

GENDER EQUALITY IN WALTER MOSLEY'S DEVIL IN A BLUE DRESS

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Abstract:

Mostly uses animal symbolism to give us insight into character's personalities. He uses several different animal images to define moments in Easy's character arc. The first is the jay perched on the fence, which tantalizes the neighbor's vicious dog. He sees himself in the bird; he has all the means to fly-to achieve the independence and joy to which he aspires-but finds himself both paralyzed and mesmerized by the thrills of crime, mystery, and danger. While he waits in the interrogation room at the police station, he finds himself drawn to the dead mouse in the corner. At first, he sees himself as the mouse, cornered by the catlike Miller and Mason. When Easy regains his sense of pride and thirst for justice, he imagines that he mouse is Mason, whom he 'crushes so that his whole suit is soiled and shapeless in the corner; his eyes come out of his head'. He again puts himself in relation to an animal in his dream about the catfish. The catfish, which is larger-than-life, represents the big dreams he has of being a homeowner and a professional success. He has hooked the catfish just as he has taken the first steps in getting what he wants. Yet the catfish eludes him, just as his dream of financial security does as well, until the end of the novel. Devil in a Blue Dress, walter mostly kicked open a new door in crime fiction he has described his books as 'emotional histories of the heart and soul of black America' and has said that Easy is 'a black man talking to everyone'. certainly, mostly makes us question what goodness, justice and criminality men when the American dream has never been within a man's grasp.

Introduction:

African literatures, Western literature, American literature like some literature are treated separately by language by Nation. Eg, French literature and Japanese literature, English literature. Literature may be classified according to a variety of systems, including language, national origin, historical period genre, and subject matter. It is can be classified according to whether it is fiction or non-fiction and whether it is poetry or prose. The major form is such as the novel, short story or drama. Its Latin root literature/ literature were used refer all written accounts, though contemporary definitions extend the term to include texts that are spoken or sung. The history of literature follows closely the development of civilization; the different historical periods which are reflected in literature. Genre fiction also showed it could question reality in its 20th century forms in spite of its fixed formulas, through the enquiries of the skeptical detective and the alternative realities of science fiction. Literature is a reputable tool that allows readers to develop and apply critical reasoning to the nature of emotions.

Walter Mosley is one of the world's most admired writers and he is one of the most Afro-American scribes. He was a mixed race heritage a Jewish mother and Afro-American father. He start writing professionally at 34 years old he has won numerous awards, including the Pen American's Lifetime Achievement Awards. He has written over 43 critically acclaimed book under his belt, chiefly crime fiction and is best known for his celebrated black hero, private eye Ezekiel 'Easy Rawlins, Mosley's books have been translated into 23 languages with some being made films, the most famous film *Devil in a Blue Dress* with Denzel Washington as Rawlins to unravel yet another mystery, the kidnapping of a millionaires weapons manufacturer's daughter Rosemary Goldsmith.

Mosley took a writing course at City College, in Harlem after being inspired by Alice Walker's book *The Colour Purple*. His tutors there Edna O'Brien, become a mentor to his and encouraged him saying 'you're Black, Jewish. With a poor upbringing; there are riches there in'. Mosley says that he identifies as both 'Afro-American and Jewish, with strong feeling for both groups. He has written in a variety of fiction categories, including mystery, and science fiction as well as nonfiction politics. Mosley has served on the board of directors of the National Book Awards. He explain his desire to write about 'black male heroes-there are black male protagonists and black male supporting characters, but nobody else writes about black male heroes'.

1996-Black caucus of the American Library Association's Library for RL's Dream and O. Henry Award for a Socrates Fort low story 2006. First recipient of the Carl Brandon Society Parallax Award for his young adult novel 47,2009 NAACP image Awards for outstanding Literary work 'The Long Fall', 2007 'Blonde Faith', 2016 Grand Master by the Mystery writers of America. Easy Rawlins Mysteries; *Devil in a Blue Dress* (1990), *A Red Death* (1991), *White Butterfly* (1992) plays on 'The Fall of Heaven', Samuel French, 2011. Non-Fiction books. 'Twelve steps toward political Revelation (2011) Films and television; *Fallen Angels*; *Fearless* (1995). *Devil in a Blue Dress* (1995) *Little Brother Master of science fiction* (2007) other novels. RL's *Dream* (1995) *Fortunate Son* (2006) *The Tempest Tales* (2008) *Science fiction Blue Light* (1998), *the wave* (2005) he affected by his father's Background.

Analysis of The Novel:

In this novel set in 1948, in the Watts area of Los Angeles, the story begins with Easy out-of-work and unable to pay his mortgage. He is sitting in a bar run by Joppy, a friend from Texas, when a man named Dewitt Albright walks into the bar and offers him a job finding a young woman named Daphne Monet. Monet, young white woman, is rumored to be hanging out in bars frequented mostly by Afro-Americans, although white women are allowed inside. At bar that Easy meets two old friends, Coretta and Dupree from Texas, among many other people that he knew from his former life in the south. Says that she knows Daphne, but gives an incorrect address, to Easy. He goes home with them and has sex with Coretta, although Dupree is asleep next room, and after some questioning; he is told that Coretta is dead and that he is suspect in Coretta's murder. When he finally does find Monet, he figures out that she has stolen a large amount of money from a man name Todd Carter, who is a local wealthy businessman. Albright wanted to claim it for himself. Eventually, Albright finds Monet through Easy, who is trying to shield the thieving women.

With the help of his friend Mouse who shows up mid-way through the story, due to half-hearted invitation from Easy and domestic strife back home in Texas he then Mouse reveals that Monet is actually Ruby, an African-American woman passing as white, and the sister of a local gangster named Green. Mouse and Easy blackmail Ruby, taking her money and dividing it into thirds for each of them. Daphne/Ruby leaves shortly thereafter and Easy has to clean up the mess with the police and Todd Carter, who had initially hired Albright to find her as he really did love her and not his money. Easy approaches Carter and requests his help with the police. He blackmails him by saying that he will leak the information about his love for a black woman unless he is protected from the law. Carter does so. At the conclusion, Mouse goes back to Texas, Easy takes up detective work, and Ruby disappears. In *Devil in a Blue Dress*, Easy Rawlins thinks back on his days as an African-American soldier in World War II. Over and over, his memories inform his views of race and racism, physical violence, and his will to survive and gain independence. To help better understand Easy's memories and his attitude towards his experience as a soldier; let us examine the history of African-American soldiers in World War II.

Conclusion:

The fantastic lasts only as long as a certain hesitation: a hesitation common to reader and character, who must decide whether or not what they perceive derives from reality as it exists in the common opinion. At the story's end, the reader makes a decision even if the character does not; he opts for one solution or the other, and thereby emerges from the fantastic. If he decides, we say that the work belongs to another genre: the uncanny. If on the contrary, he decides that new laws of nature must be entertained to account for the phenomena, we enter the genre of the marvelous.

The genre of the marvelous is that of the fairy tale. But as a matter of fact, the Fairy tale is only one of the varieties of the marvelous, and the supernatural events in fairy tales provoke no surprise: neither a hundred years' sleep, nor a talking wolf, nor the magical gifts of the fairies to cite only a few elements in Penult's tales. What distinguishes the fairy tale is a certain kind of writing, not the status of the supernatural. Hoffmann's tales illustrate this difference perfectly: 'The Nutcracker and the Mouse King', 'The Strange Child', and 'The King's Bride' belong, by stylistic properties, to the fairy tale. 'The choice of a Bride', while resaving the same status with regard to the supernatural, is not a fairy tale at all. One would also have to characterize the Arabian Nights as marvelous tales rather than fairy tales a subject which deserves a special study all its own. In order to delimit the marvelous in the pure state, it is convenient to isolate it from several type of narrative in which the supernatural is somewhat justified.

The first of all is hyperbolic marvelous. In it, phenomena are supernatural only by virtue of their dimensions, which are superior to those that are familiar to us. Thus in the Arabian Nights Sinbad the Sailor declares he has seen 'fish one hundred and even two hundred ells long' or 'serpents so great and so long that there was not one which could not have swallowed an elephant.'

But Perhaps this is no more than a simple manner of speaking we shall study this question when we deal with the poetic or allegorical interpretation of the text; one might even say, adapting a proverb, that 'fear has big eyes.' In any case, this form of the supernatural does not do excessive violence to reason.

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