



Writing Red: An Anthology of American Women Writers 1930-1940 Foreword

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1. Women taking notice
communal help
sharing information

Giving a month to these months,
 All just before: lines close to the end
 of M. R.'s paper —, at the triumphant
 cry of a mother having — her dead son
 are useful to describe the work — & —
 have done in these papers.

exclamation
suggest the relationship between the ~~words~~ — & —
have done and the ~~woman~~ writers on display
retained / restored

perjury - KSCB

A.B. were there major (or minor) male writers who wrote centrally about maternity, feminist issues & struggle? Didn't Joyce? Even E. H. or Graham? Even? What was Faulkner implying with Quentin's sister —? Black Writing by women? Fitzgerald's women?

That half the population should
get not. in ^{the} power of the other half. look
for granted - that ~~means~~ that same
half have opinions

has is ^{still} a startling prospect
conquering up large and images
as tho' ^{were} ~~were~~ of 5th league with
Changchidis

It is with _____ that a substantive
part of scholarship has chosen to
investigate that embrace. Yet
it is surprising that so the ^{literary} historians
of the singularly 'radical' age in the U.S.
has (until now) ~~not been~~
rested ^{the literary} on the work of men.

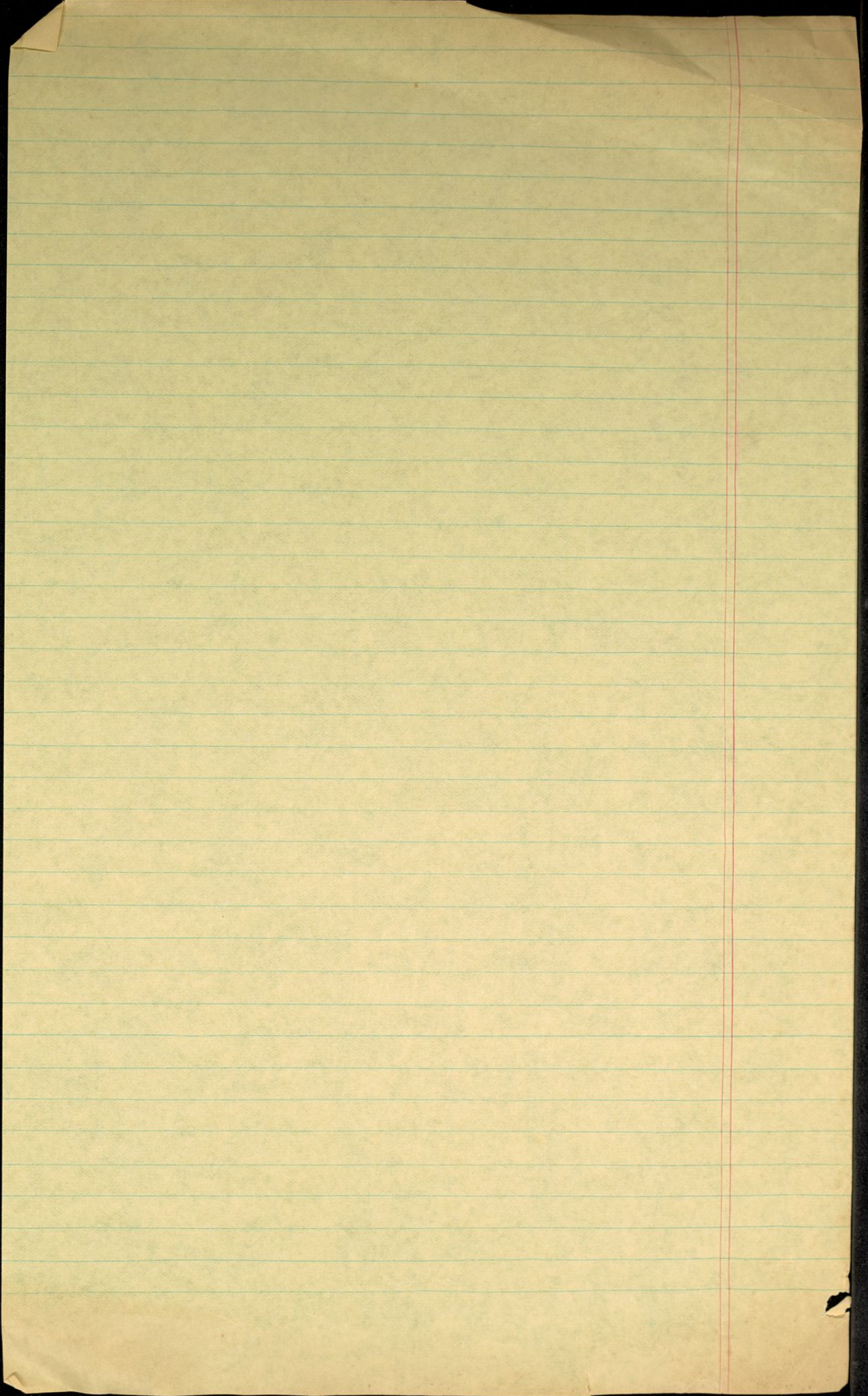
Supporetter as P.R. ^{tells us} ~~says~~ has been
assumed to be followed by a ^{feminist} ~~good~~ - until, in the
wake of Civil Rights, ^{as} women again
(as had their) turned their att- ~~toward~~
national and thereby feminist politics.

(A)

The error of that assumption,
is ~~is~~ ^{is} revealed in these pages,
~~is a~~ and is nothing less than
redemption for the hundreds of women
who "immersed themselves," as
Charlotte Nekeala reminds, "in
political struggles far removed from
personal and domestic realms." and
who "added gender as another element
of political analysis and explored the
complex relationships among sex, work, and
class."

(B)

For women ^{see through} ~~comiserate with~~ the money
of bars wealth imprisons rich women
are caged in; light skin Black women
~~understand~~ ^{recognize} the "privilege" of light-skins as
false; mothers ^{recognize} ~~the~~ child bearing
to bosses; female office workers
as ~~produce~~ ^{perceive} the ~~facility~~ ^{frailty} of sex power
gender and work at the workplace; middle-class
women cannot ~~respond~~ ^{respond} ~~with~~ ^{with} strikes with
compassion and are intelligent
In these and other Selections, the
~~we see that~~ ^{1930's} "literary radicalism" ^[that] appears
to be a masculine preserve." is ~~not~~ ⁱⁿ fact
a ~~mine~~ of people with caring, socially
committed women.



types
connected
on ms.

The embrace of women and politics has always had an uneasy history. From Antigone to Angela Davis, patriarchal reactions to that participation have been to trivialize, to rage, to dismiss, or bury. The possibility that one half of the population should get interested in exercising the power the other half takes for granted, or that a female intelligence is keen enough to analyse and fully engage the political issues of the day is still a startling prospect in some quarters. It conjures up defensive language and frightening images--as though Scylla were in league with Charybdis and the navigation of historical waters had been completely denied all male voyagers. Fortunately, efforts to diminish the perceptiveness with which women have entered the political terrain have not always succeeded. A substantial part of feminist scholarship has chosen to investigate that perception and its consequences.

Even so, it is surprising that the literary histories of a singularly radical period in the United States, the thirties, have, until now, rested on the work of men. Suffrage, as Paula Rabinowitz tells us, has been assumed to have been followed by a feminist void, until, in the wake of the Civil Rights movement, women again turned their attention toward national and, inevitably, feminist politics. The error of that assumption is revealed in these pages, and is nothing less than redemption for the undreds of women writers who "immersed themselves," as Charlotte Nekola reminds us, "in political struggles far removed from personal and domestic realms," and who "...added gender as another element of political analysis and explored the complex relationship among sex, work, and class."

When women take non-competitive notice of other women, when their sensitivity to the plight of each other traverses the lines that separate them--class, race, religion, nationality--extraordinary things can happen: poor women see through the bars rich women are caged in; Black women understand the 'privileges' of light skin as destructive to the whole race; mothers recognize the dependence of capitalist bosses on prolific child bearing; female office workers perceive