

Women have had to live up to standards
and been...subject to stereotypes...for
a long time. In the late 1960s, Marge
Piercy wrote "Barbie Doll" that parleys some of
these standards & stereotypes. Using multiple
perspectives, "Barbie Doll" addresses
these issues of today and yesterday.

Historically speaking, in the late 1960s, women were spending
time at home and not working. Most middle class families
had moved to the suburbs and women were busy
taking care of their home & family. They were expected
to be feminine homemakers. "The girlchild was born as
usual / and presented dolls that did pee-pee / and miniature
GE stones and irons / and her lips like the color of cherry candy"
(Piercy, lines 1-4). Piercy is echoing the female roles of the

unruly, grotesque, and resistant to categorisation" (Carson 94). Far from meeting the standards of beauty, feminists believe women should not be categorized at all. Their bodies are allowed to be ugly or different from society's standards. Many women cannot even live up to the standards anyway and this is shown in the poem. After being told to change and not being able to the character's "good nature were out / like a fan belt. So she cut off her nose and her legs" (Perry lines 15-17).

The girl could never live up to what society was telling her so she finally gave up.

One of the things Marzano shows is "the ways in which our socioeconomic system is the

ultimate source of our experience" (Tyron 281).

Critiquing this poem through a Marxist critique

highlights the society part of the socioeconomic

system. Being accepted by society as beautiful,

women can "often gain economic & social advantage"

(Rubin, Nemiroff, Russo 35). Being society's definition

of beautiful can give a woman economic & social

power. In the poem, the character did not

have that power. Even though she had intelligence

and other physical traits that were good, "She

went to school for apologizing. / Everyone saw a fat

nose on truck legs." (Piercy lines 10-11). The

girl was not appreciated for her smarts or strength;

instead she was only seen as a fat-legged, big-

nosed girl. She didn't measure up to society's

standards, and she felt she had to apologize for that. Her social experience of being fat, led her to apologize for being fat. (good)

The Marxist critical perspective also talks about propaganda. This poem fits that because it is a reflection of the author's beliefs. In an interview with Joanne Rodriguez of The Providence Phoenix, Fiscary explains her views on the female body image:

The standard required body image for women to achieve or maintain is impossible for 90 percent of the population. The media is so powerful that they are constantly pushing the image of these perfect, skinny, blond women which don't correspond to the genes, body structure, or health requirements of most women (Rodriguez, "Aighty-Weird")

Piercy is explaining her views on the unfair practice of requiring women to live up to the impossible beauty standards the media creates. She believes women cannot possibly live up to these ideals, at least most women. She also mentions that most women are not satisfied with how they look so "a woman" feels inferior" (Rodriguez "Fighting Words"). Piercy's character in The poem is also shown to be dissatisfied with her inability to meet beauty expectations. In fact that she "cut off her nose and ^{her} fingers and offered them up." (Piercy lines 17-18). Ending it all was her way of dealing with not living up to what society wanted her to

look like. Like Percy said, most women can't live up to the body image the media creates, and like her character, are unhappy. By allowing her views to speak through the poem, Percy was propagandizing her female audience.

Looking at this poem through an historical, Feminist and Marxist perspective,

"Barbie Doll" shows the effects

Feminine standards have on women.

They rebel against these roles sometimes,

like the character in the poem. Even if

they don't rebel, the standards will

always be there.