



ISSN NO. 2320-5407

Journal homepage: <http://www.journalijar.com>

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ADVANCED RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Bio-bibliography of the Mexican sonneteer, Griselda Alvarez Ponce de Leon (1913-2009)

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Manuscript Info

Manuscript History:

Received: 14 May 2015
Final Accepted: 19 June 2015
Published Online: July 2015

Key words:

biography, American literature,
poetry, Mexican literature.

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Abstract

In this comprehensive research study that synthesized here and now present to our readers, I board a short biography, and known by all of us and a small bibliographical repertoire poetic unpublished comprehensive work of the poet, Maria Griselda Alvarez Ponce de Leon (1913 -2009), as they say biographies of books, first governor in the history of Mexico, fighter for the welfare of children and women, entrepreneurial actions to equality of women, and a poet in a spirit unprecedented in American Hispanic letters.

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INTRODUCTION

Bibliographic sketch

This small bio-bibliography reader want to bring the person of Mrs. M. Griselda Alvarez Ponce de León as a woman, poet and political. Her countless documents are written in the press and in books on this important Mexican character. It was a woman who lived in her early childhood in a wealthy family until it was orphaned.

The writer, teacher and political Griselda Alvarez Ponce de León was born in a difficult delivery, the April 5, 1913, in Guadalajara (Mexico), four hours and fifteen minutes in the morning. The Act of Baptism dates from April 13, 1913, she received the Holy Sacrament in the parish of San José de Guadalajara, by Father Manuel Dieguez, their sponsors were Guillermo Ponce de León and Dolores Ponce de Leon and his paternal grandparents Miguel Alvarez and Isabel Garcia and maternal grandparents: William A. Ponce de León and Dolores Delgado, by the illustrious Bishop, Jose Amador Velasco, to Griselda, in the city of Colima, sponsored by Miss Isabel Alvarez was confirmed in Colima, on Sunday, at ten in the morning of December 14, 1913. Her childhood and adolescence was spent in the Hacienda de San Juan de Chiapas, located in the municipality of Cuauhtémoc (Colima), near the Colima Volcano.

She grew up in the cradle of rich landowners and mounted her horse. She lived four years of living a season in the California Angels, with his paternal grandfather, Mr. Guillermo Ponce de León. She was born her sister Imelda. At the end of the separation of marriage, they decided to send girls to a convent boarding school in Guadalajara. He completed her primary education in the private school of María del Carmen Sousa from 1926 to 1930. She then attended high school in the same school, from 1933 to 1935. In convent schools of Guadalajara, there began to write her first sonnets of mystical and religious court. In her notebook, she says he asked her father ordered to nun, whom he refused. Being very young she was orphaned when her mother died very young, she wrote her first play here Shadow Girl, relates the suffering that happened her mother, her little sister and her in those days of anguish. Then she travels to Mexico with his uncle Manuel Alvarez, who was head of the Federal Bureau of Finance to continue her studies. She studied at the National School of Teachers and received her Master Normalista the August 30, 1938, title 276, Book XXIX, Primary Education Teachers. She practiced the teaching for two years at school Alessandro Manzoni. Later she prepares in the Normal School of Specialization, where she studied for Master Normalista

Primary and years later he joined the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). While in Mexico, she went to work in 1938, in the House of Cradle of Coyoacan and there met her future husband, Dr. Antonio Delgado Espinoza, whom he married on March 15, 1940. Then she went to work in the Hospital General of Mexico, spent her life working in different positions, to get an address. The March 19, 1942, was born his only son, Hector Miguel Delgado Alvarez. There after she devoted himself fully to her home. But in 1949, she decided to enter the Normal School of Specialization and after two years, obtained the degree of Master Specialist feebleminded and Young Offenders, back in 1951.

As a poet, she entered very young in the academic world of writers, which is accepted very willingly. Many of her works are poetic lyrics transformed into cantata by maestro Blas Galindo; by Amalia Hernández ballet, theater representatives as Jacqueline Andere, Silvia Pinal; songs by Hernán Rocha. We know that changing the years of her birth. Even some of her unpublished work consulted, purposely omits or deletes the year he wrote that lyric.

In the late forties she joined the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and is in her blood runs a love of service to others through politics. Her life was a bustle of comings and goings. While she was Director of Social Work of the Ministry of Health and Welfare; while studying at the UNAM, entering in 1961. She earned a Bachelor of Arts (Literature) with the thesis Immortality in the works of Jorge Luis Borge, graduating with honors. With 414 129 Professional Certificate number, registration at page 356, the book CCLXII, the Directorate General of Professions.

She worked in a short period of time as private secretary of the wife of President Adolfo Ruiz Cortinez. In 1958, President Adolfo Lopez Mateos, named Griselda Alvarez, Deputy Director General of Social Action Education of the Secretariat of Public Education, was the beginning of Griselda in working in the Public Administration of Mexico. She was professor of Specialty Normalista Etiology of Crime Physiological Education and Language Disorders from 1951 to 1965. From 1965 to 1970 held the post of Head of Social Services of the Mexican Social Security Institute.

During her studies in Mexico, she appeared to contest the Excelsior newspaper where she won the prize with your name mother First organized by the newspaper. In 1956 and 1958, respectively she won the natural flowers in the Corn Festival held in Guadalajara, Jalisco and in the contest of Canto to the Province. She made specialized studies, was formed and lived alone, which produced a huge opportunity for personal development; her life governor liked because he could get enough mental space to govern, not to read and write. She belonged to the "Gathering of the Covent" dicada organization literature in Jalisco. As a teacher she gave a lecture at the Normal School of Specialization of the Ministry of Education, in matters: Etiology of crime, physiological Education and Language disorders. Griselda belonged to the Association of Writers of Mexico AC List of founding members of the AEMAC in Mexico, from 1965 to 1966, with the number 261.

Griselda promulgated in favor of women, the vote Universal suffrage and feminist forms of struggle were put to the presidency after the PRI Munoz Ledo, when fighting from the Senate in 1979. The Bachelor Alvarez and being a person of public life in politics, was senator Colima in 1976, and November 1, 1979 held the governorship of the state of Colima, becoming the first woman governor in the history of Mexico reaching such responsibility and distinction. The votes of the college of the University of Colima were key to winning elections. She said: If I hit, therefore I am. Her credo as governor was "educate to progress". She had the support of the society of Colima and the consensus of the other parties.

Finishing her political career as governor, in 1985, was counselor of the Society of Friends of the National Museum of History. In 1987, she was director of the National Museum of Art and a member of the National Commission of the United Mexican States for UNESCO. Between this year and 1988 was president of literary and linguistic jury of the National Awards for Science and Arts; and she became lifetime president of the Mexican Federation of University. Griselda Alvarez has won several by her literary, political career and as a woman.

Her literary production is extensive covering fiction, essays and poetry: Cemetery birds (1956), Two songs (1959), Deserted company (1961). She developed the prologue for the 22nd edition of Mexican Picardy (1962). Erotic litany for peace (1963), The Shadow Girl (1966), Surface Anatomy (1967), Unnamed station (1972) and This Time (1970). Ten women in the Mexican poetry of the twentieth century (1974). Some women in the history of Mexico (1975). Anthology (1979). Notes for Friends of Arts (1980). Up hill. Memories of the First Governor (1992). Sing a beard (1994). Terminals Sonnets (1997). Erotica (1999). Gloss of the Constitution sonnets (2000). The kitchens of the South and Mexico: tourism and culture (2000). An approach to cultural tourism heritage (2000). And finally,

Images in time (poetry anthology with biographical sketch and interviews with the author) (2007). Her literary work is autobiographical deep human content and always defending Mexican women. The domain of the metaphor was flawless and perfect. Griselda Alvarez described how:

"I am a sentient being harassed by the affection of my friends whom I reciprocate with amista-passion. I live for them. Someone called the geno-related. And that I am a woman clinging to the last years of her life with an intensity to the wonderful life that surrounds us." (August 1999).

Among her essays he highlights "First Dream Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz"; "Death and survival by Edgar Allan Poe"; "Study of Kafka's Metamorphosis"; "Pedro Buenaventura Trapassi in the eighteenth century", "The Hita, libertine and moralist?"; "Loneliness and Malcolm Lowry"; "The Aesthetics of Hegel"; "The actual meaning of life and art"; "The prologue of Amancio Bolaños in the poem of the Cid"; "Aesthetic function of language"; "Brevisimo study on the vision of Anahuac"; "Paradigm and phrase in the aphasia"; "The world of Macondo irrational"; "Walk through the life of Leon Felipe"; "Phaedo or the immortality of the soul"; "Manuel Payno and Cold River Bandits"; "Character of the characters in the novel by Alessandro Manzoni: I promessi sposi"; "Art and poetry of Martin Heidegger"; "The terror of the works of Poe and Kafka"; "The penance in Sierra Morena and the case of Love"; "Rolan and Amadis"; "Prosification the singing VII and X of the Araucana (124 stanzas)"; "Preface to define the mission of UNESCO". Her poetry line metaphor with great control, touch the limits of satire with much eroticism, illustration, Anatomy Superficial. In much of her work speaks of eroticism, the description of the man, loneliness, longing, beauty, dominated as I said the irony. It is known that taking inspiration from Jerez, Ramon Lopez Velarde, he was a poetic revelation of admiration.

According Griselda Alvarez, life is a wound that will not stop bleeding. Griselda is noteworthy as a woman, feisty, strong, with momentum, where he never gave up. Dominoes eroticism without falling into pornography. Her favorite reading The Song of Songs. In the erotic work, his son, Dr. Miguel Alvarez, speaks of a sonnet, which burned Griselda, the sonnet speaks of "Musos" which was inspired to write her sonnets missing.

News of her death reflected in some national newspapers in Mexico. El Universal, the National Section, gives the news "Die Griselda Alvarez, first governor in Mexico. The body will be veiled Exmandataria Friday from 1:00 pm. In Funeral Agency located on the South Axis 7 Happy Cuevas". In another newspaper, El Sol de Mexico. "Die Griselda Alvarez, first governor in Mexico".

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Curriculum Vitae

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Doctor of Philology from the Complutense University of Madrid (Spain) in 2001, with the thesis "Bio-Bibliography of Mr. Sinesio Garcia Delgado". Full time research professor at the Faculty of Letters of the University of Colima, Mexico. Desirable Promep profile of the Secretariat of Public Education of Mexico and Member of the National System of Researchers of CONACYT. Number of ASELE member, Fellow of the Society of Historical Studies Colima. Speaker at national and international congresses, author of articles and books in the area of Spanish Language, Biography, Bibliography, Teaching of Spanish, Ethnolinguist and American Literature.

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