

Glossary of Names, Places and Concepts in *Managua Mon Amour, Nevermore*.

Note: The author has prepared this glossary to help the reader to identify many of the people mentioned in his book, as well as many of the intellectually challenging terms, places and theories inevitable to the story he has had to tell. Readers may find more objective information by using Google or Wikipedia. But we try to present the materials here not as they were but as Mel and sometimes Lena see and understand them.

1968. Year of uprisings in Prague, Paris, Mexico City, the U.S. and elsewhere. Mel gets a taste of the Mexico City version, and his dissertation subject, Lucien Goldmann, participated in support of the uprising before his death in 1973.

Acahualinca. A poor Managua barrio, site of a prehistoric earthquake and place featured in a famous poem by Leonel Rugama, then cited in Cardenal's poem, "Oráculo sobre Managua."

Achugar, Hugo. An exiled Uruguayan critic and poet living in Caracas who introduced Lena and Mel to the intellectuals at the Romulo Gallegos Center in Caracas and later became a graduate student of John Beverley and friend of Mel during his Chicago years.

Adolfo Sánchez Vázquez. Spanish exile professor of Marxist aesthetics and literary theory, teaching at the UNAM in Mexico City. Lena's key professor.

Adorno, Theodor. Famous Marxist theorist, member of Frankfurt School, known for his theory of negative dialectics and the "culture industry"—hostile to popular or mass music.

AID or USAID. The United States Agency for International Development, closely linked to the CIA, seeking to develop, control or coopt underdeveloped countries like Nicaragua, but with educational policies which opened the door to lower-middle class students who became part of a new radical opposition to the very things AID was trying to foster.

Alazraki, Jaime. An expert on Latin American fantastic literature—especially Borges and Cortázar—a major professor of Lena in her literary formation.

Albee, Helman, Miller, O'Neill, and Williams. Playwrights whose work Mel teaches in a survey of U.S. drama he gives in his first semester at the U. of Michigan-Ann Arbor.

Aldaraca, Bridget. Feminist Hispanist and Psychological Counselor. Wife of Ed Baker, friend of Lena and Mel, and collaborator on Nicaragua in Revolution.

Alegría, Claribel. Salvadoran poet and novelist from Santa Ana, El Salvador, who came to live in Sandinista Nicaragua and befriended Lena and Mel.

All in the Family. The favorite U.S. tv show of the early 1970s, featuring Archie Bunker, a comic bigot, his endearing, long-suffering and loopy wife, their daughter and "Meathead."

Allende, Salvador. Twice-elected Socialist President of Chile, who died during the U.S. funded coup led by Augusto Pinochet.

Althusser, Louis. One of the great Marxist intellectuals of the late 1960s and early 70s, an anti-humanist, an anti-Hegelian and perhaps the most sophisticated apologist Stalin and the CP ever had who argued for a deep break between the early Hegelian and mature post-Hegelian scientist. He capped off his anti-humanist career by killing his wife, and later claimed that he had read Althusserian structuralist Marxism. A form of anti-Hegelian, anti-humanist Marxism, founded by Louis Althusser but involving Jacques Rancière, Etienne Balibar and Pierre Macherey, in a search for a "scientific Marxism" which finds its beginnings in what they consider Marx's repudiation of his earlier "unscientific" positions. A perspective very influential and much attacked in the 1970s, which drew Mel's attention as a corrective in relation to his own interest in the young Lukács and Goldmann.

Alurista, or Alberto Urista. San Diego-based Chicano movement poet, famous for his mythification of Aztlán, as the sacred land of the Aztecs, and for his part in the drafting of the Plan of Aztlán.

Animal Farm. Famous novel by George Orwell, parodying Stalinist power struggles and purges, which Mel suggests may have some parallel in the Sandinista Revolution. See Orwell.

Anne Frank Haus, or House in Amsterdam. The home where Frank hid with her family and others during the Holocaust, wrote her world-famous diary and was finally captured and sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where she died in 1945. Perhaps Mel's notion of story-telling is related to this extra-literary text.

Anti-Semite and Jew. Jean-Paul Sartre's classic treatment of anti-semitism based on his existentialist theories of the other. Important in Mel's consideration of Goldmann.

Antonioni, Michelangelo. Italian filmmaker whose *L'Aventura* and *Blowup* are two of Mel's favorite films, and, along with Truffaut's *Jules et Jim*, speak most to how he comes to see his relationship with Lena.

Arce, Bayardo. One of the less distinguished of the three comandantes representing the GPP in the three-tendency coalition which endured in the first ten years of the revolution. The "responsable" for Ariana and Jorge Manuel's Ensenada, Baja California.

Argueta, Manlio. Salvadoran novelist best known for his testimonial-style novels dealing with the 1970s in his country.

Aristophanes. Greek comic playwright whose strategies in dealing with social issues were important to Mel's early Ph.D. work.

Aronowitz, Stanley. New left Marxist intellectual and close associate of Fredric Jameson in founding the journal *Social Text*. His hit book on the new U.S. working class, *False Promises* became the basis for a mixed critique by William Simbolov, and launched Aronowitz's career, as professor, editor and polemical author of many books.

Arrellano, Jorge Eduardo. Author of a panoramic literary history of Nicaraguan literature as well as his study of Nicaraguan vanguardismo.

Asimov, Isaac. Famous sci-fi writer cited by Alejandro Bravo in his confusion about the identity of stories written by Mel but submitted to Ventana under the name of Simbolov.

Asociación Sandinista de Trabajadores Culturales (the ASTC). Sandinista cultural workers organization led by Rosario Murillo which she used against Ernesto Cardenal's Ministerio de Cultura, eventually bringing down the Ministerio in a struggle for power which she and her husband won.

Asturias, Miguel Ángel. Nobel-prize winning Guatemala novelist, author of *El Señor Presidente* and other novels.

Atlantic Coast. Home to Nicaragua's Afro-Caribbean, Garifuna and Miskito populations, poorly integrated into a society dominated by Spanish-speaking, Ladino elites.

Augusto César Sandino International Airport. The name assigned to Managua's airport after July 19, 1979.

Austrian Marxism. A brand of Marxism which strongly influenced Goldmann (and Mel), developing mainly in Vienna by drawing on Kant and Hegel to oppose what they considered economist and Leninist deviations from dialectical and ethical dimensions of Marxism.

Bachelard, Gaston. French poet-philosopher, whose images of space and the elements were part of what Mel learned from Alain Cohen.

Baker, Edward. Hispanist and lecturer at the U. of Minnesota during the mid-late 1970s, and Mel's closest friend during those years. Collaborator on Nicaragua in Revolution, he finally

completed his Ph.D. requirements and went on to a regular position at the U. of Florida in Gainesville before retiring and then living between Seattle and Madrid.

Balcárcel, José Luis. Mexico City-based Guatemalan Marxist introduced to Lena and Mel by Gilberto López y Rivas and Alicia Castellanos. An interviewer of guerrilleros on his Mexico City radio show, and a guest of the Sandinista government who lectured on Marxism in Mel's seminar at the UNAN.

Bandiera rossa, or Red flag. An Italian Communist hymn which Lena, Mel and family hear and sing in Italy as they demonstrate against the coup against Chile's Allende government.

Barahona, Renato. Son of Iris Blanco and adopted son of Carlos Blanco Aguinaga, a Basque historian who Lena and Mel meet on one of his visits to his family, who the couple later recommend for a position he takes at UIC, and who in 1980 helps Mel get a job at the same university.

Barrera, Mario. A Chicano sociologist who Lena and Mel come to know at UCSD, later a professor in Berkeley.

Barrios de Chamorro, Violeta. Pedro Joaquín's widow, an early member of the Revolutionary government, who leaves it because of its leftward authoritarian drift, and returns as the nation's new president in 1989, only later to be ousted as more reactionary group took over the country.

Barthes, Roland. Famous French critic-theorist, who applied Saussurean semiotics to literature, including a book on Racine, which Mel contrasted with Goldmann's take in *Le dieu caché*. Also influential in Guha's formulation of subaltern studies.

Base and Superstructure. Elements of a spatial conceptualization of social being, with the economic being accorded the predominant place in "the last instance"—which in Althusser's view frequently means that a generally non-economic element may be determined to stand as the "structure in domination" (e.g., Christianity in the middle ages) which in turn exerts its power or relative hegemony over the other spheres.

Beckett, Samuel. Famous Irish author of *Waiting for Godot*, *Endgame* and several novels.

Belli, Giaconda. Nicaragua's most famous woman writer, who wrote erotic revolutionary poetry and novels, and was one of the key literary figures to break with the FSLN as part of a progressive left opposition.

Bellini, Guisseppi. An Italian expert of Miguel Ángel Asturias, and a promoter of Central American literary studies in Italy.

Benamou, Michel. One of Mel's French professors who co-taught a course with Marcuse on Surrealism, and later helped Mel get a job at the U. of Michigan.

Benichou, Paul. A Jewish French-Algerian critic whose *Morales du grand siècle* (1948) contains a crucial chapter on Molière in relation to Louis XIV and French social sectors in *le cour et la ville*—that is, in Versailles and Paris, highly influential in Mel's aborted dissertation project on the French dramatist.

Benítez Rojo, Antonio. Cuban Novelist, theorist and critic, number 2 in Cuba's Casa de las Americas, who wrote *El Mar de lentejas*, a book Lena liked, but then defected to the U.S. in 1979, where several years later he would write *The Repeating Island*, a key study of Caribbean culture.

Benjamin, Walter. A brilliant member of the Frankfurt School, known for his theses on history, his view of Paris and the "Age of Mechanical Reproduction," who, unlike Goldmann, goes east from Vichy and, denounced, commits suicide near the Spanish border.

Bettelheim, Charles. A French Marxian economist and historian, founder of the Center for the Study of Modes of Industrialization with an emphasis on agrarian reform and his growing

concern with the return of capitalism within socialist-tending countries. An important influence in Sandinista land reform efforts.

Beverley, John. A Spanish student of Góngora and the Spanish Baroque in Spain and the New World, he became increasingly focused on Latin America without giving up his work on Spain. He collaborated with Mel on his Salvadoran collage history and co-wrote Mel's tenure book, *Literature and Politics in the Central American Revolutions*, with considerable attention on testimonio. Author of *Against Literature*, he and Lena subsequently led the formation of the Latin American Subaltern Studies Group and wrote *Subalternity and Representation*. In the new century, he helped Mel to secure a department directorship in Houston, and to attempt developing his career as a fiction writer in his retirement years.

Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris. Home to a rich collection on French history, literature, etc., where Mel studies themes related to his proposed dissertation on Molière summer, 1973.

Bishop, Maurice. Grenadian revolutionary and the leader of New Jewel Movement – a Marxist-Leninist party which sought to prioritise socio-economic development, education, and black liberation – that came to power during the 13 March 1979 Coup. Bishop headed the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada from 1979 to 1983, when he was dismissed from his post and shot during the coup by Bernard Coard in a process which culminated with the U.S. invasion of the island nation.

Blanc, Les. A film documentarian, whose *Chulas Fronteras* portrays the life and music of Mexicanos on the Texas-Mexican border. Also famous for filming *The Burden of Dreams*, a fine documentary about Werner Herzog in his efforts to make Fitzcarraldo, a film which in relation to Herzog's expose of Sandinista oppression of the Mosquitos, presents a remarkably consistent image of the exertion of colonial power in the Latin America.

Blanco Aguinaga, Carlos. Famous for his work on Miguel de Unamuno, Blanco was born in Mexico of Basque origins; as a professor at UCSD, he became a committed Marxist and champion of third world or anti-colonial resistance, serving as an unofficial mentor to Mel and Lena. His wife Iris became the central figure and their house, the central space for social and political meetings of UCSD Spanish and Latino students, including their daughters, Alda and María, where Lena and Mel first meet Iris' visiting son, Renato, a Sorbonne and Princeton-trained historian who will also play a significant role, especially when he helps Mel get a job at the U. of Illinois in Chicago.

Bleak House. Dickens' novel about a complex, drawn-out legal case which Mel likens to the custody case Lena is pursuing against her ex-husband.

Bloch, Ernst. A German Marxist philosopher whose primary theme of counter-intuitive hope is somewhat analogous to Goldman's Pascalian bet on the future emergence of democratic socialism.

Bluefields, Nicaragua. The key Afro-Caribbean town on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, with strong German Moravian Church influences but a culture that is closer to Jamaica's than to Nicaragua's Ladino majority. A ramshackle wooden town inhabited mainly by descendants of Jamaican workers, and birthplace of writers David McField, Carlos Rigby, and Lisandro Chávez Alfaro. A site of opposition to Sandinista and Cuban control and influence.

Bocay, El. Site of a failed Sandinista campaign in the 1960s in which Jorge Manuel participated.

Bonaventure Hotel in L.A. where, walking around with post-modern geographer Edward Soja and Marxist space theorist Henri Lefebvre, Fredric Jameson was able to conceptualize his view of postmodernity, and also received (but probably forgot about) a copy of Mel's article on Goldmann's early formation.

Border brujos. A reference to an anticipation of emerging border performer artists as Guillermo Gómez Peña, David Ávalos and many others fighting with their art for border justice.

Borge, Tomás. The only original founder of the FSLN still alive in the late 1970s, the senior member of the Guerra Popular Prolongada (Popular Protracted War), or GPP tendency, who became one of the nine comandantes of the Revolución, certainly the best spokesman among them; but in the last analysis, he did nothing to prevent the Orteguista takeover of the revolution and stayed with the Ortegas until his death. Mel sees him as playing no deep effective role in the overall revolutionary process.

Borges, Jorge Luis. Argentine master writer of meta-fiction whose work affected Mel's efforts.

Boundary 2. An important U.S. literary journal which began with considerable emphasis on existentialist themes, moving toward postmodernist and poststructuralist critique.

Brathwaite, Edward Kamau. Afro-Caribbean poet and author of *Contradictory Omens*, a book which Mel saw as providing a key to anti-plantation and post-plantation resistance.

Braudel, Ferdinand. French Historian, author of *La Méditerranée*, written mainly while a Nazi prisoner, and editor of *Annales*, spearheading the development of structural historicism as a comprehensive study of historical rhythms of change and relative stasis, with an emphasis on peoples rather than great men. A framework seemingly opposed to Marxism but one Mel seeks to integrate, along with dependency theory in a view of World Systems theory as developed by Immanuel Wallerstein.

Bravo, Alejandro. The new Sandinista editor of the national UNAN's important literary journal, *Ventana*, who befriends Lena and Mel during the early days of the National Reconstruction.

Brecht, Bertolt. Marxist German playwright and poet who sought to develop a theater involving alienation (*Verfremdungseffekt*) as opposed to identification—a strong influence on Mel's plays and thought.

Brecht, Chekhov, Genet Goethe, Ibsen, Strindberg. Some of the European playwrights Mel teaches in the courses on world and modern European drama during the early phases of his career.

Büchner, Georg. 19th Century German biologist and writer who died at age 24 but wrote three plays including *Wozzeck* (the basis for Alban Berg's opera) which Mel adapted for an African American audience, and also the story *Lenz* involving a schizophrenic suffering from "a never-ending torture of unrest"—not terribly far from Mel's struggle with his memory of Lena.

Buitrago, Julio. Nicaraguan urban guerrilla killed in a televised National Guard shootout in 1969, the subject of a famous poem by Guerrilla poet Leonel Rugama.

Burke, Kenneth. An analyst of rhetorical structures and a student of how poets represent social processes.

Burning of the Spanish Consulate. On January 31, 1980, indigenous religious protesters were killed as the military burned down the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City—and then, things continued heating up in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Cabán, Antonio, "El Topo." A popular Puerto Rican singer-musician-composer whose songs combined traditional jíbaro music joined with elements of the Cubana and Latin American new song movement.

Cabral, Amílcar Lopes da Costa. One of Africa's foremost leaders of decolonization, author of *Resistance and Decolonization*.

Calderón de la Barca, Pedro. Spanish Golden Age playwright, author of *La vida es sueño* (*Life is a Dream*).

Calibán. An influential essay by Roberto Fernández Retamar in the wake of the Padilla case, in which he reverses Rodó's appropriation of Shakespeare's *Tempest* to defend Cuban and Latin American people's revolutionary culture (Calibán) in opposition to the "spiritual culture" (Ariel) projected by Latin American elite writers—a matter that will be important in the Latinization of Subaltern Studies by Lena and John Beverley.

Call it Sleep. A great Jewish American novel of immigration and poverty written by Henry Roth.

Camus, Albert, Algerian-born Nobel-Prize winning writer, identified with existentialism, author of *The Stranger*, *The Rebel* and *The Myth of Sisyphus*, all of which exerted an influence on Mel.

Cardenal, Ernesto. Poet and Director of the Sandinista Ministerio de Cultura in Managua. Famed Nicaraguan poet born in Granada, Nicaragua (1924) of Catholic Liberation theology to Nicaragua, eventually declaring himself a Sandinista and becoming Minister de cultura after the Revolution. Later, marginalized by Rosario Murillo, he joined the left opposition with Sergio Ramírez. The author of many famous poem collections and the development of a poetic method which he called exteriorismo, he died in 2020.

Cardenal's rules for poetry. Drawing on Ezra Pound's "23 don't's," Cardenal attempted to develop some simple rules for those seeking to write "exteriorista" poetry. Mayra Jiménez sought to apply them rigidly in her poetry workshops.

Cardenal, Fernando. The poet-priest's brother and head of the Sandinista literacy program. Cardenista cooperatives or ejidos. This refers to Lazaro Cárdenas' land reform program implemented in Mexico during the 1930s according to which involved giving poor peasants land plots for cooperative development. The Sandinista land reform program took on some aspects derived from the Mexican experience.

Carpentier, Alejo. Famous Cuban novelist and music critics, whose novels involving *el real maravilloso* anticipates the magical realism present in the writings of García Márquez and other Latin American literary Boom writers. Carpentier is the subject of Lena's dissertation and the beginning of her road as a critic and theorist of Caribbean and Central American literature.

Carrera Blanco, Jorge Manuel. Falangista leader whose assassination in 1973 leaves Franco without his handpicked successor.

Cartesian split. A concept stemming from Rene Descartes' cogito (I think, therefore I am) pointing toward an all but insurmountable bifurcation of mind and body in Western epistemology, with cultural, political and literary implications important to a critique of coloniality and power in the Americas.

Casa de las Américas. The Cuban cultural center and home to a wellknown journal by the same name, famous for its conferences and its annual literary prizes. Founded and directed for many years by Roberto Fernández Retamar.

Cash, Wilbur J. Author of *The Mind of the South*, a book portraying racism developing among poor southern whites—a work helping readers to understand the world of William Faulkner's Snopes family, but also many of the 2016 supporters of Donald Trump. Mel is assigned to teach this book and his first encounter with Lena is when they dispute its findings in relation to Faulkner's "The Bear."

Castañeda, Antonio. One of two Chicano/a collaborators with Joe Sommers on one of the most sophisticated anthologies of Chicano literature, who visited UCSD Latinos for a period in the spring of 1972. She became a wellknown, feminist professor of Chicano history, married to Arturo Madrid.

Castellanos, Alicia. Mexican anthropologist known for work with indigenous peoples and immigrants on her country's southern border. Wife of Gilberto López y Rivas.

Castillo, Chema. A wealthy Colombian living in Managua and a friend of Somoza, kidnapped in 1974 by the Comando Juan José Quezada, led by Comandante Cero, Eduardo Contreras, whom Lena and Mel knew as Noel.

Catalán, Diego. A Spanish professor at UCSD, the grandson of the great Spanish critic, Ramón Menéndez y Pidal, who specialized in Spanish folk songs and their many variants. The head of the Fulbright-funded team Lena works with at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, in 1973-4.

CDS, or Comité de Defensa Sandinista. An FSLN-led neighborhood committee system, with each local branch serving as part of a city and nationwide structure helping to deal with neighborhood concerns. Modeled on the Cuban system, it was often accused of being an instrument of surveillance and control.

Centro Cultural de la Raza. A small Chicano cultural center established in San Diego, California's Balboa Park as a result of community activism in the 1970s. Home to exhibitions and workshops.

Centro de Estudios Rómulo Gallegos. A progressive literary thinktank in Caracas, named for Venezuela's famous novelist and funded by the government in the 1960s, offering employment to several Latin American left literati in exile. Famous for its annual prize and considered an institution somewhat parallel to Havana's Casa de las Américas.

Césaire, Aimé. Martinique surrealist poet and politician known for his anti-colonial position and his espousal of the Caribbean negritude movement, as well as for his Cahier d'un retour au pays natal and Discours sur le colonialisme, he nevertheless steered his country toward its current status as an overseas department of France.

Chamorro, Pedro Joaquín. Editor of anti-somocista Managua-based newspaper, La Prensa, founder of the Union for Democratic Liberation (UDEL), his assassination in 1978 was a catalysis for the Revolution of 1979.

Chauvet, Michel. French agronomist, a student of René Dumont, who Mel and Lena meet in Nicaragua and then, after his marriage to Lena's cousin Dora, in Paris.

Chávez Alfaro, Lisandro. Considered Nicaragua's second novelist during the 1980s, who, his dancer wife from Mexico become friendly with Lena and Mel.

Chávez, César. Co-founder with Dolores Huerta and leader of the United Farmworkers Union, famous for leading boycotts and other non-violent actions against growers in California and elsewhere. Considered a Chicano Martin Luther King but criticized especially by some for his opposition to the importation of undocumented strikebreakers, and his focus on California concerns, he died in 1993. A vital influence on Mel and many others working with migrant farmworkers throughout the U.S.

Chicanismo. The espousing of the ideological, iconic trappings and broader culture of the Chicano movement and its take on identity.

Chicano or Chicana literature. The writings by U.S.-born or residing Mexican Americans who identify with the Chicano movement as it swept across the U.S. Midwest. Leading writers included Alurista, Rodolfo Anaya, Tomás Rivera, Rolando Hinojosa, Ana Castillo and Sandra Cisneros.

Chicano Park. A site of struggle and empowerment in San Diego's Chicano barrio as work goes on to build a bridge to Coronado, California that cuts right through the area. Lena and Mel are

not in San Diego to witness this struggle, but they see their results on their sometime returns to the city.

Chile 1973. September coup brings an end to the Allende regime, and the beginning of a period of political repression and violence.

Chinandega, Somotillo, Jinotepe. Estelí, Matagalpa and Masaya. Some of the Nicaraguan towns taken by FSLN forces in the days before their July 19th victory.

***Cién años de Soledad*, or *A Hundred Years of Solitude*.** The famous novel by Gabriel García Márquez.

Ciudad Darío. A municipality in the Matagalpa department of Nicaragua, the birthplace of Rubén Darío.

Clemente, Roberto. Pittsburgh Pirates superstar from Puerto Rico who died in an airplane crash as he attempted to deliver earthquake supplies to Nicaragua in December 1972.

Cohen, Alain. A professor at UCSD in the 1970s, a well-known semiotician who wrote a book on Herbert Marcuse. His theoretical orientations affect Mel's.

Colbert, Jean-Baptiste. Louis XIV's Minister of State whose mercantilist policies were central to Absolutism and the growing oppositions Mel comes to identify in Molière's plays.

Colbert, Nate. The San Diego Padres homerun hitter Silvio follows closely in Ensenada during the summer of 1971.

Coloma-González, Fidel. Veteran Chilean literature professor at the UNAN, of a whole generation of students, many of whom participated in the Sandinista Revolution, and fellow-worker with Lena and Mel in the Literature Section of the Ministerio de Cultura.

Comandante Cero. The designated name given to Eduardo Contreras, aka Noel, when he leads the Comando Juan José Quezada in the kidnapping of Chema Castillo in 1974. That designation will then shift to Edén Pastora, who will carry out another action that will feed into the growing strength of the Tercerista or Insurreccionista tendency among the three tendencies emerging among the Sandinistas in the late 1970s.

Condensation, displacement, overdetermination. A few of the Freudian terms borrowed by Louis Althusser and his structuralist Marxism to account for the dynamics potentially leading to revolutionary development. Based on a closed energy system model, the Althusserian reconstruction of Marxism involves analytical tendencies which Mel feels may be important to understanding the relation between Molière and the state in Seventeenth century France, but also important to understanding Régis Debray's foco theory of revolution and its possible application to Nicaragua.

Contreras, Eduardo. A young Sandinista who Lena and Mel get to know as "Noel" in Ensenada, on his way back to Nicaragua after studying with Althusser in Paris. Contreras subsequently applied Althusserian ideas along with those of Régis Debray to Nicaragua revolutionary action, culminating in his leadership role in the kidnapping of Chema Castillo in 1974 and then the development of a schism within the FSLN, leading to the emergence of the insurreccionista tendency and possibly the death of Contreras in November 1976.

Corneille, Pierre. Joining with Racine and Molière as the most important playwrights during the reign of Louis XIV. A writer who, in *Le Cid*, like Molière with *Dom Juan*, drew on Spanish Golden Age theater to forge dramatic works of French Classicism.

Coronel Urtecho, José. Nicaraguan vanguard poet emerging in the 1930s as a rightwing ideologue but joining the Sandinistas after 1979. An older friend of Ernesto Cardenal.

Cortázar, Julio. An Argentine writer known for his fantastic stories and his complex non-linear novel, *Rayuela*. A friend of Ernesto Cardenal, he also wrote a story about Solentiname and

visited Nicaragua, writing a book about his early visits. His *Libro de Manuel*, a political novel about Latin American Revolutionaries in France, which Lena and Mel read while in Paris during the summer of 1973 as they seek out Latin Americans in the Université de Paris at Vincennes and Nanterre.

Cuadra, Pablo Antonio. A highly gifted Nicaraguan vanguard poet, who idolized Sandino but early favored the Somoza regime, only to become a supporter of Chamorro and publisher of much opposition poetry, including work of his own. An opposition leader against the Sandinista regime, he lived out his days criticizing what he considered its anti-democratic tendencies.

Cuban Mariel refugees. Roughly 80,000 Cubans some of whom took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy, and many of whom were let out of Cuba and came mainly to the U.S., where they entered refugee camps, including the one where Mel works in the summer and early fall of 1980.

Cuevas, José Luis. A Mexican artist who challenged the then dominant Mexican muralism movement and political art as a member of the Generación de la Ruptura. A friend of Gilberto López y Rivas's painter father.

Cumpián, Carlos. Chicago Chicano poet from San Antonio, who became president of the Movimiento Artístico Chicano and later Mel's mentor in contemporary U.S. and Chicago Chicano and Latino Literature

Dalton, Roque. El Salvador's great Brechtian poet, who mixed outrage with irony, testimonio and imagination, document and fiction in a poetic opus Mel learns to value as one of the most important in all of Latin America. He also values the lesson of Dalton's death, falsely accused as a CIA-paid spy, and murdered as a victim of left sectarianism in 1975.

Dalton's *Poema de Amor*. A poem expressing love for the workers and lumpen among the Salvadoran poor who are seen as the salt of the earth. Read it in Spanish at *Deiticos* (<http://deiticos.blogspot.com/2008/07/poema-de-amor-roque-dalton.html>) or the translation by Marc Zimmerman in *El Salvador at War* (MEP 1988).

Darío, Rubén. Nicaragua's most famous poet and one of the most famous in all of Latin America and the Spanish-speaking world, the founder of poetic modernismo, a servant of Central and Latin American oligarchs, but a literary force who, while mainly apolitical, came to write some anti-imperialist poems. The subject of political critiques in the writings of Blanco Aguinaga, Françoise Perus, and others.

Davis, Angela. African American activist, professor and writer. A graduate student of Herbert Marcuse at UCSD and member of the CP, remains an important Marxist activist.

Davis, Lisa. Puerto Rican Literature specialist at Queens College who participated in Lena's Caribbean conference, visited Lena and Mel in Nicaragua, but lost her teaching position as the College contracted and sought to live outside of academia.

de Asis Fernández, Francisco. Nicaraguan poet and anthologist of a book of his country's political poetry, which he gave permission as a resource for Mel's Nicaragua in Reconstruction and at War (1985).

De Molina, Tirso. Another major siglo de oro playwright, most famous for his play about Don Juan, who in fact traveled to the Americas, and wrote some plays reflecting his experience.

De Sade, Marquis. A French nobleman, revolutionary politician, philosopher, and writer, famous for his libertine sexuality.

De Saussure, Ferdinand. Famed Swiss linguist, whose ideas laid a foundation for many significant developments in both linguistics and semiology in the 20th century. He is widely considered one of the founders of 20th-century linguistics and one of two major founders

(together with Charles Sanders Peirce) of semiotics/semiology, which was applied to structuralist myth and literary analysis as an incipient science of signs.

Debray, Régis. French theorist of revolution, a student of Althusser who tried to apply his teacher's precepts to an interpretation of the Cuban Revolution, in terms of "a foco theory" as the basis for revolutionary organization and action. Later repudiating his early theories, he joined Prime Minister François Mitterrand's Socialist Party, and developed a theory called mediology.

Deconstructionism. A philosophical approach developed by Jacques Derrida critiquing given notions of language and meaning (including Saussurean linguistics), in which ideal concepts such as truth and justice, are shown to be irreducibly unstable, or impossible to determine. An analytical system applied to a wide range of theoretical and methodological efforts in literature, law, anthropology, historiography, linguistics, psychoanalysis, and feminist as well as LGBT and postcolonial studies, deconstruction emerged as a method which enabled the critique of the very positions and definitions which make up the very foundations of received knowledge. A matter of great importance to the emergence of subaltern studies, and Mel's understanding of it, with the great problem he found to be the question of what it can conceivably construct that will resist its disintegrative power.

Dependency theory. The idea that resources flow from a "periphery" of poor and underdeveloped states to a "core" of wealthy states, enriching the latter at the expense of the former. It is a central contention of dependency theory that poor states are impoverished and rich ones enriched by the way poor states are integrated into the "world system". This theory was officially developed in the late 1960s following World War II, as scholars searched for the root issue in the lack of development in Latin America. In the 1960s and 70s, the theory, much discredited today, served as the context on which focquismo and other theories of revolutionary action could be grafted. Such was the case in Nicaragua.

Derrida, Jacques. (1930-2004) An Algerian-born French philosopher best known for developing a form of semiotic analysis known as deconstruction.

Desnoes, Edmundo. Cuban writer of the novel and film, *Memories of Underdevelopment*, raising several doubts about the Revolution from the perspective of a Europe-loving Cuban writer. A film in which David Viñas appears on a panel with other intellectuals.

Deutscher, Isaac. Biographer of Trotsky, and inventor of the term, "The Non-Jewish Jew" which Mel was to apply to Lucien Goldmann.

Dickinson, Emily. A brilliant 19th Century New England poet whose revival in the mid-1970s led to new interpretations based on feminist and emergent gender theory.

Dilthey, Wilhelm. A German historian, psychologist, sociologist, and hermeneutic philosopher, a critical follower of Whose emphasis on world views and theories of interpretation affected Mel's thoughts about Goldmann.

DOL--U.S. Department of Labor Department. Funder of Migrant services and urban resettlement in a program developed as part of Lyndon Johnson's War on Poverty.

Dostoyevsky, Fyodor. A 19th century Russian writer of great psychological penetration who Mel much admired—perhaps his "Notes from the Underground" above all. But also the writer of *The Possessed*, a vicious satire of Socialist subversives which Mel likens to aspects of his experience with Rafael and other urban guerilla participants in Managua.

Double bind theory. A theory of psychological knots which Anthony Wilden attempted to untie through his synthesis of communications systems theory and Lacanian psychology.

Durand, Gilbert. A French academic known for his work on the imaginary, symbolic anthropology and mythology, especially with respect to Africa—a major source for the African

mythological dimensions in the poetry of Mel's UC Berkeley writer friend, Jay Wright.

Dumont, René. A top left-leaning agronomist, who was mentor to Michel Chauvet and whose criticisms of Cuba's agriculture policies led to his expulsion from the country in the 1970s.

Eguía, Beba. Argentine compañera of David Viñas when Lena and Mel know the couple in Minnesota and California, later the compañera and then widow of Argentine author Ricardo Piglia.

El Alcázar. A fortification in Toledo, Spain, the site of a resistance by Falangistas to a Loyalist attack, which became a virtual Fascist shrine in the Franco years. The place when Lena and Mel see a plaque left some months before the coup by the Chilean high command, indicating the true position of the Chilean military hierarchy.

El Chicano. Chicano musical group, somewhat like Santana, combining rock and Latin styles, popular among movement Chicanos in the 1970s.

Ensenada, Baja California. A small Pacific Coast fishing town sixty miles south of Tijuana, home to Lena's family and Mel's developing anti-imperialism.

Epigramas. One of Ernesto Cardenal's early books, featuring his parodies of Catullus with Somoza-García as Caesar.

Eros and Civilization. One of Herbert Marcuse's important book which Mel reads during his first visit to Nicaragua in 1972.

Essen wir gehen essen. A Mickey Katz Yiddishkeit song about Catskill Borscht Circuit resort dining.

ETA or Euskadi Ta Askatasun. Basque nationalist group seeking secession by violence. Responsible for many acts, including the assassination of Franco's supposed successor, Luis Carrero Blanco, while Lena and Mel are in Spain in December 1973. Announced plans to execute twelve ETA members leads to Mel's leading role in the taking of Chicago's Spanish Consulate in fall 1975.

Expressionism. A 19th and mainly 20th century literary and artistic movement involving dreamlike distortions and a variety of experimental techniques. The movement was very strong in Northern Europe among painters like Munch, Kokoschka, Dix and elsewhere and very popular in theater and film, with Mel a reader of several of the key playwrights, including precursors, Büchner, Strindberg, and Wedekind, along Toller, Kaiser, and in the U.S. Eugene O'Neill and Elmer Rice.

Falangistas. Name of the Spanish Fascism, which, under the leadership of Francisco Franco, won the country's Civil War and ruled from 1939 to 1975.

Fanon, Frantz. A native of the French-Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, a brilliant analysis of racism and colonialism.

February 11th, 1980. Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini takes power establishing a provisional government which sends the Shah into exile and throttles all opposition.

Fernández Retamar, Roberto. Founder and director of Cuba's Casa de las Américas, a poet and literary critic who developed an overall view of Latin American culture and literature through his essay, Calibán and other works.

Fernando Gordillo. A young radical poet, who as a student joined with Michele Najlis and Sergio Ramírez in co-founding the UNAN journal, Ventana, an influential anti-somocista literary journal of the 1970s. Gordillo died early in the years of growing resistance.

Ferré, Rosario. Puerto Rican novelist, who participated with Lena in the Wilson Library conference during her time in the Revolution's first year.

Fischer, Ernst. Author of a simplified approach to Marxist aesthetics, *The Necessity of Art*, a book Mel draws on in his Marxist seminar at the UNAN.

Flakol, Darwin “Bud”. U.S.-born husband and sometime collaborator in books with his wife, Claribel Alegría, including the novel, *Ashes of Itzalco*.

Flor de caña. A heavy Nicaraguan rum considered one of the richest in the Americas.

Floricanto Festival. An annual Chicano festival of the arts which came to St. Paul in 1979 and provided a platform for the presentation of poems from Nicaragua in Revolution.

Florida Legal Services. The organization which Ron Shirley comes to head, and then calls upon Mel to research conditions in migrant farmworker centers.

Foco theory or focquismo. A strategy for revolution formalized by Che Guevara and Régis Debray. Foco theory posits that it is not necessary to wait until conditions are right to launch either an insurrection or a people’s war. Instead, in oppressed Third World countries, a dedicated band of revolutionaries can launch very small-scale, roving semi-guerrilla warfare at any time, which will supposedly serve as a focus or: foco and inspiration for the rapid growth of more general guerrilla warfare and/or a general uprising capable of seizing political power. The theory is that these paramilitary roving bands can themselves create the necessary conditions for revolution through their vanguard actions and moral example. Such ideas provide the theoretical basis for Eduardo Contreras (Noel) and his sequestering of Chema Castillo—the basis, at least in part, for the tercerista or insurreccionista tendency which brought the FSLN to power without perhaps the adequate conditions for forging a successful movement toward socialism.

Fonseca Amador, Carlos. Co-founder with Silvio Mayorga and Tomás Borge of the FSLN, the recognized leader until he and Ricardo Huembes are killed by the National Guard on November 7, 1976.

Foucault, Michel. One of the most remarkable new wave of theorists to emerge in the late 1960s, whose early histories of epistemological frames or epistemes provided Mel with a structuralist understanding of the emerging psychological structures that shaped consciousness and literature.

France 1789. The year of the French Revolution. Drawing on the “vulgar Marxist” and soon-to-questioned notion of historical stages still common in 1979, Lena argues that the Nicaragua has somehow skipped historical stages from feudalism to communism and is somehow going through Russia 1917, when it hasn’t even experienced the development of a European-style bourgeoisie and proletariat that would make the transition from capitalism and the emergence of socialism all the more possible.

Franco, Jean. A brilliant Latin Americanist from Great Britain, whose overall political and feminist orientations affected Lena and Mel’s work.

Frankfurt School. A pre-WWII a Marxist-inspired but unorthodox think-tank featuring Max Horkheimer, Theodor Adorno, Herbert Marcuse, Walter Benjamin and a final, younger figure, Jürgen Habermas, known for its critique of the culture industry, authoritarianism and official Marxism itself through a post-Hegelian method of “negative dialectics.”

French Absolutism. A system of government which placed the king as the central and almost inviolable figure of France and its colonial holdings in Africa, the Caribbean and elsewhere—all this on the basis of a protectionist mercantilist system, the very system which Mel seeks to find as the “hidden” in the plays of Molière.

Frente Amplio de Oposición or the Broad Opposition Front (FAO). An organization including Sandinistas and anti-somocista support in the months leading up to the Sandinista Revolution.

Freud, Sigmund and Marxism. The effort to combine Freud's subjective and sex-driven analysis with Marxism's economic and political perspectives, with Marcuse perhaps having the greatest success in his *Eros and Civilization*.

FSLN, or Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional. A militant revolutionary organization founded by Carlos Fonseca Amador, Silvio Mayorga and Tomás Borge in 1961 dedicated to toppling the Somoza dictatorship and installing a Socialist-tending government. By the late 1970s the party had divided into three tendencies, the original GPP, the Proletaria y la tercerista or insurreccionista; the tendencies came together in the victory, but the Terceristas soon began marginalizing the other two tendencies and then pushed aside those in their group that were not within their leading core.

Fuentes, Carlos. Famous Mexican novelist and public intellectual, who wrote *The Death of Artemio Cruz*, a novel about a hero of the Mexican Revolution who becomes corrupted over time. Fuentes withdrew his pro-Cuban support on the wings of the Padilla censorship case and was attacked again and again by Fernández Retamar and others who continued to defend the Revolution.

Gadamer, Hans-Georg. A German philosopher of the continental tradition, best known for his 1960 magnum opus *Truth and Method* developed a philosophical hermeneutics that provides an account of the proper ground for interpretation and understanding.

Galarza, Ernesto. Chicano labor historian and writer, who came as a lecturer to UCSD in 1972. Author of *Merchants of Labor*, *Barrio Boy* and other books.

García, Mario and Ricardo. Chicano historians from El Paso who Lena and Mel got to know as Trotskyist students at UCSD, Mario becoming a close friend for years, as he moved away from his early politics and developed major themes in Chicano history.

Garrobos. Nicaraguan iguana living in the streets and sewers of the ciudad like so many rats.

Gaston, Clarence Edwin "Cito". Star outfielder for the San Diego Padres heard in Ensenada, B.C. who wows Silvio during the summer of 1971.

Gelber, Jack. New York playwright most famous for his play, *The Connection*, and his critique of the panel on underdevelopment in which David Viñas participated with Edmundo Desnoes, as portrayed in the film, *Memorias de Subdesarrollo/Memories of Underdevelopment*.

Gide, André. An early 20th Century French novelist, much studied by Mel—above all, his *Caves du Vatican* and *L'Immoraliste*—for their Nietzschean break with Christian morality.

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von. German author of *Faust*, *The Sorrows of Young Werther* and *Egmont*, among several works important to Mel's literary formation.

Golden Age or Siglo de Oro theater. A Spanish theatre mode best known for the works of Lope de Vega, Calderón de la Barca, and Tirso de Molina, but also Cervantes. An influence on French Classical theater, which Mel attempted to study in relation to the Conquest and Colonization of the Americas.

Goldmann, Lucien. A Romanian-Jewish Marxist theorist, who combined his understanding with the pre-Communist writings of Georg Lukács with Jean Piaget's learning theories in a synthesis he called genetic structuralism, a "science of mental structures" which sought to study great literary works as representative of the evolving "world views" common to different social formations and class sectors. His general theory, applications to French theater and his overall critique of evolving capitalist cultural creation were crucial to Mel's intellectual development

Góngora, Luis de. A Spanish Golden Age poet whose *Soledades*, studied by John Beverley as a Baroque discourse of Spanish imperial and colonial power, would mark his entry into what he and Lena would call Subaltern Studies, important for Mel at intellectual and personal levels.

González, Sara. The key Cuban female nueva canción singer representing the Revolution, whose extremely negative view of the Mariel refugees stirs Mel's outrage at left distortions by a member of the privileged revolutionary elite.

Gormé, Eydie. A Sicilian-American Sephardic singer whose Spanish-language album of romantic boleros with Mexico City's famous Trío de los Panchos was a huge success throughout Latin America in the early 1970s especially among aspiring members of an emergent middle class—especially those resisting Rock invasion of the Beatles, Rolling Stones, etc.

Goetz, André. A French labor theorist usually grouped with Serge Mallet and Alain Touraine for their ideas of the new working class and “postindustrial” society in France and elsewhere.

Gossman, Lionel. The first literary critic to apply Goldmann to Molière who Mel sought to build on, challenge and surpass through his own work.

Goubert, Pierre. Historian of France important to Mel's Molière studies.

GPP or Guerra Popular y Prolongad. A group representing the original Sandinista orientation forged by Carlos Fonseca Amador, emphasizing the slow and systematic building of a guerrilla revolutionary movement—a view later challenged by Proletarian and Tercerista positions developing in the late 1970s.

Gradas. An activist anti-Somocista artists' group involving poet Rosario Murillo, the original positionality important to her subsequent take on emergent Sandinista culture and her opposition to Ernesto Cardenal.

Gramsci, Antonio. Sardinian founder of the Italian Communist Party who spent years in Mussolini's prison where he developed a form of Marxism emphasizing popular culture, hegemony, and subalternity, giving some emphasis to “the Southern question” and the generation of “national popular movements”—themes of great importance in developing cultural studies and Latin American radical thought and organization.

Griemas, Algirdas Julien. A semiotician and “narratologies” who developed a mode of analysis applicable to countless works of fiction. A theorist first introduced to Mel by Professor Alain Cohen at UCSD.

Grillparzer, Franz. Austrian playwright, among those 18th and 19th Century Germanic dramatists studied by Mel at UCSD.

Guardatinaja. A Nicaraguan wild mole, which Nicaraguans sometimes eat as a special delicacy. Guardia Nacional or National Guard. The military apparatus originally funded by the U.S. to stand against Sandino's mountain resistance in the 1920s, and later the core of Somocista surveillance and repression.

Guatemala 1954. After ten years of progressive Guatemalan governance, the U.S. supported a military coup which brought down the government of Jacobo Árbenz and brought Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas to power.

Guernica. Picasso's famous modernist painting about the bombing of residences in a small Basque town bearing the same name. The subject of an article claiming that modernist techniques blunted efforts at denunciation and critique that led to responses by Mel and, at his bidding, Ed Baker.

Guevara, Ernesto “Che.” Iconic Argentine revolutionary leader who was second in command during the Cuban Revolution, served in the Revolutionary government but left Cuba to foment revolution elsewhere, developing an insurrectional theory that Régis Debray brought to perfection, only to find it a complete failure in Bolivia, which became the testing ground his theories failed and where he lost his life. A figure leading to Lena to have severe doubts about eurocentrism as a problem Subaltern studies might help to resolve.

Guha, Ranajit. The leading theorist of subaltern studies, whose *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*, pluralizes the discourses of power by refusing to conflate capital and modernity in the extant histories. The key text introduced by Gayatri Spivak leading Lena and John Beverley to their formation of Latin American Subaltern Studies.

Guillén, Claudio. Comparative Literature specialist and Hispanist—son of Spanish poet Jorge Guillén and theorist of “literature of system,” involving Ferdinand Braudel’s structural historicist view of history in which literature has its “relative autonomy” and rhythmic development in relation to social history—a matter important to Mel’s developing view of socio-literary relations.

Guillén, Jorge. Spanish poet, one of the leading figures of the Generación of 1927, a frequent visitor to his UCSD professor-son’s house in La Jolla.

Guillén, Nicolás. Cuba’s leading poet of Caribbean negritude, a supporter of the Revolution.

Halperín Donghi, Tulio. A major Argentine historian of Latin America teaching at UC Berkeley and elsewhere.

Hardt, Michael. A Duke U. professor who leaped to fame by co-writing *Empire* and its sequel, *Multitude*—crucial texts for post-Marxism.

Hassan, Moisés. Nicaraguan moderate, member of the FPN and future mayor of Managua.

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. The leading figure of German idealist philosophy whose dialectical theory of historical development laid the groundwork for the “materialist” dialectical interpretation developed by Marx.

Hegelian Marxist tradition. Beginning with Lukács, the Frankfurt School and others, including Lucien Goldmann, this tradition sought to rescue Marxism from its tendencies toward economic determinism, integrating ideological, cultural and psychological dimensions as part of its “totalistic” view of history.

Heidegger, Martin. Perhaps the major twentieth century philosopher of being, with the grand defect of his Nazi affiliations and anti-Semitic views. The great question being whether there his deepest philosophical thinking about “Angst in the face of nothingness” was contaminated by Nazi-related views or was generally free of his particular social biases and actions. A matter important to Mel and other intellectuals, Jewish or otherwise, drawn to key aspects of Heidegger’s thought.

Hermeneutics. A theory of interpretation and understanding stemming but freed from Biblical figuralism and developed in modern terms in the works of Friedrich Schleiermacher, Hans-Georg Gadamer, Paul Ricoeur, Richard Rohrty and other thinkers.

Híjar, Alberto. Mexican art critic and theorist, champion of David Alfaro Siqueiros’s systematic approach to mural art and political art in general.

Hinojosa, Rolando. Chicano novelist whose *Generaciones y semblanzas*, part of his Klail City Death Trap Series (à la Faulkner and García Márquez), won a Casa de las Américas prize and was banned by the Minnesota Migrant Council Education project while he was teaching at the U. of Minnesota in 1979.

Ho Chi Minh. Communist leader of the Vietnamese liberation movement whose vision of a united country won the day.

Hobsbawn, Eric. Famed British historian, whose theories about the Seventeenth Century Crisis were crucial to Mel’s developing view of the context for problems in France finding representation in Molière’s plays.

Holocaust. A term generally applied to the horrendous Nazi murder of 6 million Jews, as well as gypsies, homosexuals, handicapped and ideological enemies, but a term also applied by Mel to

the slaughter of Guatemalan indigenous groups and other peoples throughout the world—a source of anger against Mel on the part of Seymour Menton and other professors.

Huembes, Roberto. A Sandinista militant killed with FSLN leader Carlos Fonseca Amador by the National Guard in November 1976.

Huidobro, Vicente. Chilean Vanguard poet, important in the development of Cardenal's approach to poetry.

Humour noir and cruelty. Two elements of a revolutionary aesthetic that Mel brought together in a paper he wrote for the surrealism class organized by Herbert Marcuse and Michel Benamou, that was one of the first publishable papers that he eventually published.

Ich mir gehen wo di wild goose gehen. (I wanna go where the wild geese go). Yiddish/English lyric comic singer Mickey Katz wrote and sang in the 1950s about wanting to roam free, and not being tied down.

Ideologies and Literature Institute and Journal. A primarily Hispanic and Portuguese language project involving conferences and publications founded by Hernán Vidal and Antonio Zahareas at the U. of Minnesota, in the 1970s and extending into the 1980s, to which Lena and Mel both contributed and from which they grew intellectually.

Ideologies and Literature. The Journal of Hispanic and Lusophone Studies developed by the U. of Minnesota Spanish and Portuguese program's Institute of Ideologies and Literatures in the 1970s and 80s in which Lena and Mel published some of their key early articles.

Ides of March. A novel by Thornton Wilder dealing with Catullus's love affair with Lesbia as conspirators make their moves, leading to the assassination of Julius Caesar. A theme picked up by Ernesto Cardenal as a theme for his famous *Epigramas*.

Internationalistas. Leftist supporters of Socialist and National Liberation struggles throughout the world, welcomed into revolutionary countries, but also despised by people opposed to the revolutions and their consequences. For the Nicaraguan variety, see Sandalistas.

Jacobson, Roman. A leading linguist whose research included work on poetic structures involving metonymic and metaphorical relationships according to a structuralist communications model. Mel especially studied Jakobson's collaborations with structuralist Claude Lévi-Strauss.

James, C.L.R. Trinidadian author of *The Black Jacobins*, a classic study of the Haitian Revolution.

Jameson, Fredric. A leading literary and cultural Marxist best known for his take of post-modernism. A teacher of Lena and Mel, founder of the Marxist Literary group in which they participated with John Beverley and other Latin Americanists. While mainly focused on advanced Western capitalist countries, Jameson gradually sought to develop an approach to Third world narrative and film.

Jay, Martin. A student of the Frankfurt School, known for his book, *The Dialectical Imagination*.

Jews without Money. Mike Gold's novel about New York Jewish poverty, a classic from the 1930s.

Jiménez, Mayra. A Costa Rican poetry guerrilla pedagogue who'd helped him develop the workshops in Solentiname and who he'd contracted now to launch his dreamed of poetry workshops as part of the new literary initiative in revolutionary Nicaragua.

Julio 26. A Cuban anniversary celebrating the July 1953 attack on the Moncada army barracks which signaled the beginning of the process that would lead to the revolution of 1959.

Kant, Immanuel. A major German philosopher who was given new Marxist interpretations in the light of Lukács, Austrian Marxists like Max Adler, and Goldmann, the latter writing his first book on Kant's vision of community.

Katz, Mickey. Jewish comic singer-writer, one of the last of New York's Yiddishkeit performers, whose songs, like "Essen," "Wild Goose" and others, made a splash on the post WWII borscht circuit. The father of actor Joel Gray, who portrayed the Master of Ceremonies in *Cabaret*.

Kautsky, Karl. Leader of the 2nd International of the Socialist Party, who believed that revolution in Europe could only be achieved by following through the fixed and successive stages discussed most in the writings of Engels. The Bolshevik break with this position contributed to the Russian Revolution but has led some to speak of the severe price to be paid in the post-revolutionary period.

Kent and Jackson State Colleges. Sites of demonstrations against the Vietnam War, leading to the killing of students on campus in 1970.

Kleist, Wilhelm. Important 19th century German playwright studied by Mel at UCSD.

Knight, Franklin. A major Caribbeanist who established a theory of over-lapping phases in Caribbean history.

Kojève, Alexandre. A Russian-born French expert on Hegel whose analysis of the Master /Slave relationship was important to Sartre, Foucault, and Lacan, and would become increasingly important for Latin American, Caribbean and subaltern studies.

Kriegel, Annie. Former member and historian of the French Communist Party, who ended her life as a Zionist. A visiting professor at the U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, whose seminar Lena audits.

La Comedie Française. Theater and company dedicated to the performance of French theater, where Lena, Mel and Silvio attend a performance of Molière.

Lacan, Jacques. A post-Freudian psychologist who drew on modern linguistic theory to develop a highly influential body of structuralist body of theory. Popularized in the U.S. by Anthony Wilden and others.

LACASA or the Latin American Cultural Activities and Studies Arena. An organization sponsoring cultural events and publications which Mel founds long after his breakup with Lena, but which she recognizes as an echo of the CASA chemical dependency program he headed in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Laing, J.D. A British psychologist known for his applications of Sartrean existentialism in his studies of schizophrenia.

Lamumba-Zapata Third World College. The college Carlos Blanco and others fought to establish at the University of California, La Jolla.

LaRoche, Maximilian. A French Caribbean expert on Francophone literature who taught several years at the Université de Quebec and participated in Lena's conference of 1976.

Las Madres de la Plaza de Mayo. A group of women with disappeared spouses and children who along with their supporters held regular marches and demonstrations in this Buenos Aires square.

LASA The Latin American Studies Association. The largest organization in the United States bringing together area-centered professors from a wide range of disciplines and dedicated to the study of Latin American, Latino/a and Hispanic Caribbean subjects.

Latin American cultural studies. A variant of the international cultural studies movement stemming from Gramsci and finding its fullest articulation in the Birmingham School of Cultural

Studies, and which found its key early Latin Americanist resonance in the work of Néstor García Caniini, Jesús Martín-Barbero, Jean Franco, George Yúdice and countless others, later finding variants in post-colonial and subaltern studies.

Latin American modernismo. A poetic movement drawing on French symbolism and other non-Hispanic literary currents to develop an aesthetically-centered new poetry marked by exotic images and metaphor, which in the hands of Nicaragua's Rubén Darío and several other writers became a predominant mode of poetic production throughout the Latin American world at the beginning of the 20th Century.

Lautéaumont, Comte de. Pseudonym of Isidore-Lucien Ducasse (4 April 1846 – 24 November 1870), a French poet born in Uruguay whose only book, *Les Chants de Maldoror* (The Songs of Maldoror) is a French poetic prose text published between 1868 and 1869 seen by the surrealists as a precursor to their work. Mel's essay on *Les Chants* was an important step in his distinguishing between Frankfurt School and Goldmannian approaches to Marxism.

Le Dieu Caché. Goldmann's famous study of Pascal and Racine, the book which influenced Mel to write on Molière and eventually to study Lukács and the Hegelian Marxist tradition. Mel argues that Goldmann views his two authors as speaking to a religious crisis leading to Pascal's opposition to Cartesianism and his calculated bet or wager on the existence of God—a crisis which Hobsbawm and others posit in socio-economic and political terms (tied to mercantilist policies related to the Americas, and which Goldmann also finds represented in the dramatic structures and “tragic vision” of Racine's plays.

Le Prométhée mal enchaîné. A fanciful narrative by André Gide, which Mel failed in his effort to adapt for the stage but writes about in his pre-dissertation written exam.

Lefebvre, Henri. A prolific Hegelian Marxist, whose book on Pascal is important in relation to Goldmann, and whose work on everyday life and the production of space still makes him important in contemporary discussions.

Left Curve. A left wing cultural journal which publishes Mel's first article on a Nicaraguan theme, the poetry of Lionel Rugama.

Lenin, Vladimir. The Bolshevik leader whose *Imperialism* and then his *Hegelian Notebooks* become important for Mel's developing Marxism.

Leonard, Benny. A fat Jewish comedian who, along with Zero Mostel, Mel compares to Larry and his own caterer father who dies in 1973.

Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim. An eighteenth century German philosopher and dramatist, and an outstanding representative of the Enlightenment era, and the struggle against bigotry to Jews and others, known for his plays, *Nathan the Wise* and *Miss Sara Sampson*, which is the first major domestic tragedy, in German literature.

Lévi-Strauss, Claude. A French anthropologist and ethnologist, born in Belgium to French-Jewish parents whose theories of structural anthropology and structuralism, drawing upon Saussure's linguistics, led to major breakthroughs in the study of human systems of thought. Goldmann joined with Sartre and other Marxists attempting to both draw on and challenge structuralism.

Lewis, Oscar. An anthropologist whose *Five Families* and other books played a great part in Mel's growing understanding of Mexico and Puerto Rico, but whose negative critique of a “culture of poverty” sustained and developing further in the Cuban Revolution led to his ouster from the country.

Lewis, Tom. A graduate student of Jameson, who wins a job in competition with Mel and others in the U. of Iowa faculty. A militant in the International Socialist Party, which considers the

larger Socialist Workers Party as an organization involved in the distortion of Trotskyist principles.

Lewites, Herty. A Jewish Nicaragüense Sandinista (and brother of a fallen FSLN activist) who frequented Ariana's safe house in Ensenada California, and who several years later ran for President against Daniel Ortega, only to die suddenly, amidst rumors that he was a victim of a political assassination.

Lewites, Israel. Herty's brother, killed by the somocistas, and honored by giving his name to Managua's Central Market.

Lezama Lima, José. Cuban vanguard writer, famous for his richly layered novel, *Paradiso*, which defied simplistic norms and was a hymn to artistic freedom, seen by young literati like Juan Chow as an answer to what he saw as the rigid precepts of Cardenal's workshop poetry.

Liberation theology. A progressive philosophy and movement in the Latin American Catholic Church especially influential in the 1960s and into the 80s, according to which Christianity and Christ are seen as championing the poor even if, in some cases, it leads to armed opposition. A position held by Ernesto Cardenal and other revolutionaries in Nicaragua and elsewhere throughout Central and South America.

Librería El Día. A progressive bookstore just off of Constitución and Revolución in downtown Tijuana.

Lida, Clara. Historian of Spain, collaborator in several books with Iris Zavala, who visited Lena and Mel with Zavala in the summer of 1973.

Lincoln Brigade. Americans who joined together to fight against Franco's invasion of Spain during the Civil War of 1936-39. Including many Jewish members of the Communist Party who Mel was to meet in his Chicago years.

LIP Renault strike. A series of Worker revolts in 1973, settled by granting workers right to autogestion and workers management, the very approach to modern resistance posed by Mallet, Gorz and other writers, with Mallet giving specific credit to Goldmann for the underpinnings of his argument.

Literature and Politics in the Central American Revolutions. A book co-written by Mel with John Beverley studying revolutionary poetry and testimonial in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala.

Lope de Vega. Most prolific of the great Siglo de oro playwrights, author of *Fuenteovejuna*.

López y Rivas, Gilberto. Mexican historian, who served as mayor of Tlalpán in the 1990s, friends of Lena and Mel in Minnesota, Mexico and Nicaragua

Lord of the Rings. J.R.R. Tolkien's cycle which, along with *The Hobbit*, becomes Silvio's favorite book until he discovers *Cien años de soledad*.

Los de abajo. (The Underdogs) Pessimistic novel of the Mexican Revolution by doctor/author Mariano Azuela.

Los desarraigados. A play by Humberto Robles Arenas, portraying Chicanos as deracinated *pochos*.

Losada, Alejandro. Argentine literary theorist, who headed a university-related Latin American literature thinktank in Berlin until his death in a plane crash occurring on his way to Nicaragua in the early 1980s.

Lotman, Yuri. A brilliant post-formalist theorist of poetic form who Mel tried to read as an antidote to his sociological literary orientations.

Luhmann, Niklas. A German sociologist and philosopher who pioneered the development of systems theory, which questioned Parsonian functionalism in the name of a communications

approach which Mel believes points toward transformations and change. Mel's tried to link Luhmann's communications theory to Goldmann's Pascalian wager not in the existence of God, but in the eventual emergence of democratic socialism.

Lukács and Goldmann. Goldmann insisted that the early pre-Marxist and pre-Bolshevik writings of Lukács, especially *The Soul and its Forms* and *History and Class Consciousness*, provided the best basis for developing his own form of Marxist literary analysis as a study of the socially formed mental structures and their relationship to revolutionary thought.

Machado, Antonio. Important Spanish poet of the Generación de 1927, the subject of what became Ed Baker's dissertation.

Macherey, Pierre. A former student of Althusser and collaborator on the influential volume *Reading Capital*, Macherey is an important figure in the development of French post-structuralism and Marxism, and above all, Althusserian literary studies, with his paradigm-questioning book, *The Theory of Literary Production*, which Mel draws on in his critique of Goldmann.

Madre Nicaragüense. Song about the mother of a guerrillero written and performed by Carlos Mejía Godoy, which Mel plays on a Mexican radio program, only to lose his job as a DJ.

Madrid, Arturo. A New Mexican Protestant-raised professor at UCSD, who became involved in the struggle over Third College, lost his position, only to win tenure at the U. of Minnesota, where he befriended Lena and Mel, as he became a national Chicano leader in higher education.

MALDEF, Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund. An organization of lawyers and paralegals seeking to fight for and defend rights of U.S.-based Chicanos and Mexicans.

Mallet, Serge. The French New Working class theorist who directly drew on Goldmann's genetic structuralism as the theoretical underpinnings of his work.

Mann versus Kafka? The "mature" Communist Lukács attacked literary modernism in the name of a contemporary version of 19th Century realism a la Mann. Ironically his descriptions of Kafka's modernism are brilliant to the value of his work in the face of capitalist reification. In contrast, Goldmann looked to a writer's visionary world view to grasp anticipations beyond the given.

Mao Tse Tung. The Chinese Communist leader was also a poet and theorist whose ideas about imperialism, protracted warfare and contradiction affected Mel's thinking. Mao's little Red Book of proverbs, parables and axioms was frequently used by Rafael and others to justify or explain given issues and problems.

MAP or el Movimiento de Acción Popular-Marxista-Leninista. A Trotsky-influenced group which had broken with the Sandinistas some time before and to which Rafael and Dolfi belonged.

Marcuse, Herbert. A member of the Frankfurt School and eventually a professor at UCSD, whose *Eros and Civilization* and subsequent books on new liberating possibilities greatly influenced the student movement of 1968 and also Mel himself, who took a course Marcuse co-taught on surrealism and read many of his books during his summer in Nicaragua in 1972.

Marielitos. Cuban refugees who left the island in 1980, some of them going to Fort McCoy near Tomah, Wisconsin, where Mel will work with them in late summer and fall 1980.

Marighella, Carlos. Brazilian theorist of guerrilla warfare Mel reads about in Managua 1972.

Marin, Louis. A French professor who taught for a time at UCSD and visited Lena and Mel in Paris discussing his ideas about frame theory which were to have some influence on Mel.

Marley, Bob. Jamaican Afro-Caribbean singer-composer. A worldwide cultural influence in the 60s and 70s, as well as for Bluefields poets Carlos Rigby and David Mcfield.

Márquez, Roberto. Nuyorican critic of Caribbean and Latino/a literature, founder of the journal *Calibán*, who Lena invites to her Caribbean conference of 1977, joins her and others at a Wilson Center conference in 1979 and who later becomes a close friend of Mel.

Marquit, Doris. CP member and feminist, adjunct professor at the U. of Minnesota, friend and sometime collaborator of Lena and Mel.

Marquit, Edwin. Physics professor, head of Minnesota's CP, and founder of Marxist Education Press (MEP), an old-left publishing venture, given a populist verve by Nicaragua in Revolution and Mel's subsequent collage histories on Nicaragua and El Salvador. He and his wife Doris were good friend of Lena and Mel.

Martí, Farabundo. A revolutionary Communist in El Salvador, killed in an uprising he led in 1932 which resulted in the massacre of some 32,000 peasants, workers.

Mártinez Rivas, Carlos. Considered the country's most adept and sophisticated modernist poet, a poet's poet and Nicaragua's Baudelaire, much admired by Cardenal; author of a great, ever-growing book of poems, *La insurrección solitaria*.

Marx, Karl. For Goldmann, most important for his early manuscripts; for Althusser mainly important for his supposed break with German idealism in *Capital*.

Marxism and structuralism. Opposed theoretical currents which Hegelian and Althusserian Marxists attempted to synthesize during the 1960s and 70s.

Marxist aesthetic theory. A body of thought built out of various strands in Marx's work, often relying on his early manuscripts but also his discussion of commodity fetishism, and the relationship between commodity and artistic forms.

Marxist humanism. A general trend against "vulgar materialist," "economistic" and Soviet versions of Marxism, generally building upon Marx's early emphasis on Hegelian alienation theory.

Marxist Literary Group. An association of Marxist-leaning professors, mainly members of the Modern Language Association, which developed sessions on Marxist theories and applications, sponsored a newsletter, and held special summer institutes. The group's founder and leading force for several years was Fredric Jameson.

Marxist theory. A vast, tangled field of theory emanating from Marx and Engels and going through many twists and turns in various countries, sectors, etc. throughout the world and involving a wide range of themes, controversies and efforts of renovation through the appropriation and transformation of several theories considered non-Marxist.

Marxist-Leninist view of revolution. The view that in an underdeveloped country, a vanguard party could lead a nascent proletariat to "leap stages" and force the levers of history to forge a revolution even if the so-called objective conditions of capitalist and worker development have not yet matured.

Mauron, Charles. French literary critic with a novel, psychologically-based approach to comedy and the study of Molière.

Mcfield, David. An Afro-Caribbean Nicaraguan poet from Bluefields, Mcfield wrote several anti-somocista poems and became Sandinista Nicaragua's Ambassador to Africa.

MECHA, Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán. A Chicano Student Movement of Aztlán, is a nationwide student organization which has promoted Chicano student college recruitment and retention as well as cultural awareness and empowerment since the 1960s. Its name may well be changed soon to reflect more recent norms vis-à-vis questions of indigenous

identity, gender, and related matters. Lena and Mel are “MECHA fellow travelers at UCSD and afterwards.

Mejía Godoy, Carlos. A Nicaraguan singer/composer with GPP links, noted for his many songs and albums promoting the Sandinista Revolution.

Mejía Godoy, Luis Enrique. A singer-composer who, unlike his brother Carlos, wrote more in the style of the Latin American new song movement, with less emphasis on the national folk tradition. Father of pop singer, Luis Enrique, he, like his brother, broke with the FSLN as the Ortegas consolidated their power.

Mejía Sánchez, Ernesto. Nicaraguan poet, a contemporary of Cardenal and Martínez Rivas, but the most scholarly of the three, living most of his years teaching at the UNAM in Mexico City.

Memmi, Albert. French-Tunisian writer and essayist of Tunisian-Jewish origins famous for his writings on racism and colonialism.

Memorias de subdesarrollo. Cuban novel by Roberto Desnoes and film directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, presenting a euro-centric Cuban writer having to deal with new Cuban attitudes and values. Mel makes fun of David Viñas’ role in the movie.

Meneses, Vidaluz. Daughter of a Somocista colonel, later a significant poet in the revolution, joining many other progressive writers in their opposition to the Ortega takeover of the revolution.

Mercantilism. A system by which a colony can only conduct commerce with the Colonizing country or its chosen conduits. Developed by Colbert under Louis XIV and opposed by Adam Smith and other advocates of free trade, mercantilism depended much on the slave trade and various modes of exploitation and domination to maintain itself even when there were economic limits to its justification. It is the system lurking behind Absolutism that will lead to major cultural and social phenomena, including certain dimensions of Molière’s plays and the French Revolution.

Mexican mural movement. A public art movement developed in the wake of the Mexican revolution, best known for the monumental state-sponsored artworks produced by Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, David Alfaro Siqueiros, Juan O’Gorman and others

Miliani, Domingo. Venezuelan literary critic and director, Centro Romulo Gallegos.

Minnesota Migrant Council. A DOL-funded program offering help and urban resettlement services to migrants, mainly from the Texas valley, who came to work in Minnesota’s agribusiness fields and canning industry each spring and summer.

Minnesota Review. A progressive literary journal of the 1970s and beyond, where Mel publishes some of his early Latin and Central Americanist work.

Mintz, Sidney. One of the key theorists of Caribbean culture who Mel reads in his effort to write a meaningful paper and then edit the book based on Lena’s Caribbean conference. Famous for his development of a plantation cultural model for studying the Caribbean, but also perhaps for his over-application of the concept.

Misa Campesina. An album of songs written and performed by Carlos Mejia Godoy based on texts by Ernesto Cardenal and members of his Solentiname community, presenting a kind of peasant version of liberation theology.

Miskitos. A major indigenous group in Northern Nicaragua ignored by the Somozas and over-studied and surveyed by the FSLN, and subject of Mel’s wrath, and the subject of a very negative film by Werner Herzog about Sandinista Ladino oppression of indigenous groups.

Mitra, Ran. A Ph.D. student of Jameson and friend of Lena and Mel, who completes a dissertation on Marxist poetic theory and wins a position at the U. of Pittsburgh, only to resist

scholarly production and lose his academic road as he turns to participating in a radical Marxist group and eventually becoming a soccer coach.

Mitterand, François. Socialist Party premier of France, who in conjunction with Germany's Willy Brant sought to establish a special relation with Sandinista Nicaragua.

MLA or Modern Language Association. The major U.S. organization whose aim is to provide a platform and support for professors of English and other languages, and whose annual meeting is also the major venue for job candidate interviews.

Mochis. A rather simple rummy-style game very popular in Nicaragua and transformed by Mel in Bela's household.

Molière. Born Jean-Baptiste Poquelin. World-famous French dramatist many of whose great comic plays paid surface homage to Louis XIV and the system which underpinned his power—but always with an ironic edge which may suggest hidden counter-intentions.

Montenero urban guerrilla. A radical group active in Argentina in the 1970s, all but obliterated in the Dirty war of the late 70s. David Viñas's son and daughter, both members of the group, were disappeared.

Monthly Review Press. A neo-Marxist publisher of The Monthly Review journal as well as a wonderful series of books, including Roberto Márquez's anthology of revolutionary Latin American poetry, and a book of Marxist Aesthetics by Adolfo Sánchez Vázquez that Lena and Mel sought and failed to win the translation contract.

Morales Avilés, Ricardo. Sandinista militant and poet, known for the poems he wrote to his compañera, Doris Tijerino, before dying in a somocista prison. Excerpts from the poems, chosen and translated by Mel, are included in Nicaragua in Revolution: The Poets Speak.

Morales, Beltrán. A Nicaraguan poet, member of "The Betrayed Generation," who was to die six years after Mel meets him in the Ministerio.

Moraña, Mabel. Uruguayan literary critic who Lena and Mel meet at the Centro Gallegos in Caracas and later at the U. of Minnesota, where she is a graduate student as Lena begins her mature teaching career. Later an opponent of Subaltern Studies while editing and writing book after book.

Morawsky, Stephan. A writer on Marxist aesthetics who was Jameson's guest at UCSD.

Mostel, Zero. Fat and brilliant Jewish comedian. Famous for his role in Mel Brooks' original film, The Producers, A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum and other plays.

Movimiento Artístico Chicano (MARCH). A Chicago-based arts group co-founded by José Gamaliel González in the early 1970s, and then taken over by Carlos Cumpián in 1979, with a growing shift from Chicano art to Chicano literature.

Murillo, Rosario. Poet in the pre-revolutionary Gradas group and then in the reconstruction, as the leader of the Asociación de Trabajadores Culturales (ATC) supposedly fighting against Cardenal's petty-bourgeois populism, eventually destroying the Ministerio and placing him as powerless cultural president of the Institute of Culture as she eventually rose to be the vice-president and real power-center of the Orteguista dictatorship.

Nabokov, Vladimir. Russian exile writer of Lolita and several other important novels.

Nacatamales; vigoró; moros y cristianos. Typical Nicaraguan foods: A huge tamale-like beast stuffed with meat and vegetables and wrapped in banana leaves; a mixture of cabbage and chicharrón or fried pork rind, and a mix of rice and beans (symbolizing mestizaje). Common fare in Nicaragua.

Najlis, Michele. The first woman to write overtly political poetry, a student of Fidel Coloma, who joined with Fernando Gordillo and Sergio Ramírez to found the oppositional student literary journal, *Ventana*, at the UNAN.

National Guard. Somoza's military, an instrument of repressive power funded by the U.S. in the wake of Sandino's peasant uprising against U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

National Patriotic Front (FPN). A coalition of Sandinista member and sympathizers with moderate opponents to Somoza who attempted to fight against the leftward drift of the revolution.

Neil, A.S. Founder/director of Summerhill School, author of *Summerhill*, a 60s classic book calling for a free approach to learning.

New German Critique. An important leftwing journal located in the German Department of the U. of Wisconsin, Madison, providing critical interventions strongly influenced by the Frankfurt School and emphasizing a critique of authoritarian and anti-Semitic tendencies which they identified as the basis for the rise of Nazism. The publisher of Mel's first article as he launches his publishing career on his arrival to Minnesota.

New Left Review. A major British journal, bringing together various currents of Marxist thought, including ones of special cultural importance, for Mel's work, especially their negative critique of Althusserian Marxism and moves toward Birmingham Cultural Studies.

New Literary History. A journal edited by Ralph Cohen and featuring articles influenced by new historical orientations from the *Annales* School, Hayden White's *Metahistory*, and other theoretical strands which Mel explores as he develops his work as a commentator on Marxist-related theoretical strands.

Newberry Library. A major library and research center in Chicago providing residential grants to visiting scholars, including Mel as he develops an article drawing on his Spanish drama studies as applications of a Marxist-inflected version of Braudel's structural historicism combined with Claudio Guillén's theory of literary systems.

Nicaragua in Revolution: The Poets Speak. A bilingual collage of Latin American and primarily Nicaraguan poetry arranged as a kind of poetic epic of Nicaraguan history, leading to the Revolution. Featuring Ernesto Cardenal and co-edited by Lena and Mel with Bridget Aldaraca and Ed Baker.

Nicaragüita. An intimate diminutive nickname for Nicaragua used by Carlos Mejía Godoy in a popular song about his country when freed from Somocista rule.

Nicarauac. The cultural journal for Nicaragua's Ministerio de Cultura, founded by Ernesto Cardenal in which Lena and Mel are supposed to participate, but never do so.

Niebla. A famous novel by Miguel de Unamuno, which Mel reads to improve his Spanish in a class he audits at UCSD with Antonio Ramos Gascón.

Nuestro Rubén Darío. A book presenting those poems by the iconic Nicaraguan poet most relevant to the Sandinista enterprise, put together in a few days by Julio del Valle, Jorge Eduardo Arellano, Fidel Coloma and Mel.

Ohlman, Bert. A Marxist political scientist at NYU, author of *Dialectical Marxism*, a book which influenced Mel's work and his definitive turn from Communist Party theory.

Opus Dei. A Spanish-based reactionary Catholic organization with Falangista ties playing an extra-official role in support of Franco and continuing right wing tendencies in Spain.

Ortega, Daniel. A guerrilla fighter even as a teen, he served several years in prison and then rose to be one of the leaders of the tercerista or insurreccionista tendency, becoming the first president of Sandinista Nicaragua, and subsequently, along with his wife, Rosario Murillo, rising to power

again in a pact with reactionary sectors, gradually emerging as a dictator, sending dissenters to the same Modelo prison where he had himself spent years.

Ortega, Humberto. Brother of Daniel Ortega, who headed the Sandinista military and made it a force that would maintain the FSLN even after their loss in the elections of 1990. Some rumored that he had positioned himself as the “strong man” of the revolution. Surprisingly, he eventually decided to resign his post and his FSLN affiliation, eventually giving Daniel and Rosario the means of regaining power in Nicaragua.

Ortiz, Luis. A philosophy grad student at UCSD, who participated in a Marxist studies group with Lena and Mel and became Mel’s first Puerto Rican friend, whom he and Lena run into in Río Piedras where they discover how difficult it is for an Afro-Puerto Rican Ph.D. to find a job in his island.

Orwell, George. British writer who, moving away from his early leftist (and mainly anarchist sympathies, wrote two classic texts which Mel relates to the Nicaraguan process: *Animal Farm*, which Mel sees as a model for the Tercerista and eventually Orteguista takeover of the Sandinista Revolution; and *1984*, book which Mel relates to his sense of the spying encouraged through the Cuban-style CDS neighborhood defense groups taking root in Nicaragua.

Osorio, Nelson. Chilean literary critic exiled to Venezuela after the fall of Allende who returned to Chile after the Pinochet period. A former actor known for his overblown, dramatic interventions, he met Lena and Mel during their time in Caracas.

Over-determination. A term used by Althusser to describe the coming together of multiple forces in the production of a historical encounter, such as a revolution.

Panama Canal transfer. A shift from U.S. to Panamanian control, taking place in September 1979. An event celebrated by the Sandinistas, even as Mel and Lena arrive in Managua.

Pascal, Blaise. A French philosopher and mathematician who opposed Descartes’ thought-centered philosophy of being with a philosophy of affect and indeterminacy based on a wager or bet in favor of God’s existence. Ideas set forth in his *Pensées*, Goldmann viewed Pascal as fundamental to a developing world view in France also expressed in the plays of Racine and centered on a crisis in religious and social thought, involving peasant rebellions and the rise of new, bourgeoisie under the cover of a noblesse de robe that would turn revolutionary in the Age of Enlightenment.

Paskow, Alan. Mel’s childhood friend, a collaborator in projects on Rome and evolution, later a philosophy professor with a strong interest in Heidegger. An influence in Mel’s continual search for “projects” with philosophical dimensions in a world without God.

Pasolini, Pier Paolo. Italian filmmaker, whose film, *The Gospel According to Saint Mathew*, features an actor playing Christ who will later lead a group which Ed Baker and Mel join to take over the Spanish Consulate in Chicago in protest against the impending execution of Basque ETA members.

Pastora, Edén. The second anti-Somocista to bear the name of Comandante Cero, as he led a daring attack on the Congress, taking several hostages and making demands for ransom moneys, prison releases of political prisoners and their free passage out of Nicaragua. A people’s hero, but a figure who could not accept the more leftward turns of the Sandinistas in power.

Pavlovian psychology. A narrow, mechanistic Soviet orientation to psychology based on conditioned reflexes, as developed in the experiments of Ivan Pavlov, considered the basis for thought control and compliance as part of Soviet totalitarianism, or at least so advertised in capitalist cold war ideology.

Pedro Páramo. A novel of rural life in Jalisco, Mexico by Juan Rulfo which Mel read and Blanco Aguinaga wrote about.

Peninsular literature. A term meaning Spanish literature, in itself and as distinguished from Latin American literature written in Spanish.

People's Movement (MPU) Movimiento del Pueblo Unido. A “programmatic alliance of the revolutionary political and union organizations, the working and peasant classes, the radicalized petty bourgeoisie and other wage-earning sectors exploited and oppressed.

Pequod. The ship of Herman Melville's Captain Ahab who is so intense on his pursuit of the Moby Dick, the great white whale, that he destroys the ship and costs the lives of all those on it, except for the narrator, Ismael, who lives to tell the story. Mel somehow sees his role as similar to Ismael's.

Perus, Françoise. Mexico City-based French structural Marxist and ex-wife of Ecuadoran economist Augustín Cueva, whose economy-centered view of Darío led her to a simplistic view of Nicaragua's inventor of poetic modernismo.

Piaget, Jean. Swiss psychologist of development brain structures, for whom Goldmann worked after his escape from Vichy, and from whom Goldmann developed his theory of Genetic Structuralism, by combining Piaget with the early Lukács's view of developing class consciousness under capitalism.

Piglia, Ricardo. Argentine editor of Siglo 20 publications and writer, whose efforts to publish Mel's book on Goldmann fail with the collapse of Siglo20 in the first phase of the Guerra Sucia. Later a famous novelist teaching at Princeton and married to David Viñas's former compañera, Beba Eguía.

Pikaza, Otto. Basque Latin Americanist. A CP-tending Marxist supporter of the Cuban Revolution, Third World Revolution, Puerto Rican Independence and tactical support for the Soviet Union. Founder and first chair of UIC's Latin American Studies program for several years. Mel's chair, friend and confidant as he remakes his life in the 1980s.

Pincus the Peddler. A Yiddishkeit song about a Brooklyn peddler written and sung by comic singer, Benny Bell, with a horrendous misogynist sequel, “*The Son of Pincus the Peddler,*” which Mel enjoyed singing heavy mock opera-style in his lighter moments.

Pitaya or jugo de mamones. Two of Mel's favorite Nicaraguan fruit drinks. The purple pitaya being one of Nicaragua's great gifts to the world.

Political poets. While for Mel, all poetry has a political dimension, some poets emphasize this dimension to the degree that they may be designated by this turn. In his view, most political poets are of the left, while some like Pablo Antonio Cuadra, may be liberals, and others, like Ezra Pound and Roy Campbell, may be Fascist. But poets of the left borrow from the right and vice versa. Mel's favorite non-Nicaraguan political poets are Roque Dalton, Nicolás Guillén and Berthold Brecht, with great reluctance about Pablo Neruda, whose less political poetry he finds far more attractive than his droning leftist rhetoric in much of Canto General.

Portuguese Carnation Revolution of 1974. The overthrow of the nation's repressive Estado Novo ('New State'), which under António de Oliveira Salazar and others had been in power since 1932. Lena and Mel are traveling in the country just before the Revolution.

Post Marxism. Theories somehow still rooted in Marxism but now quite different in constitution so that their relation to Marx and even leading post-Marx Marxists is increasingly attenuated. See Subalternity and the list of “posts” in this glossary.

Post-colonialism. A period or mode of thought and action in a time after the formal end of colonialism, but still greatly influenced by material and mental structures formed during the

overtly colonial period. Related to this notion are ones of subalternity dealing with forms of social organization even preceding the articulation of modern, capitalist classes, and the coloniality of power, which speaks to the ways colonial attitudes and norms have a pervasive effect on supposedly post-colonial processes.

Post-Derridean thought. A theoretical turn which especially in the hands of Gayatri Spivak, involves a critical acceptance of deconstructionism and then seeks to critique and relate to other theoretical approaches, such as Foucauldian theory, Marxism, structuralism, coloniality and subalternity.

Post-Gramscian theory. A critique most fully developed by Chantal Mouffe and Ernesto Laclau, seeks to argue for Gramsci's implicit break with Marx's classical proletariat as some kind of "subject of history" to take on a more generalized subject which could be a populist "people" or "subaltern" identity, which could involve a coalition of many individuals and groups representing varying ideological positions but forming an oppositional and perhaps revolutionary bloc counter dominant theories or socialist norms. The break with class and modes of productions means that this theorizing constitutes a break with classical Marxism in terms of a post-Marxist position inviting culturalist, feminist and other modes of interpretation and interpolation.

Post-hegemony. A recent post-Marxist turn, which not only rejects the value of hegemonic analysis in relation to present modes of capitalist power, but even suggests that it was never a viable concept. Developed mainly by Jon Beasley Murray.

Postmodernity. In Lyotard's pioneering work, the end of macro-narratives, such as found in religion, versions of Modernity, Marxism and other "Grand theories." A general "slackening of thought seemingly related to the end of the Cold War, or as in one formulation, the end of ideology, or hegemony or whatever.

Poulantzas, Nicos. Greek-born Parisian theorist of the political dimension of Marxism often identified as related to the Althusserian Marxist School. An influence on Mel as he attempts to develop a view of Marxist political theory, but who commits suicide on October 3rd, 1979, just some two weeks after Lena and Mel arrive in Managua to participate in the Revolution.

Praxis. A concept used in Marx's early writings to distinguish theoretically based efforts to change social life, from other forms of action. Also leftwing literary journal developing in the late 1970s, to which Mel contributed several articles. Also the name for the Yugoslav market socialist philosophers which Goldmann found especially attractive in the years prior to his death. *Pride and Prejudice.* Jane Austen's celebrated book about social mores and mating patterns in early 19th century rural England, which Mel likens to courtship and family patterns in pre-Sandinista Nicaragua.

Pro-and anti-Chavez supporters. A division developing in the Chicano movement between those who believe in ending borders and those who see undocumented workers as a threat to UFW efforts.

Proletarian tendency (Tendencia Proletaria). Centered on the emergence of a rural and urban working class in close alliance, the Sandinista group led by Jaime Wheelock and later integrated into mainstream sandinismo tried to hold on as much as possible to original Sandinista vision.

Rabassa, Gregory. Translator of *Cien Años de Soledad* and many other Latin American literary boom novels.

Racine, Jean. 17th century tragic playwright, author of *Phaedra* and other plays, who Goldmann sees as a representative of a new tragic vision emerging out of the social conflicts marking the 17th Century crisis and the crisis of Mercantilist absolutism.

Rama, Ángel. A major Uruguayan critic, famous for his theories about the “ciudad letrada” or “Lettered City” and his application of transculturation theory to explain Latin American literary and cultural processes.

Ramírez, Sergio. A Nicaraguan novelist and critic, who opposed the Somoza regime and became the Sandinista fellow traveler who served as the nation’s vice president in the decade prior to the Sandinista loss in 1989, and then went on to form a party opposed to the emerging Ortegaista hegemony over Sandinismo. Editor of the journal *Carátula*, and author of several important novels.

Ramírez, William. Sergio’s younger brother, a sociologist steeped in Gramscian theory, with whom Mel worked in his daylong workshop on culture and development in the conference sponsored by the ATSC as a pretext for Rosario Murillo’s effort to build power against Cardenal.

Ramos-Gascón, Antonio. Mel’s Spanish literature TA at UCSD in a course he audited to improve his reading of Spanish in his first year of graduate school. Mentored by Carlos Blanco, and a close friend of Ed Baker, he later became a professor at the U. of Minnesota, a colleague of Lena, but also the key representative of the Fundación Ortega y Gasset in the post-Franco years.

Ramsey County Legal Services. A county-funded agency dealing with a wide range of issues, this organization, headed by Ron Shirley in the 1970s, became an advocate for migrant farmworker rights in the fields and in the city. Len frequently works on cases with RCLS lawyers in Minnesota but also in Texas.

Randall, Margaret. U.S.-born poet and testimonial writer, who wrote several books in Cuba and then was invited to join Nicaragua’s Ministerio to set up a program in testimonio, doing several books herself, primarily on women’s issues. Denied a U.S. passport for several years, she finally won her case and established herself as a writer and teacher in the U.S.

Rangel, Carlos. A Venezuelan ideologue famous for his diatribes against Latin American Marxism, including his stance against Fernández Retamar’s *Calibán*.

Reading Capital. One of the key Althusserian texts, written with Balibar, Macherey and Rancière and pointing to the most advanced articulations of the group’s work.

Real vs. Potential Consciousness. Terms Goldmann elaborates from Lukacs’ Hegelian Marxism (in *History and Class Consciousness*) to explain the overt “backward” views of the proletariat, compared with the underlying potential workers have to see beyond their immediate situation and achieve a revolutionary understanding of their situation and potential. Ironically, it is privileged cultural creators and intellectuals who, while generally members of non-working class sectors, are sometimes capable of anticipating potential consciousness in their deepest works.

Revista Cambios. A progressive Mexican journal employing Cono Sur writers like Argentine Noé Jitrik in the mid-1970s.

Rigby, Carlos. One of Nicaragua’s best known Afro-Caribbean poet from the Bluefields area.

Rincón, Carlos. A well-known Colombian literary critic, who Mel and Lena meet in Caracas and who takes up their position in the Literature Section when they leave in May 2080.

Rivas Bravo, Noel. A literary sociologist who helps Mel secure a position teaching Marxist theory at the UNAN.

Robelo, Alfonso. A Nicaraguan businessman who participated in the Sandinista Revolution, but was part of the Liberal opposition, leaving the country in May 1980.

Robledo, Octavio. A Nicaraguan poet and playwright who often visits Lena and Mel at the Ministerio de Cultura.

Roces, Wenceslao. A Spanish language translator of Capital, a colleague of Adolfo Sánchez Vázquez and one of the more famous Guerra Civil Spanish exile intellectuals forging a career as professor in Mexico.

Rocha, Luis. Nicaraguan editor and poet. A writer of anti-somocista poems.

Romero, Jorge. A Chilean MIRista who fought in the Sandinista Revolution and found work in Nicaragua's Ministerio de Cultura, where he befriended Lena and Mel, while developing a dissertation on Salvadoran poet Roque Dalton, only to die of unknown causes prior to finding an academic position.

Romero, Monseñor Oscar Arnulfo. Archbishop of El Salvador, an initially conservative priest who, scandalized by the Salvadoran right and its death squads, gradually committed himself to a Catholicism emphasizing social justice, spoke out against the oppression of the poor and was assassinated March 23, 1980.

Roosevelt Avenue (Avenida Roosevelt). The main street of Managua, clandestinely called by the name it officially assumed after July 1979 as Avenida August César Sandino.

Rowe, Bill or William. U. of Minnesota Anthropology professor, Communist Party member and Aids Activist. Loyal friend and host of Lena and Mel through their ups and downs.

Rudich, Norman. A Marxist poetry critic and professor at Wesleyan College, studied by Ran Mitra for his dissertation at UCSD, who Mel befriends when they meet at a conference of the Marxist Literary group.

Rugama, Leonel. A Nicaraguan revolutionary poet, ex-seminarian. who had written a poem about the death of urban guerrillero Julio Buitrago, had himself joined the urban guerilla movement and then also fell in a guerrilla action in January 1970. Subject of Cardenal's pro-FSLN poem, *Oráculo sobre Managua*.

Ruiz, Ramón. A professor of Mexican history at UCSD, a writer on the Mexican and Cuban Revolutions and mentor to Mel's friend, Chicano historian Mario García.

Salazar, António de Oliveira. Dictator of Portugal from 1932 to 1968, with his party still in office until the Carnation Revolution, partially a product of economic and political pressures stemming from the wars in Angola and Mozambique.

Sánchez, Luis Rafael. A Puerto Rican novelist whom Lena meets at a conference in Washington, the author of *La guaracha del Macho Camacho*, the best known Puerto Rican novel of the 20th Century.

Sánchez, Marta. A Chicana from East L.A., she became a close friend of her fellow graduate students, Lena and Mel, and eventually won a position as a professor of Chicano Literature at UCSD with a decided theoretical flare. Married to Chicano filmmaker Paul Espinosa she and Mel maintained their friendship over the years.

Sánchez, Rosaura. Chicana linguist, creative writing professor Ph.D. from U. of Texas, who became a militant Marxist Chicana activist when she joined UCSD's literature department in 1970.

Sandalistas. Sandal-wearing revolution-loving tourists who come to hot Managua to cheer the Sandinistas, while grumbling war-tired Nicaraguan grumble.

Sandinista Alfabetización or Literacy campaign 1979. Headed by Father Fernando Cardenal, the poet's brother, very successful statistically but a source of controversy with critics seeing it as a mode of national political indoctrination. Fed into the growing centrist opposition to the revolution which, in conjunction with the Contra war brought defeat to the Sandinistas in 1989.

Sandinista Revolution vis-a-vis Leninism. An instance of Leninist vanguard and anti-imperialist theory, seeing Nicaragua as the "weakest link" in the U.S. chain of power, enabling

the vanguard to “skip stages” and establish a socialist revolutionary party without having a developed proletariat or a fully capitalist nation.

Sandino, César Augusto. Nicaragua’s iconic hero who lead peasants in resistance against U.S. military intervention in the 1920s. Subject of much Nicaraguan literature and a key figure in a struggle for ideological and political power.

Santamaría, Haydée. An inspirational leader in the Cuban Revolution whose suicide in July 1980 affected many supporters of the revolution, including Mel, who soon found himself working in the Fort McCoy Cuban refugee camp.

Santana, Carlos. Chicano guitarist originally from Tijuana, BC, who mixed rock and mambo to create a jazzy west coast musical style popular with Chicanos and others.

Sartre, Jean Paul. A leading existentialist philosopher drawing on Hegel, Heidegger and Husserl and then developing an existential Marxism in a search for human values in a world without God or given morality. A major influence on Mel in his work on Goldmann and Marxist thought in general.

Sasso, Javier. Uruguayan theorist in exile, a professor at the Universidad de Mérida who applied positivist theories to explore the logic of Lucien Goldmann’s theories.

Schiller, Friedrich. Poet, playwright and philosopher, whose plays were important to Mel’s consideration of historical drama and whose theories of creative play were important to Mel’s view of the ludic and homo ludens in countering a Marxist overemphasis on production.

Schleiermacher, Friedrich Daniel Ernst. A German theologian, philosopher, and biblical scholar known for his attempt to reconcile the criticisms of the Enlightenment with traditional Protestant Christianity through the use of hermeneutics as a mode of historical interpretation.

Schwartz, Roberto. Attendee at the Wilson Center conference in 1979, and a major Brazilian literary critic.

Scott, James C. Proponent of theories of social resistance based on a study of the “weapons of the weak,” involving an examination of subaltern studies. Influential on Mel’s own post-Lena theorization of literary resistance in Central America.

SDS or Students for a Democratic Society. A radical national student organization which organized large numbers of student for Anti-Vietnam war and pro-Civil Rights activism. A great influence on the 1960s generation, and even Mel in his last years as a lecturer at San Diego State U. and a graduate student at UCSD.

SDSU San Diego State University, then College. Where Mel teaches English and World Lit. lecturer from 1965-69 and 1970-72.

Semiotics (also called semiotic studies). A system of thought developed by de Saussure which explicitly seeks to mediate between the natural environment and its perception in consciousness; it is the study of sign process (semiosis), which is any form of activity, conduct, or any process that involves signs, including the production of meaning. A sign is anything that communicates a meaning, that is not the sign itself, to the interpreter of the sign.

Serrano Caldero, Alejandro. Nicaragua’s most famous professional philosopher. Brother of engineer Marne Serrano, husband of Licia Lucas, who become friends with Lena and Mel.

Seventeenth century crisis, The. A crisis profiled by Eric Hobsbawm and others (also picked up by world systems theorists) taking place in mid-century and caused in part by the reduced flow of bullion from the Americas. This problem generates poverty, unemployment and over-taxation, leading to rural and urban rebellions and dissent from other social sectors, in turn leading to social disturbances, as well as ideological and political changes. The Fronde in France, as well as several other factors, led to the movement of the court to Versailles, affecting court

life and even the plays of Molière—or at least this is the way Mel plans to argue in his great unwritten book on the author of *Tartuffe* and *Le Misanthrope*.

Siglo de oro, or Golden age drama. Plays in the period of Carlos Quinto which affirm or subtly question Spanish or Hapsburg political power, including Inquisition and Conquest. The subject of Mel's Del Amo and Newberry grants, and of a paper he first publishes in *Clio* and later in his book, *Pre-post Positions*.

Signifieds. Internalized elements in a semiotic system, in Saussurean semiotics, only indirectly relatable to the “real historical world” Marxists seek to explore and transform.

Silva, Fernando. Nicaraguan doctor and poet friend of Cardenal. Frequent visitor to Nicaraguan Ministry of Culture's Literature section.

Silva, Ludovico. Venezuelan poet and Marxist theorist whose identified plagiarism led to a scandal discrediting him and other left writers.

Simbolov, William or Guillermo. Pen Names Mel sometimes uses.

Sin Fronteras. The battle cry of those who refuse to respect imposed borders, and who criticize César Chávez's unwillingness to support undocumented workers because they are used as scabs and thereby weaken the Farmworkers' movement, or at least he believed.

Social Formation, Political, ideological, cultural or other spheres thereof. Usually formulated in function of Base and Superstructure in which the economic sphere is generally configured as the determining base, and all else is conceived as a series of superstructures having less force in the overall interaction of social processes.

Socialist Review. A West Coast-based journal of U.S. socialist thought which John Beverley urges Mel to consider editing, but Mel doesn't feel able to take this on.

Soja, Edward. An L.A.-based postmodern political geographer whose work draws on Lefebvre's *Production of Space* and other works to give us a sense of our new realities.

Solberg Ladd, Helena. A Brazilian filmmaker, working upstream in a male-centered industry, who went on to do films about Carmen Miranda and other women.

Solentiname. An island in Lake Grenada, near the Costa Rican border, where Cardenal set up a utopian community with poetry and pottery workshops and where the younger peasants became politicized and attacked the San Carlos Garrison in 1977.

Sommers, Joseph or Joe. Leftwing Jewish Mexican and Chicano literature professor, the boyfriend of Jean Franco, and somewhat of a role model to Mel as he became a Latin Americanist; he died of lung cancer in the mid-1970s, leading Mel to give up smoking, only to discover much later than Joe had never been a smoker.

Somocismo sin Somoza. The maintenance of Somoza's repressive state apparatus (Althusser) after the dictator's departure.

Somoza-García, Anastacio. The third Somoza to control Nicaragua from 1967 to 1979 when he was ousted by the *Revolución* and was assassinated during his exile in Asunción, Paraguay.

Somoza-Debayle, Anastasio. Son of Somoza-García and brother of Luis, who ruled Nicaragua from 1967 to 1979, when he was ousted and later assassinated in Paraguay.

Somoza-Debayle, Luis. Son of Somoza-García, and head of Nicaragua from 1956 until his death in 1967.

Somoza-García, Anastasio. Head of the National Guard who ordered the assassination of Sandino, and ruled Nicaragua for some thirty years until 1956 when he was assassinated.

Sorrell, Georges. A sociologist who believed in the important role of social myths in the development of political movements.

Spanish romances. Musical forms like British ballads whose countless variations tell us much about social and cultural options and transformations.

Spiritism, espiritistas. An important religious or mystical process or tradition developing throughout the 20th century brought from Europe to Argentina and spreading throughout Latin America and elsewhere, mixing with and at times transforming Santería, Pentecostalism and other forms of religious or spiritual practice.

Spivak, Gayatri. Translator of Derrida's *On Grammatology*, promoter of deconstructionism and its relation to Marxism, who became also a U.S.-based representative of India's Subaltern Studies group and influenced Lena and John Beverley to form the Latin American Subaltern Studies group in the 1990s.

Stalin-Hitler pact. Also known as the Molotov, Ribbentrop Pact, a non-aggression agreement between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. Stalin's invasion of Bukovina in 1940 violated the pact since it went beyond the Soviet sphere of influence that had been agreed with the Axis. Many people, including many Jews, left the Communist Party which supported the pact, which probably did enable Russia the time to build up for their successful resistance and then victory against Germany.

Stewart, Bill. ABC News journalist murdered by Somoza's National Guard as Sandinista forces were closing in on Managua in 1979. A catalyst of Jimmy Carter's growing alienation from the dictatorship.

Structural fissures and leaps. Elements configured by Althusserian thought drawn upon by Debray in his effort to forge a new theory of revolution through processes of condensation, displacement and overdetermination that may well lead to a revolutionary rupture or break in the weakest links of the capitalist and imperialist chain.

Subaltern Studies. A field of studies and a group carrying out those studies, applying and modifying concepts developed the South Asian Subaltern Studies group, which seeks to reread past and present by a heuristic method which frees investigators of the epistemological blinders imposed by colonial processes of domination and determination. In this reading, imposed categories, including Marxist class-based ones dissolve in a more general discourse which displaces the capitalist proletariat as the subject of history to a multiple series of subject which, as in Laclauian left populism can become the new multi-class, multi-cause subject of militant and perhaps revolutionary action.

Sullivan, Tom. An English professor at the Universidad de las Américas, who tries to recruit Mel for a teaching position, and later edits an anthology of gringos writing about Mexico, which Mel reads after he's written many of his own efforts.

Summerhill. See A.S. Neil.

Szanto, George. Professor of Drama at UCSD and McGill U., one of Mel's first professors in graduate school, the author of many works of fiction, who was to help rescue Mel's career some years after his marriage.

Taussig, Michael. An anthropologist who Mel meets at the U. of Michigan, who wrote a wellknown text, *The Devil and Commodity Fetishism*, and has a brief affair with Lena.

Telos. A major new left Marxist journal centered Frankfurt School and Hegelian Marxism, edited by Paul Piconne at Washington University, which publishes Mel's first publications on Goldmann.

tendre indifference de l'universe. A phrase from Camus's *L'étranger* that Mel often invokes though he sees it as ironic, since he believes the universe's indifference to be far from tender.

Tercerista or Insurreccionista tendency. A group calling for multi-sector insurreccional actions small and large aimed at disrupting and ultimately overturning the Somoza dictatorship. This is the tendency led by the Ortegas, which will virtually take over the revolution and then become the Ortega dictatorship many years later.

The Internationale. The Communist Party song of the international working class, with lyrics mainly derived from the Communist Manifesto.

Third World. A term which begins to lose force after the collapse of the Soviet Union, it developed in relation to a consideration of the Capitalist countries as constituting the First World, the Communist countries as the Second World and the developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean considered as the Third. Lena and Mel felt that their work was part of Third World literature; however, Mel's work on U.S. ethnic literature only partially fits the definition.

Tirado, Víctor. A Mexican who Jorge Manuel recruited for the GPP, but who later joined the Tercerista tendency and became one of the nine Sandinista comandantes.

Tolkien J.J.R. Author of *The Hobbit* and *Lord of the Rings*. Books Silvio loves as he is growing up the son of two aging and therefore desperately engaged graduate students.

Toller, Ernst. A German Expressionist playwright and Social Democrat whose plays fed into M's growing knowledge of German and world theater.

Torres, Edelberto. Nicaraguan biographer of Darío, often called "The Father of Central American revolutionaries," who was a frequent resident at Ariana's safe house in Mexico City.

Torrijos, Omar. Panamanian general and politician, an early friend of the Sandinistas before his mysterious death in 1981. Villa Fontana, the neighborhood where Lena, Mel and Silvio live during 1979-80, had already been renamed Villa Panamá in honor of Torrijos.

Traba, Marta. A noted Colombian artist and art critic, wife of critic Ángel Rama, both killed in a plane crash with several other key Latin American cultural figures all returning from a conference in Spain.

Transculturation and the Lettered City. Key concepts developed by Ángel Rama to describe Latin American cultural and literary development, the first term taken by Rama from the work of Cuban anthropologist Fernando Ortiz, designating a process of reciprocal relations between slave and master, colonized and colonizer, leading to a new dynamic if often conflictual set of relations in Latin America; the second term designating the relative separation for the lettered from the unlettered in the forging of Latin America, with all the epistemological advantages and disadvantages falling to both sides of the equation.

Trotskyistas. Spanish-language followers of Trotsky, opposed to Stalin's version of Communism, and considering themselves as heirs to the Fourth as opposed to the Stalin-dominated Third International, most famously calling for Permanent Revolution involving encouraging international movements and internal resistance to bureaucratization, rather than the CP demands to build Socialism in one country and to obliterate all opposition to Soviet state forms.

Trotsky, Leon. A leading Bolshevik and leader of the Red Army, he failed to win in his struggle for power with Stalin, went into exile in Mexico City becoming close to Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo, before his assassination by Stalinist agents and supporters.

UCSD. U. of California, San Diego, in La Jolla, CA. Where Mel and Lena meet in 1969.

UFW United Farmworkers. Union and movement, headed by César Chávez, who led non-violent protests against exploitative agribusiness owners in California and other U.S. states.

Ulysses. James Joyce's great modernist novel English department hotshots were honored to teach.

UNAM, Universidad Autónoma de México. Where Lena attends in the early 1960s, and where she and Mel visit and attend meetings in 1972 and other times.

Unamuno, Miguel de. A writer of Spain's Generación de 98, central to the early work of Mel's mentor, Carlos Blanco Aguinaga, and whose *Sentimiento trágico de la vida* and *Novelas ejemplares* Mel reads in relation to his interests in existentialism and the Italian playwright, Pirandello. Mel is always impressed by the old Unamuno's defiant speech against the emerging Falangista regime.

UNAN, Universidad Autónoma de Nicaragua, Managua campus. A hotbed campus of young radicals who will participate in the Sandinista Revolution, and also where Mel gives his seminar on Marxist literary theory.

Underdevelopment of Development, or Subdesarrollo del Desarrollo. A version of dependency theory developed by Walter Rodney, André Gunder Frank and others, arguing that the wealthy nations of the world need a subjugated peripheral group of poorer states in order to remain wealthy. Dependency theory states that the poverty of the countries in the periphery is not because they are not integrated into the world system, but because of how they are integrated into the system. According to this view, the economic dynamics of the less developed countries leads to their further underdevelopment as the capitalist world economy grows. Revolutionary theory is the effort to break out of this cycle of growing dependency, exploitation and poverty.

Unidad Popular. A coalition of Chilean left organizations supporting Salvador Allende's Socialist government.

Universidad de las Américas. Located outside of Puebla in Cholula, Mexico, known for years as a playboy college, where Mel visits and almost takes a position in 1974.

Valle de Castillo, Julio. A young poet, student of Ernesto Mejía Sánchez who arrived at the Ministerio and became director of the unit in which Lena and Mel worked. Later a defender and publisher of the poetry workshops.

Valle de los caídos. Franco's monstrous shrine to the Falangista dead, a massive structure on the outskirts of Toledo.

Vaughan, Mary Kay. Mexican history specialist important in the development of what is today Latin American and Latino/a studies at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Ventana. The student literary journal founded by Fernando Gordillo, Michele Najlis and Sergio Ramírez at the UNAN in the 1960s; a journal edited by Alejandro Bravo, who rejects Mel's stories in 1980.

Vidal, Hernán. A Chilean professor of literature whose work took a Marxist turn as he developed a theory of Latin American literary evolution in relation to successive stages of economic development, as set forth in dependency theory. A co-founder of Institute of Ideologies and Literature, The Institute's journal *Ideologies and Literature*, he also organized a series of key conferences on Latin American issues in which Lena and Mel participated, even as he entered into frequent conflict with Lena over the years.

Viñas, David. Argentine novelist, playwright and critic, whose son and daughter were disappeared during Argentina's Guerra Sucia. A good friend of Mel in his Minnesota years, he was to meet with him twice in Buenos Aires years later, but the relationship never fully revived.

Vitier, Cíntio and Fina Marruz. A married couple of Cuban poets who were co-founders of *Orígenes*, a key progressive Catholic literary journal, writers people who knew the ins and outs of Cuba's literary world from the thirties through the 1970s and beyond.

von Suppe's March. The melody for a bawdy song Lena sings and Silvio translates on one of the rare happy, apolitical afternoons the family spends together in their La Jolla years.

Wallerstein, Immanuel. The historian who brought together Marxism, structural historicism and dependency theory in a theoretical synthesis he named world systems theory, to which Mel attempted to forge a Marxist view of Guillén's theory of literary systems as he moved away from Goldmann and later turned to Gramsci.

Walters, Barbara. Famed tv newswoman and interviewer, who Lena and Mel see interviewing Fidel Castro in their return to Managua in 1979.

Wayne, Don. Classmate of Mel, who developed Marxist/structuralist theories in relation to the writings of Elizabethan poet Ben Jonson, and joined in what has been called the New Historicism. Don attempted to open the door for Mel at Ohio State U., but Mel closed it, only to have Lena open it years later.

Wedekind, Frank. German expressionist playwright whose *Spring's Awakening* and *Lola* were works Mel took to his European theater studies.

Wheelock, Jaime. A leader of the Sandinista proletarian tendency, and one of the nine comandantes of the revolution, who had written on U.S. imperialism in Nicaragua, and was chosen to head up Nicaragua's Agrarian Reform program during the period of National Reconstruction.

Wilden, Anthony. Literature professor at UCSD and then at Simon Frazier U. in Vancouver. A theorist of communications, he combined ideas from Gregory Bateson, Jacques Lacan, in a synthesis with a special early emphasis on double bind and game theory, in an effort to account for behavior and representation.

Wittgenstein, Ludwig. An Austrian Jewish philosopher of language and language games, whose work, anticipating deconstructionism, could readily constitute a critique of virtually any Marxist thinker, including Marx himself, and whose study of language games has left modern thought in a virtual quagmire of questionable propositions.

World systems theory. The American sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein refined the Marxist aspect of the theory, and called it the "world system." The theory adds another layer to what dependency theorists describe as the structure of the world: the semi-periphery. The semi-periphery is composed of countries such as Brazil and South Africa that can't simply be categorized as part of the core or the periphery (i.e. they have developed urban areas but also large areas of rural poverty). World systems theory also states that the dynamic of surplus extraction that occurs between nations also occurs within them, between their elite and poor classes. According to this structure, which includes a core, a periphery, and a semi-periphery, not every nation can develop simultaneously (which directly challenges the linear model of modernization which suggests that all countries are on the trajectory of development). Instead World System theorists argue that development and underdevelopment are created simultaneously.

Wright, Jay. Mel's Afro-American friend in theater classes at UC Berkeley, later a major poet, winner of countless prizes and considered by critic Harold Bloom to be the most important poet of his generation. A lost friend found again in the 1980s and then lost forever.

Ybarra-Frausto, Tomás. One of two Chicano/a collaborators with Joe Sommers on one of the most sophisticated anthologies of Chicano literature, who visited UCSD Latinos for a period in the spring of 1972. He went on to a big career as writer and grants coordinator for the Rockefeller Foundation.

Yiddishkeit. The use of Yiddish cultural elements in songs, jokes, plays and everyday life stirring nostalgia and cultural affirmation. Primarily based in New York, and famous even as Yiddish faded as a living language, Yiddishkeit long continued to play a role even among

assimilating U.S.-based Jews, in such older Jewish performers like Mickey Katz, Benny Bell and Gertrude Berg, as well as in more recent “secular” Jewish writers and actors like Sid Cesar, Neil Simon, Carl Reiner, Mel Brooks, Woody Allen, Billy Crystal and Larry David.

Yon Sosa, Marco Antonio. A Guatemalan Trotskyist guerrilla fighter and leader of the Guatemala’s Movimiento Revolucionario 13 de Noviembre (MR-13), who died in combat in 1970.

Yugoslav Praxis School. A group of Yugoslav and other Marxist humanist philosophers famous for their opposition to Stalinist and Bolshevik forms of Marxism, and their championing of democratic “market socialism”—matters of great importance to Goldmann in his final years.

Zahareas, Tony. Chair of U. of Minnesota’s Spanish and Portuguese Department when Lena joins the faculty in Winter 1974. Co-founder with Hernán Vidal of the Institute for the Study of Ideologies and Literature.

Zamora, Daisy. Nicaraguan poet, who participated in the FSLN’s tercerista tendency during the insurrection, subsequently serving as head of the literature section and then Vice Minister of the Ministerio de Cultura under Ernesto Cardenal. She later married an American and joined the faculty at San Francisco State U. Lena and Mel’s first “boss in the Ministerio.

Zavala, Iris. Puerto Rican literary theorist, critic, novelist and poet. Collaborator in a Marxist history of Spanish Literature, who encouraged Lena to focus on Central American and Caribbean literature.

Zero Hour (Hora cero). A poem by Cardenal about Sandino’s campaign and assassination, as well as the failed 1954 uprising against Somoza-Garcia as prelude to a successful assassination effort in 1956.