

U.S. Black feminist, activist Dorothy Pitman Hughes dies at the age 84

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Dorothy Pitman Hughes (right) and feminist leader Gloria Steinem attend the Ms. Foundation For Women gala on April 27, 2016 in New York City, the United States [Monica Schipper/Getty Images for Ms. Foundation For Women/AFP]

Tampa, December 12 (RHC)-- Pioneering Black-American feminist Dorothy Pitman Hughes, a community activist who toured the United States speaking with Gloria Steinem in the 1970s and who appears with her in one of the most iconic photos of the second-wave feminist movement, has died. She was 84.

Hughes, also a child welfare advocate, died on December 1 in Tampa, Florida, at the home of her daughter, Delethia Ridley Malmsten, who said the cause was old age.

Hughes and Steinem, a journalist and political activist, forged a powerful speaking partnership in the early 1970s, touring the country at a time when feminism was seen as predominantly white and middle class. Steinem credited Hughes with helping her become comfortable speaking in public.

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Born Dorothy Jean Ridley on October 2, 1938, in Lumpkin, Georgia, Hughes became an activist at an early age, according to a family obituary.

She organised the first shelter for battered women in New York City and co-founded the New York City Agency for Child Development to broaden childcare services in the city. She also established a community centre on Manhattan's West Side, offering daycare, job training, advocacy training and more to many families.

By the 1960s, she had become involved in the civil rights movement and other causes, working with Martin Luther King Jr, Malcolm X and others. In the late 1960s, she set up the West 80th Street Childcare Center, providing daycare and also support for parents. It was there that she met Steinem, who was writing a story about the center. They went on to become friends and speaking partners, addressing gender and race issues at college campuses, community centres and other venues across the country.

In the early 1970s, Hughes also helped found, with Steinem, the Women's Action Alliance, a broad network of feminist activists aiming to coordinate resources and push for equality on a national level. By the 1980s, Hughes had moved to Harlem and opened Harlem Office Supply, the rare stationery store at the time that was run by a Black woman. But she was forced to sell the store when a Staples opened nearby, part of President Bill Clinton's Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone program.

She would remember some of her experiences in her 2000 book, *Wake Up and Smell the Dollars! Whose Inner City Is This Anyway!: One Woman's Struggle Against Sexism, Classism, Racism, Gentrification, and the Empowerment Zone.*

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