

Ada Lovelace Computer Wizard

Auf dem Weg zur Pop-Ikone: Ada Lovelace (um 1840).

SCIENCE MUSEUM, LONDON

Alexis Hunter



Angelika Hoerle





Arctic Fox





A full-length, sepia-toned portrait of a woman, identified as Calamity Jane, standing against a dark, textured background. She is wearing a wide-brimmed cowboy hat, a light-colored fringed jacket over a dark shirt with a bow tie, and dark fringed trousers. She holds a long rifle in her right hand. The name "Calamity Jane" is overlaid in large red text across the middle of the image.

Calamity Jane

Don't be afraid: what's scaring you right now is the shadow of your navel—it can only hold a drop of water—that frightening noise is the beating of your heart. Approach the monster it doesn't bite—its coat is like silk plush and reflects fools, its eyes roll to the right and to the left forward backward like



Young

Carey Young

Carey





Elsa von



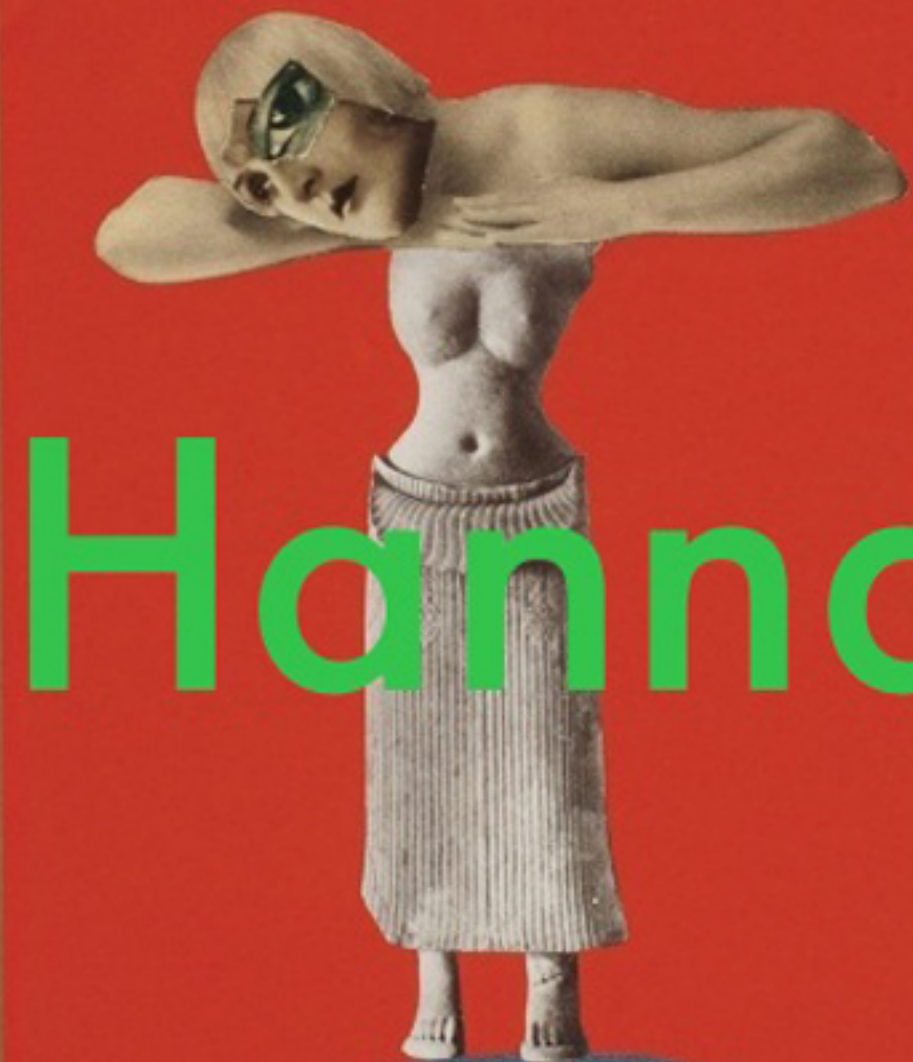
Freytag-



Loringhoven

sie hat sich den
Kopf kahl rasiert
und zinnoberrot
lackiert und ging
auf die Strasse

sie trug einen
Pelzmantel, den
sie öffnete und
sagte, nackt bin ich
besser



Hannah Höch



**I CAN'T BELIEVE
I STILL
HAVE TO
PROTEST THIS
FUCKING
SHIT**

Gabrielle Picabia was a remarkable woman.⁵⁴ She was extremely active in the Resistance ^{Buffet} movement, yet she has rarely been mentioned in its histories.⁵⁵ She contributed to the Allied cause first by helping hundreds of escapees and others who wanted to get to England. Almost every week someone sheltered in her apartment at 11 rue Chateaubriand and was fed by her: Belgians, Englishmen, parachutists, escaped prisoners of war. She also carried documents to the unoccupied zone for the Belgian Secret Service, as well as for Gloria SMH. She used to get up at five o'clock in the morning, fetch a bag from a café near the Gare du Nord, and take an early train to Chalon-sur-Saône; often she did not get back until early the following day, going without food or sleep. If challenged, as she once was by a young Gestapo officer at Montchanin while she was waiting for the last train back to Paris, her cover story was that she had been visiting relatives in the country.⁵⁶

**It's dangerous
to be right when
the government
is wrong.**

Voltaire



THE MIND UNLEASHED
UNLEASH YOUR TRUE POTENTIAL



r an-
chaft-
«eine
eau».

achen
r nicht
n von
n. Die
mit Be-
einem
von
n, ge-
SBB.

Ver-
kom-
m der
Z hat
Trams
n.

***Über Performance
soll man reden.
044 575 18 11***

KLARTEXT IST UNSER KAPITAL.

Wydler Asset Management

+41 44 575 18 11 • wydlerinvest.ch

Victoria Claflin Woodhull, later Victoria Woodhull Martin (September 23, 1838 – June 9, 1927) was an American leader of the woman's suffrage movement. In 1872, Woodhull was the first female to run for President of the United States. An activist for women's rights and labor reforms, Woodhull was also an advocate of free love, by which she meant the freedom to marry, divorce, and bear children without government interference.^[1] Woodhull went from rags to riches twice, her first fortune being made on the road as a highly successful magnetic healer before she joined the spiritualist movement in the 1870s. While authorship of many of her articles is disputed (many of her speeches on these topics were collaborations between Woodhull, her backers, and her second husband, Colonel James Blood), her role as a representative of these movements was powerful. Together with her sister, she was the first woman to operate a brokerage firm on Wall Street, and they were among the first women to found a newspaper, *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, which began publication in 1870.^[5] At her peak of political activity in the early 1870s, Woodhull is best known as the first woman candidate for the United States presidency, which she ran for in 1872 from the Equal Rights Party, supporting women's suffrage and equal rights. Her arrest on obscenity charges a few days before the election for publishing an account of the alleged adulterous affair between the prominent minister Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth Tilton added to the sensational coverage of her candidacy. She did not receive any electoral votes, and there is conflicting evidence about popular votes.