

GLOSSARY

Alienation: in Marxist theory, the separation and estrangement of a worker from his work; in psychology, the separation and estrangement of an individual from the social and material world.

Antillean: adjective referring to the present and former 'French Caribbean.'

Anti-Colonialism: attitudes and actions, including armed resistance, designed to contest colonial domination.

Assimilation: process, desire, or policy by 'the minority' to eradicate differences with 'the majority' (implying, of course, one-way accommodation).

Bad Faith: Sartre's term for self-deception.

Base: the economic foundation of a society or nation, analyzed by Marx as centering on the material means of production, distribution, and exchange—and on the relationship between the proletariat* and the bosses, or those who control capital*.

Black Diaspora: dispersal of African peoples throughout Europe, the Americas, and the Near East, overwhelmingly a consequence of the slave trade.

Black Panthers: militant U.S. Black Power* group, co-founded by Bobby Seale and Huey P. Newton in 1966.

Black Power: 1960s-early 1970s movement to liberate peoples of the Black Diaspora* from political and cultural oppression, in part through promotion of racial pride.

Bourgeoisie: the middle class; in Marxist theory, the group opposed to the proletariat*.

Capital: material wealth available for use in the production of more wealth.

Capitalism: politico-economic system characterized as open competition on the free market, in which private or corporate interests control the means of production and distribution, as well as the wealth generated thereby.

Cold War: the economic and political 'war' between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R, 1953-1989, supported by the threat of nuclear confrontation. See also Space Race, "Three Worlds Theory."

Collective Unconscious: Jung's theory that humans inherit a shared set of archetypal symbols and thus shared patterns of psychic development.

Colon: French for 'colonizer,' term for French settlers in North Africa and their descendants.

Colonialism: policy by which a nation establishes, maintains, and/or extends control over foreign territory and its peoples.

Creole: Antillean language that combines French with various African linguistic forms; in some contexts, the word also refers to a white person born in the Antilles . . . and to a mixed-race person!

Cultural Imperialism: intellectual subjugation and degradation of colonized peoples through promoting the colonizer's culture at the expense of the culture of the colonized.

Cultural Studies: interdisciplinary study of culture, emphasizing issues of race, gender, class, politics, and 'mass taste'.

Dependency Complex: Mannoni's idea that colonized peoples have a preexisting desire to be colonized.

Dialectic: in general, argumentative method that systematically weighs contradictory facts or ideas with a view to resolving or transcending them; see also Hegelian Dialectics*.

Decolonization: process of changing from a colonized territory to an independent nation, occurring in social and cultural ways as well as in political and economic ones.

Ego: Freud's term for the conscious, rational aspect of the self.

Ethnopsychiatry/Ethnopsychology: psychiatric or psychological study of non-Western societies and individuals.

Euro-American: term describing dominant white culture.

Eurocentrism: belief that European culture, history, and values are universal, normative, and/or superior.

Existentialism: philosophy associated with Sartre focusing on the isolation of the individual experience in an indifferent or hostile world; it stresses freedom of choice, responsibility, and the precedence of existence over essence.

Fidai: Arabic word for a person who volunteers for a dangerous, even suicidal, mission.

FLN: Front de Liberation National [National Liberation Front], political arm of the Algerian Revolution, founded in 1954.

Haik: large square veil worn by Algerian women as part of traditional attire.

Harem: Arabic word for dwelling place of women in a Moslem household; also used to refer to women who live in a harem.

Hegelian Dialectics: Hegel's notion of how change occurs, how an ideational entity (thesis) is transformed into and preserved by its opposite (antithesis), leading toward resolution in a higher form of truth (synthesis).

Humanism: cultural and intellectual attitude focusing on human values and achievements, usually from a secular perspective.

Id: Freud's term for the unconscious, irrational part of the self that contains 'anti-social' sexual and aggressive drives.

Ideology: extremely flexible word meaning anything from an individual or group's beliefs to a coherent set of cultural-political ideas to mystifying, even downright false consciousness.

Ideological State Apparatus: Althusser's term for the indirect form of social control, such as newspapers.

Inferiority complex: Adler's term for a persistent sense of inadequacy.

Kabyle: predominant language of Algeria's Berber population.

Lumpenproletariat: Marx's term for the unemployed, the social parasites, the people who don't fit into class analysis.

Lycée: French secondary school, preparatory to university courses.

Mahgreb: Arabic term for the Western Islamic World, for North Africa.

Manichean Thinking: dividing the world and its phenomena into binary groups in which one term is positive and one is negative, as in "white/black."

Materialist History: Marxist approach to history, emphasizing the importance of economic production and class struggle.

Mirror Stage: Lacan's term for first step in identity formation, when a child begins to conceive of himself or herself as autonomous.

Moudjahid: warrior, freedom fighter (Arabic); *El Moudjahid* was the FLN newspaper for which Fanon wrote (and is now a leading Algerian newspaper).

Narcissism: psychoanalytic term for arrested development or regression to infantile stage, in which one's own body is the object of desire.

Native Intellectual: Fanon's term for educated, privileged colonial subject.

Négritude: movement founded by Aimé Césaire, Leopold Sédhor-Senghor, and Léon Damas celebrating black culture and essentially black forms of expression.

Negrophobia: white people's irrational fear and loathing of black people.

Neo-colonialism: controlling other, nominally 'independent' countries through economic pressure and cultural imperialism.*

Neurosis: psychiatric term for functional disorder of the mind and emotions, with no obvious organic cause, that involves anxiety, fear, or other abnormal behavior symptoms.

Oedipus Complex: Freud's term for [male] child's desire for his mother and hostile feelings for his father, taken from the ancient Greek story of Oedipus, who unwittingly killed his father and married his mother.

Ontology: philosophical study of being, of 'reality.'

Pan-Africanism: movement to produce a united Africa, politically and/or culturally, encompassing peoples of the Black Diaspora* as well as the African Continent.

Patriarchy: social and cultural systems predicated upon male dominance and control, modeled after family structures in which the father rules the household.

Phenomenology: philosophical study of all possible appearances in human experience, which tries to bracket out both objective reality and subjective response.

Proletariat: working class, according to Marxist analysis.

Racism: the institutionalized assignment of values to real or imaginary differences between people, in order to justify aggression and protect privilege.

Repressive State Apparatus: Althusser's term for an overt social control mechanism, such as the police force.

School of Algiers: French colonial psychiatry under the leadership of Dr. Porot, which asserted the genetic inferiority and mental deficiency of the Algerian . . . a form of 'scientific' racism.

Socialism: politico-economic system whereby the state controls production of goods and redistributes wealth among the people.

Sociodiagnostic: psychological/psychiatric analysis of a social group rather than an individual subject.

Space Race: Cold War* competition between the United States and the Soviet Union over the 'conquest' of outer space; the USSR won the first victory with its successful satellite launch, and the U.S. was first to land on the moon.

Superego: Freud's term for the regulatory aspect of the self, which incorporates the received standards of the community.

Superstructure: in Marxist thought, the cultural world of ideas, institutions, and practices that reflect, discipline, and/or 'naturalize' the economic base*.

Teleology: philosophical study of ultimate purposes and designs.

Third World: collective term for underdeveloped and/or previously colonized countries.

Three Worlds Theory: political theory concerned with global power structures; originally, the First World was the Democratic West, the Second World was the Socialist Bloc, and the Third World* was unaligned (and usually nonindustrialized) countries.

Trauma: in psychiatry, an emotional shock that damages an individual in substantial and lasting ways, often leading to neurosis*.

Vichy Government: French government during World War II (led by Marshal Petain), a 'puppet government' for Nazi Germany, which had conquered and occupied France in 1941.

Vodou: Afro-Caribbean religion of Haiti; intrinsic part of Haitian cultural and political history; vestiges of Vodou can be found on Martinique.