

Lucie Blaze

*Emma Goldman, 2024*

\$350

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27 June 1869, Kaunas, Lithuania

14 May 1940, Toronto, Canada

Emma Goldman, a renowned anarchist, feminist, and political activist in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, holds immense significance for her unwavering advocacy across a spectrum of social justice issues, profoundly influencing radical political thought. As an early and outspoken champion of women's rights and reproductive freedom, her feminist views transcended suffrage to encompass broader concerns like economic equality, sexuality, and liberating women from societal expectations. Opposing government repression and censorship, she took a principled stand against U.S. involvement in World War I, leading to her imprisonment and eventual deportation to Russia.

Goldman's impact extended beyond her activism to shape the counterculture of her era, influencing writers, artists, and activists dedicated to challenging societal norms and fostering radical social change. Her essays, speeches, and autobiography, "Living My Life," remain influential in political and philosophical discourse. A symbol of resistance, individualism, and the pursuit of social justice, Goldman's ability to articulate complex ideas resonated broadly, inspiring those advocating for anarchism, feminism, and individual rights against oppressive systems.

Her enduring legacy is marked by courage, intellectual contributions, and an unwavering commitment to radical activism, firmly establishing her as a key figure in the history of political thought and social movements.

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Lucie Blaze

*Isadora Duncan, 2024*

\$350

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26 May 1877, San Francisco, California,  
United States 14 September 1927, Nice, France

Isadora Duncan, a trailblazing dancer and choreographer of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, revolutionized the world of dance through her innovative and free-flowing movement. As a pioneer of modern dance, she rejected the rigid structures of classical ballet, emphasizing spontaneity and self-expression. Duncan challenged societal norms not only through her groundbreaking dance techniques but also by advocating for women's liberation.

Her emphasis on simplicity in costume, opting for flowing attire that allowed greater freedom of movement, challenged conventional expectations imposed on female dancers. Isadora Duncan's impact on the evolution of dance as an art form reverberates through history, symbolizing resistance against constraints and the pursuit of authentic expression. Her legacy continues to inspire those who seek to redefine artistic boundaries and challenge societal expectations.

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Lucie Blaze

*Isabelle Eberhardt*, 2024

\$350

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17 February 1877, Geneva, Switzerland

21 October 1904, Aïn Séfra, Algeria

Isabelle Eberhardt, a captivating figure of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, defied societal norms and expectations through her explorations and writings. Born into privilege, she rebelled against societal conventions and embarked on extensive travels through Algeria and Morocco.

Eberhardt's experiences were documented in her writings, including articles, essays, and personal diaries. Notable works such as "In the Shadow of Islam" and "The Oblivion Seekers" provide vivid accounts of her journeys, portraying the landscapes, cultures, and people she encountered. Her writings provide valuable insights into diverse cultures and the complexities of identity, reflecting her unyielding spirit.

Her ability to transcend cultural boundaries and challenge societal norms made her a unique voice of her time. As a trailblazer who pushed the boundaries of societal expectations, Isabelle Eberhardt remains a symbol of courage and unconventional exploration in the history of women who challenged the status quo.

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Lucie Blaze  
*Whina Cooper, 2024*  
\$350

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9 December 1895, Te Karaka, Aotearoa  
New Zealand 26 March 1994, Panguru, Aotearoa New Zealand

Dame Whina Cooper, a prominent Māori leader, challenged societal norms through her significant contributions to indigenous rights and social justice in New Zealand. Born in 1895, she became a leading figure in the Māori land rights movement during the 20th century. Dame Whina Cooper played a pivotal role in advocating for the protection of Māori land and culture, challenging the unjust treatment of the indigenous population.

Her activism extended beyond land rights, addressing broader issues of equality, education, and political representation for Māori people. As a respected and influential leader, Dame Whina Cooper left an enduring legacy, inspiring future generations to continue the fight for indigenous rights and social justice in Aotearoa New Zealand.

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Lucie Blaze

*Hannah Arendt*, 2024

\$350

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14 October 1906, Linden - Mitte, Hanover, Germany

4 December 1975, 370 Riverside Drive Corporation, New York, United States

Hannah Arendt was a prominent political theorist and philosopher known for her influential work on political theory, totalitarianism, and the nature of power. Arendt examined the impact of mass movements, propaganda, and the erosion of individual freedoms. Arendt challenged societal norms through her critical analysis of political structures and her emphasis on individual responsibility.

Arendt's most famous work is perhaps "The Origins of Totalitarianism" (1951), where she analyzed the rise of totalitarian regimes in the 20th century, particularly Nazi Germany and the Stalinist Soviet Union. Her ideas and concepts continue to be influential in political philosophy, ethics, and discussions about the nature of power and authority.

Hannah Arendt's intellectual contributions sparked controversy and debate, focusing on the importance of individual responsibility and the potential for citizens to resist oppressive systems. Her work remains an important part of the intellectual landscape, challenging conventional wisdom and prompting critical reflections on political and social structures.

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Lucie Blaze  
*Simone de Beauvoir, 2024*  
\$350

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9 January 1908, Paris  
14 April 1986,

Simone de Beauvoir, a towering figure in existentialist philosophy and feminism during the mid- 20th century, played a pivotal role in shaping radical intellectual discourse. As a prolific writer and philosopher, her significance lies in challenging societal norms and advocating for gender equality. De Beauvoir's groundbreaking work, "The Second Sex," is a cornerstone of feminist literature, dissecting the oppression and social construction of womanhood.

Beyond her contributions to feminism, she delved into existentialist philosophy alongside Jean- Paul Sartre, exploring the complexities of individual freedom and responsibility. De Beauvoir's ideas resonated widely, influencing thinkers, writers, and activists seeking to challenge existing structures.

Her impact extends to a broader audience, as her works, including novels and essays, continue to inspire discussions on freedom, ethics, and the pursuit of authentic existence. Simone de Beauvoir's intellectual legacy persists as a guiding force for those engaged in philosophical, feminist, and existentialist discourses, marking her as a transformative figure in the history of thought and societal critique.

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Lucie Blaze

*Suzanne Césaire, 2024*

\$350

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11 August 1915, Les Trois-Îlets, Martinique

16 May 1966, Yvelines, France

Suzanne Césaire was a prominent figure in the intellectual and cultural spheres of Martinique, and she played a significant role in challenging societal norms, particularly regarding colonialism, racism, and gender roles.

One of her notable contributions was through her involvement in the Négritude movement. Négritude was a literary and ideological movement that emerged in the 1930s, asserting the value and dignity of Black culture and heritage in the face of European colonialism and racism. Suzanne Césaire's participation in this movement helped to challenge the prevailing Eurocentric norms that denigrated Black identity and culture.

Additionally, Suzanne Césaire was an advocate for women's rights and gender equality, which was particularly radical in the context of Martinique at the time. She addressed issues of patriarchy and sexism within both colonial and post-colonial societies, contributing to the broader struggle for social justice and equality. One of Suzanne Césaire's quotes that encapsulates her defiance of societal norms is: "I am the sum of all the women that colonialism has marked with its brand and that I have met along the way, including myself." This quote reflects her recognition of the multifaceted impact of colonialism on women and her assertion of agency and identity despite societal oppression.

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Lucie Blaze

*Magdalena Scholl, 2024*

\$350

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9 May 1921, Forchtenberg, Germany

22 February 1943, JVA Stadelheim München, Munich, Germany

Magdalena Scholl was a German student and anti-Nazi political activist, actively engaged in the White Rose non-violent resistance group during Nazi Germany. Born on May 9, 1921, she played a crucial role in the group's efforts to resist the oppressive Nazi regime.

The White Rose, led by students like Magdalena Scholl, distributed leaflets calling for resistance against Hitler and the Nazi government. The group emphasized the importance of intellectual freedom, human rights, and opposition to totalitarianism. Magdalena's activism challenged the prevailing norms and ideologies of the time, risking severe consequences.

Unfortunately, Magdalena Scholl was arrested by the Gestapo in February 1943, along with her brother Hans and other members of the White Rose. She faced trial, and on February 22, 1943, Magdalena, along with her brother and another member, was executed. Their resistance against the oppressive Nazi regime remains a powerful symbol of courage, standing up against injustice, and challenging societal norms during a dark period of history.

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Lucie Blaze

*Carolee Schneemann, 2024*

\$350

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12 October 1939, Fox Chase, Pennsylvania, United States

6 March 2019, New Paltz, New York, United States

Carolee Schneemann, a pioneering American artist of the 20th century, left an indelible mark on performance art, body art, and feminist art. Through her innovative work, she challenged traditional norms by exploring themes related to the body, sexuality, and the female experience.

Schneemann's groundbreaking contributions involved incorporating the body as both subject and medium, expanding the boundaries of artistic practice and contributing to the evolution of performance art. Widely recognized as a pioneer in the field, her iconic work "Meat Joy" (1964) exemplified a ritualistic exploration with raw meat, influencing the development of performance as a distinct art form.

Beyond her artistic endeavors, Schneemann demonstrated a commitment to addressing broader socio-political concerns, showcasing the transformative potential of art as a catalyst for social change. Her fearless approach to taboo subjects and dedication to breaking down artistic conventions establish her as a pivotal figure in the history of contemporary art.

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Lucie Blaze  
*Michèle Lamy*, 2024  
\$350

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1944, Jura, France

Michèle Lamy, a provocative and avant-garde fashion designer, is renowned for challenging societal norms and redefining the boundaries of traditional fashion. Her work extends beyond conventional design, embodying a fusion of art, fashion, and performance.

As the creative force behind the brand "Lamy," she has crafted a distinct visual identity characterized by unconventional materials, bold forms, and a disregard for established norms. Lamy's creations often challenge conventional notions of beauty and fashion, embracing an aesthetic that is raw, unapologetic, and unbound by conventional standards.

Beyond her pioneering work in fashion, Lamy is a multi-talented artist known for her music project, Lavascar, where she explores unconventional sonic landscapes.

By merging fashion, art, and performance, Michèle Lamy continues to be a powerful force in the industry, inspiring others to question established norms and embrace the limitless possibilities of creative expression.

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Lucie Blaze  
*Angela Davis*, 2024  
\$350

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26 January 1944, Birmingham, Alabama, United States

Angela Davis emerged as a prominent civil rights activist during the 1960s and 1970s, fervently advocating for racial justice, equality, and the rights of marginalized communities, with a particular focus on African Americans. Notably, she played a pivotal role in the Civil Rights Movement, aligning herself with the Black Panther Party and other groups dedicated to challenging systemic racism.

Beyond her impactful role in civil rights, Davis is a staunch advocate for feminism and gender justice. Her advocacy extends to women's rights, where she addresses the intricate intersectionality of race and gender, emphasizing the specific challenges faced by women of color. Davis, a distinguished scholar with a Ph.D. in philosophy, brings critical perspectives to her academic work, exploring issues such as race, class, and gender. Her influential book, "Women, Race & Class," stands as a seminal work in feminist literature.

Angela Davis's multifaceted contributions have indelibly shaped activism, academia, and the realm of social justice. Her enduring legacy serves as a beacon, inspiring generations committed to dismantling systemic inequalities and envisioning a more just and equitable world.

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Lucie Blaze

*Eve Libertine, 2024*

\$350

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1949, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Eve Libertine, a prominent figure in the punk rock movement, contributed significantly to the countercultural movements of the late 20th century. Known for her spoken word performances with the band Crass, Libertine addressed issues such as anti-authoritarianism, pacifism, feminism, and social justice. Her lyrical content and activism aligned with the punk ethos of challenging established norms and advocating for societal change.

Eve Libertine's work with Crass remains an essential part of punk rock history, reflecting a commitment to pushing the boundaries of artistic expression and promoting a socially conscious message. Her influence extends beyond the realm of music, making her a symbol of resistance and a voice for those challenging oppressive systems.

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Lucie Blaze

*Bhanwari Devi*, 2024

\$350

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31 August 1955, Rajasthan, India

Bhanwari Devi played a crucial role in challenging societal norms, particularly in the context of child marriage and gender-based violence. Her brave intervention to prevent a child marriage in her community was an act of defiance against prevalent norms. By taking a stand, she confronted deeply ingrained practices and beliefs surrounding caste, gender roles, and the perceived submissiveness of women.

Despite facing a horrific gang-rape as a reprisal for her actions, Bhanwari Devi's decision to pursue legal action against her perpetrators further challenged the prevailing culture of silence and impunity. Her case became a rallying point for activists and organizations working against gender-based violence in India.

While the legal outcome was not entirely favorable, Bhanwari Devi's resilience and advocacy contributed to a broader awareness of the issues she faced. Her story shed light on the need for systemic changes in laws and attitudes surrounding gender, caste, and sexual violence. Bhanwari Devi's enduring impact lies in her role as a catalyst for discussions and actions aimed at dismantling oppressive societal norms and promoting gender justice. She continues to inspire others to challenge societal norms and work towards a more just and equal society.

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Lucie Blaze

*Rigoberta Menchú*, 2024

\$350

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9 January 1959, Laj Chimel, Guatemala

Rigoberta Menchú is an influential indigenous rights activist and a prominent figure in the struggle against oppression and discrimination. Her activism goes beyond her written work, as she has been a vocal advocate for the rights of indigenous people, social justice, and human rights.

Menchú's efforts contributed to drawing attention to the plight of indigenous communities in Guatemala and broader issues of discrimination and inequality. She is known for her work in promoting indigenous culture, land rights, and autonomy. Rigoberta Menchú was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1992 for her significant contribution to sustainable development, democracy, and peace.

Her autobiography, "I, Rigoberta Menchú," provides a firsthand account of her experiences and became a powerful tool for raising awareness about the struggles faced by indigenous communities. Her efforts aimed at promoting indigenous culture, land rights, and autonomy challenged established norms that often marginalized and oppressed indigenous populations. By speaking out against injustice and advocating for the rights of her people, Menchú contributed to reshaping societal perceptions and promoting a more inclusive and equitable society.

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Lucie Blaze

*Tawakkol Karman, 2024*

\$350

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7 February 1979, Ta'izz Governorate, Yemen

Tawakkol Karman, known as the "Mother of the Revolution," is a Yemeni journalist and human rights activist who challenged societal norms through her fervent advocacy for women's rights, democracy, and freedom of expression.

She played a prominent role in the Arab Spring uprising in Yemen, calling for political reform, an end to corruption, and equal opportunities for women. Tawakkol Karman co-founded the group Women Journalists Without Chains, using her platform to address issues such as press freedom, gender equality, and human rights.

Karman's activism challenged traditional gender roles in Yemen, where women's participation in public and political spheres was often limited. She became the first Arab woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in 2011, recognizing her efforts to promote peace, democracy, and gender equality in the face of societal resistance. Tawakkol Karman's courage and dedication to challenging societal norms have made her a prominent figure in the global fight for human rights and social justice.

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Lucie Blaze  
*Mahsa Amini*, 2024  
\$350

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21 September 1999, Saqqez, Iran  
16 September 2022, Kasra Hospital, Tehran, Iran

Mahsa Amini was an Iranian woman whose tragic death gained international attention, sparking discussions about women's rights and state violence. In September 2020, Mahsa Amini was reportedly detained during protests and subsequently died in government custody. The circumstances surrounding her death raised concerns about human rights abuses and the treatment of protesters in Iran.

While Mahsa Amini did not have a public record of activism before her death, her case became a symbol of the broader challenges faced by women in Iran and the need for reform in areas such as gender equality and freedom of expression. The circumstances surrounding her death underscored the ongoing struggles for human rights in Iran and prompted global conversations about the treatment of protesters and the importance of protecting individuals' rights to express their opinions without fear of violence or persecution.

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Lucie Blaze

*Are you alive or just existing?*, 2024

\$350

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Are you free or just existing?

Are you limited by social norms or your own mental constructs?

Are you pursuing status or pushing the boundaries of your own definition of being human?

Are you living your truth or someone else's truth?

Are you able to transcend your own culture so that we can become aware of what we are

blind to - interconnected beings connected through invisible threads of light and

vibrations?

Are you indoctrinating your mind?

Are you corrupting your soul?

What does being free mean to you?

What does just existing mean to you?

Are you free or just existing?

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Lucie Blaze

*Wangari Maathai*, 2024

\$350

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1 April 1940, Ithite, Kenya

25 September 2011, The Nairobi Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya

Wangari Maathai, an environmentalist and human rights activist, was a transformative figure who challenged societal norms through her commitment to environmental conservation, community development, and women's rights in Africa. Founder of the Green Belt Movement in Kenya in 1977, Maathai linked environmental issues, human rights, and social justice in her advocacy.

Her work was deeply rooted in understanding the interconnectedness of environmental concerns and women's empowerment. Wangari Maathai's innovative approach involved encouraging women to plant trees, contributing to sustainable development and fostering a sense of environmental responsibility. In 2004, she became the first African woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her remarkable contributions.

Beyond her environmental activism, Wangari Maathai's legacy challenges societal norms by demonstrating the vital role women can play in fostering positive change. Her vision, activism, and leadership continue to inspire individuals globally to actively engage in environmental conservation and social justice initiatives.

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