugs, and unemployment, and championed voter registration and women's rights. She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1994 by Bill Clinton.

✉Civil rights are civil rights. There are no persons who are not entitled to their civil rights. We have to recognize that we have a long way to go, but we have to go that way together.✉



1910 ■ 1994

**DOROTHY HODGKIN**

PORTRAIT BY SAUNDRA SHANTI

PANEL 7

34

Dorothy Hodgkin was a British biochemist who advanced X-ray crystallography, a method of determining the atomic and molecular structures of biomolecules. She and her colleagues discovered the structures of many molecules that had stumped scientists for years. Beginning in 1934, Hodgkin and her team used a crystallography process to determine the structure of insulin, a process that took 35 years. In 1945, Hodgkin and her team discovered the structure of penicillin, and in 1955 they produced the complete structure of the vitamin B12, for which she was awarded the 1964 Nobel Prize. Hodgkin continued to pursue her research even after experiencing crippling rheumatoid arthritis in her hands and feet beginning at age 24.

She came captivated by the edifices chemists had raised through experiment and imagination—but still I had a lurking question. Would it not be better if one could really see whether molecules as complicated as the sterols, or strychnine were just as experiment suggested? ■



1915 ■ 1963

**EDITH PIAF**

PORTRAIT BY SHALEE COOPER

PANEL 6

35

Edith Piaf, born Edith Gassion, was a French singer known for ballads about love, loss, and heartache. Piaf was raised by the prostitutes in her grandmother's bordello. At age 14 she was reunited with her father and joined him singing in the streets. In 1935, a nightclub owner heard Piaf singing and encouraged her to sing in his club. Because she was so nervous to sing, and because of her petite stature (4 feet 8 inches), the nightclub owner called her *La Môme Piaf*, meaning *the waif sparrow* or *the little sparrow*. She adopted *Piaf* as her stage name for the rest of her internationally acclaimed career.

Love goes on a journey, like I do / One day I'll find it / By the time I see its face / I'll recognize it right away. ■

Lyric from *Le Coeur* ■ Lyric from the Heart ■



1884 ■ 1962

**ELEANOR ROOSEVELT**

PORTRAIT BY CHRISTIAN FOX

PANEL 3

36

Eleanor Roosevelt was a diplomat and the longest serving First Lady of the United States. In the past, the First Lady was a domestic position, not a political one. Eleanor's tenure redefined the role. She was outspoken about racial issues, refugee rights, and the expansion of work opportunities for women, and often traveled to deliver speeches and offer other support to various causes. Eleanor helped the U.S. join the United Nations and served as the first U.S. Delegate to the U.N. General Assembly from 1945–1952. She was the first chair of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights and oversaw their drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

You gain strength, courage and confidence by every experience in which you really stop to look fear in the face. You are able to say to yourself, ■ have lived through this horror. I can take the next thing that comes along. ■ You must do the thing you think you cannot do. ■



1533 □ 603

**ELIZABETH I OF ENGLAND**

□ PORTRAIT BY CHRISTIAN FOX

PANEL 6

37

Elizabeth I of England was Queen of England and Ireland from 1558–1603. Elizabeth was declared illegitimate by her father, King Henry VIII, and his heir, Edward VI. When Elizabeth's half-sister, Mary I, secured the throne, she imprisoned Elizabeth for nearly a year. Elizabeth finally inherited the crown after Mary's death. Unlike her father and half-siblings, Queen Elizabeth I believed her rule depended on the will of the people. For the time, she was fairly tolerant of religious freedoms and organized a church that would later become the Church of England. She navigated international politics and multiple assassination attempts to create a period of stability during which the nation's arts and military reputation flourished.

▀ ill have but one mistress and no master.▀



1821 □ 910

**ELIZABETH BLACKWELL**

□ PORTRAIT BY MILLIE EATON

PANEL 5

38

Elizabeth Blackwell was a British-born physician, notable as the first woman to receive a medical degree in the United States as well as the first woman on the UK Medical Register. After receiving her medical degree in 1849, she continued her studies in Europe, where she was often rejected from hospitals because of her gender. Although experiencing such discrimination throughout her career, she continued to champion the role of women in medicine and was a pioneer in opening the medical profession to women.

▀ society will not admit of woman's free development, then society must be remodeled.▀



1836 □ 917

**ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON**

□ PORTRAIT BY CHRISTIAN FOX

PANEL 3

39

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was an English physician and suffragette, the second English woman to qualify as a physician and surgeon in Britain, the cofounder of the first hospital staffed by women, the first dean of a British medical school, the first female doctor of medicine in France, the first woman in Britain to be elected to a school board, and, as Mayor of Aldeburgh, the first female mayor and magistrate in Britain.

▀asked [my father] what there was to make doctoring more disgusting than nursing, which women were always doing and which ladies had done publicly in the Crimea. He could not tell me.▀



1958 → present

**ELLEN DEGENERES**

PORTRAIT BY BEN DYCIES

40

PANEL 2

Ellen DeGeneres is an American comedian, television show host, writer, producer, and actress. She starred in her own sitcom, *Ellen* (1994–8) and *The Ellen Show* (2001–2002), and has hosted her talk show *The Ellen DeGeneres Show* since 2003. She has also acted in many films and was the voice of the beloved Pixar character Dory. In 1997, DeGeneres publicly identified as a lesbian, and her character on *Ellen* also came out. This made DeGeneres the first openly lesbian woman to play an openly lesbian woman on TV. DeGeneres is known for her observational humor, activism, and commitment to her work.

Accept who you are. Unless you're a serial killer.



1958 → present

**ELLEN OCHOA**

PORTRAIT BY LOLA REYES

41

PANEL 5

Dr. Ellen Ochoa, a veteran astronaut, is the 11th director of the Johnson Space Center. She is JSC's first Hispanic director and its second female director. Her previous management roles include Deputy Center Director and Director of Flight Crew Operations. Ochoa joined NASA in 1988 as a research engineer at Ames Research Center and moved to Johnson Space Center in 1990, when she was selected as an astronaut. She became the first Hispanic woman to go to space when she served on the nine-day STS-56 mission aboard the space shuttle Discovery in 1993. She has flown in space four times, including STS-66, STS-96 and STS-110, logging nearly 1,000 hours in orbit.

I tell students that the opportunities I had were a result of having a good educational background. Education is what allows you to stand out.



1830 → 1886

**EMILY DICKINSON**

PORTRAIT BY SARAH JONES

42

PANEL 7

Emily Dickinson was an American poet, known for her originality. She wrote nearly 1,800 poems, but fewer than a dozen were published during her lifetime, and those were changed by publishers because Dickinson's poetic style was unusual. Her poems were usually untitled, and Dickinson used slant rhyme, short lines, and unusual punctuation. A collection of her poetry was first published in 1890 by acquaintances, but these poems were also altered. The first time an original collection of Dickinson's poems was available was 1955. Initially, her poems were a financial success and received well, and since their publication Dickinson has become known as one of the most significant poets in American literature.

Not knowing when the dawn will come / I open every door.

Emily Dickinson, *The Complete Poems*, Poem LXXXIX



1882 ✕ 1935

**EMMY NOETHER**

PORTRAIT BY LARON WILSON

43

PANEL 7

Emmy Noether was a German Jewish mathematician who made landmark contributions in mathematics and physics. Beginning in 1908, Noether taught at several universities, sometimes without pay or under a male colleague's name. She taught and influenced many well-known mathematicians, who were called the "Noether boys." By 1932, Noether's skills were recognized internationally, but she lost her position in 1933 when the Nazi regime forbade Jews from teaching at universities. She moved to America and continued teaching. Noether's theorem is still one of the most important equations in the development of modern physics. Objects that meet the conditions of the ascending chain conditions of properties are called "Noetherian" in her honor.

✉ the judgment of the most competent living mathematicians, Fraulein Noether was the most significant mathematical genius thus far produced since the higher education of women began.✉

✉ Albert Einstein



1953 ✕ present

**EVE ENSLER**

PORTRAIT BY JANN HAWORTH

44

PANEL 3

Eve Ensler is an American playwright and performer. She is most known for her play *The Vagina Monologues*, which features a series of women's monologues addressing different aspects of the feminine experience. Originally, Eve performed each monologue herself. *The Vagina Monologues* have been revised several times since, adding new monologues including male-to-female transgender experiences. Charles Isherwood of *The New York Times* claimed that it was "probably the most important piece of political theater of the last decade." Eve also founded the V-Day and One Billion Rising movements, bringing awareness to violence towards women and girls globally, and supporting efforts to end it.

✉herish your solitude. Take trains by yourself to places you have never been. Sleep out alone under the stars. Learn how to drive a stick shift. Go so far away that you stop being afraid of not coming back. Say no when you don't want to do something. Say yes if your instincts are strong, even if everyone around you disagrees. Decide whether you want to be liked or admired. Decide if fitting in is more important than finding out what you're doing here. Believe in kissing.✉



1936 ✕ 1970

**EVA HESSE**

PORTRAIT BY MEGAN LIVINGSTON

45

PANEL 1

Eva Hesse was an influential sculptor who worked with latex, fiberglass, and plastics and helped begin the post-minimalist art movement. After fleeing Germany during the rise of the Nazis, Hesse and her family immigrated to New York City in 1939. Though she originally pursued a career in textiles, she began to use simple materials to create sculptures suggesting a large range of organic associations, psychological moods, whimsical states of mind, and proto-feminist sexual innuendo. After a career of only a decade, she died at the age of 34 of a brain tumor.

✉ hink art is a total thing. A total person giving contribution. It is an essence, a soul...In my inner soul art and life are inseparable.✉



1918 ✉ 1995

**FLORENCE CHADWICK**

✉PORTRAIT BY LIA SUMMERS

PANEL 7

46

Florence Chadwick was an American long-distance swimmer. In 1950, Chadwick attempted to enter a sponsored contest to swim across the English Channel but was rejected because she was not well-known. So Chadwick funded her own attempts. In 1950 and again in 1951, she successfully swam the English Channel—both from France to England (1950) and England to France (1951). Chadwick was the first woman to swim the Channel in both directions, and she broke timing records each way. Ultimately, she swam the Channel four times during her life, breaking timing records (including her own) twice. Chadwick also set an all-time record for swimming the Straits of Gibraltar: 5:06 minutes.

✉ I feel fine. I am quite prepared to swim back.✉



1820 ✉ 1910

**FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE**

✉PORTRAIT BY MICHELLE LITCHMAN

PANEL 4

47

Florence Nightingale was an English public health pioneer and one of the founders of modern nursing. During the Crimean War she organized, trained, and managed nurses who tended to the wounded soldiers. She attended patients through the nights, which earned her the nickname ✉The Lady with the Lamp.✉ After the war ended, Nightingale established the first secular nursing school in 1860. She lectured about the importance of sanitation in hospitals and at homes and healthcare for all classes, and she called for more roles for women in the workforce. Florence published her medical lessons in simple English so that less educated readers could easily understand them. Her efforts helped legitimize nursing as a respected career.

✉ I attribute my success to this ✉ never gave or took an excuse.✉



1921 ✉ present

**FRANÇOISE GILLOT**

✉PORTRAIT BY KENT CHRISTENSON

PANEL 6

48

Françoise Gilot is a French painter, critic, and bestselling author and is one of the most enduring artists of the post-World War II School of Paris. In 1943, during the time of her first important exhibition in Paris, Françoise met Pablo Picasso and began a decade-long relationship where Françoise became both a witness and a participant in one of the last great periods of the modern art movement in Europe. Their circle included poets, philosophers, writers, and many of the legends of the art world, such as Braque, Chagall, Cocteau, and Matisse. In 1964, Françoise published *Life with Picasso*, a uniquely compelling and insightful observation about the human side of creative genius. As she continued her work wrestling from form and color—visual statements that are at once both personal and universal—she remained discontent with the known, viewing her task as an artist to transform perceptions and to stimulate viewers towards new insights and experiences. In addition to strongly structured canvases, often composed with a dominant cadmium red, Gilot's oeuvre expanded to include monumental floating paintings, luminous monotypes, and strong, technically sophisticated color lithographs and aquatints.

✉ For me, style is essentially doing things well. If you want to be outrageous, be outrageous with style. If you want to be restrained, be restrained with style. One can't specifically define style. It's like the perfume to a flower. It's a quality you can analyze.✉



1907 ✎ 1954

**FRIDA KAHLO**

PORTRAIT BY LOLA REYES

PANEL 6

49

Frida Kahlo was one of Mexico's greatest artists, known as the master of self-portraits. Kahlo began painting to pass the time during her recovery after a traumatic bus crash when she was 18. Over her career she painted mainly self-portraits, which featured bright colors and symbols from indigenous Mexican culture and legends. The portraits represented Kahlo's personal and taboo experiences, including miscarriages and affairs. Kahlo also painted herself, unibrow and all, with no shyness or concern over traditional beauty standards. Today she is internationally acclaimed; but during Kahlo's lifetime she was mainly known as the wife of famous painter Diego Rivera, and her own work was not recognized until the late 1970s.

✎ paint my own reality. The only thing I know is that I paint because I need to, and I paint whatever passes through my head without any other consideration.✎



1883 ✎ 1971

**GABRIELLE "COCO" CHANEL**

PORTRAIT BY CHRISTIAN FOX

PANEL 5

50

Gabrielle Coco Chanel was the creator of the Chanel brand, and one of the world's best known fashion designers. She grew up in a French orphanage, where she was taught to sew by the nuns who were her caretakers. As an adult, Chanel opened her own boutique, at first selling hats but later including clothing and accessories. Her designs redefined women's fashion by emphasizing comfort and affordable elegance, rather than corsets and long skirts made from expensive materials. Chanel designed the first modern women's suits and pants, and the iconic little black dress. Her designs and brand are still highly valued worldwide.

✎ girl should be two things: who and what she wants.✎



1819 ✎ 1880

**GEORGE ELIOT**

PORTRAIT BY KRISTIAN ANDERSON

PANEL 5

51

George Eliot was the pen name of Mary Ann Evans, an English novelist, poet, journalist, and translator. She used a male pen name so her works would be taken more seriously in a time when female authors were associated with romantic and frivolous novels, and to separate her literature from her career as a critic and editor with *The Westminster Review*. Evans' novels are known for their realism—she felt strongly that novels should not be frivolous, and her works often addressed politics, moral ambiguities, and the foibles of Victorian society. Her most famous novel, *Middlemarch* (1871–2), is considered one of the finest English novels, noted for its complexity and insight.

✎ r deeds still travel with us from afar / And what we have been makes us what we are.✎

*✎ Middlemarch*



1939 → present

**GERMAINE GREER**

PORTRAIT BY HEATHER BELNAP JENSEN

PANEL 3

52

Germaine Greer is an Australian-born writer, regarded as one of the major voices of the second-wave feminist movement in the latter half of the 20th century. Greer's ideas have created controversy ever since her first book, *The Female Eunuch* (1970), became an international best-seller and made her a household name. In it Greer offered a systematic deconstruction of ideas such as womanhood and femininity, arguing that women are forced to assume submissive roles in society to fulfill male fantasies of what being a woman entails. Her work since then has focused on literature, feminism, and the environment. Later books include *Sex and Destiny: The Politics of Human Fertility* (1984), *The Change: Women, Ageing and the Menopause* (1991), *The Whole Woman* (1999), *Shakespeare's Wife* (2007) and *White Beech: The Rainforest Years* (2013). She owns and finances Stump Cross Books, which publishes the work of 17th- and 18th-century women poets.

↳ Eedom is fragile and must be protected. To sacrifice it, even as a temporary measure, is to betray it.☒



1874 → 1946

**GERTRUDE STEIN**

PORTRAIT BY MARK MAGLEBY

PANEL 1

53

An American writer and art collector, Gertrude Stein became intimately involved as a member of the Parisian Avant-Garde. In 1903, she traveled to France to join her brother Leo, an art critic and painter, where they opened a literary and artistic salon. Their salon became a meeting place for young artists and writers such as Henri Matisse, Pablo Picasso, Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and Guillaume Apollinaire. Her quasi-memoir on her time in Paris, *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas* (1933), written in the voice of her life partner Alice B. Toklas, became a literary bestseller.

↳ E does not get better but different and older, and that is always a pleasure.☒



1915 → 2015

**GRACE LEE BOGGS**

PORTRAIT BY COLOUR MAISCH

PANEL 3

54

Grace Lee Boggs was an American author and philosopher. In 1940, Boggs received a Ph.D. in philosophy but faced opposition securing work in academia as a woman; so she took a low-paying job at the University of Chicago Philosophy Library. Boggs became involved with the far-left Workers Party and translated many of Karl Marx's essays into English for the first time. In 1953, she married James Boggs and together they became actively involved in the Civil Rights and Black Power movements. In 1992, Grace founded Detroit Summer, a multigenerational, multicultural collective that organizes community and youth programs. She wrote 5 books, the last when she was 95 years old.

↳ Real poverty is the belief that the purpose of life is acquiring wealth and owning things. Real wealth is not the possession of property but the recognition that our deepest need, as human beings, is to keep developing our natural and acquired powers to relate to other human beings.☒



Organized in 1985

## GUERRILLA GIRLS

■PORTRAIT BY ELLIS EATON

PANEL 3

55

Guerrilla Girls is a group of anonymous feminist artists who collaborate to draw attention to issues of racial and gender equality in the fine art world. The group was formed by 7 female artists in response to an exhibit titled *An International Survey of Recent Painting and Sculpture at the Museum of Modern Art*, which featured works by 169 artists, only 13 of whom were women. Whenever a member of the Guerrilla Girls appears in public, she wears a gorilla mask. This is to restrict focus to their message rather than to the artists' individual careers. Through their protest art, the Guerrilla Girls highlight discrimination with absurdity and humor.

■The advantages of being a woman artist:  
working without the pressure of success/  
Not having to be in shows with men/  
Having an escape from the art world in your 4 free-lance jobs/  
Knowing your career might pick up after you~~x~~ eighty/  
Being reassured that whatever kind of art you make it will be labeled feminine/  
Not being stuck in a tenured teaching position/  
Seeing your ideas live on in the work of others/  
Having the opportunity to choose between career and motherhood/  
Not having to choke on those big cigars or paint in Italian suits/  
Having more time to work after your mate dumps you for someone younger/  
Being included in revised versions of art history/  
Not having to undergo the embarrassment of being called a genius/  
Getting your picture in the art magazines wearing a gorilla suit.■



1917 ■ 2000

## Gwendolyn Brooks

■PORTRAIT BY ANNICKA BURTON

PANEL 9

56

Gwendolyn Brooks was an American poet, author, and teacher. Her poetry focused on the experience of people of color including their lives, aspirations, disappointments, and persecutions. She became the first African American to win the Pulitzer Prize in 1949. She not only served as Poet Laureate of Illinois beginning in 1968 until her death, but from 1985-86 she also became the first African-American woman to serve as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress.

■It hurts. Art urges voyages■and it is easier to stay at home.■



1926 ■ 2016

## HARPER LEE

■PORTRAIT BY SADIE DODSON

PANEL 9

57

Harper Lee was an American novelist and 1961 Pulitzer Prize winner for her book *To Kill a Mockingbird*, an American classic. The book deals with race relations in a small Alabama town, loosely based off of events from her childhood. She is also recognized for helping her friend Truman Capote with research for his non-fiction novel *In Cold Blood* (1966). Lee has received numerous honorary degrees and was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by George W. Bush in 2007 for her contribution to literature.

■You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view.■



1802 ✎ 876

**HARRIET MARTINEAU**

PORTRAIT BY TERESA TAYLOR

PANEL 4

58

Harriet Martineau was a British social theorist and Whig writer, often cited as the first female sociologist. Martineau wrote many books and a multitude of essays from a sociological, holistic, religious, domestic, and perhaps most controversially, feminine perspective. Martineau said of her own approach to writing: ☐When one studies a society, one must focus on all its aspects, including key political, religious, and social institutions.☐ She believed a thorough societal analysis was necessary to understand women☒ status under men.

☒ You had better live your best and act your best and think your best today; for today is the sure preparation for tomorrow and all the other tomorrows that follow.☒



1822 ✎ 913

**HARRIET TUBMAN**

PORTRAIT BY MOANA ULUAVE HAFOKA

PANEL 8

59

An American abolitionist and spy, Harriet Tubman was born a slave and escaped in 1849. Over her career, Tubman completed approximately 13 missions to rescue over 70 slaves, including her family, using the network of safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. During the Civil War, Tubman volunteered to spy for the U.S. Army. In 1863, she directed the raid of Combahee Ferry, which freed over 700 slaves. After the war, Tubman continued to advocate for civil rights and women☒ suffrage until she retired due to illness in a home for elderly African Americans that she herself had helped establish.

☒ If you hear the dogs, keep going. If you see the torches in the woods, keep going. If there☒ shouting after you, keep going. Don☒ever stop. Keep going. If you want a taste of freedom, keep going.☒



1914 ✎ 2000

**HEDY LAMARR**

PORTRAIT BY FATIMA DIRIE

PANEL 3

60

Hedy Lamarr was an Austrian-American actress and inventor. In 1937, Lamarr left Vienna for Paris, where she met a talent scout and started acting in American cinema. Audiences were awed by her beauty, but Lamarr did not like the shallow roles she was offered. In 1942, Lamarr collaborated with George Antheil to create an unjammable radio guidance system for torpedoes. The value of Lamarr and Antheil☒ system was not recognized until the 1960s, when the U.S. Navy used an updated version during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Now, Lamarr☒ invention is a key element in almost all WiFi or Bluetooth networks.

☒ Pe and curiosity about the future seemed better than guarantees. The unknown was always so attractive to me . . . and still is.☒



1950 → present

## HELEN CLARK

PORTRAIT BY ANDREA EAGAN

PANEL 2

61

Helen Clark is the first female administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and has occupied this position since 2009. In April 2016, she announced her candidacy for Secretary-General of the U.N. She was also the second woman to serve, and first woman elected, as Prime Minister of New Zealand, a position she filled for three consecutive terms from 1999→2008. As both Prime Minister and UNDP Administrator, Clark has never shied from controversial opinions, including opposition to military expansion and support for increasing social benefits (including parental leave and minimum wage adjustments). She is also a vocal advocate for women's rights and gender equality.

Girls can do anything. We do do anything and we expect to be treated as equals. ☐



1923 → present

## HELEN MURRAY FREE

PORTRAIT BY MICHELLE LITCHMAN

PANEL 3

62

Helen Murray Free is a retired American chemist and educator and is most known for her creation of many self-testing systems for diabetes, including the first dip-and-read diagnostic test strip for monitoring glucose in urine, which is still in use today. She is celebrated for her distinguished career in the field of chemistry, has received myriad awards, has served as President of the American Association for Clinical Chemistry as well as the American Chemical Society, and has been instrumental in raising public awareness of the fascinating role that chemistry plays in our lives.

As my work with my students, I tell them that they can do anything they want, anything they want, as long as they work hard at it and try. ☐



1880 → 1968

## HELEN KELLER

PORTRAIT BY HOLLY YOCUM

PANEL 8

63

Helen Keller was an American author, political activist, and lecturer, and the first deaf-blind person to earn a bachelor of arts degree. The story of how Keller's teacher, Anne Sullivan, broke through the isolation imposed by a near complete lack of language, allowing the girl to blossom as she learned to communicate, has become widely known through the dramatic depictions of the play and film *The Miracle Worker*. She is an inspiration to deaf people across the globe who are committed to thriving in a hearing world.

Life is either a great adventure or nothing. ☐



1920 ✕ 951

**HENRIETTA LACKS**

PORTRAITS BY EVE JACKSON AND NATHAN FLORENCE

PANELS 2 &amp; 5

64

Henrietta Lacks was an American woman whose cells produced the first immortal cell line, the HeLa line. In 1951, Lacks sought treatment for cervical cancer. Unbeknownst to Lacks, a researcher kept cancerous and healthy samples of Lacks' tissues. The cells from the cancerous tissue were highly unusual: they replicated quickly and did not die. These immortal cells could be reproduced indefinitely for biomedical tests— and they have been ever since. Since the 1950s, scientists have grown HeLa cells in monumental quantities (one estimate is over 20 tons), and there are almost 11,000 patents involving them. Lacks herself died without being aware of her own extraordinary immortal cells.

Henrietta [cells] were different: they reproduced an entire generation every twenty-four hours and they never stopped. They became the first immortal human cells ever grown in a laboratory. Rebecca Skloot, *The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks*



1868 ✕ 921

**HENRIETTA SWAN LEAVITT**

PORTRAIT BY DENISE STEPHENS

PANEL 5

65

Henrietta Swan Leavitt was an American astronomer who discovered a way to measure distance on an intergalactic scale. From 1893 until her death, Leavitt worked at Harvard College Observatory as a human computer, painstakingly cataloguing stars in the observatory's photo collection. She discovered that the time it took for a Cepheid variable star's brightness to go from bright to dim was directly related to its overall luminosity, which could then be used to calculate the star's distance. Harvard never allowed Leavitt to pursue her own research, but the luminosity-period relationship, known as Leavitt's Law, has been fundamental to several groundbreaking astronomical discoveries, including Edwin Hubble's observation that the universe is expanding.

We have recently read in the papers of the death of Miss Henrietta S. Leavitt of the Astronomical Observatory, whose work in photographic photometry gave her an international reputation . . . in fact, the services that the women have rendered at the Observatory are too well known in the scientific world to need further comment. . . . Harvard should follow the lead already taken by the other large universities of the country . . . in recognizing high-grade service afforded by women on its staff. T. Franklin Currier, Petticoats at Harvard, *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* (1921). Vol. 24, Part 1, No.14.



1098 ✕ 179

**HILDEGARD OF BINGEN**

PORTRAIT BY VALERIE HEGSTROM

PANEL 9

66

Hildegard of Bingen was not only a German Benedictine abbess but also a writer, composer, philosopher, Christian mystic, visionary, and founder of natural scientific history in Germany. She became famous for her visions and began preaching and circulating her writings. Her book, *Liber Scivias*, is currently regarded as one of the more prominent mystical books from the Middle Ages. In 2012, Pope Benedict XVI named her a Doctor of the Church for her accomplishments.

Even in a world that is being shipwrecked, remain brave and strong. Hildegard of Bingen



1917 ✉ 1984

**INDIRA GANDHI**

✉PORTRAIT BY CRYSTAL YOUNG-OTTERSTROM

67

PANEL 7

Indira Priyadarshini Gandhi was an Indian politician and central figure of the Indian National Congress party, and to date the only female Prime Minister of India. Daughter of India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, she was the second-longest-acting prime minister after her father. Known for her political aggressiveness, she achieved victory in a war with Pakistan that resulted in the creation of Bangladesh and increased India's influence in South Asia. She enacted significant social reform, seeking to promote equal rights for all citizens. Indira was assassinated in 1984 by her Sikh bodyguards following an aggressive action to counter the Punjab Insurgency.

✉The power to question is the basis of all human progress.✉



1862 ✉ 1931

**IDA B. WELLS**

✉PORTRAIT BY KAITLYNN BASTOW

68

PANEL 1

Ida B. Wells was an American journalist, newspaper editor, suffragist, sociologist, feminist, and one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Her life was greatly affected by the Jim Crow laws, and she began fighting for civil rights as editor for both the *Evening Star* and *The Living Way*. She wrote against house burning, disfranchisement, lynching, and the segregation of schools. Throughout her life, she established several notable women's organizations and spoke out against lynching.

✉The people must know before they can act, and there is no educator to compare with the press.✉



1877 ✉ 1927

**ISADORA DUNCAN**

✉PORTRAIT BY NATHAN FLORENCE

69

PANEL 5

Isadora Duncan was an American dancer and a pioneer of modern dance. Growing up, she and her three siblings taught dance lessons to support their family. Duncan had a lifelong distaste for formality; she dropped out of school because she felt it was too restrictive, and her dancing style was known for being expressive and improvised. Her professional career began in 1896 when she moved to New York City to perform. Over her career she toured across Europe and North and South America, and established several dance schools. Duncan's naturalistic techniques inspired many artists, and the legacy of her style continues in today's modern dance.

✉You were once wild here. Don't let them tame you.✉

		1885 ✎ 1962	
70		<b>ISAK DINESEN</b>	PORTAIT BY KENT CHRISTENSON
			PANEL 4
		Isak Dinesen was the pseudonym of Karen Blixen, a Danish author. In 1912, Blixen became engaged and moved with her fiancé to Kenya, where they established a coffee plantation. But by 1931, Blixen was divorced and economic downturns forced her to sell her beloved plantation and return to Denmark, where she dedicated herself to writing. She wrote her works in both Danish and English, sometimes simultaneously. Her most famous work, <i>Out of Africa</i> , is based on her experiences in Kenya. Published in 1937, the work was immediately successful and cemented Blixen's place as one of the best authors of the 20th century.	
		<i>Here at long last one was in a position not to give a damn for all conventions, here was a new kind of freedom which until then one had only found in dreams!</i>	
		1860 ✎ 1935	
71		<b>JANE AUSTEN</b>	PORTAIT BY CHRISTIAN FOX
			PANEL 3
		Jane Austen was an English author and one of the most well-known and reprinted authors in the world. She was a prolific writer and continued writing manuscripts up until her death. Through her novels, Austen exposed the challenges facing women who depended on marriage or family support for survival. A situation Austen was familiar with, she relied on her parents and brothers until the publications of her novels gave her some financial independence. Her novels were incisive social critiques that blended romanticism with realism, and irony with sincerity. Some of Austen's best-known novels include <i>Sense and Sensibility</i> (1811), <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> (1813), <i>Mansfield Park</i> (1814), and <i>Emma</i> (1815).	
		<i>I could not sit seriously down to write a serious Romance under any other motive than to save my life, &amp; if it were indispensable for me to keep it up &amp; never relax into laughing at myself or other people, I am sure I should be hung before I had finished the first chapter. No! must keep my own style &amp; go on in my own way; and though I may never succeed again in that, I am convinced that I should totally fail in any other.</i>	
		1934 ✎ present	
72		<b>JANE GOODALL</b>	PORTAIT BY SCHUYLER FINLEY
			PANEL 1
		Jane Goodall is a primatologist, ethologist, anthropologist, and UN Messenger of Peace. She studied chimpanzees at the Gombe Stream Reserve in Tanzania for years, despite having no college degree or science background. She discovered their complex social system, family bonds, a diet that included meat, language, and their ability to make and use tools. Throughout her career, Goodall wrote five books and numerous articles on her discoveries. She is the founder of the Jane Goodall Institute, the Roots & Shoots Program, and currently serves on the board of the Nonhuman Rights Project.	
		<i>You cannot get through a single day without having an impact on the world around you. What you do makes a difference, and you have to decide what kind of difference you want to make.</i>	



1943 □ present

**JOCELYN BELL BURNELL**

□PORTRAIT BY ASHLEE WHITAKER

73

PANEL 9

Jocelyn Burnell is a physicist and astronomer known as the first person to discover pulsars: highly magnetized, rotating neutron stars that emit a beam of electromagnetic radiation. She discovered them during her graduate studies in radio astronomy at the University of Cambridge, while working under her supervisor Dr. Antony Hewish. However, only Hewish and their other male colleague were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics due to their discovery. Despite this, she earned a lifetime of respect and went on to become a professor at various universities, receiving countless awards and honors throughout her career.

□cientists should never claim that something is absolutely true. You should never claim perfect, or total, or 100% because you never ever get there.□



1962 □ present

**JODIE FOSTER**

□PORTRAIT BY CINDY THOMAS

74

PANEL 6

Jodie Foster is an American actress, director, and producer. She has been acting since age 5. In 1976, Foster, then 12, played a teenage prostitute in *Taxi Driver*. It was a pivotal role, but the film's content drew concern. Foster later commented that she hated that everyone thought children could not handle more serious films. Foster has pursued challenging roles throughout her acting career, and won several awards. She made her directorial debut in 1991. Foster's directorial style, much like her role choices as an actor, explores complex characters and motivations. Recently, Foster has focused on directing, and her latest film, *Money Monster*, was released in May of 2016.

□ormal is not something to aspire to, it's something to get away from.□



1964 □ present

**JOIA MUKHERJEE**

□PORTRAIT BY ANDREA EAGAN

75

PANEL 8

Joia Mukherjee is an American medical doctor, associate professor, and activist. From a young age, Mukherjee has taken trips to her father's native country, India, where she became acutely aware of and bothered by the lack of medical resources and equal opportunities for treatment in many areas. Since 2000, she has been the Chief Medical Officer of Partners in Health, an international medical nonprofit that has established clinics in underserved areas in Haiti, Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi, Lesotho, Peru, Mexico, Russia, Kazakhstan, and inner city Boston. Mukherjee also serves as a consultant for the World Health Organization on their programs to eliminate HIV and drug-resistant tuberculosis worldwide.

□We won't win every battle. We won't save every child. But together we can be the standard bearers of human dignity by being present in humility and in solidarity with the world's most vulnerable individuals, families and communities.□

		1906 ✕ 1975	
76	<b>JOSEPHINE BAKER</b>	PORTRAIT BY CLYDA LUDLOW	PANEL 1
Josephine Baker was an African-American expatriate who became an enormous celebrity in 1920s Paris as a singer and dancer. Known for energetic performances, exotic beauty, and sensual appeal, she became one of the most popular and highly-paid entertainers in Europe. During World War II, she served as a Red Cross nurse and worked as a spy with the French Resistance. She visited the United States occasionally throughout her life but was always upset by the racism she encountered. Baker participated in the 1963 March in Washington and spoke during the preliminary offerings.			
<b>Let us stop saying white Americans and colored Americans, let us try once and for all saying... Americans. Let human beings be equal on Earth as in Heaven.</b>			
		1939 ✕ present	
77	<b>JUDY CHICAGO</b>	PORTRAIT BY JACKIE EATON	PANEL 7
Judy Chicago is an American artist, educator, and writer. Chicago changed her name after the death of both her father and her first husband in order to distance herself from the practice of carrying the male surname. Her art explores traditional female roles by using stereotypically feminine arts such as needlework, along with stereotypically masculine crafts like welding. Chicago coined the term feminist art and started the first feminist art program in the U.S., at Fresno State College. She is noted for her skill in making color adhere to unusual materials and for her use of pyrotechnics, as well as skills drawn from boat-building, stained glass manufacturing, and porcelain painting.			
<b>Once I knew that I wanted to be an artist, I had made myself into one. I did not understand that wanting doesn't always lead to action. Many of the women had been raised without the sense that they could mold and shape their own lives, and so, wanting to be an artist (but without the ability to realize their wants) was, for some of them, only an idle fantasy, like wanting to go to the moon.</b>			
<b>Through the Flower: My Struggle as a Woman Artist</b> , by Judy Chicago			
		1904 ✕ 2003	
78	<b>KATHERINE CHEUNG</b>	PORTRAIT BY JENNIFER BARTON	PANEL 1
Katherine Chung was the first Chinese-American woman to receive a commercial flying license in the United States. Though she initially intended to have a career in music, she became fascinated with aeronautics and learned how to fly. At 28, she enrolled in the Chinese Aeronautical Association and soon earned her license. She mastered difficult flight stunts and tricks and performed at county fairs in California. Cheung has received many awards and much recognition for her pioneering and career in aviation.			
<b>I wanted to fly, so that's what I did.</b>			



1995 □ present

**LAURA DEKKER**

□PORTRAIT BY JANN HAWORTH

79

PANEL 5

Laura Dekker is a Dutch sailor and the youngest person to circumnavigate the globe by sailing. In 2009, she announced her plan to circle the globe. In order to discourage her, Dekker's father suggested she try to sail from Mauritius to England— a difficult journey with high winds and waves. Dekker successfully completed that journey and the return trip. However, a court ruled that Dekker could not make her global circumnavigation attempt while she was still a minor. After the decision was overturned, Dekker sailed on August 21, 2010 and successfully completed the solo circumnavigation of the globe on January 21, 2012. She was 16 years old.

□ I follow my own head. And if I □ determined to do something, then I □ make sure that I make it happen.□



1931 □ present

**LEE BONTECOU**

□PORTRAIT BY SCOUT ASAY

80

PANEL 9

Lee Bontecou is an artist, sculptor, and pioneer in the New York art world. Growing up during World War II greatly influenced her mechanomorphic yet organic abstract art. She is one of the few women artists to receive great acclaim during the 1960s in New York, but she left the city in the early 1970s to make her art in seclusion. Bontecou is known for using unconventional found objects in her work, such as industrial materials, and her signature swirling patterns of old canvas connected by welded steel.

□ My most persistently recurring thought is to work in a scope as far-reaching as possible; to express a feeling of freedom in all its necessary ramifications□ its awe, beauty, magnitude, horror and baseness. This feeling embraces ancient, present and future worlds: from caves to jet engines, landscapes to outer space, from visible nature to the inner eye, all encompassed in cohesive works of my inner world. This total freedom is essential.□



1907 □ 1977

**LEE MILLER**

□PORTRAIT BY COURTNEY GILES

81

PANEL 3

Lee Miller was an American photographer. She began her career as a successful fashion model in New York City in the 1920s before going to Paris, where she became an established fashion and fine art photographer. During World War II, she became an acclaimed war correspondent for *Vogue*, covering events such as the London Blitz, the liberation of Paris, and the concentration camps at Buchenwald and Dachau.

□ I would rather take a photograph than be one.□



1917 □ 2010

**LENA HORNE**

□ PORTRAIT BY JANE CHRISTENSEN

82

PANEL 1

Lena Horne was a jazz and pop singer, dancer, actress and civil rights activist. She had many struggles throughout her career as a singer and actress, with both the criticism that her skin was too white for African-American roles and too dark for white roles. She was the first African American to have a long-term signed contract with a major Hollywood studio (MGM). She also participated in the 1963 March on Washington. Her 1981 show *Lena Horne: The Lady and Her Music* became the longest running one-woman show in Broadway history.

□ On □ be afraid to feel as angry or as loving as you can, because when you feel nothing, it □ just death. □



1980 □ present

**LIAN CHEUN**

□ PORTRAIT BY KYLIE BROOKS

83

PANEL 9

Lian Cheun is the executive director of Khmer Girls in Action, an organization whose mission is to help empower young Southeast Asian women to become involved as social justice organizers who can help respond to the immediate needs in their communities. She was the former director of the Movement Activist Apprenticeship Program and received the Wally Marks Changemaker Award in 2016.

□ I am a refugee] and proud of it. No one should be bullied because of where they □ from. □



1920 □ present

**LORETTA FORD**

□ ORTRAIT BY PENNY KAYE JENSEN

84

PANEL 2

Loretta Ford is an American nurse and the co-founder of the first nurse practitioner program, which provided advanced medical training for nurses. Along with pediatrician Henry Silver, Ford started the pediatric nurse practitioner program at the University of Colorado in 1965. In 1972, Ford joined the University of Rochester as founding dean of the nursing school, and in 2011 she was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame for her outstanding contributions.

□ We cannot run and ask for permission every time we want to do something new. □



1930 □ 1965

**LORRAINE HANSBURY**

PORTRAIT BY ANNA GIBERSAN

PANEL 1

85

Lorraine Hansberry was a playwright, best known for her work *A Raisin in the Sun*, which focused on the diversity and experiences of the African-American community. Based on that work, she became the first African American and youngest American to win a New York Critics' Circle Award. Becoming a celebrity with the success of her play among white and black audiences alike, she used her newfound status to speak out on important issues such as racism, sexism, colonialism, and oppression.

When you starts measuring somebody, measure him right. . . . Make sure you done take into account what hills and valleys he come through before he got wherever he is. from *A Raisin in the Sun*



1898 □ 1981

**LOTTE LENYA**

PORTRAIT BY SYDNEY CAHOON

PANEL 5

86

Lotte Lenya was an Austrian storyteller, singer, ballerina, and actress. She performed in the corps de ballet and in Shakespearean plays in Berlin during the 1920s. After marrying Kurt Weill in 1926, she performed and popularized the songs he wrote. Lenya also performed in American cinema, winning an Academy Award for her part in *The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone*. One of her most well-known roles was the villainous Rosa Klebb in the James Bond film *From Russia with Love*. During World War II, Lenya was also featured on *Voice of America*, an international TV, radio, and broadcasting institution funded by the U.S. government.

Training is useful but there is no substitute for experience. from *A Raisin in the Sun*



1899 □ 1981

**LOTTE REINIGER**

PORTRAIT BY HILARY AMNAH

PANEL 5

87

Lotte Reiniger was a German film director and the pioneer of silhouette animation, which she used in more than 40 films. In 1918, she earned a place in an experimental animation and short film studio. In 1926, Reiniger made one of her most famous films, *The Adventures of Prince Achmed*, which is the oldest surviving feature-length animated film. From 1933-1944, Reiniger and her husband fled Nazi Germany and managed to make 12 films while traveling constantly. After World War II they settled in London, where Lotte made over a dozen short films for the BBC. Reiniger also designed a predecessor to the modern multiplane camera, a camera that creates 3D effects from animations.

I lieve in the truth of fairy-tales more than I believe in the truth in the newspaper. from *A Raisin in the Sun*



1937 → present

**MADELEINE ALBRIGHT**

PORTRAIT BY AMY HARRIS

88

PANEL 9

Madeleine Albright was the first woman to become the U.S. Secretary of State. She has a Ph.D. in government and public law from Columbia University as well as numerous honorary degrees. After being appointed as Secretary of State by Bill Clinton in 1997, she helped negotiate the Wye River Memorandum between the Israelis and Palestinians, guided policy during the Kosovo War, and helped end the Bosnian War. Since leaving office in 2001, she has taught at Georgetown University and become involved in many foundations. She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by Barack Obama in 2012.

→ I took me quite a long time to develop a voice, and now that I have it, I am not going to be silent. →



1997 → present

**MALALA YOUSAFZAI**

PORTRAIT BY MJ TRAN

89

PANEL 7

Malala Yousafzai is a Pakistani education activist and the youngest Nobel Prize laureate. In 2009, Malala wrote a blog for the BBC describing her life under the Taliban, and her frustration with the limits placed on education for girls. On October 9, 2012, a gunman shot Malala just above her left brow. Malala survived the attack, and she and her family relocated to England. Despite the continued threat of retaliation for her outspoken criticism of the Taliban, Malala has made several public appearances in support of women's rights and universal access to education. She was awarded the 2014 Nobel Prize for her efforts.

→ We realize the importance of our voices only when we are silenced. →



1623 → 673

**MARGARET CAVENDISH**

PORTRAIT BY CHRISTIAN FOX

90

PANEL 4

Margaret Cavendish was an English duchess, writer, philosopher, and scientist. Cavendish wrote poems, plays, novels, essays, and philosophical tracts and published them all under her own name during a period when women usually wrote anonymously or under male pseudonyms. Cavendish wrote extensively and published over a dozen original works on topics ranging from natural sciences and scientific methods to gender, societal issues, and politics. In 1667 she became the first woman to attend a meeting of the Royal Society of London, where she skillfully debated issues with fellow philosophers Thomas Hobbes, René Descartes, and Robert Boyle.

→ There is little difference between man and beast, but what ambition and glory makes. →



1897 □ 1993

**MARIAN ANDERSON**

□ PORTRAIT BY CLAUDINE BIGELOW

91

PANEL 9

Marian Anderson was an American contralto and one of the most celebrated singers of the twentieth century. During the Great Depression, she gave a successful performance tour in Europe. Throughout her career, she frequently encountered racism. She sang at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. and was the first African American to perform at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City. Besides her music career, she was a delegate for several years on the U.N. Human Rights Committee. She received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1963 and a Lifetime Achievement Grammy award in 1991.

☒here are many persons ready to do what is right because in their hearts they know it is right. But they hesitate, waiting for the other fellow to make the first move☒and he, in turn, waits for you.☒



1901 □ 1978

**MARGARET MEAD**

□ PORTRAIT BY JAY PERRY

92

PANEL 2

Margaret Mead was an American anthropologist who changed the way anthropologists study cultures around the world. While working as the assistant curator of ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History in 1926, Mead traveled on expeditions to Samoa and New Guinea. To observe cultures more closely, Mead pioneered a revolutionary method by living with the groups she was studying. She published her observations in 1928 as *Coming of Age in Samoa*, a book which made Mead one of the most well-known anthropologists in the world. Mead did not shy away from controversial observations, which sparked wide debates over cultural anthropology research methods, the nature vs. nurture issue, and sexual mores.

☒f the future is to remain open and free, we need people who can tolerate the unknown, who will not need the support of completely worked out systems or traditional blueprints from the past.☒



1879 □ 1966

**MARGARET SANGER**

□ PORTRAIT BY JEANLEE CARVER

93

PANEL 6

Margaret Sanger was an American birth control activist, sex educator, writer, and nurse. Sanger popularized the term ☒birth control,☒ opened the first birth control clinic in the United States, and established organizations that evolved into the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

☒When motherhood becomes the fruit of a deep yearning, not the result of ignorance or accident, its children will become the foundation of a new race.☒

94		1647 ✉ 1717	<b>MARIA SIBYLLA MERIAN</b>	PORTRAIT BY JANALEE EMMER	PANEL 6
<p>Maria Sibylla Merian was a German-Dutch naturalist, entomologist, and scientific illustrator. In 1699, Merian successfully petitioned the city of Amsterdam for permission to travel to South America on perhaps the world's first purely scientific expedition. In South America Merian catalogued plant species, including their native names and uses. She made detailed observations of butterfly metamorphoses, which were not well understood until Merian published her observations and illustrations in 1705. Merian published her works in the common vernacular instead of Latin, which led to her work being largely ignored by scientists but widely accessible to everyone else. Her drawings and classifications are still in use today.</p> <p>✉ Holland ✉ as blessed with having been able to look at [collections of illustrations]. In these collections I had found innumerable other insects, but finally if here their origin and their reproduction is unknown, it begs the question as to how they transform, starting from caterpillars and chrysalises and so on.✉</p>					
95		1870 ✉ 1952	<b>MARIA MONTESSORI</b>	PORTRAIT BY DENISE LANEY	PANEL 6
<p>Maria Montessori was an Italian physician who developed a new children's education style. In 1896, Montessori became one of Italy's first female doctors. During her psychiatry and pedagogy studies, she began to question the effectiveness of contemporary teaching strategies. In 1900, Montessori was assigned as the co-director of a new training institute for special education teachers, and she used the opportunity to test new methods. The education style she developed gave students more freedom to direct their own learning based on their natural curiosity. Montessori opened her first school January 6, 1907 in Rome. She traveled the world educating people about her method, and advocating for more professional opportunities for women.</p> <p>✉ r care of the child should be governed, not by the desire to make him learn things, but by the endeavor always to keep burning within him that light which is called intelligence.✉</p>					
96		1925 ✉ 2013	<b>MARIA TALLCHIEF</b>	PANEL 7	
<p>Maria Tallchief was America's first major prima ballerina and the first Native American to hold that rank. At age 17, she moved to New York and began dancing with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. In 1948, Tallchief became one of the New York City Ballet's first stars, and their first prima ballerina. Her passionate, energetic, and highly technical dancing style made her famous, and she performed around the world. In 1954 Tallchief performed as the Sugar Plum Fairy in <i>The Nutcracker</i>, which at the time was a little-known ballet; her performance was so iconic that it transformed <i>The Nutcracker</i> into a classic.</p> <p>✉ om your first pli ✉ you are learning to become an artist. In every sense of the word you are poetry in motion.✉</p>					



1755 – 1793

**MARIE ANTOINETTE**

PORTRAIT BY MAGGIE LEAK

97

PANEL 9

Marie Antoinette was the last queen of France prior to the French Revolution. Married to Louis XVI in 1770, she became queen in 1774 at the age of 19. Vivacious and outgoing, she was a socialite who loved parties and high fashion. She became a symbol of the excesses of the monarchy and is credited with saying “Let them eat cake,” although there is no evidence for this statement. After the famous storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, Marie Antoinette was more decisive than her husband and immediately began meeting with advisors and ambassadors on behalf of France’s monarchy. She advised her husband to not give in to the demands of the French Revolution and was eventually executed by guillotine.

“Courage! I have shown it for years; think you I shall lose it at the moment when my sufferings are to end?”



1867 – 1934

**MARIE CURIE**

PORTRAIT BY JACKIE EATON

98

PANEL 4

Marie Curie was a Polish-French physicist and chemist, and the foremost pioneer in the study of radioactivity. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize and the first person, and only woman, to win twice. During the 1890s, Marie studied radioactive elements, enlisting the help of her husband, Pierre. Marie coined the term “radioactivity” and developed the first theories about the mechanics of radioactive particles, techniques for isolating radioactive isotopes, and discovered the elements polonium and radium. She founded two Curie Institutes for medical research in Paris (1909) and Warsaw (1932), and directed the first studies on the treatment of tumors using radioactive isotopes.

“Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood. Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less.”



1894 – 1991

**MARTHA GRAHAM**

PORTRAIT BY REAGAN TOLBOE

99

PANEL 7

Martha Graham was a hugely influential American choreographer, known as the “Mother of Modern Dance.” She considered dance an opportunity for expression of spiritual and emotional truths that went largely ignored by traditional dance forms. Graham’s choreography included movements that were considered jarring by traditional standards. Her technique also created the “contraction and release” principle, based on the tension and release of breathing. In 1926 Graham established her first school, the *Martha Graham Center of Contemporary Dance*. In 1938 she became the first performer invited to dance at the White House. Graham danced into her 70s and continued to choreograph pieces until her death, and her technique is still taught worldwide.

“There is a vitality, a life force, an energy, a quickening that is translated through you into action, and because there is only one of you in all time, this expression is unique. And if you block it, it will never exist through any other medium and will be lost.”



1837 - 1930

**MARY HARRIS "MOTHER" JONES**

PORTRAIT BY ALEX JOHNSTONE

PANEL 3

100

Mary Harris "Mother" Jones was an Irish-born American schoolteacher and dressmaker who became a prominent labor and community organizer. She helped coordinate major strikes and cofounded the Industrial Workers of the World. Jones worked as a teacher and dressmaker, but after her husband and four children all died of yellow fever in 1867 and her dress shop was destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, she began working as an organizer for the Knights of Labor and the United Mine Workers union. From 1897, at about 60 years of age, she was known as Mother Jones. In 1902, she was called "the most dangerous woman in America" for her success in organizing mine workers and their families against the mine owners. In 1903, to protest the lax enforcement of the child labor laws in the Pennsylvania mines and silk mills, she organized a children's march from Philadelphia to the home of President Theodore Roosevelt in New York.

"I'm not a humanitarian, I'm a hell-raiser."



1935 - present

**MARY OLIVER**

PORTRAIT BY SUZI MONTGOMERY

PANEL 4

101

Mary Oliver is a Pulitzer Prize winning American poet. She began writing poetry at age 14 and published her first collection, *No Voyage and Other Poems*, when she was 28. Oliver's poems elegantly celebrate the natural world and humanity's place in it. She takes inspiration from daily walks, and once hid pencils in the trees of the woods near her home so she would always be able to stop and write ideas as they occurred to her. Her 1983 poetry collection, *American Primitive*, won the 1984 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, and her 1992 collection, *New and Selected Poems* won the National Book Award.

"Tell me, what is it you plan to do / With your one wild and precious life?"

"The Summer Day"



1797 - 1851

**MARY SHELLEY**

PORTRAIT BY VICTORIA PETRO ESCHLER

PANEL 6

102

Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley was an English novelist, short story writer, dramatist, essayist, biographer, and travel writer, best known for her Gothic novel *Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus* (1818). Scholars have shown increasing interest in her literary output, particularly in her novels, which include the historical novels *Valperga* (1823) and *Perkin Warbeck* (1830), the apocalyptic novel *The Last Man* (1826), and her final two novels, *Lodore* (1835) and *Falkner* (1837).

"Invention, it must be humbly admitted, does not consist in creating out of void, but out of chaos."



1780 ✉ 872

**MARY FAIRFAX SOMERVILLE**

✉PORTRAIT BY ALEX JOHNSTONE

103

PANEL 8

Mary Fairfax Somerville was a Scottish science writer and a polymath. Her parents forbade her to study, but Somerville secretly taught herself from books. In 1826, Somerville published her first paper, "The Magnetic Properties of the Violet Rays of the Solar Spectrum," in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*. She published various papers covering a wide range of scientific topics, including astronomy, geography, physics, and microbiology. She and Caroline Herschel were the first women to be admitted to the Royal Astronomical Society in 1835. In 1842, she predicted the existence of Neptune four years before its discovery. She was also the mathematics tutor for young Ada Lovelace.

"Astronomy affords the most extensive example of the connection of physical sciences. In it are combined the sciences of number and quantity, or rest and motion. In it we perceive the operation of a force which is mixed up with everything that exists in the heavens or on earth; which pervades every atom, rules the motion of animate and inanimate beings, and is a sensible in the descent of the rain-drop as in the falls of Niagara; in the weight of the air, as in the periods of the moon."



1759 ✉ 797

**MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT**

✉PORTRAIT BY HEIDI SHELLEY PYPER

104

PANEL 1

Mary Wollstonecraft was a writer, philosopher, and major advocate for women's rights. She is best known for writing *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, which was one of the first statements including modern feminist movement principles. She wrote on the need for women's suffrage—the first written, public demand of this right. She actively chose a life focused on personal and political improvement, asserting her independence by leaving her home at a young age. Wollstonecraft believed in the importance of education and its potential to help women become more independent. She is also the mother of Mary Shelley.

"I do not wish [women] to have power over men; but over themselves."



1876 ✉ 1917

**MATA HARI**

✉PORTRAIT BY JANN HAWORTH

105

PANEL 3

Mata Hari was the stage name of Margaretha MacLeod, a Dutch exotic dancer who was a spy for France during World War I. Mata Hari's flirtatious performances made her an overnight success after her debut in Paris in 1905. She elevated exotic dance to a more respectable status and initiated the trend for which Paris would later be famous. The French hoped to use Mata Hari's seductive skills to net military secrets from German elites. In 1917, Mata Hari was convicted of passing information to the Germans as a double agent, though some historians question the evidence. She was executed by firing squad after blowing a defiant kiss to her executioners.

"I'm a woman who enjoys herself very much; sometimes I lose, sometimes I win."

		1964 → present	
106	<b>MICHELLE OBAMA</b>	■ PORTRAIT BY JANN HAWORTH	PANEL 6
<p>Michelle Obama is a lawyer and the first African-American First Lady of the United States. During her undergraduate and law studies, she was an advocate for various social causes. She and her future husband, Barack Obama, met at the law firm where She worked after graduation. Michelle supported Barack→ 2008 and 2012 presidential campaigns by making public appearances and writing and delivering eloquent and passionate speeches. As First Lady, she has directed campaigns to address issues including equal pay for women, healthy nutrition and exercise habits, universal health care, and LGBT rights. In 2010 she introduced an initiative called →Let's Move!→to combat rising child obesity rates.</p> <p>→You may not always have a comfortable life and you will not always be able to solve all of the world→problems at once, but don't ever underestimate the importance you can have because history has shown us that courage can be contagious and hope can take on a life of its own.→</p>			
		1939 → 2008	
107	<b>MILDRED LOVING</b>	■ PORTRAIT BY ROBIN PRATT	PANEL 4
<p>Mildred Loving was an American woman who, with her husband Richard Loving, legalized interracial marriage in the U.S. Because Mildred was African American and Native American and Richard was white, their marriage was illegal in their home state of Virginia. A few weeks after the Loving→ wedding, on July 11, 1958, they were arrested and forced to leave the state. In 1963 the Lovings challenged the law in court. Loving v. Virginia reached the Supreme Court in 1967. On June 12, the Court ruled unanimously in favor of the Lovings, striking down all existing laws against interracial marriages. Mildred and Richard were finally able to return to their home in Virginia.</p> <p>→What happened, we really didn't intend for it to happen. What we wanted, we wanted to come home.→Mildred Loving →Well the court I love my wife, and it is just unfair that I can't live with her in Virginia.→ Richard Loving</p>			
		1910 → 1997	
108	<b>MOTHER TERESA</b>	■ PORTRAIT BY GARY BARTON	PANEL 9
<p>Mother Teresa, founder of the Missionaries of Charity, was canonized as Saint Teresa of Calcutta in 2003. After joining the Sisters of Loreto in 1928, she was sent to Calcutta where she served for 20 years. She left the school in 1948 and founded the Missionaries of Charity in 1950. Under her direction, this order for religious women opened and operated hospices and worked with lepers and people with AIDS. They continue their work today on all continents. For her humanitarian work, she received the 1962 Ramon Magsaysay Peace Prize and the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize.</p> <p>→ if you judge people, you have no time to love them.→</p>			



1896 ✎ 1965

**NANCY CUNARD**

✎ PORTRAIT BY LINDSEY MAYER

109

PANEL 6

Nancy Cunard was a British writer and poet. Throughout her life she traveled the world and joined various causes, writing poems, articles, and pamphlets every step of the way. In 1936, Cunard moved to Spain to write coverage of the Spanish Civil War, often putting her life in danger to report on battlefields and the unhygienic conditions in refugee camps. She also visited South America, the Caribbean, and Africa to report on the effects of colonialism. During World War II she helped the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) by broadcasting coded information. After the war she joined a guerilla movement to restore democracy in Spain.

✖ aw the people climbing up the street / Maddened with war and strength and thoughts to kill; / And after followed Death, who held with skill / His torn rags royally, and stamped his feet.✖

✖Leppelins



1970 ✎ present

**NAOMI KLEIN**

✎ PORTRAIT BY STEFANIE NADEN

110

PANEL 5

Naomi Klein is a Canadian author and filmmaker. Her books and films have drawn international attention to many social, political, and environmental issues. Known for criticizing corporate capitalism and globalization, Klein has said she was materialistic in her youth but later shifted her focus to activism. In 2000 Klein published *No Logo*, which attacked consumer culture and became the manifesto of the anti-corporate globalization movement. In 2004, Klein and her husband, Avi Lewis, made a documentary about factory workers in Argentina who took over an abandoned factory and turned it to their own use, called *The Take*. Klein has also been vocally critical of the Iraq War, Israeli policies, and environmental decay.

✖slavery wasn✖a crisis for British and American elites until abolitionism turned it into one. Racial discrimination wasn✖a crisis until the civil rights movement turned it into one. Sex discrimination wasn✖a crisis until feminism turned it into one. Apartheid wasn✖a crisis until the anti-apartheid movement turned it into one.✖



1370 ✎ 1330 BCE

**NEFERTITI**

✎ PORTRAIT BY JANN HAWORTH

111

PANEL 6

Nefertiti was an ancient Egyptian queen who wielded exceptional influence. With her husband, the Pharaoh Akhenaten, Nefertiti reigned over the wealthiest period of Ancient Egyptian history— ca. 1370✎1330 BCE. The rulers promoted new styles of artwork, and a bust of Nefertiti is one of the most famous iconic pieces of art from Ancient Egypt. In reliefs, Nefertiti has been shown acting in ways usually reserved for a pharaoh, including smiting enemies. This suggests that she ruled as an equal with Akhenaten. Some historians believe that after her husband✖death, Nefertiti continued to rule Egypt as the Pharaoh Neferneferuaten.

✖y strong feeling is that Nefertiti may well be buried somewhere in the Valley of the Kings. It would be wonderful to find Nefertiti✖tomb, because not only is this a person of the greatest historical importance, but it✖a period of the most superb art.✖

✖Archeologist Dr. Nicholas Reeves



1930 – 2002

**NIKI DE SAINT PHALLE**

PORTRAIT BY NIC ANNETTE

112

PANEL 2

Niki de Saint Phalle was a French artist, filmmaker, and writer. Her art style was self-taught and discouraged by her family. However, de Saint Phalle continued to pursue her art, partly as a way to process childhood abuse by her father. She was a prolific artist who employed many media, including collage and large outdoor sculpture. Some of de Saint Phalle's most distinctive works were her "shooting paintings" in the 1960s, created by filling human-shaped plaster forms with paint and then shooting them with guns to release the paint onto a canvas. She also created numerous sculptures of archetypal female forms, which questioned the accepted roles of women in private and public spheres.

"I could do whatever I wanted, whether people liked it or not."



1930 – 2008

**ODETTA**

PORTRAIT BY JANN HAWORTH

113

PANEL 5

Odetta was an American singer whose folk music has been called "the soundtrack of the Civil Rights Movement." From a young age, Odetta was fond of hitting keys on the family piano and listening to work songs of laborers. She received a formal music education but always insisted her real education came from listening to folk music. She considered music a way of communicating pain and anger over experiences with racism, without being considered antisocial. Her first solo album was an instant classic. During the pivotal years of the Civil Rights Movement, Odetta sang at rallies, demonstrations, benefit concerts, and the 1963 March on Washington.

"You're walking down life's road, society's foot is on your throat, every which way you turn you can't get from under that foot. And you reach a fork in the road and you can either lie down and die or insist upon your life... those people who made up the songs were the ones who insisted upon life."



1946 – present

**PATTI SMITH**

PORTRAIT BY ALLIE MIELKE

114

PANEL 9

Patti Smith is a poet, performer, and singer known as the "Queen of Punk." She became a punk rock icon in the 1970s with her debut album *Horses*, but she stopped performing in order to raise her family. She resumed performing in the 1990s after the deaths of several close family members and friends. She has released seven albums and written various books of poetry, and in 2007 she was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

"The thing is that as you grow through life, the pursuit of art and the pursuit of new ideas, all these things keep your mind elastic."



1907 ■ 1964

**RACHEL CARSON**

■ PORTRAIT BY JACKI CARLISLE

115

PANEL 7

Rachel Carson was an American marine biologist, conservationist, and writer. Her most famous book, *Silent Spring* (1962), was a major catalyst in the environmental movement. In 1957, the U.S. Department of Agriculture began proposing widespread use of pesticides. In 1962, Carson published *Silent Spring*, exposing the health risks of synthetic pesticides and the devastating effects of pesticide ingredients (particularly DDT) on wildlife. The book drew aggressive opposition from the chemical industry giants, including threats of lawsuits if it continued to be published. After Carson's death, the environmental movement fueled in part by her words pushed forward, and President Nixon signed the Environmental Protection Agency into operation December 2, 1970.

■ The more clearly we can focus our attention on the wonders and realities of the universe about us, the less taste we shall have for destruction. ■



1959 ■ present

**RIGOBERTA MENCHÚ**

■ PORTRAIT BY ALEX HESSE

116

PANEL 4

Rigoberta Menchú is a K'iche' political activist from Guatemala. From 1960-1996, during the Guatemalan Civil War, Menchú protested human rights violations committed by the Guatemalan armed forces. In 1980, Menchú's father was tortured and killed for organizing protests. The next year Menchú was exiled and fled to Mexico, where she continued to organize resistance efforts. Today Menchú is a UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador and also the president of two pharmaceutical companies that supply low-cost generic medicines. Menchú received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1992, and in 2006 she cofounded the Nobel Women's Initiative with 5 other Nobel-winning women, to support women's rights worldwide.

■ Important to not get caught up to think it's all going to be better someday, tomorrow; it's important to say it's going to be better today. ■



1944 ■ present

**RITA COOLIDGE**

■ PORTRAIT BY NATHALIE VAN EMPEL

117

PANEL 1

Rita Coolidge is an American singer and song writer best known during the 1970s and 80s. During her early career as a backup singer, she sang for such artists as Jimi Hendrix, Joe Cocker, and Eric Clapton. Her charted hits include songs in a variety of musical styles, including jazz, pop, folk, country, pop, R&B, and rock. Coolidge has won two Grammy Awards with former husband Kris Kristofferson. In 1997, she formed the music group Walela (meaning hummingbird in Cherokee) with her sister and daughter to honor her Cherokee ancestry and promote Native American culture.

■ I'm not stopping. My dream has come true, and I'm staying. ■



1913–2005

**ROSA PARKS**

PORTRAIT BY STEPHANIE PITCHER

118

PANEL 7

Rosa Parks was an American activist and a key figure in the Civil Rights Movement. In 1943 she was elected secretary of the Montgomery, Alabama chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). On Dec. 1, 1955 after a long day of work, Parks boarded her bus, sitting in the colored section. When the bus driver noticed white passengers couldn't find seats in their section, he told Parks to give up her seat. She refused and was arrested. Her actions made Parks an icon of the Civil Rights Movement. After her death she became the first woman to lie in honor at the Capitol Rotunda in Washington, D.C.

"When he saw me still sitting, he asked if I was going to stand up, and I said, 'No, I'm not.' And he said, 'Well, if you don't stand up, I'm going to have to call the police and have you arrested.' I said, 'You may do that.'



1921–2011

**ROSALYN SUSSMAN YALOW**

PORTRAIT BY MAREN HATCH

119

PANEL 6

Rosalyn Sussman Yalow was an American medical physicist who helped develop the radioimmunoassay (RIA), a technique for measuring minuscule quantities of biological substances. After facing gender discrimination during her pursuit of education, in 1945 Yalow earned her Ph.D. and joined Solomon Berson in developing their radioimmunoassay technique. Yalow and Berson refused to patent their groundbreaking technique. RIA has allowed scientists and doctors to measure substances that were once too small to detect in the bloodstream, including viruses, insulin levels, hormones, vitamins, and enzymes. The technique also allows donated blood to be screened for harmful diseases before it is used. In 1977, Yalow was co-awarded the Nobel Prize.

"The world cannot afford to lose the talents of half its people if we are to solve the many problems that beset us."

"Referring to opportunities for women in the workforce"



1954–present

**RUBY NELL BRIDGES**

PORTRAIT BY JANN HAWORTH &amp; JACKIE EATON

120

PANEL 5

Ruby Nell Bridges is an American activist. During the New Orleans desegregation crisis in 1960, six-year-old Ruby became the first black student to attend William Frantz Elementary School. On Nov. 14, 1960, Ruby walked to school flanked by U.S. marshals, through a crowd of protesters shouting and throwing things. At the time she didn't understand why people were upset, but later she was frightened by protesters who also made death threats. Several parents withdrew their children from the school, and all of the teachers refused to teach Ruby except one, Barbara Henry. Henry taught Ruby alone for over a year. Today, Ruby is the chair of the Ruby Bridges Foundation, which promotes tolerance and acceptance.

"My message is really that racism has no place in the hearts and minds of our children."



1933 □ present

**RUTH BADER GINSBURG**

□PORTRAIT BY ERIN SUMMERS

PANEL 3

121

Ruth Bader Ginsburg is an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, known for her support of gender equality. In 1963, Ginsburg became one of fewer than 20 female law professors in the United States. In 1970, she cofounded the first journal in the U.S. dedicated to covering women's rights, and in 1972 she cofounded the Women's Rights Project at the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). On August 10, 1993, Ginsburg was sworn in as the second female justice to serve on the Supreme Court. Over her career as a justice, Ginsburg has voted in a number of equal rights cases, including women's reproductive rights and equal employment opportunities.

□eminism □ink the simplest explanation, and one that captures the idea, is a song that Marlo Thomas sang, □ree to be You and Me. □ree to be, if you were a girl □octor, lawyer, Indian chief. Anything you want to be. And if you □ a boy, and you like teaching, you like nursing, you would like to have a doll, that □OK too. That notion that we should each be free to develop our own talents, whatever they may be, and not be held back by artificial barriers □nanmade barriers, certainly not heaven sent. □



1954 □ present

**SANDRA CISNEROS**

□PORTRAIT BY SARAH BOWN

PANEL 9

122

Sandra Cisneros is a Mexican-American writer best known for her book *The House on Mango Street* (1984). After studying English at Loyola University, she taught at the Latino Youth Alternative High School in Chicago. Drawing upon her childhood experiences and ethnic heritage as inspiration for her books, her work focuses on current issues such as poverty, self-identity, and gender roles. She received a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts and a MacArthur Fellowship, and also founded the Macondo Writers Workshop in 1998 and the Alfredo Cisneros Del Moral Foundation in 2000.

□ ry to be honest about what I see and to speak rather than be silent especially if it means I can save lives, or serve humanity. □



1908 □ 1986

**SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR**

□PORTRAITS BY FANNY ROSE BALLANTINE HIMBERG AND KATHERINE WISHART

PANELS 8 &amp; 9

123

Simone de Beauvoir was a French writer, intellectual, political activist, feminist, and social theorist. Though she did not consider herself a philosopher, she had a significant influence on both feminist existentialism and feminist theory. De Beauvoir wrote novels, essays, biographies, an autobiography, and monographs on philosophy, politics, and social issues. She is known for her 1949 treatise *The Second Sex*, a detailed analysis of women's oppression and a foundational tract of contemporary feminism; and for her novels, including *She Came to Stay* (1943) and *The Mandarins* (1954).

□ e □ life has value so long as one attributes value to the life of others, by means of love, friendship, indignation and compassion. □

	<p><b>1934 □ present</b></p> <p><b>SONIA SANCHEZ</b> <small>□PORTRAIT BY MIGUEL LEON</small></p>	PANEL 3	
124	<p>Sonia Sanchez is an American poet and author. Due to a severe stutter developed at age six, she felt uncomfortable speaking and consequently spent much time reading and experimenting with the sounds of words. Sanchez reads her poetry aloud to focus on its sounds, and blends musical formats with traditional poetry structures like haiku and tanka. Sanchez was an activist in the Civil Rights and Black Arts movements. She has lectured at various universities and was the first person to create and teach a course about black women and literature in the U.S. From 2012-14, she was Philadelphia's first Poet Laureate.</p>		
<p>▀ All poets, all writers are political. They either maintain the status quo, or they say, □omething □ wrong, let □ change it for the better. □ hat □ what my life has really been about. □</p>		<p><b>1820 □ 1906</b></p> <p><b>SUSAN B. ANTHONY</b> <small>□PORTRAIT BY KANDICE DAVIS</small></p>	PANEL 7
125	<p>Susan B. Anthony was an American activist who played a pivotal role in the women's suffrage movement. Because her Quaker family was committed to social equality, Anthony began collecting anti-slavery petitions by age 17. In 1851, she became close friends with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and they organized anti-slavery and temperance demonstrations together. In 1866, the two friends created the American Equal Rights Association. Anthony was arrested for trying to vote in 1872; and six years later in 1878, Stanton and Anthony helped push an amendment to Congress that would allow women to vote. Known as the Anthony Amendment, it became law as the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.</p>		
<p>▀ Forget conventionalisms; forget what the world thinks of you stepping out of your place; think your best thoughts, speak your best words, work your best works, looking to your own conscience for approval. □</p>		<p><b>1961 □ present</b></p> <p><b>SUSAN PERLSTEIN</b> <small>□PORTRAIT BY JACKIE EATON</small></p>	PANEL 4
126	<p>Susan Perlstein is the Founder Emeritus for the National Center for Creative Aging in Washington, D.C. and the Founder of Elders Share the Arts in New York City. She is an educator, social worker, administrator, and artist. Perlstein has contributed significantly to the training and educational offerings of American Society on Aging and has written extensively on creativity and late-life learning.</p>		
<p>▀ Creativity] is bringing something new into existence that is valued. □</p>			



1932 □ 1963

**SYLVIA PLATH**

□PORTRAIT BY JANET WOLF

127

PANEL 5

Sylvia Plath was an American poet and author, considered one of the 20th century's most influential. She suffered severe bouts of depression, and her writing and poetry had a confessional style that explored themes of despair, freedom of expression, mental illness, love, and redemption. Plath's only novel, *The Bell Jar* (1963), is a semi-autobiographical account of Plath's feelings of limited independence as a woman and deepening depression. Since its publication, *The Bell Jar* has become a literary and cultural icon. In 1982, Plath's *Collected Poems* won a Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, making Plath the first person to win a posthumous Pulitzer after her death from suicide.

▀ can never read all the books I want; I can never be all the people I want and live all the lives I want. I can never train myself in all the skills I want. And why do I want? I want to live and feel all the shades, tones and variations of mental and physical experience possible in my life. And I am horribly limited.▀

▀The Unabridged Journals of Sylvia Plath



1947 □ present

**TEMPLE GRANDIN**

□PORTRAIT BY TARA CARPENTER

128

PANEL 9

Temple Grandin is a prominent autism spokesperson, professor of animal science at Colorado State University, and livestock industry consultant on animal behavior. She is one of the first individuals with autism to publicly share her personal experiences with the disorder. She was also the first to write autobiographies on this topic, which helped disprove the notion that those with autism have no inner life and thoughts. In 2010, *Time* named her as one of the one hundred most influential people in the world under the □Heroes□ category.

▀here needs to be a lot more emphasis on what a child can do instead of what he cannot do.▀



1890 □ 1955

**THEDA BARA**

□PORTRAIT BY CHRISTIAN FOX

129

PANEL 7

Theda Bara was one of the most renowned actresses of the silent era and one of cinema's earliest sex symbols whose femme fatale roles earned her the nickname □The Vamp□(short for vampire). Bara's outspoken feminist stance scandalized the Hollywood establishment of the time, in both her personal life and in the approach she took with the characters she portrayed. In an interview over a recent argument involving the then newly formed California board of censorship, she famously remarked, □The role that I play is the vengeance of my sex upon its exploiters. You see, I have the face of a vampire, but the heart of a feminist.▀

▀to be good is to be forgotten. □ going to be so bad □ always be remembered.▀



1964 → present

### 130 TRACY CHAPMAN

→ PORTRAIT BY YAJANETSY RUANO

PANEL 4

Tracy Chapman is an American singer and songwriter. Despite financial strains, Chapman's mother bought a ukulele and gave it to Chapman when she was 3 years old. By age 8, Chapman had already begun writing and playing her own songs on the guitar. During college, she played on the streets and in clubs, and in 1986 she signed with her first label. Tracy's first album, *Tracy Chapman* (1988), was an instant hit with critics and fans. Her lyrics often deal with social injustices, and she has performed at several events designed to bring awareness to various issues. To date, Tracy has released 8 albums and 2 greatest-hits albums.

→ I think it's important, if you are an artist, to use your music to stand up for what you believe in. →



1949 → present

### 131 TWIGGY

→ PORTRAIT BY JANN HAWORTH

PANEL 4

Twiggy (Lesley Lawson) is an English model, actress, and singer. In the mid-1960s, she became a prominent British teenage model of swinging sixties London. Twiggy was initially known for her thin build (thus her nickname) and her androgynous look consisting of big eyes, long eyelashes, and short hair. In 1966, she was named "The Face of 1966" by the *Daily Express* and voted British Woman of the Year. By 1967, Twiggy had modelled in France, Japan, and the U.S., and landed on the covers of *Vogue* and *The Tatler*. After modelling, Twiggy went on to enjoy a successful career as a screen, stage, and television actress. As an actress, Twiggy's role in *The Boy Friend* (1971) brought her two Golden Globe Awards.

→ Being a grown-up woman doesn't mean you can't look beautiful, individual and different. →



1949 → present

### 132 VERA WANG

→ PORTRAIT BY GARY BARTON

PANEL 1

Vera Wang is a fashion designer based in New York City. She began her career at *Vogue* as their youngest fashion editor at 23. After working there for seventeen years and at Ralph Lauren for two years, she decided to become a bridal wear designer and started her own business in 1990. Besides wedding dresses, her business currently offers evening wear, figure skating costumes, perfumes, bridesmaid dresses, china and stemware, uniforms, and jewelry.

→ When you have a passion for something then you tend not only to be better at it, but you work harder at it too. →



1838 ✎ 1927

133

**VICTORIA WOODHULL**

PORTRAIT BY TERESA GARRETT

PANEL 2

Victoria Woodhull was a leading figure of the American women's suffrage movement and the free love movement. Woodhull and her sister, Tennessee Claflin, were the first women to run a brokerage firm on Wall Street and two of the first women to publish a newspaper. In 1872, Woodhull became the first woman to run for President of the U.S. However, she was arrested the day before the election for publishing an *anecdote exposé* of an extra-marital affair of a famous preacher, Henry Ward Beecher. The exposé had been her attempt to highlight the double standards applied to men and women when it came to their sexual habits.

✉ To the public I would say in conclusion they may succeed in crushing me out, even to the loss of my life: but let me warn them and you that from the ashes of my body a thousand Victorias will spring to avenge my death by seizing the work laid down by me and carrying it forward to victory.✉

✉ 1872 letter to the Editor of the New York Herald



1909 ✎ 1974

134

**VIRGINIA APGAR**

PORTRAIT BY LINDA REYNOLDS

PANEL 4

Virginia Apgar was an American obstetrical anesthesiologist. She was a leader in the fields of anesthesiology and teratology, and introduced obstetrical considerations to the established field of neonatology. Apgar is best known as the inventor of the Apgar score, a way to quickly assess the health of newborn children immediately after birth. She also worked many years for the March of Dimes Foundation, drawing attention to the issue of premature births as well as birth defect prevention and treatment.

✉ you do not tell the truth about yourself, you cannot tell it about other people.✉



1956 ✎ present

135

**VIRGINIA "GEENA" DAVIS**

PORTRAIT BY JANN HAWORTH

PANEL 6

Virginia Geena Davis is an American actress, producer, and writer. Davis was working as a model when she was cast in the 1982 film *Tootsie*. From there she went on to star in many award-winning television and film roles. She also produced and wrote her own shows. In 2004, while watching television with her daughter, Davis noticed an imbalance between male and female characters. She then sponsored the largest research project on gender in children's entertainment. Based on the results of that study, in 2007 Davis inaugurated the *Geena Davis Institute on Gender in Media* to increase the presence of female characters and reduce stereotyping in entertainment, particularly children's.

✉ When my friends and I would act out movies as kids, we'd play the guys' roles, since they had the most interesting things to do. Decades later, I can hardly believe my sons and daughter are seeing many of the same limited choices in current films.✉



1882 □ 1941

**VIRGINIA WOOLF**

□ PORTRAIT BY ALLIE MIELKE

136

PANEL 9

Virginia Woolf was an English novelist and one of the premier modernists of the twentieth century. She became a celebrity during her life and lectured on literature and women's rights. Today, she is most well known for her novels, *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925), *To the Lighthouse* (1927), and *Orlando* (1928). Throughout her life she suffered from severe breakdowns, possibly due to what would now be diagnosed as bipolar disorder. Woolf drowned herself in 1941 at the age of 59.

□ I thought how unpleasant it is to be locked out; and I thought how it is worse, perhaps, to be locked in. □



1926 □ 2009

**VIVIAN MAIER**

□ PORTRAIT BY ALEX JONES

137

PANEL 6

Vivian Maier took more than 150,000 photos of urban architecture and portraits in New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, and other cities. While working as a nanny over 40 years, she took strolls to photograph during her free time. Throughout her lifetime, Maier kept her practice private and only printed a few negatives. In 2007, Maier's negatives were found and published online. Since then, Maier's photos have been put on display in galleries around the world. Until a collector found Maier's obituary years later, no one knew the identity of the photographer with the knack for capturing images of dignity in the mundane.

□ Elderly folk congregating in Chicago's Old Polish Downtown, garishly dressed dowagers, and the urban African-American experience were all fair game for Maier's lens. □

□ John Maloof, one of the three collectors who found and published Maier's photos, in his book *Vivian Maier: Street Photographer*



1940 □ 2011

**WANGARI MAATHAI**

□ PORTRAIT BY MAUREEN HENRY

138

PANEL 7

Wangari Maathai was a Kenyan environmental and political activist. In 1971, she became the first Eastern African woman to earn a Ph.D. Wangari founded the Green Belt Movement in 1977, an independent organization designed to promote conservation and advocate for women's rights. In 1992, in retaliation for her pro-democracy activism, police besieged Wangari in her house for three days before they were able to arrest her by cutting through the iron bars she had installed on her windows. She was a member of the Kenyan Parliament from 2003-05, and in 2004 she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

□ Although I was a highly educated woman, it did not seem odd to me to work with my hands, often with my knees on the ground, alongside rural women. . . . Education, if it means anything, should not take people away from land, but instill in them even more respect for it, because educated people are in a position to understand what is being lost. The future of the planet concerns all of us, and we should do what we can to protect it. □

□ *Unbowed: A Memoir*



1958 → present

**XUE XINRAN**

PORTRAIT BY CHRISTINE ROBINSON

139

PANEL 7

Xue Xinran is a British-Chinese journalist, author, speaker, and advocate for women's issues. From 1989 to 1997, she was a popular radio personality in China with a call-in program named *Words on the Night Breeze*, which focused on women's issues and life stories. Xinran was well known for travelling extensively in China to interview women. In 1997, she moved to London and began writing stories of the women she met along her journeys. Her first book, *The Good Women of China*, was published in 2002, becoming an international bestseller.

→ no one likes crying, but tears water our souls.→



1929 → present

**YAYOI KUSAMA**

PORTRAIT BY BELLA KRUGER

140

PANEL 2

Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese poet, writer, and one of the world's most influential avant-garde artists. Kusama was drawn to European avant-garde styles after becoming frustrated with the rigidity of traditional Japanese art forms. Kusama was part of the pop art movement in New York during the 1960s. She has used a broad range of media, including painting, performance art, and sculpture, usually featuring psychedelic colors and patterns, to explore psychological and sexual content. Today, Kusama is still creating art for display in her gallery in Tokyo, Japan and writing novels and poetry collections, while voluntarily residing in the Seiwa Hospital for the Mentally Ill.

→ All of my works are steps on my journey, a struggle for truth that I have waged with pen, canvas, and materials. Overhead is a distant, radiant star, and the more I stretch to reach it, the further it recedes. But by the power of my spirit and my single-hearted pursuit of the path, I have clawed my way through the labyrinthine confusion of the world of people in an unstinting effort to approach even one step closer to the realm of the soul.→



1891 → 1960

**ZORA NEALE HURSTON**

PORTRAIT BY GRETCHEN DIETRICH

141

PANEL 2

Zora Neale Hurston was an American novelist, short story writer, folklorist, and anthropologist. Of Hurston's four novels and more than 50 published short stories, plays, and essays, she is best known for her 1937 novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*. In addition to new editions of her work being published after a revival of interest in her in 1975, her manuscript *Every Tongue Got to Confess* (2001), a collection of folktales gathered in the 1920s, was published posthumously after being discovered in the Smithsonian archives. Hurston traveled extensively in the Caribbean and the American South and immersed herself in local cultural practices to conduct her anthropological research. Based on her work in the South, sponsored from 1928 to 1932 by Charlotte Osgood Mason, a wealthy philanthropist, Hurston wrote *Mules and Men* in 1935. She was doing research in lumber camps and commented on the practice of white men in power taking black women as sexual concubines, including having them bear children. This was later referred to as →paramour rights,→ referring to this unwritten law of the pre-Civil War South.

→ Those that don't got it, can't show it. Those that got it, can't hide it.→