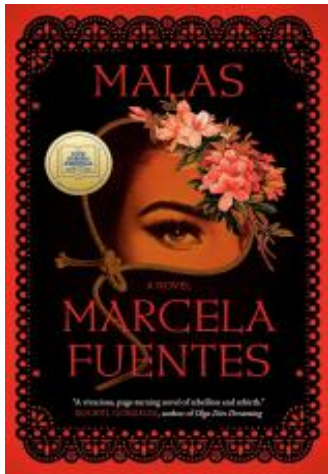


Malas

by Marcela Fuentes



About the Book

A story full of passion and revenge, following one family living on the Texas-Mexico border and a curse that reverberates across generations.

In 1951, a mysterious old woman confronts Pilar Aguirre in the small border town of La Cienega, Texas. The old woman is sure Pilar stole her husband and, in a heated outburst, lays a curse on Pilar and her family.

More than 40 years later, Lulu Muñoz is dodging chaos at every turn: her troubled father's moods, his rules, her secret life as singer in a punk band, but most of all her upcoming quinceañera. When her beloved grandmother passes away, Lulu finds herself drawn to the glamorous stranger who crashed the funeral and who lives alone and shunned on the edge of town.

Their unexpected kinship picks at the secrets of Lulu's family's past. As the quinceañera looms --- and we move between these two strong, irascible female voices --- one woman must make peace with the past, and one girl pushes to embrace her future.

Rich with cinematic details --- from dusty rodeos to the excitement of a Selena concert and the comfort of conjunto ballads played at family gatherings --- this memorable debut is a love letter to the Tejano culture and community that sustain both of these women as they discover what family means.

Discussion Guide

1. The way the US-Mexico border operates in MALAS differs heavily between the two timelines. In the 1950s, the hospitals, landowners and workers all straddle the line in ways that limit Pilar's choices. And in the 1990s, the dynamics of the Tejanos, the fresas and the white Americans inform Lulu's education and social life. But in both, there's a very

open sense of community and exchange across the two sides. How does that challenge the ways we think about the border today?

2. While expressly bilingual, the twin timelines show distinct feelings toward speaking English and speaking Spanish. How does language fit into Pilar and Lulu's conceptions of the world they inhabit?

3. Marcela Fuentes constantly returns to music and its importance in the life of her characters. Between the grunge rock of Nirvana and the Tejano music of Selena, all kinds of music are represented. In *MALAS*, how does music bring people together --- in celebration, sorrow or any other shared experience?

4. Both Pilar and Lulu grapple with their grief and loss throughout the book. While Pilar loses her children, Lulu loses her mother and grandmother. How do these tragedies mirror each other? How do the characters' responses contract with each other and their respective places in the family tree?

5. The tales and gossip that cause Pilar's social isolation give her an aura of intrigue for Lulu. How do these kinds of rumors damage community bonds, especially with regard to women who have had historically fewer freedoms and opportunities to navigate or escape their surroundings?

6. Pilar abandons her youngest baby in a way that invokes ancient stories like Oedipus and Moses, but mainly bases itself around the legend of La Llorona. Unlike the classic stories, La Llorona focuses on the anguish of the mother and her drive for revenge against the father of her children. In which ways does Fuentes update and expand the humanity of this figure through Pilar?

7. Consider the role that music plays in the lives of these women and their families. What do they find in the music they listen to? Where does it come from? Who introduced them to the music, and how does that affect their relationship to that person and that kind of music?

8. Keeping in mind the quinceañera, music and expectations of womanhood, how do Pilar and Lulu reject tradition while embracing their culture?

9. Through their shared family histories and generational trauma, the ripples of the tragedies in Pilar's life affect Lulu's relationship with her aunt, grandmother and especially her father. In what ways do both women intentionally grapple with their families' pasts, and in what ways do they fight to stay willfully ignorant?

10. Rebellion against the status quo and patriarchal structures permeates the novel. Lulu pushes back against social norms and expectations for young women, especially when it comes to her quinceañera. Pilar fights back against tragedies created by her husband and the men around him. How do these individual battles relate to one another?

11. Keeping Lulu with Mariana and Pilar with Romi, how does *MALAS* articulate friendship between women? How does their sense of trust, sincerity and respect compare to other relationships?

12. How does Pilar evolve as a character across the book? Does the moment where she shares her secret with Lulu change the way you feel about her? What are some other moments that change the way you think about her?

Author Bio

Marcela Fuentes is a Pushcart Prize-winning fiction writer and essayist. She is a graduate of the Iowa Writers' Workshop and was the 2016-2017 James C. McCreight Fiction Fellow at the Wisconsin Institute for Creative Writing. Her work has appeared in the *Indiana Review*, *The Rumpus*, *Texas Highways Magazine*, *Kenyon Review*, *Ploughshares* and other journals. She is the author of the novel MALAS and a linked story collection, MY HEART HAS MORE ROOMS THAN A WHOREHOUSE. She lives in Fort Worth, Texas.

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