

The following individuals and organizations appear and reappear throughout the pages of this book. They are the protagonists of my narrative.

La Rosca de Investigación y Acción Social

La Rosca de Investigación y Acción Social [Circle of Research and Social Action] was a national network of action researchers founded in 1971 by Orlando Fals Borda and a group of co-thinkers, many of them connected to the Presbyterian Church. La Rosca's mission was to forge horizontal and participatory research relationships with popular sectors with the aim of contributing to their struggles (Bonilla et al. 1971, 1972; Rosca 1974). The network coordinated the activities of its various regional chapters, procured funding for their projects and publications, and participated on the editorial board and as columnists in the leftist weekly *Alternativa*.

Victor Daniel Bonilla: Journalist and ethnographer based in the city of Cali, who worked with CRIC, the Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca [Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca], the first modern Colombian indigenous organization, representing the major Native groups of the southwestern highlands in the department of Cauca. Bonilla introduced the strategy of preparing *mapas parlantes* [speaking maps] that situated major events in indigenous history in maps depicting the regional and national landscapes (Bonilla 1977, 1982).

Gonzalo Castillo Cárdenas: Sociologist originally from Barranquilla, whose activism was focused on the indigenous communities of the department of Tolima, to the west of Bogotá. Castillo edited a 1939 treatise by Manuel Quintín Lame (1971), a Nasa leader in the first half of the twentieth century, which became one of the foundational documents of the Colombian indigenous movement. At the time of the founding of La Rosca, Castillo was a Presbyterian pastor.

Orlando Fals Borda: Barranquilla-born Colombian sociologist, founder of the Sociology Faculty of the National University of Colombia. Fals conducted

pathbreaking ethnographic research in the 1950s on peasant economies in the Colombian highlands (Fals Borda 1955, 1957) and participated in an advisory capacity in the Colombian agrarian reform in the 1960s. He was a supporting actor in the rise of the radical wing of ANUC, the Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos-Línea Sincelejo [National Association of Peasant Users-Sincelejo Line], developing his approach to action research at the regional level, and later at the national and international levels. Fals's personal archive is one of the major sources of evidence in this book. For a listing of his publications, see the bibliography.

Augusto Libreros: Economist and Presbyterian pastor whose friendship with Gonzalo Castillo and Orlando Fals Borda dated to their religious connections in Barranquilla. Libreros's work in La Rosca focused on Afrocolombian communities on the Pacific coast and in the Cauca Valley.

Sociologists Gilberto Aristizábal, Darío Fajardo, Alfredo Molano, William Ramírez, and Alejandro Reyes Posada, as well as economist Ernesto Parra Escobar and Swedish development scholar Anders Rudqvist, collaborated with Fals Borda by undertaking evaluations of action research on the Caribbean coast; see the bibliography for their publications.

La Fundación del Caribe

The Fundación del Caribe [Caribbean Foundation], founded in late 1972, was a chapter of the regional network established in Barranquilla, Montería, and Sincelejo by participatory action researchers working on the Caribbean coast. Its members were young aspiring researchers and activists, most of whom had grown up in coastal cities.

Ulianov Chalarka: A painter and caricaturist living in the working-class barrio of La Granja, Montería. He also went by the pseudonym Iván Tejada. Chalarka's family, originally from the highland city of Pereira, migrated to Montería when he was a teen. Chalarka drew all of the Fundación's historical comics (Chalarka 1985; Sociedad de Jóvenes Cristianos 1973).

Néstor Herrera: A development professional in Sincelejo, who in his youth in the early 1970s collaborated with ANUC's organizing efforts in the department of Sucre. Herrera was one of the key actors in the research that culminated in *Felicita Campos*, one of the Fundación's historical comics.

Víctor Negrete: Trained as a science teacher at the Universidad Libre in Bogotá, Negrete was the president of the Fundación and, along with Fals Borda,

the only other researcher who worked full-time on the team from 1972 to 1974. Native to Montería, Negrete is now a professor at the Universidad del Sinú and one of the most active promoters of participatory action research on the Caribbean coast. Negrete's multiple publications are listed in the bibliography.

David Sánchez Juliao: A Loricá-born creative writer whose work in the Fundación largely centered on the production of testimonial literature recorded on cassette tapes for peasant audiences and subsequently published by the Fundación del Caribe and by national presses (1975, 1999 [1974]). In the 1980s he authored television screenplays and was ambassador to India and Egypt.

Franklin Sibaja: A Montería-based community activist, instrumental in generating rural and urban contacts for the Fundación. Sibaja discovered Uliano Chalarka, bringing him on board as the artist of the Fundación's series of historical comics.

Other collaborators with the Fundación del Caribe who appear briefly in the coming pages include children's author Leopoldo Berdella, university student Matilde Eljach, Cereté activist José Galeano, musician Máximo Jiménez, sociologist Raúl Paniagua, folklorist Benjamín Puche, sociologist María Josefina Yance, and the regional agrarian prosecutor, Roberto Yance.

Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos (ANUC-Línea Sincelejo)

ANUC, the Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos [National Association of Peasant Users], was originally a government-sponsored peasant organization established as one of the national partners in the Colombian agrarian reform of the 1960s. In 1972, as peasants became disillusioned with official efforts at land redistribution, a substantial sector of the association took agrarian reform into their own hands by organizing land occupations; they separated from the national association, founding ANUC-Línea Sincelejo [ANUC-Sincelejo Line] at a congress held in the city of Sincelejo. ANUC-Córdoba adhered to the Sincelejo Line. Several of its leaders, especially those in the municipal chapter of Montería, participated actively in the Fundación del Caribe through a partner organization called the Centro Popular de Estudios.

Moisés Banquett: A municipal leader of ANUC in Montería, serving in various capacities on its executive committee, Banquett was a central actor in the organization of the *baluartes de autogestión campesina* [bastions of peasant self-management] in the lands occupied by ANUC in 1972, as well as being a key ally

of Fals and of the Fundación. His unpublished memoir can be found in Fals Borda's personal papers in Montería (CDRBR/M, 1041-1058).

Clovis Flórez: A schoolteacher and union activist who served as president of the municipal chapter of ANUC in Montería, Flórez was an important ally of the Fundación del Caribe from 1972 to 1975. He was assassinated on 15 September 2000.

Juana Julia Guzmán: Originally from Corozal, Sucre, Guzmán was a founder of the Sociedad de Obreros y Artesanos de Montería [Society of Workers and Artisans of Montería] (1918) and the Sociedad de Obreras Redención de la Mujer [Society of Women Workers Redemption of Women] (1919), two associations of artisans, workers, and peasants that led the struggle against the *matrícula* [debt-peonage system] and a leader of the Baluarte Rojo of Lomagrande, an autonomous peasant community set up on public lands on the outskirts of Montería, ultimately serving as its administrator. Her narration of the history of socialist organizing in early twentieth-century Córdoba furnished a major source for the graphic histories produced by the Fundación del Caribe and inspired ANUC-Córdoba to found baluartes on the occupied lands of La Antioqueña in 1972. She is depicted as the narrator of *El Boche* and is a major character in *Lomagrande*, two of the Fundación's graphic histories.

Florentino Montero: Peasant leader in Sucre, and a collaborator in the research that culminated in the *Felicita Campos* graphic history.

Alfonso Salgado Martínez: Originally from Canalete, Córdoba, Salgado was one of the leaders of the municipal chapter of ANUC in Montería and an active participant in the Fundación's publication projects, authoring a primer on political economy for a peasant readership under the pseudonym Alsal Martínez (1973).

Major Figures in the Fundación del Caribe's Graphic Histories

Vicente Adamo: Italian socialist organizer, originally from Reggio Calabria, who, together with Juana Julia Guzmán, founded the Sociedad de Obreros y Artesanos de Montería and established the baluarte of Lomagrande. Along with Guzmán, Adamo was jailed for thirty months after a 1921 massacre of activists at Lomagrande and was subsequently deported.

José Santos Cabrera: Owner of the hacienda Río Ciego in San Bernardo del Viento, Córdoba, and opponent of the peasant activists of Cañogrande whose story is depicted in the graphic history, *Tinajones*.

Felicita Campos: An early twentieth-century Afrocolombian leader in San Onofre, Sucre, and the central protagonist of the Fundación's eponymous graphic history.

Juana Julia Guzmán: See above, ANUC.

Manuel Hernández, "El Boche": A peasant laborer reputed to have murdered numerous people at the hacienda Misiguay, including one of its owners, in the early twentieth century. There is scant evidence for the details of his transgressions, which have evolved into a legend that has been embellished by numerous local authors. The Fundación del Caribe produced a graphic history, *El Boche*, depicting Hernández as an early fighter against the matrícula.

Alejandro Lacharme: Scion of the Lacharme family, owners of the hacienda Misiguay and various other holdings in the Sinú Valley, assassinated by Manuel Hernández, as depicted in the graphic history, *El Boche*.

Victor Licona: Peasant activist in San Bernardo del Viento in the 1960s and the narrator of *Tinajones*.

Bárbaro Ramírez: An elderly peasant who narrated his experience of the matrícula at workshops and in an interview with Fals Borda, Bárbaro Ramírez is cited as an oral source in *Lomagrande*.

Wilberto Rivero: ANUC leader from Martinica, Córdoba, and the narrator of *Lomagrande*.

Ignacio Silgado "El Mello": Peasant activist in San Onofre, Sucre, and the narrator of *Tinajones*.

Workshops

ACIN, *Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Norte del Cauca Çxab Wala Kiwe* [Association of Indigenous Councils of Northern Cauca Çxab Wala Kiwe], Tejido de Educación [Education Program]: Zonal indigenous organization based in Santander de Quilichao, Cauca, affiliated with CRIC, the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca [Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca]. The workshop was attended by indigenous educational activists and nonindigenous collaborators with ACIN.

Centro de Documentación Regional "Orlando Fals Borda," Banco de la República, Montería: Regional library and home of Orlando Fals Borda's personal papers. Participants in the workshop included surviving Fundación del Caribe

activists, ANUC members, Afrocolombian educators, faculty and students from the Universidad de Córdoba (Montería) and the Universidad del Norte (Barranquilla).

CINEP, Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular [Center of Research and Popular Education]: Jesuit research institute in Bogotá. Workshop participants included CINEP researchers, members of the institute's communications team, and visiting graduate students.

Corporación Con-Vivamos: A community organization in the Comuna 1 on the hills overlooking Medellín. Barrio residents and activists were joined by members of other nongovernmental organizations and academics at this workshop.

Escuela Nacional Orlando Fals Borda: A training seminar in Bogotá attended by young activists belonging to chapters in different Colombian cities, all affiliated with the Congreso de los Pueblos, a network of leftist organizations.

IAPES, Instituto de Investigación-Acción en Procesos Educativos y Sociales "Simón Rodríguez": A chapter of the organization sponsoring the Escuela Nacional Orlando Fals Borda. The workshop was held at UAIIN, the Universidad Autónoma Indígena Intercultural [Autonomous Indigenous Intercultural University] on the outskirts of Popayán, Cauca, attracting IAPES members, UAIIN faculty, faculty from the Universidad del Cauca, and CRIC members.

Institución Educativa Técnica Agroindustrial de San Pablo: A high school in San Pablo, María la Baja (Bolívar), an Afrocolombian community. Participants were mainly students in the upper grades, as well as some indigenous Zenú activists.

RedSaludPaz: Held at the Veterinary Faculty of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia, this workshop included health professionals and educators organized into a network dedicated to building a new health system in Colombia.

Universidad Nacional de Colombia-Sede Medellín: Jointly sponsored by the Laboratorio de Fuentes Históricas [Laboratory of Historical Sources], the Corporación Cultural Estanislao Zuleta, and Con-Vivamos, this Medellín-based workshop brought together academics and members of nongovernmental organizations.