



## Hisani Stenson, Artist

Hisani is a 22-year-old community activist and artist in Davis, CA. She started painting and performing for events during her free time in quarantine. Stenson is currently working on her master's degree in Education Policy & Leadership at American University School of Education.



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## Dorothy Dandridge

*Oil on cardboard, 21" x 24"*

Dorothy Dandridge, born on November 9, 1922 in Cleveland, Ohio, was a superb actress, singer and dancer who became a national and international star, and the first African American female actor nominated for both an Academy Award for Best Actress (Carmen Jones) and later a Golden Globe for her performance in Porgy and Bess.

She worked as a singer and dancer for years with small parts in low budget films, refusing demeaning roles typically offered to Black actors such as enslaved people and servants. After 30 years in show business, she starred in "Carmen Jones," a retelling of the Bizet opera with an all-black cast. She was nominated for the 1954 Oscars and had her portrait on the cover of Life magazine, where no black woman had yet appeared.

Her Carmen was the classic femme fatale transplanted to a Florida factory during World War II. After "Carmen Jones" became a hit, she was offered a three-picture deal at 20th Century Fox. With the coaching of her director and lover, Otto Preminger, she negotiated a salary that matched Ava Gardner's.

She went on to appear in "Island in the Sun" (1957), "Tamango" (1958), "The Decks Ran Red" (1958) and "Porgy and Bess" (1959).  
(Source: [thoughtco.com](http://thoughtco.com) and [blackpast.org](http://blackpast.org))



## **Stephanie Thayer, Artist**

Stephanie Thayer grew up in Davis, CA and has been drawing and painting since she was young. Stephanie felt compelled to draw this portrait of Breonna Taylor after Breonna was murdered by police (may she rest in power) and did not receive justice. The system must change. Black Lives Matter.



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## ***Breonna Taylor***

***Print (mounted on cardboard, 31" x 35")***

Working in health care is so rewarding. It makes me feel so happy when I know I've made a difference in someone else's life.

Before she was a hashtag or a headline, before protesters around the country chanted her name, Breonna Taylor was a 26-year-old woman who played cards with her aunts and fell asleep watching movies with friends. That changed on March 13, when police officers executing a no-knock warrant in the middle of the night killed her in her apartment in Louisville, Ky.

As protesters around the country have taken up her name in their call for racial justice and an end to police violence, Taylor's friends and family remember the woman they knew and loved: someone who cared for others and loved singing, playing games, cooking and checking up on friends.

*(Source: NPR)*



## Danielle Fodor, Artist

Danielle Fodor is a visual artist specializing in murals and community-based arts. She believes in the power of art to imagine a more just world, heal our planet, and transform our communities.

<http://www.daniellefodor.com/>



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## Stormé DeLarverie

*Watercolor on cardboard, 25" x 28"*

*"It was a rebellion, it was an uprising, it was civil rights disobedience – it was no damn riot"*

Stormé DeLarverie, a gay rights activist best known for her part in the Stonewall uprisings, was born in New Orleans in 1920. Stormé was born to an African American mother and a white father. DeLarverie spent the years between 1955 and 1969 as the MC of the Jewel Box Revue, a touring integrated drag revue which drew crowds of both black and white audiences, even performing at the Apollo Theater in Harlem.

DeLarverie is best known for possibly throwing the first punch of the June 27, 1969 uprising at Stonewall Inn in Greenwich Village, the catalyst for the protests that set off the gay rights movement. DeLarverie was opposed to calling Stonewall a riot: "a rebellion, an uprising, a civil rights disobedience," she said, but definitely not a riot.

Two weeks after the rebellion, DeLarverie was part of the official formation of the Stonewall Veteran's Association on July 11, 1969. She participated in the organization and was a regular part of the pride parades in New York City, New York and other locales for the rest of her life. (Source: [Blackpast.org](http://Blackpast.org))



## ***Tanisha Anderson***

***Acrylic on cardboard, 45" x 35"***

***Artist: Danielle Fodor***

Tanisha Anderson was a 37-year-old Black woman and mother who suffered from bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. She had run a daycare and was interested in journalism. She died on the street in front of her home when she was having what her mother described as “one of her bad days.” Disoriented and dressed in only a nightgown, she kept wanting to walk out the door. Her brother called 911 for help, but instead of medics, cops came. After negotiating to have Ms. Anderson taken to a medical center for evaluation, the officers separated Tanisha from her mom, forcing the family to stay in the house, and eventually slamming the scared woman down on her back, and then her stomach, in handcuffs, on the sidewalk. That is where she died, under the horrified gaze of her mom, her brother, her 16-year-old daughter and their neighbors.

*(Source: Common Dreams, Cleveland Metro)*



## Nelson Loskamp, Artist

I grew up in Los Angeles and lived in San Francisco and New York before moving to Davis, CA. I work in several mediums including painting and sculpture and perform an interactive, haircutting performance piece entitled, *Electric Chaircut*.

Web site: [www.chaircut.com](http://www.chaircut.com)

Instagram: @chaircut



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## Korrynn Gaines

*Acrylic on cardboard, 24.5" x 24"*

*When her mother asked, 'Aren't you afraid?' Korrynn said, 'Afraid of what? Of dying? I ain't living if I'm afraid of dying! I'm prepared to die for what I believe in.'*

Korrynn Gaines was a devoted mother and daughter, an avid reader, a spoken word artist and had a flair for beauty. Her mother reported that she became politicized in the wake of the Baltimore police killing of Freddie Gray who was murdered blocks from the family home.

Gaines was 23 years old when she was murdered by police in front of her young children. She was a reader, outspoken, researched her rights and knew them well. When her license plates went missing she replaced them with the sign Free Traveler, which is the constitutional right to freedom of movement within the USA. The police claim she didn't show up for her court date to defend her right to use the sign Free Traveler.

The police knew Korrynn was armed, when they came to her home. She live-streamed the standoff for hours on Facebook until the police shut her account down. The police stormed her home, killed her and shot her 5-year-old child in the arm and face because he was holding his mother's phone.





## Anya McCann, Artist

Anya started her activist career at 6 months old going along with her mother to pretend to “shop” for homes and reveal discriminatory practices on behalf of Fair Housing in Los Angeles in the 1960s. Her parents demonstrated that Black Lives Matter through their work and volunteer lives and hobbies and taught Anya that it was her job to make change. Among other activities, she has worked for an environmental justice project supporting 35,000 residents living on a toxic Superfund site and founded a diverse neighborhood council representing 45,000 low and middle income Angelenos.

Anya sold her first artwork at age 8. As a teen she sold illustrations to AYSO Magazine, took print shop, and designed her graduating class logo. Over the years she has been commissioned to do paintings and portraits. She has worked on three large-scale building murals in Los Angeles with Stanley Somers, and three street murals with Danielle Fodor in Davis.



## Rosa Parks

*Acrylic on cardboard, 31” x 47”*

*“At the time I was arrested I had no idea it would turn into this. It was just a day like any other day. The only thing that made it significant was that the masses of the people joined in.”*

*“You must never be fearful about what you are doing when it is right.”*

The mother of the American civil rights movement, Rosa Parks recalls her grandfather standing at the front door of the farmhouse with a loaded shotgun while he watched as the Ku Klux Klan marched down their street. As frightening as this was to her as a little girl, it taught her about the very real prejudices against blacks in American culture.

In 1932, she married. Her husband encouraged Rosa to finish getting her high school diploma. She also managed to register to vote, after only 3 tries. Rosa joined her husband in their fight to raise money for the defense of the “Scottsboro Boys,” a group of black men who had been falsely accused of raping two white women. Her husband encouraged Rosa for many years to join the NAACP (she did in 1943), and she was made secretary to its president, Edgar Nixon. Rosa’s volunteer position for the NAACP lasted for 13 years. In 1944, Rosa took a job working on the Maxwell Air Force Base, federally owned, where segregation was not allowed. This was Rosa’s first taste of a life of equality and was a turning point in her attitude towards civil rights. “Maxwell opened my eyes up.”

Rosa, like many African Americans, was deeply disturbed by the murder of Emmett Till, a 14-year-old black male murdered by white men who believed that he had flirted with a white woman. Coincidentally, this murder occurred only four days before Rosa’s imminent arrest on the bus. Undoubtedly, the murder was in the back of her mind as she staged her rebellion that day. She’d reached her limit – just as many of us have reached ours this year. (Source: <https://rosaparksfacts.com/>)

**From the artist:** *No one else had chosen Rosa as a subject for art for this march and I did not want her to be left out. I heard a story this year about how she was active in this movement for many years before the bus boycott (I was never taught about that in school). She and I have a few things in common – we have both suffered the fright of the KKK marching against us, and she was a vegetarian (other beings should not be slaves to any human).*



## **Billie Holiday**

*Acrylic on cardboard, 29.5" x 29"*

*Artist: Anya McCann*

Billie Holiday, born April 7, 1915 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was a superstar of her day. She first rose to prominence in the 1930's with a unique style that reinvented the conventions of modern singing and performance. More than 80 years after making her first recording Billie's legacy continues to embody what is elegant and cool in contemporary music. Holiday's complicated life and her genre-defining autobiography "Lady Sings the Blues" made her a cultural icon. Today, Billie Holiday is remembered for her musical masterpieces, her songwriting skills, creativity and courageous views on inequality and justice.

At age 18, Holiday was spotted by producer John Hammond with whom she cut her first record as part of a studio group led by clarinetist Benny Goodman. In 1938 Artie Shaw invited her to front his Orchestra, making Billie the first black women to work with a white band, an impressive and courageous accomplishment.

In the 1930's, during her epic run at Barney Josephson's Cafe Society in Manhattan, she was introduced to the poem "Strange Fruit," a horrific depiction of lynching in the Southern United States. The music was written just for Billie and it became the hallmark of her concerts. It's considered by scholars to be the first protest song of the civil rights era. The lyric was so controversial that her record label wouldn't record it. So, she jumped over to the independent Commodore Records where she could record and sing as she pleased. "Strange Fruit" immediately became a cultural spark-point and a hit record too. Billie Holiday died at the age of 44.

(Source: <https://billieholiday.com/bio/>)



## **Ruth Bader Ginsburg**

**Acrylic on cardboard, 35" x 63"**

**Artist: Anya McCann**

In the words of Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Supreme Court Justice and co-founder of the Women's Rights Project at the ACLU, *"Women's rights are an essential part of the overall human rights agenda, trained on the equal dignity and ability to live in freedom all people should enjoy."*

Ruth Bader Ginsburg is the second woman ever to sit on the United States Supreme Court and is known as the legal architect of the modern women's movement. She, more than any other person, pointed out that many laws encouraged gender discrimination; that is, they led to better treatment of men than women instead of guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities to all as was intended by the United States Constitution.

Ruth Joan Bader was born March 15, 1933, to Nathan and Cecelia (Amster) Bader in Brooklyn, New York. Her mother was a role model in Ruth's life at a time when women had to fight for the privileges and rights that men took for granted. Cecelia Bader had once hoped to attend college but instead went to work in a garment factory to help pay for her brother's education. This was a sacrifice many women made in the early decades of the 1900s.

In 1993 Ginsburg was confirmed becoming the 107th Supreme Court Justice and its second female jurist after Sandra Day O'Connor. "The Notorious RBG" as she was often referred to, spent her career fighting for the rights of women and other marginalized groups. She lent her voice to countless opinions, and became particularly well known for her scathing, clearly worded dissents. Ginsburg was seen as a stronger voice in favor of gender equality, the rights of workers, and the separation of church and state than many of the other judges on the Supreme Court. In 1999, she won the American Bar Association's Thurgood Marshall Award for her contributions to gender equality and civil rights.

As more and more women became judges throughout the country, Justice Ginsburg gave former president Carter credit for changing the judicial landscape for women forever. Ruth Bader Ginsburg deserves equal credit for surviving and fighting through the discrimination of the past to help bring about change.

(Source: Encyclopedia of World Biography)





## **Kate Mellon-Anibaba, Artist**

Kate is an “Artist” that lives in Davis, CA with her husband and two sons. She is most well-known for founding the group “Statement of Love” in 2016. That same year she organized a 1,000- persons rally in response to the vandalism of the Islamic Center. She is also the curator of the “Statement of Love Mural/Mosaic” located in downtown Davis celebrating diversity, immigration, social justice and LGBTQ rights.

Kate was awarded Woman of the Year in 2017 from Congressman John Garamendi for her commitment to love in the face of hate. She continues to bring community together virtually and physically by starting the “Covid-19 Community Response” Facebook group/website and “Solidarity Space” this year in response to the killing of George Floyd. Kate believes that art provides a vehicle to have the tough conversations in order to create a more just world.



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## ***bell hooks***

***Watercolor (mounted on cardboard), 30” x 34”***

Writer, teacher, and cultural critic bell hooks was born Gloria Jean Watkins on September 25, 1952, in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to a poor working-class family.

Gloria Watkins attended racially-segregated public schools in Hopkinsville as a child. She performed poetry readings for her church community and was heavily influenced by her great-grandmother, Bell Hooks, who was known for her sharp opinions. As a writer, she chose the pseudonym bell hooks in tribute to her mother and great-grandmother. She decided not to capitalize her new name to place focus on her work rather than her name, on her ideas rather than her personality.

Watkins attended Stanford University on scholarship. She graduated in 1973 and went to The University of Wisconsin at Madison, where she earned a master’s degree in English literature in 1976. In 1983, she obtained her Ph.D. at the University of California-Santa Cruz, having completed her dissertation on the work of novelist Toni Morrison.

A passionate scholar, hooks is among the leading public intellectuals of her generation. She has published over 30 books and scholarly articles, in topics such as masculinity and patriarchy, self-help and engaged pedagogy, feminist consciousness and community creation, and representation and politics.



## Angela Davis

*Watercolor (mounted on cardboard), 29" x 29"*

**Artist: Kate Mellon-Anibaba**

*"Jails and prisons are designed to break human beings, to convert the population into specimens in a zoo - obedient to our keepers, but dangerous to each other."*

Activist, author, and professor, Angela Davis was born in Birmingham, Alabama, on January 26, 1944, the daughter of two teachers. Active at an early age in the Black Panthers and the Communist Party, Davis also formed an interracial study group and volunteered for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee while still in high school. She earned a doctorate in East Germany after studying under Herman Marcuse of the Frankfurt School. In 1969,

Davis became an assistant professor at UCLA, but due to her connections with the Panthers and the Communist Party, she was removed a year later. Following her dismissal, Davis worked to free the Soledad Prison Brothers and befriended an inmate, George Jackson. In August of 1970, Jackson and several other inmates attempted to escape from the Marin County Courthouse, and a judge and three others were killed.

Davis was quickly put on the FBI's most wanted list, despite the fact that she was not at the crime scene. She was apprehended in New York. After spending eighteen months in jail during her trial, Davis was acquitted in 1972. While in prison, Davis wrote her first book, *If They Come in the Morning: Voices of Resistance*, entirely by hand. She has written numerous books and is now a professor emerita at UC Santa Cruz. Davis has toured across the United States and the world lecturing on prison reform. Davis was included in Time magazine's 100 Most Influential People of 2020.

*(Source: The History Makers, Wikipedia)*



## **Audre Lorde**

***Watercolor on cardboard, 30" x 31"***

***Artist: Kate Mellon-Anibaba***

The master's tools will never dismantle the master's house. A self-described “*black, lesbian, mother, warrior, poet*,” Audre Lorde dedicated both her life and her creative talent to confronting and addressing injustices of racism, sexism, classism, and homophobia.

Lorde was born in New York City to parents from Grenada. She attended Catholic schools before graduating from Hunter High School and published her first poem in *Seventeen* magazine while still a student there. She was known for national and international explorations of politics, race, feminism and solidarity.

Audre Lorde was professor of English at John Jay College of criminal justice and Hunter College. She founded a Women of Color Press in the 1980s. She was diagnosed with cancer and documented her struggle in her first prose collection, the *Cancer Journals*, in 1980. She was the poet laureate of New York from 1991-1992. She died of breast cancer in 1992. The *Collected Poems of Audre Lorde* was published in 1997.

*(Source: Poetry Foundation and poets.org)*



## **Sandra Bland**

***Watercolor (mounted on cardboard), 23" x 29"***

***Artist: Kate Mellon-Anibaba***

*"Show me, in history, where all lives matter. Show me, in history, where there has been liberty and justice for all."*

*"I am here to change history. I am ready to do what I need to do for this next generation. It's time for me to do God's work."*

The 2015 death of twenty-eight-year-old Sandra Bland in a Texas jail cell helped serve as a reminder that Black Lives Matter meant women as well. Sandra Annette Bland, the second youngest of five daughters, was born in Naperville, Illinois. Bland earned a marching band scholarship to Prairie View A&M University, a historically black institution in Prairie View, Texas. Bland completed her degree in agriculture at Prairie View in 2009 and soon moved back to Illinois.

Sandra Bland began #SandySpeaks in January 2015 because of the unrelenting police brutality against Black Americans. The series includes commentary about current events, information about Black history, and insight into the creator's life. With each of the 29 posts, she addresses her viewers as "Kings and Queens." She saw it as her duty to uplift and assist her viewers, given the tremendous hurdles they are facing as Black people in America.

She was just hired at her alma mater in Texas as a community outreach coordinator when she was pulled over by Brian Encinia, a white state trooper, for changing lanes without signaling. Dashcam video from the trooper's car recorded Encinia ordering Bland to extinguish her cigarette, and then ordering her out of the car when she refused to do so. Bland questioned Encinia, who drew his stun gun. After Bland exited her car, the two disappeared from view and sounds of a struggle were heard. Bland was soon handcuffed and booked into the Waller County Jail. On July 13, 2015, police reported Sandra Bland had used a plastic bag to hang herself in her cell. (Source: New York Times)



## Jennifer Nachmanoff, Artist

Jennifer is a Davis artist/mom and has taught ceramics through the UC Davis Craft Center, Davis Art Center, and Pence Gallery. She enjoys painting as a scenic designer for the Davis Musical Theatre Company and doing community-based art projects as a member of the Davis Manor Creative Action Team.

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## Diane Nash

*Acrylic on cardboard, 38" x 27"*

Diane Nash grew up in Chicago and attended Howard University in Washington D.C. and Fisk University in Nashville. Her first-hand experiences with Jim Crow and racial segregation in the South inspired her to become an activist, organizing and supervising non-violent protests on the Fisk campus, and leading a series of lunch counter sit-ins. In the spring of 1960, Nash was one of four students who splintered off from Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to form the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, or SNCC. Nash left Fisk to devote herself to nonviolent activism as an SNCC leader, protesting segregation and fighting for voting rights.

In the mid-1960s, she coordinated freedom riders on the "freedom buses" from Birmingham, Alabama to Jackson, Mississippi in protest of segregation and participated in the marches in Selma. President John F. Kennedy selected Nash to serve on the committee responsible for drafting the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and her activism and organizing efforts were instrumental in passing the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Nash continued to work for social change throughout her life. Returning to the Chicago area, she became a realtor and a strong advocate for fair housing and nonviolent activism. Her contribution to the Civil Rights Movement has been acknowledged through the SCLC's Rosa Parks Award, the National Civil Rights Museum Freedom Award, and many other honors and awards.





## **Ella Baker**

*Acrylic on cardboard, 38" x 27"*

*Artist: Jennifer Nachmanaff*

*"I have always thought that what is needed is the development of people who are interested not in being leaders as much as in developing leadership in others."*

In her lifetime, activist Ella Baker was affectionately known as "Fundí," a title which in Swahili means a person who teaches a craft to the following generation. She earned the title as a civil rights trail blazer and as an important mentor to a generation of young leaders of the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s. Born in 1903, Ella Baker grew up in North Carolina, listening to the stories of her grandmother, a former slave.

After graduating valedictorian from Shaw University in Raleigh, she moved to New York City, where she helped found the Young Negroes' Cooperative League, served on editorial boards of several progressive newspapers, and took a job with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Starting as a field secretary in 1938, she quickly rose through the NAACP ranks to the position of National Director of Branches. During her 8 years with the NAACP she traveled the country extensively, fundraising, recruiting new members, and working intensively on issues related to job training and equal pay for black workers.

In the 1950s, she ran an unsuccessful campaign for New York City Council, served as Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) for several years, and in 1960, initiated the founding of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to protest segregation and to fight for voting rights. With the SNCC, she helped form the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party in opposition to the state's Democratic Party, worked on the Southern Conference Education Fund which encouraged black and white people to work together, and organized a civil liberties conference in Washington, D.C. She died in 1986, the very day of her 83<sup>rd</sup> birthday, having dedicated most of her life to civil rights activism and to nurturing the next generation of civil rights leaders.



## **Gilda Posada, Artist**

Gilda Posada is a Xicanx cultural worker from Southeast Los Angeles. She received her AB from UC Davis in Chicana/o Studies and Comparative Literature. Posada graduated with a dual degree from California College of the Arts with an M.F.A. and an M.A. in Visual and Critical Studies. She served as the Curator for Galería de la Raza in San Francisco, CA and Assistant Director for Taller Arte del Nuevo Amanecer in Woodland, CA.



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## ***Justice for Breonna Taylor***

*Screenprint on paper, 23.5" x 17.5"*

This print was created to demand Justice for Breonna Taylor. Breonna Taylor was a Black young woman full of hopes, dreams and aspirations, her life was wrongfully taken by the Louisville Police Department who illegally entered her home in an alleged unannounced drug raid by executing a no-knock warrant.

The police who broke Breonna's door down in the middle of the night, were dressed in plainclothes when they knocked, and later claimed they had the warrant for someone else who did not live with Breonna. The police fired 22 shots into her home, 6 of which hit Breonna as she slept. She died instantly.

The number of Black and Brown bodies that continue to be murdered by systemic structures and discriminatory institutions continues to increase every day. This print is created in solidarity with Black communities in the U.S. and to join them in demanding justice for those who have been wrongfully killed.



## *Justice for Nia Wilson*

*Screenprint on paper, 23.5" x 17.5"*

*Artist: Gilda Posada*

This print was created to demand Justice for Nia Wilson. On July 22, 2018, Nia and her three sisters, were attacked by John Cowell a white cis-male upon exiting the BART transit train at MacArthur Station in Oakland, CA. Nia Wilson and her older sister Lahtifa were approached and stabbed in the neck with a knife by Cowell. Nia Wilson who was only 18 years of age, bled out to death on the platform as her sister tried to stop her bleeding. Lahtifa, later testified that she had seen Cowell wipe down his weapon before he dashed out of the station. Cowell was able to walk out of the station, unharmed and it took police over twenty-four hours to find him. In an attempt to exert his white supremacy, Cowell, a twenty-seven-year-old white parolee, tried to plead not guilty by reason of insanity, but was later found sane and found guilty.

Nia Wilson is another young Black woman who was robbed of her life and future, because of white supremacy. Black women continue to be murdered at three times higher rates than white women, and due to structures of white supremacy there is often no justice for their lives. Many times, after Black and Brown lives are taken, the media often leaks information trying to distort their character and then use the information to justify the violence inflicted on Black and Brown bodies, as if that justifies taking anyone's life. This print is made with love and solidarity with Black women, upholding, celebrating their humanity and beauty as they are. The print was used in memorial altars made outside the Oakland BART station.



## Ruth Santer, Artist

Making things has been central to Ruth Santer's life since age 7. She teaches art in Middle School, hopefully inspiring young people. Doing this project with her daughter Sasha was a reminder of how art can bring people together, communicate ideas and hold a mirror to society during difficult times.



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## Charleena Lyles

*Acrylic on cardboard, 24.5" x 40.5"*

Charleena Lyles was a 30-year-old mother of four who was tragically shot and killed by Seattle Police on June 18, 2017 after she called to report a burglary. She was pregnant with a fifth child at the time of her death.

Lyles struggled with difficult circumstances: Her mother died when she was young and she experienced domestic abuse and homelessness. In 2017 she was living in a complex for previously homeless people but told family members that she didn't feel safe there. Several months before her death, Lyles went to a therapist and said that she had been homeless for many years and wanted to learn how to cope with her depression.

On June 5, Lyles had a domestic dispute with her former partner and called the police. Lyles had armed herself with scissors and when police arrived at the scene, she insulted them. She was arrested for harassment and obstruction. In the court hearings, the public defender objected to how police responded, "She calls for help and she gets arrested."

Lyles was released from jail on June 14. After this incident, Lyles' family saw her mental health deteriorating. Four days later, on June 18, when Lyles called the police to report a burglary, two white Seattle police officers arrived at the apartment and found Lyles brandishing a knife. They shot her seven times. She was 5'4" and 110 lbs.

Three of Lyles' children were in the apartment at the time of the shooting. Although one of the officers was trained to use a taser, he did not have it on him at the time. Seattle's police policy states that all officers that are trained in using a taser must have it on them on every shift. In 2019, a judge dismissed a lawsuit against the two police officers who shot and killed Charleena Lyles. - Ruth Santer, artist



## ***Kamala Harris***

***Acrylic on paper (mounted on cardboard), 31" x 23"***

***Artist: Ruth Santer***

Kamala D. Harris is the Vice President of the United States of America. She was elected Vice President after a lifetime of public service, having been elected District Attorney of San Francisco, California Attorney General, and United States Senator.

Vice President Harris was born in Oakland, California to parents who emigrated from India and Jamaica. She graduated from Howard University and the University of California, Hastings College of Law. Vice President Harris and her sister, Maya Harris, were primarily raised and inspired by their mother, Shyamala Gopalan. Gopalan, a breast cancer scientist, received her doctorate the same year Vice President Harris was born.

Her parents were activists, instilling Vice President Harris with a strong sense of justice. Growing up, Vice President Harris was surrounded by a diverse community and extended family. In 2014, she married Doug Emhoff. They have a large blended family that includes their children, Ella and Cole.

She was elected District Attorney of San Francisco in 2003. In that role, Vice President Harris created a ground-breaking program to provide first-time drug offenders with the opportunity to earn a high school degree and find employment.

In 2010, Vice President Harris was elected California's Attorney General and oversaw the largest state justice department in the United States. In 2017, Vice President Harris was sworn into the US Senate. In her first speech, she spoke out on behalf of immigrants and refugees who were then under attack. As a member of the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, she fought for better protections for DREAMers.

She is the first woman, the first Black American, and the first South Asian American to be elected Vice President. She is, however, determined not to be the last. (Source: [Whitehouse.gov](https://www.whitehouse.gov))





## Sasha Santer Hill, Artist

I am an artist living in Brooklyn, New York. I grew up in Davis. I make and teach ceramics, and I also create comics and illustration. I have had comics published in Truthout and World War 3 Illustrated Magazine. I've also self-published several zines, which have been exhibited at the NYC Feminist Zinefest, Interference Archive, and Comic Arts Brooklyn.

<https://sashasanterhill.com/>



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## Janisha Fonville

*Acrylic on cardboard, 25" x 40.5"*

I painted this portrait of Janisha because hers was a name I didn't know before. So many murders of Black people by police take place out of the public eye. Janisha was hurting on the inside and instead of receiving help she received an arbitrary death sentence. I hope that we can honor and remember Janisha and all others we have failed as a society because we have racist systems of punishment instead of humane systems of solidarity and support. I believe we can honor them by fundamentally changing how we approach mental health.

Janisha Fonville was 20 years old when Officer Anthony Holzhauser murdered her in Charlotte, North Carolina, in 2015. Janisha was killed after her girlfriend called 911 in an attempt to help her get mental health treatment. Officer Holzhauser had previously killed another person while on duty and received no charges in either case. We need to change our institutions to help people heal and recover.

*-Sasha Hill, Artist*

## Seana Burke, Artist

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### **Atatiana Jefferson**

*Acrylic on cardboard, 41" x 28"*

Atatiana Jefferson was an altruist. She cared about others and helping them despite not gaining anything by doing this. *"Whoever she really cared for, she went all in for it — people and animals,"* Ashley Carr (her sister).

She was studying to be a doctor and caring for her infirmed mother. One night, while she was babysitting her nephew, she was murdered by a police officer when he entered the home without identifying himself.

*Artist note: I found a beautiful shot of her from her Instagram page- her light and radiance beaming. I particularly love the symbol of the star on her hat. It was a privilege to learn about her and paint her portrait for this march- her giving goes on.*

*Rest in power "Tay."*

## Aislinn Murray, Artist

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### ***Marsha P. Johnson***

*Acrylic on cardboard, 24" x 29"*

*"History isn't something you look back at and say it was inevitable, it happens because people make decisions that are sometimes very impulsive and of the moment, but those moments are cumulative realities."*

Marsha P. Johnson was an activist, drag queen, performer, and survivor. She was a prominent figure in the Stonewall uprising of 1969. Marsha went by "Black Marsha" before settling on Marsha P. Johnson. The "P" stood for "Pay It No Mind," which is what Marsha would say in response to questions about her gender. It is the consideration of who "Black Marsha" was that inspired The Marsha P. Johnson Institute.

She has been praised for her insistent calls for social and economic justice; for working on behalf of homeless street youth ostracized by their families for being gay or otherwise not conforming to traditional ideas about gender; and, later, for her advocacy on behalf of AIDS patients. Some have called her a saint.

She died at 46, under murky circumstances, in the summer of 1992. Her body was found in the Hudson River, and while the police labeled her death a suicide, many of her friends suspected she was murdered.

## Ella Fodor, Student Artist

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### **Michelle Obama**

*Acrylic on cardboard, 27" x 33"*

In a life filled with meaning and accomplishment, Michelle Obama has emerged as one of the most iconic and compelling women of our era. As First Lady of the United States of America--the first African American to serve in that role--she helped create the most welcoming and inclusive White House in history, while also establishing herself as a powerful advocate for women and girls in the U.S. and around the world, dramatically changing the ways that families pursue healthier and more active lives and standing with her husband as he led America through some of its most harrowing moments.

Michelle Robinson Obama served as First Lady of the United States from 2009 to 2017. A graduate of Princeton University and Harvard Law School, Mrs. Obama started her career as an attorney at the Chicago law firm Sidley & Austin, where she met her future husband, Barack Obama. She later worked in the Chicago mayor's office, at the University of Chicago, and at the University of Chicago Medical Center.

(Source: Editorial Publishing from Becoming)

## Kaylyn Tom, Student Artist

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### **Fannie Lou Hamer**

*Acrylic on cardboard, 36" x 25"*

*"Sometimes it seems like to tell the truth today is to run the risk of being killed. But if I fall, I'll fall five feet four inches forward in the fight for freedom. I'm not backing off."*

Fannie Lou Hamer rose from humble beginnings in the Mississippi Delta to become one of the most important and powerful voices of the voting rights movement and a leader for greater economic opportunities for African Americans. Born in 1917 in Montgomery County, Mississippi, the last child of sharecroppers Lou Ella and James Townsend, she grew up in poverty, and at age six joined her family picking cotton. By age 12, she left school to work full time. In 1944, she married Perry Hamer. They adopted two daughters since she suffered a "Mississippi appendectomy", an unconsented sterilization while being treated for a uterine tumor.

In 1964, Hamer's national reputation soared as she co-founded the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), which challenged the local Democratic Party's efforts to block black participation. At the convention she delivered a speech with poignant descriptions of racial prejudice in the South. She also helped organize Freedom Summer, which brought hundreds of college students, black and white, to help with African American voter registration in the segregated South. She announced her candidacy for the Mississippi House of Representatives but was barred from the ballot.

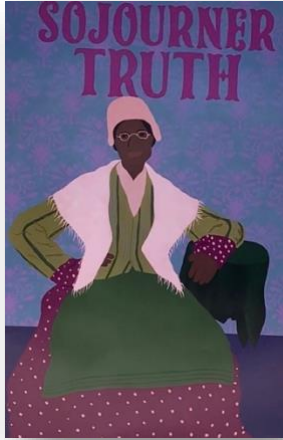
Frustrated by the political process, Hamer turned to economics as a strategy for greater racial equality. In 1968, she began a "pig bank," to provide free pigs for black farmers to breed, raise, and slaughter and launched the Freedom Farm Cooperative (FFC), buying up land that blacks could own and farm collectively. With the assistance of donors, she purchased 640 acres and launched a coop store, boutique, and sewing enterprise. She single-handedly ensured that 200 units of low-income housing were built—many still exist in Ruleville today.

(Source: National Women's History Museum)



## Eden Sunday, Artist

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### *Sojourner Truth*

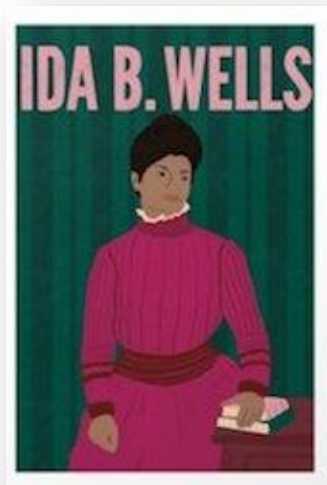
*Print (mounted on cardboard), 35" x 37"*

*"Then that little man in black there, he says women can't have as much rights as men, 'cause Christ wasn't a woman! Where did your Christ come from? Where did your Christ come from? From God and a woman! Man had nothing to do with Him. If the first woman God ever made was strong enough to turn the world upside down all alone, these women together ought to be able to turn it back and get it right side up again! And now they is asking to do it, the men better let them."*

Sojourner Truth is one of my favorite people in History. While she did not live to see the ratification of the 19th amendment, her contributions to women's suffrage is integral. She also devoted her life to fighting for abolition, and the advancement of black women, when they were commonly left out of the movement for women's right to vote by white women.

She escaped enslavement with her infant daughter and was the first black woman to sue her former enslaver for her son's custody, and win. In addition to her suffragist work, she worked tirelessly to abolish slavery during the civil war and was invited to the White House by Lincoln for her work. She rode on whites-only streetcars to protest segregation and worked to find jobs for freed black people left in poverty after abolition. Truth leaves a legacy of seeing a just and equitable world, and fighting for better treatment of all, regardless of unjust forces of power. She did not wait for the "right time" for black women to be heard, she made it the right time.

– Eden Sunday, Artist



## ***Ida B. Wells***

***Print (mounted on cardboard), 29" x 37"***

***Artist: Edén Sunday***

*"The way to right wrongs is to turn the light of truth upon them"*

A former slave, Ida B. Wells — a gifted journalist and fervent abolitionist — reached fame for documenting lynchings, fighting for the right to vote, and advocating for Black women's equality in the late 1800s. She famously refused to be relegated to the back of the march for suffrage, joining with the delegation of white women from Chicago instead.

Born on July 16, 1862 in Holly Springs, Mississippi, Wells quickly became a prominent journalist and activist for civil rights and women's suffrage in a time when that kind of ideology could get you killed. After getting fired from her job as a teacher, she became an editor before age 25 of two papers in Memphis, which she continued to run even after her printing press was destroyed by an angry mob. Fearless and uncompromising, she was a fierce opponent of segregation and wrote prolifically on the civil injustices that beleaguered her world. Later in life, she became editor of the Chicago Conservator and married Chicago attorney Ferdinand Barrett. She insisted on keeping her maiden name, which was exactly as radical for the time as it sounds. In 1909, she helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(Source: SEIU 1000 President Yvonne Walker Spotlight News and Review, Yale.edu)



## Mary Church Terrell

Print (mounted on cardboard), 28" x 97"

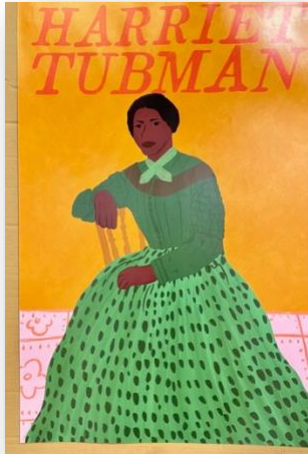
Artist: Eden Sunday

*"Surely nowhere in the world do oppression and persecution based solely on the color of the skin appear more hateful and hideous than in the capital of the United States, because the chasm between the principles upon which this Government was founded, in which it still professes to believe, and those which are daily practiced under the protection of the flag, yawn so wide and deep."*

Terrell is yet another fearless figure in the history of black women. She was one of the first black women to receive a college degree as well as multiple master's degrees. She was an active member of anti-lynching campaigns alongside Ida B. Wells and fought for the economic advancement of black people in America. She was president and founding member of the National Association of Colored Women. Terrell also fought for women's suffrage and specifically campaigned for black women's suffrage. After the passage of the 19th amendment, Terrell continued to fight against segregation and engage in activism and protests into her 80's. She died two months after the passage of *Brown v. Board of Education* at the age of 90.

This is the fourth and final suffragist portrait I completed for @solidaritydavis and the For our Mother's, For our Daughters, For our Sisters March. Mary Church Terrell showed that personal success was not just in one groups' advancement, but in progress for both black people and women against a repressive government and society. While we celebrate the passage of the 19th amendment 100 years ago, we must continue to look at the groups who continue to fight for access to their vote, for groups and individuals whose voices are stifled by oppressive systems that fight to maintain their power, and for black lives and voices often ignored too often in a whitewashed history.

- Eden Sunday, Artist



## ***Harriet Tubman***

***Print (mounted on cardboard), 28" x 39"***

***Artist: Eden Sunday***

*"Every great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember, you have within you the strength, the patience, and the passion to reach for the stars to change the world."*

I can think of few people who exemplify the strength, courage, determination and sheer positive impact on history as what Harriet Tubman has contributed. Not only did she escape slavery, serve as a leading conductor on the Underground Railroad, and never lose a passenger in 19 trips and escorting 300 people to freedom (all while risking her safety and freedom), she also supported John Brown's raid, served as a union spy and guerilla operative, and campaigned for the women's suffrage movement after the war. She was personally responsible for developing new ways to avoid being caught and never lost a slave.

(Source: [history.com](http://history.com), [moabsunnews](http://moabsunnews))

*– Eden Sunday, artist*