



CSA News

CaribbeanStudiesAssociation.org

The Official Newsletter of the Caribbean Studies Association



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Please join CSA if you are not a member or if you have not paid your dues for 2015. You may also make a donation to CSA - all donations go directly to our programs.

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CSA CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS



Issue: January 2017

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the start of a brand New Year!

We at CSA would like to wish all of our members and stakeholders a bright, prosperous and academically-fulfilling 2017. As we get closer to our conference in June, our plans are moving apace. The President of CSA sets the tone in his column by providing an in-depth overview about the conference hotel, accommodation and important details to assist with conference preparations. In particular, the retrospective presented on the last CSA conference in The Bahamas which was in 2002 is juxtaposed to the intentions being crafted for CSA 2017. We look forward to seeing you in The Bahamas in June!



Meagan Sylvester

New Column – Your Commentaries

The Caribbean Studies Association Newsletter Editorial Team is pleased to introduce a new commentaries column! This new initiative was borne out of a desire raised by our membership. Going forward we invite members and would-be-members to submit commentaries on topical areas of interest pertinent to the Caribbean and the wider diaspora. Share with us your perspectives about the political, social, cultural and creative issues which are impacting our region wherever our population might reside! We look forward to receiving your contributions which should highlight both the synergies and intersections of our global diasporic contributions as Caribbean people. Please email the CSA Newsletter Editor – newseditor@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org for follow-up inquiries.

See more info on the CSA Newsletter Editorial Team
<http://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/csa-committees/newsletter-editorial-team/>

From the Vice-President

In this issue our Vice President, Yolanda Wood places focus on the Symposium at Casa de las Americas, which will be taking place in Havana, Cuba under the theme: Cultural Diversity in the Caribbean. This is a renowned event which takes place every two years. This year topics will be discussed on issues related to the diasporic challenges surrounding - **Memory and Border conflicts**.

Call for Papers Update

The CFP submission date has been extended until January 15th 2017. Check out the CSA website for further information at: <http://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/csa-conference-call-for-papers-now-open/>

Member in Focus

We focus on CSA member Alicia Nicholls this month. A lawyer by training she is a specialist in trade and development law, a consultant and founder of Caribbean Trade Law & Development. Read more about this born-Barbadian scholar who is fluent in three languages, and has published extensively on banking and de-risking, investment treaty law and policy, economic citizenship programmes, climate change and trade in services.

CSA Public interface

Reminder – Check out our Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/CaribbeanStudiesAssociation/?fref=ts>, our Website at <http://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org> and archived copies of our Newsletters at <http://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/e-newsletter-archive/>

CSA 2017 Conference Hotel is the Meliá Nassau Beach – All Inclusive Resort, Cable Beach, Nassau.

Conferees can begin to book their rooms.

Meliá Nassau Beach – All Inclusive Resort
4914 West Bay Street
P.O. Box N-4914
Cable Beach, Nassau,
The Bahamas

» [Click Here for details](#)

GRADUATE STUDENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

- [Call for Applications Fall 2016: Boston University's Master of Arts in Latin American Studies program](#)

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

- [Andrew W. Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship – Comparative Revolutions](#)
- [Frederick Douglass Institute Fellowships](#)
- [Visiting Assistant Professor of African American Studies](#)

We want to hear from you! Share your thoughts, comments and suggestions with the Newsletter Editor. Feel free to email: newseditor@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org

Meagan Sylvester
Newsletter Editor
Caribbean Studies Association

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

CSA and The Bahamas 15 years on

“Challenge and change have been constants of the Caribbean experience ever since Columbus encountered the region in the fifteenth century. Yet the challenge and change elements have been transformed over the centuries by the dynamics of polity, economy and environment.”



Keithley Woolward

These were the opening lines of the Call for Papers for the CSA 27th Annual Conference held in Nassau Bahamas in May 2002. President Ivelaw Griffith (Florida International University) and Program Chair Emilio Pantojas Garcia (University of Puerto Rico) hoped that the CSA 2002 conference would be a “splendid intellectual interchange in the Bahamas [examining] the nature and implications of the various ways the Caribbean is coping with challenge and change.” Some three hundred scholars from throughout the Caribbean, the U.S., Canada, Latin America and Europe gathered at the Nassau Beach Hotel (since demolished and replaced by Baha Mar) May 27th – June 1st with the theme “Coping with Challenge, Contending with Change” guiding their discussions.

In that period, CSA was actively involved in Caribbean Development initiatives, so much so that the Organization of American States Assistant Secretary General Luigi Enaudi delivered the conference keynote address with the late Prof. Norman Girvan—Secretary General of the Association of Caribbean States, Sir Neville Nichols—President Emeritus of the Caribbean Development Bank, Dr. Mervyn Alleyne—then President of the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes in attendance.

CSA membership was smaller and differently composed as well. In fact, upon registration, the three hundred conference attendees received cd-rom with the conference program and forty four of the papers to be delivered during the week. And although CSA members in the diaspora, particularly the U.S. and Canada, are the largest in number, the Puerto Rico delegation was the largest contingent from the region at the 2002 conference. This was due in part to the fact that the CSA Secretariat had been housed at the Inter-American University in San German, Puerto Rico for thirteen years before moving to Florida Gulf Coast University in 2002.

The Bahamas too was a much different place in 2002. General elections had been held on May 2nd, with Perry Christie serving his first 5 year term as Prime Minister and leader of the Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) with overwhelming support. Today Prime Minister Christie is currently serving his second 5 year term as Prime Minister of the Bahamas with general elections constitutionally due by May 5th, 2017. Indeed, Christie is looking to contest the elections seeking a third mandate in-spite of mounting discontent with his cabinet and a serious challenge for the leadership of the PLP by Alfred Sears.

Prime Minister Christie and his Minister of Education Alfred Sears both addressed the CSA body during the opening ceremonies of the 2002 conference. In his remarks, Christie invited the conference attendees to “take an interest in all aspects of [their] individual societies and the region and as intellectuals to anticipate, recognize, interpret, analyze, and explain the challenges and help policy makers develop critical and practical policies and programs to cope with them.”

As the CSA returns to the Bahamas, we have a unique opportunity to assess how we and the region have coped with challenges and dealt with change in the intervening years since 2002. The 2017 conference theme—*Culture and Knowledge Economies: The Future of Caribbean Development?*—allows us to pick up and to carry forward the debates and dialogues opened in 2002.

On behalf of the Executive Council and the Program Committee, we look forward to welcoming you back to Nassau!

A word on the CSA 2017 Conference Hotel

The CSA 2017 Conference Hotel Room Rate includes **ALL Food and Drinks** (across the property), access to **ALL on site entertainment**, and **ALL water sports and amenities** (including

the Children's Amenities). In negotiating the conference room rate, we considered the general needs of our membership (keeping food and ground-transportation cost at a minimum) while minimizing the potential of conference budget overruns. (CSA has no additional Food and beverage commitments-including coffee breaks; no hotel Audio Visual service commitments; free wifi access throughout the property; excessive on the ground transportation and logistics costs, and all conferences spaces are being made available to the organization free of charge.)

CSA Room Rate:

Double Occupancy: \$175.00 USD per night (All-Inclusive)
Single Occupancy: \$270.00 USD per night (All-Inclusive)

The Meliá Nassau Beach – All Inclusive Resort has assigned two Guest Services Agents to handle CSA Conference bookings. To confirm your existing reservation or to book your room please contact either one of the agents below:

Lenora Green

Group Coordinator
Melia Nassau Beach
lenora.green@melia.com
Phone: 1-242-327-6000
Fax: 1-242-327-6987

Charmaine Smith

Group Coordinator
Melia Nassau Beach
charmaine.smith@melia.com
Phone: 1-242-327-6000 ext. 860138

**A landing page for CSA Bookings will be launched on the CSA website on January 15th, 2017.*

Keithley P. Woolward
President, CSA 2016-2017

Español

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE

CSA/AEC y Las Bahamas 15 años después

“Los retos y el cambio han sido constantes en la experiencia del Caribe desde que Colón llegó a la región en el siglo XV. Sin embargo, los elementos que conforman los retos y los cambios se han transformado a lo largo de los siglos a través de las dinámicas de los sistemas gubernamentales, dinámicas económicas y ambientales”.

Estas son las líneas de apertura de la Convocatoria para la 27º Conferencia Anual de la CSA/AEC, celebrada en Nassau, Bahamas, en mayo del 2002. El Presidente Ivelaw Griffith (Universidad Internacional de Florida) y el Director del Programa Emilio Pantojas García (Universidad de Puerto Rico), esperaban que la Conferencia CSA/AEC 2002 fuese un “espléndido intercambio intelectual en Las Bahamas [para examinar] la naturaleza y las implicaciones de las diferentes maneras en las que el Caribe hace frente a los retos y cambios”. Aproximadamente trescientos académicos a lo largo del Caribe, Estados Unidos, Canadá, Latinoamérica y Europa, se reunieron en el Nassau Beach Hotel (demolido y reemplazado por el Baha Mar) del 27 de mayo al 1º de junio en torno al tema “Hacer frente a los retos, enfrentarse al cambio”.

Durante ese periodo, la CSA/AEC estaba vinculada activamente a las iniciativas de Desarrollo Caribeño, tanto que el Secretario General de la Organización de Estados Americanos, Luigi Einaudi, impartió la conferencia magistral a lado del fallecido Prof. Norman Girvan — Secretario General de la Asociación de Estados Caribeños, Sir Neville Nichols — Presidente Emérito del Banco de Desarrollo del Caribe, Dr. Mervyn Alleyne — entonces Presidente de la Asociación de Universidades y Centros de Investigación del Caribe.

La membresía de la CSA/AEC era más pequeña y estaba compuesta de manera diferente. De hecho, al momento de registrarse, los trescientos asistentes a la Conferencia recibieron un CD-ROOM con el programa de la Conferencia y cuarenta y cuatro de las ponencias que se ofrecerían a lo largo de la semana. Y a pesar de que los miembros CSA/AEC en la diáspora, particularmente de Estados Unidos y Canadá, ocupan la mayoría en número, el mayor contingente de la región en la Conferencia del 2002 fue la delegación de Puerto Rico. Esto se debió en parte al hecho de que la Secretaría de la CSA/AEC se alojó en la Universidad Interamericana en San Germán, Puerto Rico, durante 13 años antes de mudarse a la Florida Gulf Coast University en 2002.

Las Bahamas era un lugar muy diferente en 2002. Las elecciones generales se llevaron a cabo el 2 de mayo, y Perry Christie prestó su primer periodo de 5 años de servicio como Primer Ministro y líder del Partido Progresivo Liberal (PLP) con un apoyo sobrecededor. Hoy, el Primer Ministro Christie presta su segundo periodo de 5 años de servicio como Primer Ministro de Las Bahamas, con las elecciones generales programadas constitucionalmente para el 5 de mayo de 2017. De hecho, Christie busca postularse para las elecciones y conseguir un tercer periodo de mandato, a pesar del creciente descontento de su gabinete y una seria competencia por el liderazgo del PLP con Alfred Sears.

El Primer Ministro Christie y su Ministro de Educación Alfred Sears se dirigieron al cuerpo integrante de la CSA/AEC durante las ceremonias de inauguración de la Conferencia 2002. En sus comentarios, Christie exhortó a los asistentes a "interesarse en todos los aspectos de [sus] respectivas sociedades y de la región, así como anticipar, reconocer, interpretar, analizar y explicar desde sus roles como intelectuales los retos, para contribuir con los sistemas gubernamentales en el desarrollo de políticas y programas críticos y prácticos a través de los cuales se puedan enfrentar dichos retos".

Con el regreso de la CSA/AEC a Las Bahamas, tenemos una oportunidad única de evaluar cómo nosotros y la región, hemos hecho frente a los retos y enfrentado los cambios en los años que siguieron al 2002. El tema de la Conferencia 2017 — *Economías de la Cultura y el Conocimiento: ¿El futuro del Desarrollo del Caribe?* — nos permite retomar lo discutido en los debates del 2002 y seguir hacia adelante.

En nombre del Consejo Ejecutivo y el Comité del Programa, ¡esperamos recibirlos de nuevo en Nassau!

Nota sobre el Hotel de la Conferencia CSA/AEC 2017

La tarifa por habitación del Hotel de la Conferencia CSA/AEC 2017 incluye **todos los alimentos y bebidas** (en todas las instalaciones), acceso a **todos los eventos de entretenimiento en las instalaciones, y todos los deportes e instalaciones y servicios acuáticos (incluyendo las Instalaciones y Servicios Infantiles)**. Durante la negociación de la tarifa por habitación, consideramos las necesidades generales de nuestros miembros (manteniendo los costos de alimentos y transporte terrestre en tarifas mínimas) al mismo tiempo que minimizamos las probabilidades de excedentes de presupuesto. (La CSA/AEC no cuenta con compromisos adicionales de alimentos y bebidas — incluyendo coffee breaks; servicios audiovisuales del hotel; acceso gratis a la red wifi en las instalaciones del hotel; excedente de costos en el transporte terrestre y costos de logística, y todos los espacios de la conferencia estarán disponibles y libres de cargo para la organización).

Tarifa por habitación para la CSA/AEC:

Base doble: \$175.00 USD por noche (Todo Incluido)

Habitación sencilla: \$270.00 USD por noche (Todo incluido)

El Meliá Nassau Beach — Todo Incluido ha asignado dos Agencias de Servicios al Cliente para encargarse de las reservaciones para la Conferencia CSA/AEC. Para confirmar sus reservaciones o realizar una, por favor contáctense directamente con alguno de los siguientes agentes:

Lenora Green
Coordinadora de Grupos
Melia Nassau Beach
lenora.green@melia.com
Teléfono: 1-242-327-6000
Fax: 1-242-327-6987

Charmaine Smith
Coordinadora de Grupos
Melia Nassau Beach
charmaine.smith@melia.com
Teléfono: 1-242-327-6000 ext. 860138

*Se abrirá una página para Reservaciones CSA/AEC en el sitio de la CSA/AEC a partir del 15 de enero de 2017.

Keithley P. Woolward
Presidente, CSA 2016-2017

Français

MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

L'Association des Etudes Caraïbennes et les Bahamas 15 ans après

"Les défis et les changements ont été constants dans l'expérience de la Caraïbe depuis que Colón est arrivé dans la région au XV^{ème} siècle. Cependant, les éléments conformant les défis et changements se sont transformés au fil des siècles à travers des dynamiques des systèmes gouvernementaux, dynamiques économiques et environnementales".

Ce sont les phrases du discours d'ouverture de l'appel à textes de la 27ème conférence annuelle de l'AEC célébrée à Nassau, Bahamas en mai 2002. La présidente Ivelaw Griffith (Université International de Floride) et le directeur des programmes Emilio Pantojas Garcia (Université de Puerto Rico) espéraient que la conférence CSA/AEC 2002 soit un "fantastique échange culturel aux Bahamas pour examiner la nature et les implications des différentes manières par laquelle la Caraïbe fait face aux défis et changements". Trois cent universitaires approximativement venus de la Caraïbe, Etats-Unis, Canada, Amérique latine et Europe se sont réunis au Nassau Beach Hôtel (démoli et remplacé par le Baha Mar) du 27 mai au 1er juin autour du thème : "Faire face aux défis, affronter les changements".

Au cours de cette période, l'AEC était liée activement aux initiatives de développement caribéen si bien que le Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation des Etats Américain (OEA), Luigi Einaudi, a animé la conférence magistrale aux côtés du défunt Prof. Norman Girvan, Secrétaire Général de l'Association d'Études Caraïbennes, Sir Neville Nichols, Président émérite de la banque de développement de la Caraïbe, Dr Mervyn Alleyne alors Président de l'association des Universités et Centres de Recherche de la Caraïbe.

L'adhésion à l'AEC était moins onéreuse. Ainsi, au moment de s'inscrire, les trois cent participants à la Conférence ont reçu un CD-ROM avec le programme de la Conférence et le détail des quarante quatre communications proposées tout au long de la semaine. Et bien que les membres de l'AEC de la diaspora, particulièrement des Etats-Unis et Canada, sont les plus nombreux, le plus grand contingent de la région en 2002 venait de Puerto Rico. Cela est du au fait que le Secrétariat de l'AEC était hébergé à l'Université Interaméricaine de San Germán, Puerto Rico durant 13 ans avant de déménager à l'Université Florida Gulf Coast en 2002.

Les Bahamas étaient un lieu bien différent en 2002. Les élections générales avaient eu lieu le 2 mai, et Perry Christie venait d'accomplir son premier mandat de Premier Ministre en tant que leader du Parti Progressif Libéral (PLP). Aujourd'hui, le Premier Ministre Christie accomplit son second mandat de Premier Ministre des Bahamas, avec les élections générales programmées constitutionnellement le 5 mai 2017. Ainsi, Christie essaye de se présenter aux élections et postuler pour un troisième mandat malgré le mécontentement croissant de son gouvernement et sa concurrence pour le leadership du PLP avec Alfred Sears.

Le premier Ministre Christie et son ministre de l'Éducation Alfred Sears s'étaient dirigés aux membres de l'AEC au cours des cérémonies d'ouverture de la conférence de 2002. Christie lors de son intervention exhortait l'assistance à "s'intéresser à tous les aspects des sociétés respectives de la région mais aussi anticiper, reconnaître, interpréter, analyser et expliquer les défis pour contribuer avec les gouvernements au développement de politiques et programmes critiques pour faire face à ces différents défis."

Avec le retour de l'AEC aux Bahamas, nous avons l'unique opportunité d'évaluer comment nous-mêmes et la région avons fait face aux défis et affronté les changements après 2002. Le thème de la conférence 2017 : Économies de la culture et de la connaissance : le futur du développement de la Caraïbe? nous permet reprendre les discussions et les débats de 2002 et avancer.

Au nom du conseil exécutif et du comité de programme, nous vous attendons de nouveau à Nassau !

Note sur l'hôtel de la Conférence AEC 2017

Le tarif par chambre de l'hôtel de la Conférence AEC 2017 inclut tous les boissons et aliments (dans tous les restaurants et bars), accès à tous les évènements de loisirs et tous les activités sportives et aquatiques (incluant les installations et services de garderie). Durant la négociation des tarifs par chambre, nous avons considéré les besoins de nos membres (en maintenant les coûts alimentaires et de transports locaux à des tarifs minimum) en même temps que nous avons minimisé les probabilités de surcoûts budgétaires. (L'AEC n'a pas de compromis additionnels de services alimentaires ou boissons notamment les coffee breaks, services audiovisuels de l'hôtel, accès gratuit au wifi dans les installations de l'hôtel, surcoûts logistiques et tous les espaces de la conférence seront gratuits pour l'organisation)

Tarif par chambre pour l'AEC

Base double: \$175.00 USD par nuit (Tout inclus)

Chambre simple: \$270.00 USD par nuit (Tout inclus)

Le Meliá Nassau Beach – All Inclusive a assigné deux agents de services aux clientes pour se charger des réservations pour la conférence CSA/AEC. Pour confirmer ses réservations ou en réaliser une, prière de contacter :

Lenora Green
Coordinatrice des groupes
Melia Nassau Beach
lenora.green@melia.com
Téléphone : 1-242-327-6000
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* Une page internet pour les réservations de l'AEC sera ouverte sur le site de l'AEC à partir du 15 janvier 2017

Keithley P. Woolward
Président, CSA 2016-2017

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT

Coloquio en Casa de las Américas: *La diversidad cultural en el Caribe*

Convocado por el Centro de Estudios del Caribe de la Casa de las Américas, el coloquio *La diversidad cultural en el Caribe* ya es un evento tradicional que se realiza cada dos años, aquellos que terminan en números impares. La cita es ahora en mayo de 2017, los días 22 al 26, en su sede en La Habana, y el tema resulta de gran interés para los investigadores del Caribe y más allá, “Memoria y conflictos de fronteras”, una problemática de actualidad, vista en su perspectiva histórica y contemporánea. Al fundamentar el asunto, la convocatoria expresa en su “introducción”, que el evento toma como referencias algunos acontecimientos significativas en la región, “los centenarios del traspaso de las Islas Vírgenes Danesas a los Estados Unidos y de la implementación de la Jones Act por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos para otorgarle la ciudadanía norteamericana a los puertorriqueños”, por una parte; y por otra, igualmente trascendente, “los ochenta años de la masacre de 1937 en la frontera haitiano-dominicana”. En común, una propuesta de reflexión sobre territorialidades caribeñas insertas en las demarcaciones de espacios físicos y culturales dentro de una dinámica histórica y geopolítica de acontecimientos, que trazaron los tiempos complejos del archipiélago antillano con sus múltiples implicaciones en los imaginarios sociales desde entonces hasta nuestros días.



Yolanda Wood

Sin dudas, y por eso mismo, “la memoria” resulta un eslabón fundamental en la propuesta temática. Es el núcleo articulador del conjunto de líneas de indagación que se extienden a cuestiones de “permeabilidades fronterizas”, tan susceptibles a las transgresiones y porosidades de las movilidad de antes y ahora, y a la motivación reflexiva sobre una “geopolítica del recuerdo”, término bien comprometido con una apropiación espiritual de los espacios en los que la memoria se instala y construye los supuestos críticos de su propia existencia.

La memoria, en estos ejes temáticos, lleva de la mano a las historias personales, contadas o por contar, a “la autobiografía” y “los diarios”, las narraciones “de vida” que sitúan al sujeto – individual o colectivo – como figura principal del relato y personalizan su trayectoria, pública o privada. La entrada al mundo del documento y del patrimonio como lugares de la memoria, los archivos con sus continuidades y discontinuidades en relación con el tiempo y la historia conservadas. En fin, alternativas diversas para especular la relación entre pasado y presente, entre el hoy y el porvenir.

En ese proceso de repensar las sociedades caribeñas desde los fundamentos críticos de su constitución histórica, resulta de gran interés la temática que se enuncia como “reparation y descolonización”, tópicos claves -considero - para identificar justo el sitio donde la memoria no debe dejar lugar a su contraparte, el olvido.

Una amplia gama de intereses para motivar a muchos posibles interesados. Como resulta también habitual, el coloquio propone una visión transdisciplinaria, e integradora de las diversas expresiones del pensamiento, las artes y la cultura en general, de modo que se hagan visibles todos los modos diversos en que la diversidad se expresa en la región. Una vez más, en la Casa de las Américas, el Caribe al honor. (Para todos los detalles sobre la convocatoria , consultese en <http://laventana.casa.cult.cu/convocatorias/vi-coloquio-internacional-la-diversidad-cultural-e/>)

Yolanda Wood
Vice Presidente, CSA 2016-2017

English

Symposium at Casa de las Americas, Havana: Cultural Diversity in the Caribbean

The Symposium “Cultural Diversity in the Caribbean” is a renowned event organized every two years by the Centre for Caribbean Studies, Casa de las Americas (Havana, Cuba). The next event will take place in Havana, from 22-26 and the theme should be of great interest for researchers on the Caribbean and beyond: “Memory and border conflicts”, a topic relevant today, from a historical and contemporary perspective.

The Call for papers specifies in its “introduction” that the event is referenced by several significant happenings in the region: “the centenaries of the transfer of the Danish Virgin Islands to the United States (USA), and the implementation of the Jones Act by the US Congress giving North American citizenship to Puerto Ricans”; as well as remembering “the 80 years of the 1937 massacre on the Haiti-Dominican border”. These events have in common a shared reflection on Caribbean territorialities inserted in the demarcations of physical and cultural spaces within a historical and geopolitical dynamic of events, that traced the complex times of the Antillean archipelago with its multiple implications in the social imaginaries from then until our days.

It is very clear that “Memory” must be the fundamental link for this proposal. It is the nucleus at the centre of the proposal, joining together the areas of enquiry, and linking them to questions of “border permeability”, in itself so vulnerable to the transgressions and porosity

of movement, now and before; and to generate reflection on the “geopolitics of memory”, concept fully committed to a spiritual appropriation of the spaces where Memory installs itself, and builds a critique of its own existence.

Approached from these thematic areas, Memory uses personal narratives (already told or waiting to be told), the “autobiography” and “diaries”; these are narratives of life hi/stories that situate the subject –individual or collective –as the principal character of the story and personalize his trajectory, both in the public and private spheres. Both documentary archives and cultural patrimonies also become sites of memory (*lieux de memoire*), revealing continuities and discontinuities in relation to time and the history being told. These are some of the many means to speculate on the relationship between past and present, between today and the future.

In that process of rethinking Caribbean societies from the critical foundations of its historical constitution, the issue of “reparations and decolonization” becomes significant, a key topic –I believe– that identifies exactly the site where memory should not leave any room for its counterpart –forgetting.

The theme of the Symposium thus offers up a broad range of options, to motivate many possible interests. As is often the case, the Symposium invites a trans-disciplinary viewpoint, one inclusive of the diverse expressions of the arts, culture and contemporary thought, so as to make visible all forms of expression in the región. Once more, it is Casa de las Americas that honours and pays homage to the Caribbean. (For further details on the Call for papers, please consult: <http://laventana.casa.cult.cu/convocatorias/vi-colloquio-internacional-la-diversidad-cultural-e/>)

Yolanda Wood
Vice President, CSA 2016-2017

MESSAGE FROM THE PROGRAM CHAIRS



Guido Rojer, Jr.



Okama Ekpe Brook

Happy New Year!

Our esteemed members and avid readers, we warmly extend our best wishes for 2017 to you and your loved ones. We pray that all your goals for this year, including attending our conference in the Bahamas be achieved.

As we continue our journey to effectively and efficiently setup our 42nd annual conference in Nassau, one thought comes to mind: Development. The Caribbean is home to an unimaginably large creative sector. The insular character of the islands limit the ability of our agents to access the global market and grow. Our goal this year is to have the Caribbean consider its strategies towards development, especially taking into consideration the effects of globalization and yet its potential to catalyze collaboration, creativity and innovation. Development should not be limited to Hospitality related Foreign Direct Investment. Returning to the Bahamas will offer us the opportunity to reexamine these developments and judge from an academic point of view, how best we can support the development of the Caribbean.

We have been in contact with many of you over the holidays and thank you for the feedback provided thus far. We are very excited to see the discussions unfold based on the work many of you have shared with us. We are listening, learning and adapting in order to fully harness the human potential that exists in our diverse membership. The birth of many of the initiatives will no doubt help us carry out the work related to this year's conference theme. We look forward to see the emergence of these ideas and assure you of our commitment and dedication in this process.

The CFP submission date has been extended until January 15th 2017. This is in response to some of you who were unable to conclude your submissions due to the holiday season. If you have not done so already, we encourage you to submit your CFP today! Do not wait to the last moment.

Thank you for your commitment to the CSA and to our annual conference as we look forward to hearing from you and seeing you in June.

We look forward to hearing your opinion. Feel free to email us at: program.chair@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org or check out the online medium.

Guido Rojer, Jr.
Okama Ekpe Brook
Program Chairs, CSA 2016-2017

MESSAGE FROM THE LANGUAGE SUB-EDITORS

Nouvèl (Martinican French Creole)

KANN SIK MATINIK

The Sugar Cane of Martinique

Kann a sik nou an byen impòtan si byen I ka atiré an lo moun ki ka fè richech yo. Plant tala vini koté nou dépi Christoph Colon viré dan Karayib-la dézyèm fwa la (1493). Sa sé an plant ki adapté fasilman piske noun i an clima twopikal. I orijinè ki Lend épi Lanouvel Kalédoni tou. Silon deskripsiyon botanik, Kann-lan ka fè pati di fanmi Graminé épi Poasé. Mè ni pliziè group Kann



Hélène Zamor

ki yo resansé. Sé group tala derive di Saccharum Officinarum. Yo ni non kon Saccharum robustum and Saccharum spontaneum. Pami sé kann-lan, ni adan ki yo ka kriyé "Lé Chinwaz" piske yo ka vini de Chin. Yo adan group Saccharum Sinense. An fwa kann-lan debatché Matinik, yo kriyé-ï "Kann Kréyòl".

Ni Kann ki yo ka kriyé Kann Nob. Yo rivé Matinik koté diznévyèm sièk-la. Yo té ni an lo sik. Adan group tala, nou té ni Chéribon, Latana épi Lacristalyn. Yo palé di yo anpil. Mè sé rat-la épi maladi koumansé détwi yo é sé pou sa ki sé plantè désidé fè ibrid. Lababad épi Il Java koumansè klòn yo koté 1880. Pandan ané 60 épi 70, anpil esè variétal métodik miltipliyé. Nouvèl Kann rivé. Mé sé tala ki té ni an fèb randman té éliminé. Ni an katégori kann kon Kann Vaniy-la ki régrésé an tan tala. Ni dòt kon Kan Nwa-a épi Kann Rozo-la ki pwan ésò yo.

Dépi kréasyon-ï an1952, Sant Teknik Kann épi Sik ni pliziè misyon rechech. I ka konsakré ko ï o dévelopman épi séleksyon kann ki myé adapté kilti, klima twopikal-la. Fòk ji kann-la bon kalité tou. Misyon recherch CTCS ni enpòtans-li dan fabrikasyon wonm agrikòl. CTS ka chwazi an douzenn kann pou wonm fèt. Pami sé kann-lan, nou ni Kann Blé, Kann Kaymit, Kann Kannèl, Cristalyn-lan, Kann Pay. Distilri Kléman ka fè wonm-li épi Kann Blé-a.

Helene Zamor
French & Martinican Creole Language Sub-editor
CSA Newsletter

Español

1917, marcador temporal en el Caribe

Al saludar cada año nuevo bajo el afán de historiar aniversarios, hechos relevantes, procesos culturales, centenarios otorgamos sentido a nuestra identidad regional caribeña. Sin embargo, pocas veces en la historia, un año representa multidimensionalmente el inicio de varias etapas trascendentales para el siglo XX en el Caribe. Por ello, es un excelente oportunidad poder repensar nuestro siglo XX que, aún con la inseguridad de si terminó o no en el ámbito mundial, indudablemente para las sociedades caribeñas, 1917 fue un marcador temporal en las Antillas.



Vilma Diaz

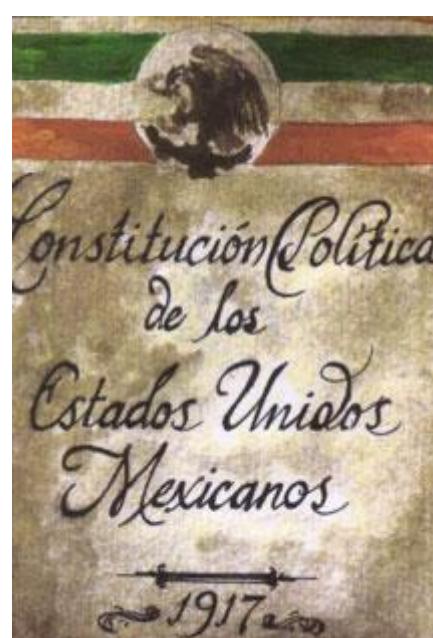
Guerra Mundial, revoluciones, constituciones, cambios de estatus colonial, intervenciones militares norteamericanas, surgimiento de organizaciones (gremiales, sindicales, feministas), movimientos de vanguardia cultural, creación de fronteras, proyectos canaleros o de vías interoceánicas y sobre todo una revolución cultural que abrió el siglo XX caribeño con transformaciones en la educación, las relaciones sociales, la música, proyectos políticos e ideas filosóficas.

Visibilizar 1917 en cada una de las sub-regiones nos motivará a conocer como se fue tejiendo ese hilo conductor de una historia caribeña contemporánea, pues no se comprende nuestras raíces sin tomar en cuenta los componentes geográficos, sociales, culturales y políticos en la región.

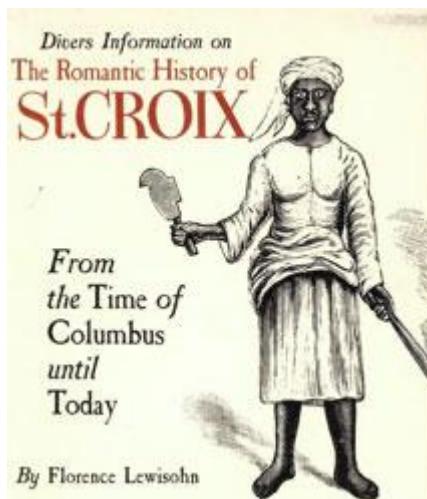
Un gran reto nos queda por delante, pues no solo bastará con citar y organizar epocalmente varios hechos e ideas, sino que estamos obligados a repensar: ¿qué hemos realizado?, ¿hacia donde vamos?, ¿qué queremos?

En 1917 se produjo la primera revolución comunista en la historia mundial (Rusia, 1917) y en América, la primera constitución revolucionaria, la de México de 1917 que transformó para siempre aunque no de manera inmediata, las relaciones de propiedad. Ambos procesos catalizaron el curso de movimientos políticos, sociales y culturales en las Antillas y a la largo de la costa caribe centroamericana. Mientras tanto, la Gran Guerra a la altura de 1917 marcó una nueva realidad en nuestras entidades: reconfiguración del status colonial en los dominios de Inglaterra, Holanda, Francia y Estados Unidos que hacía visible su dominio en Puerto Rico e Islas Vírgenes.

En cualquier caso, 2017 presentará grandes oportunidades para revisar estos y otros temas. Después de todo, el siglo XX fue fecundo en procesos históricos en el Caribe. Siempre resulta apasionante volver a las grandes ideologías y sucesos, los personajes determinantes y los pueblos movilizados. En definitiva, a todo aquello que es parte del Caribe.



Constitución votada en el Revolución Mexicana de 1910-1917



El 25 de enero del 1917 Dinamarca vende las Islas Vírgenes a los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica por 25 millones de dólares.

Vilma Diaz
Spanish Language Sub-editor
CSA Newsletter

Français

LES CANNES A SUCRE DE LA MARTINIQUE

The Sugar Cane of Martinique

Notre précieuse canne à sucre ne cesse de captiver nos chercheurs. Cette plante qui a été introduite par Christophe Colomb lors de son second voyage dans la Caraïbe s'est vite répandue dans les îles compte tenu de son adaptation au climat tropical. Originaire de l'Inde et de la Nouvelle Guinée, la canne a pris le nom de Créo" une fois arrivée aux Antilles. Selon les descriptions botaniques, la canne à sucre fait partie de la famille des Graminées et des Poacées. Quoique le nom scientifique de la canne à sucre soit Saccharum Officinarum, on trouve d'autres dérivés tels que S. barbieri, S. robustum et S. spontaneum. Des études ont aussi montré que les variétés S. robustum and S. spontaneum sont sauvages. La canne nord-indienne appelée Glagah fait partie de ce groupe. Comme le nom l'indique, Les "Chinoises" proviennent de Chine et elles appartiennent au groupe S. Sinense.



Hélène Zamor

D'autres variétés appelées "Cannes nobles" sont arrivées en Martinique vers le 19ème siècle. Elles ont été appréciées pour leur teneur importante en sucre. Le Chéribon, la Tanna et la Christalline se sont vite fait parler d'elles en tant que "Cannes nobles". Cependant, les rats et les champignons leur causaient préjudice et c'est pourquoi les planteurs ont eu recours aux hybrides. Ces nouvelles cannes "croisées" ont peu à peu remplacé les cannes "nobles". Vers les années 1880, la Barbade et l'île de Java avait déjà produit leurs premiers clones.

Entre les années 50 et 60, des essais variétaux méthodiques se sont multipliés. On note la présence de variétés adaptées aux nouvelles conditions de culture. Certains clones ont été éliminés car ils ne donnaient pas de rendement. Pendant les années 60 et 70, la canne "Vanille" a un peu régressé tandis que la Canne Noire et la Canne Roseau se sont peu à peu imposées au fil du temps.

Depuis sa création en 1952, le Centre Technique de la Canne et du Sucre a plusieurs missions de recherche. Il se consacre au développement et à la sélection des variétés se prêtant le mieux à la culture. On doit aussi noter aussi les efforts de collaboration entre le CTCS et le Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD). Grâce à ses efforts soutenus dans la recherche, le CTCS étudie bien les cannes qu'il reçoit. Il les choisit bien cannes en fonction de leur teneur en saccharose, leur adaption au climat et aux sols et de la qualité de leur jus. Au total, plus d'une centaine de cannes sont annuellement évaluées.

Les recherches effectuées par le CTCS la production sont bien nécessaires pour la production du rhum agricole. Pour la fabrication du rhum, douze cannes ont été sélectionnées. Nous pouvons donc en citer quelques-unes: la Canne Bleue, la Canne Paille, La Canne Caïmite, la Canne Cannelle, la Cristalline... La distillerie Clément fabrique son rhum à partir de la Canne Bleue. Cette canne dont les entre-noeuds sont verts ou bruns présente une couleur violacée voire bleutée.

Helene Zamor
French & Martinican Creole Language Sub-editor
CSA Newsletter

Dutch

Andere verschillen

Different differences

Ik had zin in de conferentie en geloofde in de noodzaak om met een groep mensen met verschillende ervaringen en meningen te spreken over raciale ongelijkheid in het koninkrijk en daarbuiten. En ik was nerveus. Discussies over kleurverschillen en de betekenissen die deze hebben voor verschillende mensen



Jordi Halfman

kunnen, in mijn ervaring, gemakkelijk uitlopen op een politiek en persoonlijk gevecht, of een herbevestiging zijn van de betekenis en hiërarchische ordening van verschillen die de meeste van ons juist met veel passie proberen te doorbreken.

Mijn verhaal ging over Hope, een leerling op mijn onderzoeksschool van wie ik leerde over verschillen die het verschil kunnen maken en aan kunnen zetten tot handelen.

Het eerste verschil dat we allemaal leren is het verschil tussen onszelf en de ander/buitenwereld. Volgens Winnicott leren kinderen voor ze een half jaar zijn dat ze niet één zijn met hun moeder maar dat ze een eigen 'ik' zijn. Dat ik, leert de wereld buiten zichzelf kennen via *transitional objects*. Deze objecten zijn niet helemaal eigen en niet helemaal anders maar verbinden het onherkenbare en het kenbare, dat wat eigen is, en wat anders is. De eerste objecten die hiertoe dienen zijn zacht en herinneren aan de moeder. Later kunnen allerlei verschillende objecten deze rol vervullen.

De negenjarige Hope leeft in een wereld vol verschillen die via transitionele objecten ontdekt worden en betekenis krijgen. Zij ontdekt de wereld door te spelen met krabben op het strand, honden op straat en kinderen op het voetbalveld. Maar ook een pratende spons (bob) en een dansende sneeuwpop (Olaf), herkenbaar en toch vreemd, verschaffen toegang tot een nieuwe wereld.

En ook ik kan gezien worden als *transitional object*. Ik ben herkenbaar als juffrouw en ook niet helemaal eigen. Ik geef les, maar zit ook veel bij de kinderen en speel met hen. Ik stel allerlei vragen en vertel verhalen over plekken ver weg. En mijn huid en haar hebben een andere kleur.

Dit laatste verschil wordt nooit benoemd. Dit betekent niet per se dat Hope dit verschil niet waardeert. Het is bekend dat kinderen kleurverschillen zien en dat ze deze ook essentialistische betekenissen kunnen geven. En toen Hope onderdeel werd van een talige wereld werd ook de op huidskleur geordende wereld beschikbaar voor haar. Maar dit kleurverschil lijkt geen rol te spelen in onze interactie.

Ik vraag Hope en haar klasgenoten via een foto-elicitatie om hun wereld te verbaliseren en herkenbaar te maken in termen van de academie. Ik benadruk en ondervraag haar over specifieke verschillen om die vervolgens te kunnen bespreken met mijn academische familie. Nu worden kleurverschillen benoemd en ook verbonden aan essenties. Maar waren ze al belangrijk? En blijven ze belangrijk?

De academische wereld en haar transitionele objecten construeert een specifieke, raciale werkelijkheid. Deze kunnen we onbedoeld overdragen op kinderen. Maar net als ik voor Hope een transitioneel object kan zijn, kan zij dat ook voor mij zijn. Ik kan leren van haar verschillen en betekenissen en toegang krijgen tot een andere magische werkelijkheid.

Tijdens de conferentie waren er meer dan alleen academische sprekers. Ik geloof dat dit ervoor heeft gezorgd dat er, meer dan ik gewend ben, respect was voor uiteenlopende ideeën en meningsverschillen. Verschillende werelden ontmoette elkaar en sommige van ons waren er klaar voor om de ander als transitioneel object te accepteren, waarderen en respecteren. Dat geeft mij hoop.

Jordi Halfman
Dutch Language Sub-editor
CSA Newsletter

Papiamento

Presentacion di obra Literario 'Saban English'

Book presentation on 'Saban English'

Aña pasa Instituto Pedagogico Arubano (IPA) y su Centro di Investigacion y Desaroyo di Enseñansa (CIDE) a (co) organisa un presentacion di obra literario 'A Lee Chip: a dictionary and study of Saban English' di e.o Theodore (Ted) Johnson. E publicacion aki ta trata un parti grandi di e idioma, historia y cultura di e isla di Saba (Caribe Hulandes). Na Saba, e termino 'Lee Chip' ta haci referencia na un splinter chikito di algo. E diccionario ta documenta y ta describi mas cu 2.500 palabra y frase local. No solamente e ta reconoce, honra y rindi homenahe na e vocabulario local cu ta haci Saba unico, pero tambe e ta yuda garantisa e preservacion di hopi palabra y termino cu di un of otro forma lo a bay perdi pa historia. Professor Dr. Walt Wolfram di Language & Life project na NC State University a dirigi y guia e proyecto di e obra aki. Alabes e obra ta inclui un estudio profundo encuanto pronunciacion y gramatica di Ingles di Saba, skirbi pa Caroline Myrick, studiante di Phd di Linguistica na NC State University.



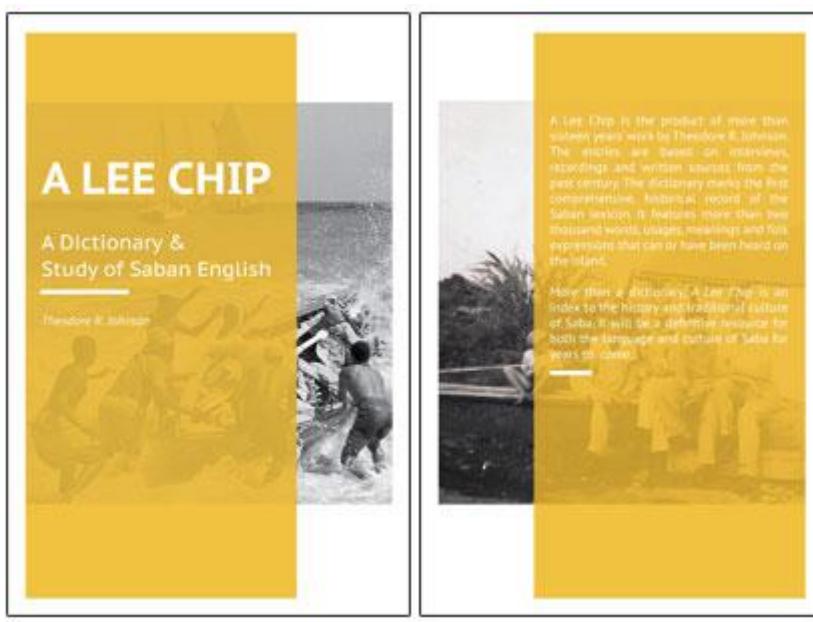
Gregory Richardson

Tocante e autor:

Theodore R. Johnson a completa dos estudio academicos den ley na Leiden, na Hulanda. Despues di a traha na Hulanda den e area di ley civil, Theodore a regresa Caribe y ta trahando actualmente como notario di ley civil na Aruba. 'A Lee Chip: a dictionary and study of Saban English' ta su prome publicacion.

English' ta su prome publicacion.

Consulta ilustracion y e website aki <https://www.mixcloud.com/Linglab/a-lee-chip/> pa mas informacion tocante e publicacion.



Gregory Richardson
Papiamentu Sub-editor
CSA Newsletter

Danish-American-Caribbean Perspective

Virgin Islands (USA): Centennial 2017 and Beyond

In the Virgin Islands of the United States of America (VI-USA) festivities, commemorations, celebrations and reflections of culture, heritage and social developments were highlighted in the annual St. Croix Christmas Centennial Carnival Festival 2016-2017 that focused on this VI Centennial year and beyond. Congratulations were extended during high-energy performances in the village festivities to the Virgin Islands award winning Spectrum Band for being nominated for four (4) categories in the International Soca Award Competition held in Trinidad in December 2016 and winning the *Best Up-Tempo Soca of the Year-Female* award for "Left Right Stop Wukup" featuring Lorna "The Fox" Freeman! #VISpectrumNICE! Celebrations, observances and transitions of this annual event from "Crucian Festival" to "Crucian Carnival" and back again remained the source of great debate throughout the community similarly to the VI Centennial "observances", "commemorations", or "celebrations." VICaribbean achievements like this have reminded us that "We Are One Caribbean!"



Chenzira Davis Kahina

20th century cultural heritage flashback to historic observances like the official transfer and purchase of the former Danish West Indies by the United States of America that was ceremoniously completed in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas on March 31. 1917. This transfer and purchase of the islands of St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas represented one of the most expensive real estate transfers of land by the United States of America at the early-20th century cost of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000.00) in gold. The inhabitants of the newly created Virgin Islands of the United States of America became residents of a non-incorporated non-self-governing territory of the sovereign nation of America- with the stroke of a pen, over a decade of real estate negotiations, and with minimal clarification established regarding the citizenship rights, responsibilities or privileges of people for Denmark, the United States and "native" Virgin Islanders. Subsequently, matters of social governance, "recognition, justice, and development", human rights and self-determination remained challenged, resisted, and institutionalized among natives, residents and visitors during these one hundred years. Transferring from one colonial sovereign to another coupled with institutionalized racism i.e. Jim Crow of the early 20th-century and lack of protected citizenship contributed to the 21st century inequities in economic, political and social systems in the VI-USA.

Despite 2017 marking the third year of the United Nations (UN) designated International Decade for People of African Descent (IDPAD), the theme of "recognition, justice, development", marginal engagements, observances, commemorations, celebrations [et.al.](#) were initiated in recent VI festivities in this regard. There were initiatives by the 31st VI Legislature introduced (not yet enacted) for official observances and commemorative educational programs on UN-IDPAD. Essentially, this was an area of discourse amongst students, scholars, community elders, activists and the like regarding the identification of the VI (USA) as a Danish-American Caribbean destination. This unofficial yet commonly referenced designation as a double-colonial Caribbean destination (Danish-American Caribbean) remained resisted within the community as on-going discussions, political clashes, ineffective policy implementations, and related interactions demand the inclusivity to some and exclusivity to others of the essence and authentic cultural heritage identity and native ancestral indigenous expressions of culture in the best interests of the people of the VI.

An example of the consistent discourse, inquiries, presentations and institutional governmental engagements relating to the VI Centennial and beyond were stated in a 2008 presentation entitled "*US Virgin Islands 2017*" presented by Dr. Carlyle G. Corbin, UN International Advisor on Governance and former VI External Affairs Advisor:

"Many have supported the view that the political status of the territory should be addressed first, with a constitution written subsequently based on the chosen status. Since the present dependency status was never meant to be permanent, as it is not sufficiently autonomous, a permanent status should be achieved at some point. A local constitution based on the present status will not solve this dilemma. Integration as one of the fifty states would suffice. It would be more likely, however, that such an

unlikely move to integration would be as a part of an existing state, in consideration of the small population of the US Virgin Islands, as well as similar ethnic considerations which hampered US Congressional consideration of statehood for Puerto Rico in the 1990s. Other alternatives such as independence and free association are also viable alternatives, but it would only be through an updated analysis on the implications of these options of political equality that the people would be able to make an informed decision...Territorial lawmakers, however, have chosen the approach of writing a local constitution. This has provided an opportunity for public discussion on political and constitutional issues which would not have ordinarily been examined. Since the first and only political status referendum of 1993, no public discourse had been held on these issues until 2006 when the University of the Virgin Islands received a mandate to begin a political education process.” (Corbin:2008)

Shared heritage, histories and cultural legacies are important to engage in yet oftentimes difficult to implement in comparison to festivities programming and institutionalized capital-generating attractions irrespective of how disrespectful they may be to the Afrakan, American, Eurasian and “universal” experiences of the people of these Virgin Islands (USA). The VI Transfer Centennial Commission supports the educational lecture series organized by the Friends of Denmark and the Danish West Indian Society at the University of the Virgin Islands on January 23-34.2017 entitled “Histories of a Shared Past: Exploring Our Complex Heritage”. The grassroots natives and residents in the quandary of citizenship, self-determination, reparatory justice and human rights are oftentimes ostracized and marginalized from mainstream and sustainably financed circles. Explore the perspectives and resources of the VITCC:

“VI Transfer Centennial Commission formed in 2014 for ‘the purpose of formulating plans and making preparations to commemorate and celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the transfer of the Virgin Islands from Denmark to the United States of America,’ in accordance with Act No. 7157, which was enacted in 2010... ‘The Transfer Day Centennial is an opportunity to showcase the Virgin Islands on a grand scale and help others appreciate the contributions of Virgin Islands to the nation since we became U.S. citizens,’ deJongh (former VI Governor) said, adding that his vision of the Centennial celebrations includes ‘an open dialogue on the struggles that our ancestors overcame to ensure the liberties we enjoy today. Also, part of these celebrations must be an exploration of our cultural inheritance from Denmark, the United States and Africa. By understanding our past, I am confident that we can foster a future of greater economic opportunity for all.’”

In respect to the oftentimes ignored and institutionalized invisibility of VI native voices explore the perspectives and resources of APHJ2SDD:

A People’s Historical Journey To Self Determination and Decolonization at <http://aphj2sd.com/> “Virgin Islanders have not thoroughly exercised their rights as stipulated by the “Treaties & Resolutions” to accomplishing Self-Determination/Decolonization. A group of “grass roots” Virgin Islanders have come together and created “A People’s Historical Journey To Self-Determination & Decolonization” to go beyond the Centennial activities of 2017. This journey will explore the historical events that had significant impact on Self-Determination of the Virgin Islands prior to and after the transfer.”

In May 2016, Dr. Carlyle Corbin presented for the UN in Nicaragua for the 3rd International Decade for the Elimination of Colonialism with these closing comments:

“The mandate is clear and is contained in the various plans and programmes earlier described. What is necessary is implementation, and what is important to implementation is for member states to pay close attention to what the UNGA has mandated in its resolutions, and what is actually carried out. The UN system needs to be praised for its actions, and held accountable for its inaction.”

<http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/pdf/corbin.pdf> Human rights, self-determination and public education on decolonization are heightened during the VI Centennial and beyond. [#VIFreeNICE](http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/regsem2016.shtml)

VI Centennial 2017 and beyond are visions in action that are still in progressive process for education, acceptance, institutionalization and implementation with long-term sociological and cultural impacts throughout the Caribbean, Americas and beyond. More details of activities on the historic, expensive and human rights perspectives of the transfer and purchase of these Virgin Islands are available at the links shared here and at <http://viccc.uvi.edu>. May we respectfully implement these words declared by ancestral native Virgin Islander Griot Dr. Rev. George Franklin “choose good...do better...be best...the key to your every life’s success is ‘YES!’ Choose and let us move forward respectfully. #RestoreHumanity #RemainInspired

Chenzira Davis Kahina
Danish-American-Caribbean Perspective Sub-editor
CSA Newsletter

CSA MEMBER HIGHLIGHT

Alicia Nicholls

Alicia Nicholls is a Barbadian-born trade and development consultant and founder of Caribbean Trade Law & Development. She is also a Consulting Legal Researcher with international law firm, FRANHENDY Attorneys founded by renowned tax and investment attorney, Francoise Hendy.

Alicia's specialised training in international trade includes a Masters in International Trade Policy with distinction from the University of the West Indies. She also holds the FITT Certificate in International Trade certification from the Ottawa (Canada)-based Forum for International Trade Training (FITT). She has written and presented on several areas of particular importance to small states, including



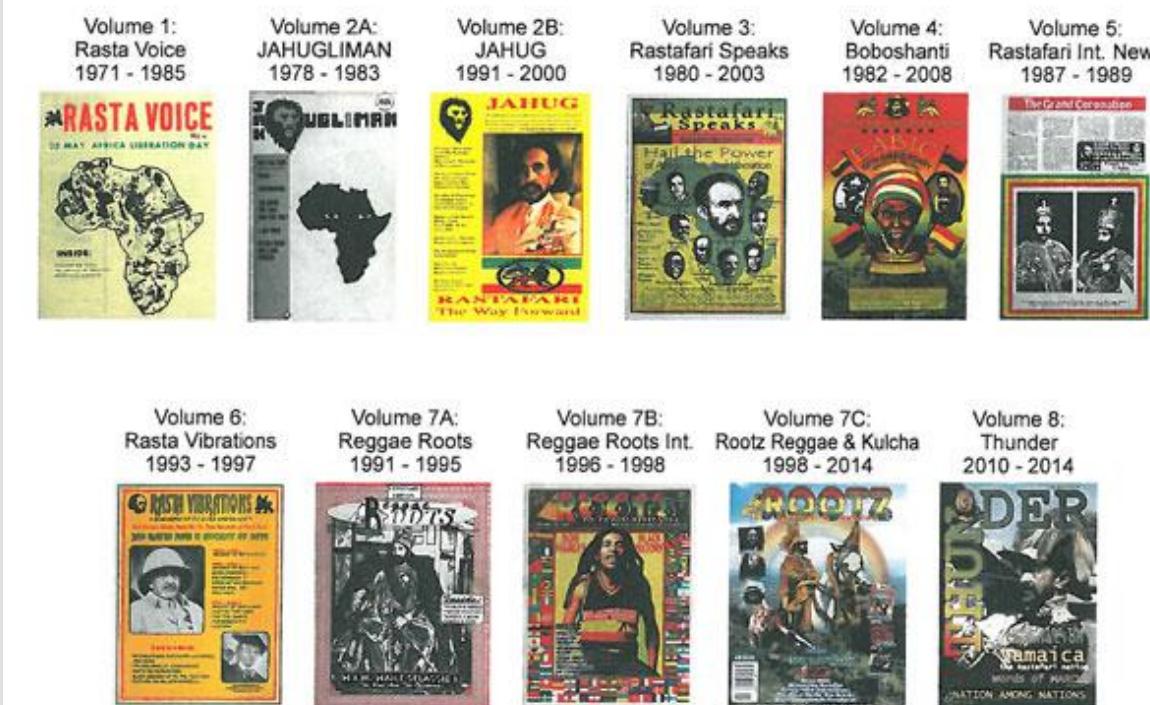
correspondent banking and de-risking, investment treaty law and policy, economic citizenship programmes, climate change and trade in services.

Her multidisciplinary background also includes a Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) with First Class Honours and a Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) with Upper Second Class Honours. Alicia is a member of the Academy of International Business (Michigan USA) and of FITT. She is conversational in French, Spanish and Portuguese.

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Michael Barnett
CSA Executive Council Member

2016 CSA CONFERENCE VIDEO

CSA-HAITI 2016 – CARIBBEAN GLOBAL MOVEMENTS

CSA-Haiti 2016 video features the Prof. Angela Y. Davis keynote lecture “Freedom is a Constant Struggle,” available clips of Edwidge Danticat, 21 Nanchon, and the delivery of the Book Supplies for Haitian Children project, photos of conferees and education policy day participants.



YOUR COMMENTARIES

The Sustainability of Citizenship-by-Investment Programs: St. Kitts and Nevis

Alicia Nicholls, Trade and Development Consultant, Barbados

This article was previously published in the current edition of Henley Partners' Global Residence and Citizenship Review Q3 2016 (page 31)

There has been an expansion in the number of countries offering residence or citizenship-by-investment programs in the post-recession period. For evidence of the economic benefits of these programs, one needs to look no further than the Caribbean island state of St. Kitts and Nevis. The twin-island federation's citizenship-by-investment program has been credited as

being the main propeller of that country's phenomenal economic transformation since the completion of its three-year International Monetary Fund (IMF) arrangement. Indeed, "impressive" is the adjective the IMF has used to describe the island's macroeconomic performance in both the recently released End-of-Mission-Statement and the Article IV report of last year. At a time when other countries are still experiencing anemic growth following the global economic crisis of 2008, the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) reports that St. Kitts and Nevis' economy expanded by 6.6% in 2015, up from an equally enviable 6.1% in 2014. However, in spite of this remarkable citizenship-by-investment fueled economic performance, the IMF has cautioned about the sustainability of current levels of citizenship-by-investment inflows. This issue of the sustainability of citizenship-by-investment programs as development tools merits discussion using St. Kitts and Nevis as a case study.

St. Kitts and Nevis' citizenship-by-investment program is one of the longest running in the world. Section 3(5) of Part II of the Citizenship Act 1984, passed the year after the country became independent from the UK, provides the legal basis for the acquisition of Kittitian citizenship via investment. Its citizenship-by-investment program was one of the means by which St. Kitts and Nevis sought to minimize its dependence on monocrop agriculture — sugar. With a population of just under 55,000, this small developing island state has a paucity of natural resources but a panoply of pull factors for international investment migrants, including its natural beauty, stable democratic political system, rule of law and high quality of life. The island is ranked by the World Bank as a high income non-OECD country with a GDP per capita of USD 14,133. Its legal system is based on the Common Law system inherited from the UK. In 2005, the government closed its sugar industry and tourism is currently the island's main foreign exchange earner.

St. Kitts and Nevis has stepped up the marketing of its program, particularly in emerging economies where a budding high net worth individual (HNWI) class has taken root. Contrary to popular belief, global investment migration is not fueled in the main by nefarious purposes but by HNWIs seeking to diversify their business and lifestyle options, personal security and mobility.

» [CLICK HERE to read the full article on pg. 31](#)

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