THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO TONI MORRISON

Nobel laureate Toni Morrison is one of the most widely studied of contemporary American authors. Her novels, particularly *Beloved*, have had a dramatic impact on the American canon and attracted considerable critical commentary. This *Companion* introduces and examines her oeuvre as a whole, the first evaluation to include not only her famous novels, but also her other literary works (short story, drama, musical, and opera), her social and literary criticism, and her career as an editor and teacher. Innovative contributions from internationally recognized critics and academics discuss Morrison's themes, narrative techniques, language, and political philosophy, and explain the importance of her work to American studies and world literature. This comprehensive and accessible approach, together with a chronology and guide to further reading, makes this an essential book for students and scholars of African American literature. Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-86111-3 - The Cambridge Companion to Toni Morrison Edited by Justine Tally Frontmatter More information

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EDITED BY JUSTINE TALLY UNIVERSITY OF LA LAGUNA



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CONTENTS

	Notes on contributors	<i>page</i> ix
	Chronology	xiii
	Introduction: "All necks are on the line" JUSTINE TALLY	I
	PART I TONI MORRISON'S FICTION	
I	<i>The Bluest Eye</i> and <i>Sula</i> : black female experience from childhood to womanhood ÁGNES SURÁNYI	II
2	Song of Solomon and Tar Baby: the subversive role of language and the carnivalesque JOYCE HOPE SCOTT	26
3	<i>Beloved</i> or the shifting shapes of memory CLAUDINE RAYNAUD	43
4	Jazz and Paradise: pivotal moments in black history SHIRLEY ANN STAVE	59
5	The Morrison trilogy JUSTINE TALLY	75
6	<i>Love</i> and the survival of the black community MAR GALLEGO	92
7	The artistic impulse of Toni Morrison's shorter works ABENA P. A. BUSIA	101

vii

CAMBRIDGE

CONTENTS

	PART II TONI MORRISON'S CRITICISM AND EDITING	
8	Toni Morrison's literary criticism HANNA WALLINGER	115
9	Toni Morrison's social criticism SÄMI LUDWIG	125
10	Toni Morrison, editor and teacher CHERYL A. WALL	139
	PART III ESSAYS	
II	Language and narrative technique in Toni Morrison's novels JUDYLYN S. RYAN	151
12	Toni Morrison, intellectual DWIGHT A. MCBRIDE	162
13	Morrison and the critical community DEIRDRE J. RAYNOR AND JOHNNELLA E. BUTLER	175
	PART IV FURTHER READING	
	Works by Toni Morrison	187
	Selected critical reading	189
	Index	192

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- ÁGNES SURÁNYI is Assistant Professor in the Department of English at the University of Pécs, Hungary, where she teaches contemporary British and American literature and translation theory and practice. Her publications in English include articles on Toni Morrison, Angela Carter, and Virginia Woolf. She has research interests in writing by African American women, in magic realism, literary influences and exchanges, and has centered her doctoral work on "Reading between Virginia Woolf and Toni Morrison."
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CHERYL A. WALL, Distinguished Professor of English at Rutgers University, is author of Women of the Harlem Renaissance (1995) and Worrying the Line: Black Women Writers, Lineage, and Literary Tradition (2005). She edited two volumes of writing by Zora Neale Hurston for the Library of America, as well as critical casebooks on Their Eyes Were Watching God and "Sweat." Along with Linda Holmes, Wall has edited Savoring the Salt: Celebrating the Life and Legacy of Toni Cade Bambara (forthcoming, 2007). Her current project is a study of Toni Morrison's career as editor.

HANNA WALLINGER is Associate Professor of American Studies at Salzburg University in Austria. She is author of *Pauline E. Hopkins: A Literary Biography* (2005) and has published essays on Hopkins, Alice Walker, Gloria Naylor, Sutton E. Griggs, W. E. B. Du Bois, Alice Moore Dunbar-Nelson, and others. She is secretary of the Collegium for African American Research.

1850	Fugitive Slave Act: "Compromise of 1850" after which run- away slaves could be legally recaptured in the North and returned to slavery.
1855	In Beloved, Sethe escapes, Denver is born.
	Celia, a slave, hanged for murdering her master in Missouri.
1856	Actual escape of Margaret Garner and other slaves (January 27).
1857	Dred Scot case.
1863	Emancipation Proclamation, which frees enslaved black people <i>only</i> in rebel states.
1865	End of Civil War (April 9).
	Lincoln assassinated (April 15).
	Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution – which ends slavery.
	Ku Klux Klan created in Tennessee.
1865-1920	During this time, more than 50 identifiable all-black towns and settlements are established in Oklahoma. While all-black towns also appear in other states, no other state has as many of these towns as Oklahoma.
1865–1877	Reconstruction Period in the American post-Civil War South.
1867	Birth of Madame C. J. Walker: an illiterate poor woman turned into businesswoman in the beauty-cult industry (development of the hot comb and methods for treating black hair); accused of imitation of white Europeans; dies in 1919.

xiii

1872	Freedmen's Bureau is abolished.
1882 ff.	Lynching, massacres, and race riots resulting from reaction to Reconstruction; lynching peaked in 1892; the last lynching takes place in Alabama in 1981.
1882 ff.	Great Migration – mass movement of African Americans from the American South to the North to seek employment in the far more industrially developed region of the US; numbers peak in 1919 but continue through and after World War II.
1894-1937	Bessie Smith, the "Empress of the Blues." Enormously successful, travels widely in a custom-designed railroad car, allegedly trained by Ma Rainey.
1896	<i>Plessy vs. Ferguson</i> establishes "Separate but Equal," ruled constitutional by the Supreme Court; "one-drop" theory becomes law of the land.
1902–1974	Charles August Lindbergh is famous for the first solo flight (New York to Paris) across the Atlantic. He admires the Nazis and propagates the superiority of the white (Aryan) race.
1908	Madame C. J. Walker (Sarah Breedlove Walker) opens a col- lege in Pittsburgh to teach her revolutionary hair-care pro- cedure using products she herself developed. Her daughter, A'lelia Walker, inherits her mother's fortune, and establishes a gathering place for the artists and writers of the Harlem Renaissance.
1911	James Van Der Zee sets up a portrait studio; over the next sev- eral decades he was to record the lives of people in the Harlem
	area. In the 1940s, he puts together a series of photographs of African American funeral ceremonies, which is officially published in 1978 as <i>The Harlem Book of the Dead</i> ; Toni Morrison is asked to write the introduction.

- 1914–1918 World War I.
- 1915The "second wave" of the Great Migration of southern blacks
to the North begins.
- 1917–1918 American involvement in World War I; around 400,000 African Americans serve in the US armed forces, but only 10 percent are assigned to combat duty.

xiv

1917	St. Louis race riots (July 1–3) – one of the worst race riots in American history; inaccurate statistics but somewhere between 40 and 200 people are killed and hundreds injured; 6,000 people are driven from their homes. (July 28) Silent Protest Parade (NAACP Protest March) held in
	Manhattan in reaction to escalating violence against African Americans.
1918	Okeh Records, an independent record studio, is formed; in 1920, it becomes a subsidiary of Columbia Records. It quickly realizes money is to be made recording what are then called "race records" and launches many major African American musicians, including Louis Armstrong and King Oliver.
1919	The 369th Infantry Regiment, an all-black military unit that fought in World War I, makes a triumphant return to Harlem (February). But the summer of 1919 is called Red Sum- mer because of the extreme number and severity of the race riots.
19208	Harlem Renaissance (though critics differ as to specific dates).
19308	The Great Depression; the rise of Hollywood as fabricator of dreams, and the launching of Shirley Temple, child prodigy.
1931	Birth date of Chloe Ardelia Wofford (February 18th). Though most sources cite "Anthony" as Morrison's second given name, John Duvall has published a copy of her birth certificate showing "Ardelia." Morrison is the name she takes when she marries.
1941	Pearl Harbor is bombed (December 10); the United States enters World War II, sending troops to Europe and the Pacific fronts until the war is over in 1945.
1954	The Supreme Court decision in the case of <i>Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas</i> , makes segregation of public schools unconstitutional, beginning the end of "Separate but Equal" mandate (May 17).
1955	Emmett Till is murdered in Mississippi (August 28). Beginning of the Montgomery Bus Boycott (December 5). This year is often cited as the beginning of the Civil Rights era.

1960s	The Black Aesthetic (Arts) movement, which closely parallels the Civil Rights and Black Power movements. Characteristics: art as political, anti-white, anti-American, and anti-middle- class; advocates the need for works of art that would be mean- ingful to black masses and promote racial pride. Outcome: emergence of black studies departments at various universities in the US in the mid-seventies.
1961–1975	US military involvement in the Vietnam War; disproportion- ately high number of black casualties.
1963	Assassination of civil rights activist Medgar Evers (June 12). Assassination of US President John F. Kennedy (November 22).
1964	Signing into law of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (July 2); cre- ation of Equal Opportunity Commission, beginning of affir- mative action programs.
1965	Assassination of Malcolm X (February 21).
	Race riots in the Watts district of Los Angeles (August).
	Morrison becomes senior editor at Random House in New York City.
1968	Assassination of civil rights leader Rev. Martin Luther King in Memphis, Tennessee (April 4).
	Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy (June 5).
1970	Toni Morrison's The Bluest Eye published.
1971	Morrison becomes Associate Professor, English, at the State University of New York (SUNY), Purchase, New York (1971– 1972)
1973	Sula
	Official end of US involvement in the Vietnam War.
1974	The Black Book
1975	Fall of Saigon to the North Vietnamese.
1975	Sula nominated for the National Book Award.
1977	Song of Solomon; receives National Book Critics Circle Award.
1981	Tar Baby

xvi

1982	<i>District Storyville</i> ; directed and choreographed by Donald McKayle.
1983	"Recitatif"
1986	<i>Dreaming Emmett</i> , produced by the Albany Repertory Theater.
1987	<i>Beloved</i> ; Morrison takes the Robert F. Goheen Chair at Princeton University, the first black woman to hold a named chair at an Ivy League university.
1988	Pulitzer Prize for Fiction for Beloved.
	Robert F. Kennedy Award for Beloved.
1989	"Unspeakable Things Unspoken: the Afro-American Presence in American Literature" (Hector Tanner Lecture on Human Values at the University of Michigan).
1991	Clarence Thomas Senate Hearings for confirmation as Justice of the Supreme Court. Anita Hill presents allegations of sex- ual harassment by Thomas during the time she worked as his assistant at the US Department of Education.
1992	Playing in the Dark: Whiteness and the Literary Imagination (the published version of the William E. Massey Sr. Lectures in the History of American Civilization at Harvard University). Race-ing Justice, En-Gendering Power: Essays on Anita Hill, Clarence Thomas, and the Construction of Social Reality, edited. Jazz
1993	Morrison awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.
1995	O. J. Simpson tried for the murder of his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend, Ronald Goldman.
1996	National Book Foundation Medal for Distinguished Contribution to American Letters.
1997	<i>Birth of a Nation'hood: Gaze, Script, and Spectacle in the</i> O. J. <i>Simpson Case,</i> edited with Claudia Brodsky Lacour.
1998	Paradise
2003	Love

xvii

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2005	Libretto for the opera, Margaret Garner, music by Richard
	Danielpour, performed in May in Detroit and in July in
	Cincinnati; and in Philadelphia in February of 2006.

2006 Morrison retires from Princeton.

xviii