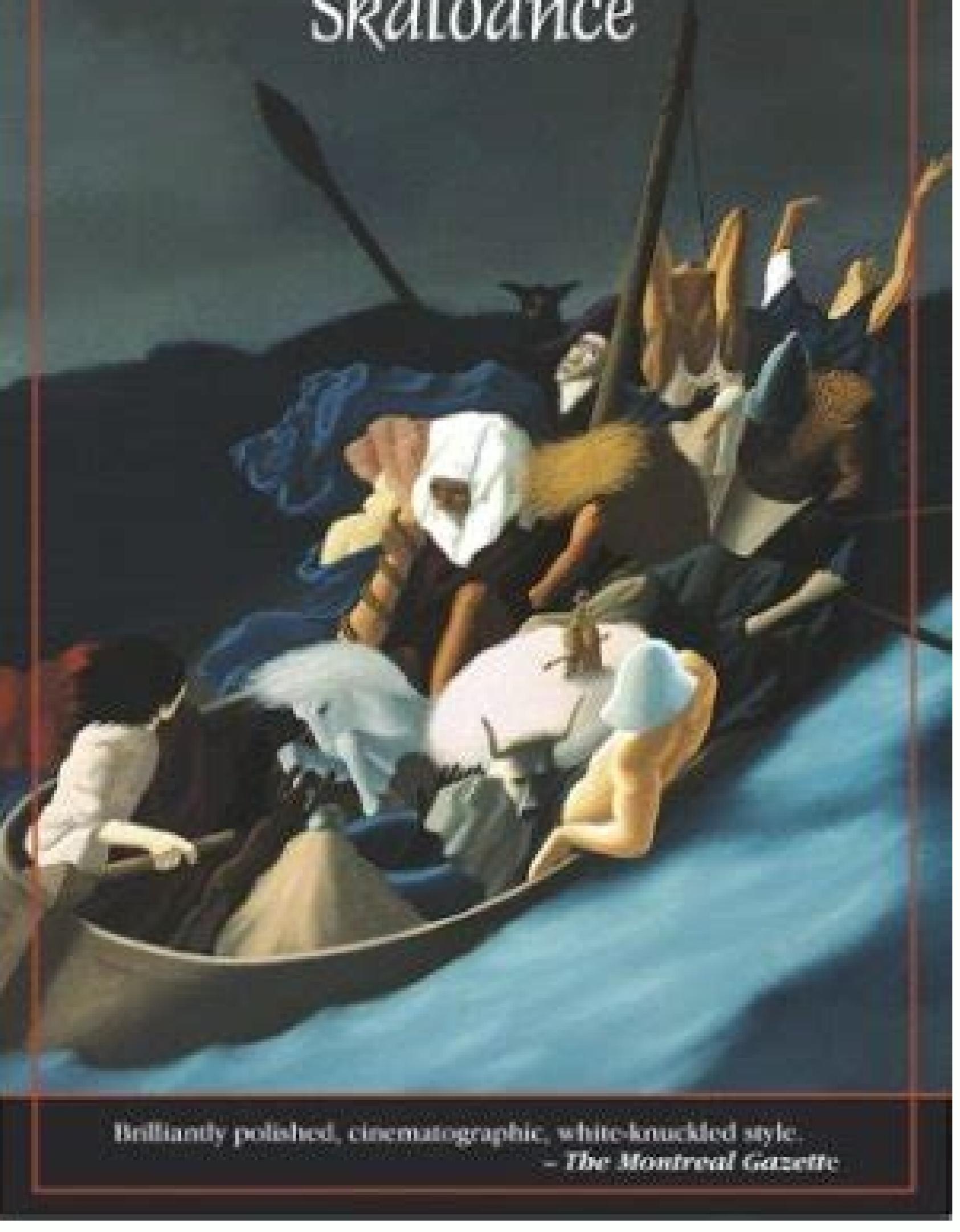


**Raymond's run pdf**

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— *The Montreal Gazette*

# RAYMOND'S RUIN



TONI CADE  
BAMBARA

CREATIVE  
SHORT STORY

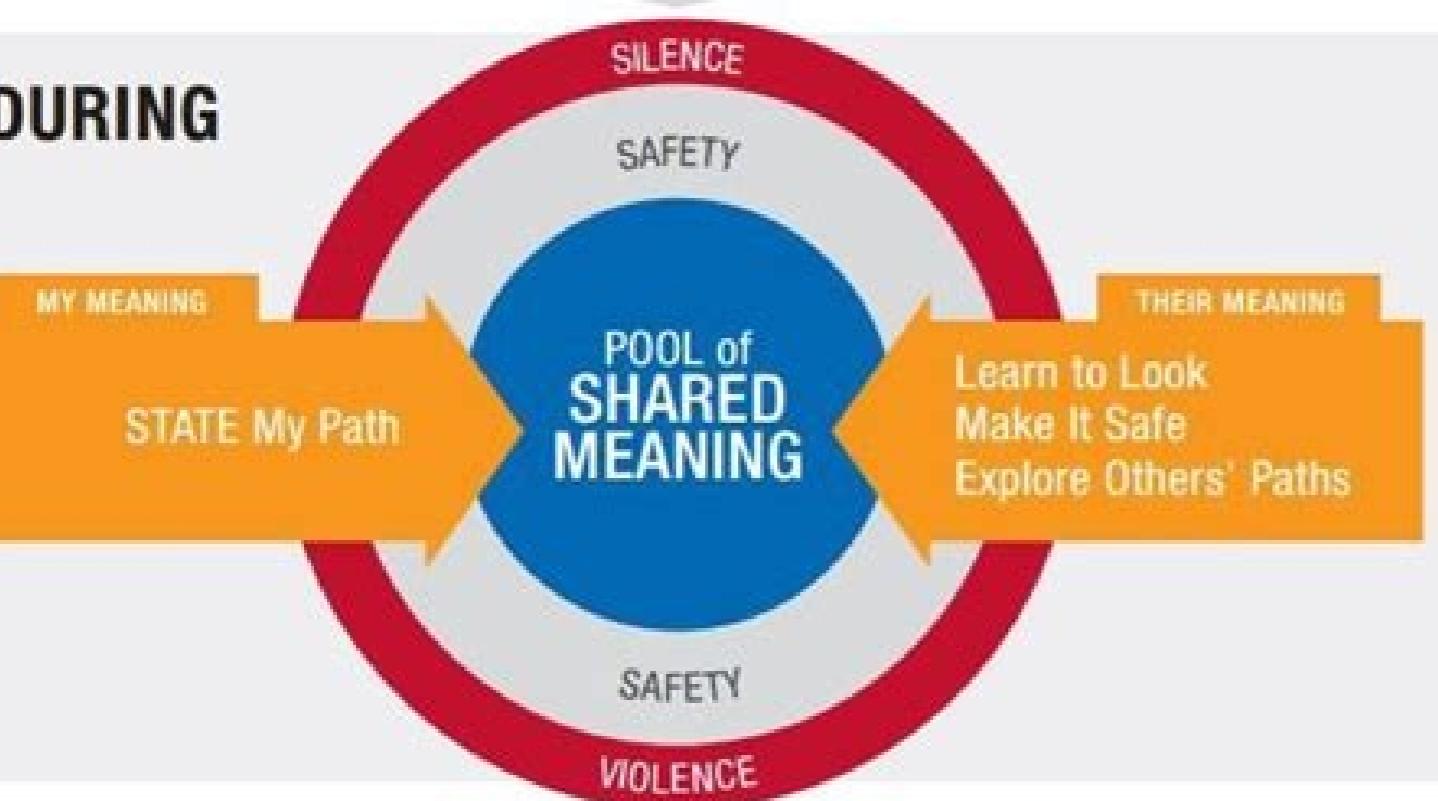
# CRUCIAL CONVERSATIONS MODEL

BEFORE

WORK ON ME FIRST

Get Unstuck  
Start with Heart  
Master My Stories

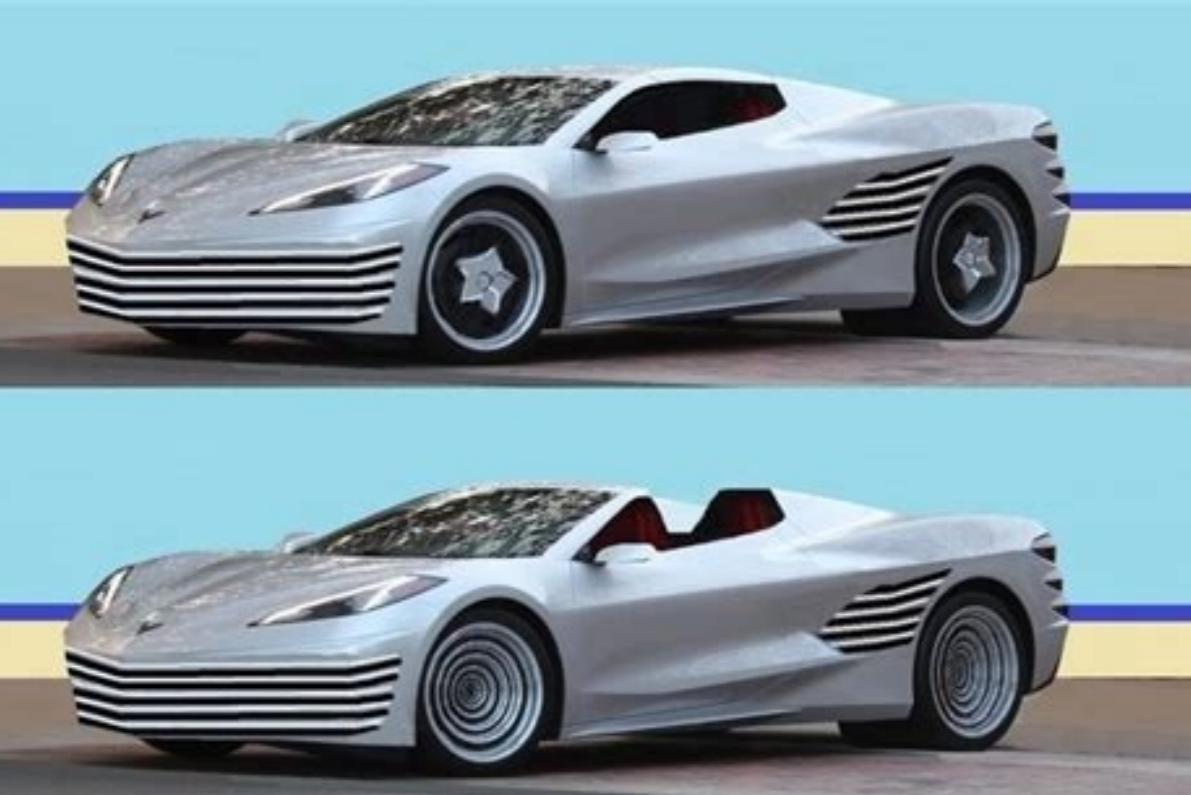
DURING



AFTER

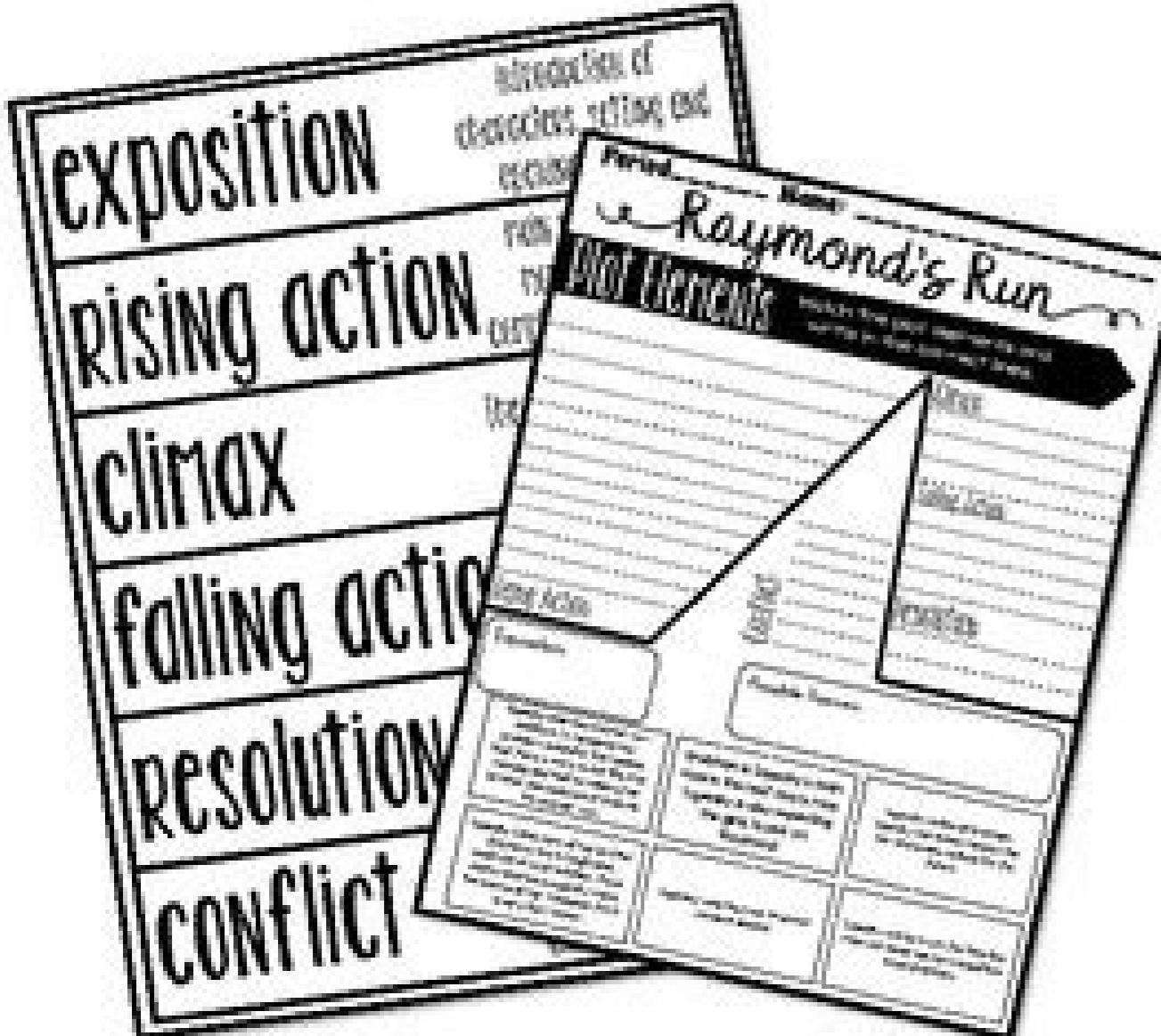
MOVE TO ACTION

Who does What by When  
Follow up



## Plot Elements & Plot Diagram

### *Raymond's Run*



Teaching with a cup of tea

Raymond's run questions and answers. Raymond's run audio. Raymond's run plot. Raymond's run characters. Raymond's run summary. Raymond's run setting. Raymond's run analysis. Raymond's run theme.

"Raymond's Run" is a short story by the American author Toni Cade Bambara, published as part of her collection *Gorilla, My Love* in 1972. The story concerns a young African-American girl's experiences as a talented long distance runner and her relationship with her disabled brother. Background "Raymond's Run" is one of several stories in Bambara's collection *Gorilla, My Love* that are narrated by a young black girl named Hazel.<sup>[1][2]</sup> Raymond is one of a small number of male characters in *Gorilla, My Love*.<sup>[3]</sup> Plot summary Hazel Elizabeth Deborah Parker, known as "Squeaky", is a young African-American girl from a poor background. A long distance runner and caregiver to her disabled brother Raymond, she rejects feminine gender roles, seeing social expectations of women as a pretense concealing women's true selves, and is protective of her brother and willing to fight those who mock him. Hazel particularly abhors another girl, Gretchen; eventually, though, after the girls race against each other, they acknowledge each other as worthwhile opponents. As well as recognizing her own need to be true to herself, she comes to recognize Raymond's worth and potential as an individual, rather than simply as someone she must protect, after he shows himself able to keep pace with her when she runs. Themes Themes explored in the story include disability, gender and poverty.<sup>[4]</sup> In her entry on the story in the Encyclopedia of the Black Arts Movement, Meredith Heath Boulden identified the story's central theme as "the question of what it means to be true to your sense of self".<sup>[4]</sup> Critical reception Susan Willis compared Hazel in "Raymond's Run" to the protagonists of Toni Morrison's novels *The Bluest Eye* and *Sula*, which she argues similarly use the child's perspective to "expose[...] the contradictions of capitalist society".<sup>[2]</sup> Willis identifies the race official who calls Hazel by her nickname "Squeaky", and suggests she let another runner win, as a central figure, and argues his presence "articulates the manipulative control figures of authority seek to exercise in any given situation".<sup>[5]</sup> Willis argues the story is characterized by a "sense of politics as opposition and contestation" inherited from the 1960s counterculture, but simultaneously suggests another form of politics, and other, less oppositional relationships, in particular through Hazel's relationships with Gretchen and Raymond.<sup>[6]</sup> Elliott Butler-Evans reads Hazel's willingness to defend Raymond as evidence of the character's "toughness and independence" and her "rejection of 'approved' feminine roles", and finds this rejection to be further exemplified by her commentary on ways girls and women are encouraged to compete with one another.<sup>[7]</sup> Butler-Evans argues that "Raymond's Run" marks the emergence of a consciousness grounded in female and post-feminist perspectives through its "questions and challenges to gender roles, the assertion of the problem of female bodies in the text, and, most significantly, the construction of a rebellious antisocial girl protagonist", all of which "produce complications in the challenge the dominant historical discourses of Black cultural nationalism".<sup>[8]</sup> Elizabeth Muther reads the story's connection to Bambara's non-fiction book *The Black Women* (1979), which was published less than a year prior to "Raymond's Run", for publication in the Moynihan Report in 1965.<sup>[9]</sup> Muther argues that Bambara's use of child narrators in "Raymond's Run" and "Capilla, My Love" allows her to "fan out back, through the presence and self-assurance of children, to the fraudulent postulates of an anxiety-stricken white supremacist culture".<sup>[10]</sup> In Muther's reading, the story's "transformational power" resides in Hazel's realization of her connection to Gretchen and Raymond and of their worth.<sup>[11]</sup> Muther suggests that the Moynihan Report's account of the African-American matriarch by virtue of her independence and resilience, while problematizing such a reading through her relationship with Raymond, and that she and her family thus offer a critique of the report's "liberal condescension".<sup>[12]</sup> Reception "Raymond's Run" is among Bambara's most frequently anthologized works.<sup>[10]</sup> Notes ^ Butler-Evans 1989, p. 94. ^ a b Willis 1987, p. 141. ^ Butler-Evans 1989, p. 105. ^ a b Boulden 2019, p. 262. ^ Willis 1987, p. 143. ^ Willis 1987, p. 143. ^ Butler-Evans 1989, pp. 98, 99. ^ Butler-Evans 1989, pp. 99–100. ^ Muther 2002, p. 449, 456. ^ a b Muther 2002, p. 449. ^ Muther 2002, pp. 452–3, 456, 458. ^ Muther 2002, p. 456. References Boulden, Meredith Heath (2019). "Raymond's Run" (1971) by Toni Cade Bambara". In Mitchell, Verner D.; Davis, Cynthia (eds.). Encyclopedia of the Black Arts Movement. Rowman & Littlefield, pp. 263–265. Butler-Evans, Elliott (1989). Race, Gender, and Desire: Narrative Strategies in the Fiction of Toni Cade Bambara, Toni Morrison, and Alice Walker. Temple University Press. Muther, Elizabeth (2002). "Bambara's Feisty Girls: Resistance Narratives in *Gorilla, My Love*". African American Review. 36 (3): 447–459. doi:10.2307/1512208. JSTOR 1512208. Willis, Susan (1987). Specifying: Black Women Writing the American Experience. University of Wisconsin Press. Retrieved from "



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