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The Official Newsletter of the Caribbean Studies Association - January 2022 Edition

## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR



### CSA 2022 will move completely online from May 30 - June 3, 2022.

After careful consideration of the report of the Local Organizing Committee (LOC) of CSA2022, the Executive Council (EC) at its meeting of January 18, 2022 accepted the recommendation for the conference to transition to a virtual format. See the President's column for full details.



Meagan Sylvester



### Caribbean Scholarship

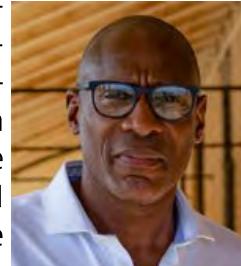
The University of the West Indies (The UWI)

Diplomatic Academy of the Caribbean (DAOC) is pleased to advise that registration continues for the *second edition* of its online training module: **Caribbean Small States and Disaster Diplomacy**. This training will be held from 21st - 24th February, 2022. See inside for more.



### New Book

Author Robin Brooks is our January 2022 new book celebrant. Her book *Class Interruptions: Inequality and Division in African Diasporic Women's Fiction* is being released with the University of North Carolina (UNC) Press on February 1, 2022. The focus of the book is how contemporary Caribbean and African American women writers address class inequality and its impact on housing, education, sexual violence, and human rights in their novels. Be sure to check out the exciting details in the New Book column.



### CSA Member Highlight

This month we are pleased to feature Dr. Keith Nurse as our member highlight. **Dr. Keith Nurse** is the Principal/President of the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College in Saint Lucia. He has worked as Senior Economist and Advisor on Structural Policies and Innovation at the OECD Development Centre in Paris. He is the former WTO Chair at the University of the West Indies where he also served as Senior Fellow at the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, the Director of the Shridath Ramphal Trade Policy Centre and as the Executive Director of UWI Consulting Inc. His full CV and professional attributes are listed in his column.

## CSA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 2021-2022

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*University of the West Indies*

**Vice President:** Chenzira Davis Kahina

*University of the Virgin Islands*

**Immediate Past CSA President:**

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- Stacy Ann Wilson

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**Graduate Student Representative:**

Regan Reid

*Prairie View A&M University*

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- Nikoli Attai
- Fatimah Jackson-Best
- Raymond Laureano
- Kristina Hinds
- Patricia Saunders

## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR cont'd



### Guest Editor – French Language Sub-editor

We open up our language segments to guest editors from time to time and this January we welcome Hélène Zamor to share with us her article on *Martinican businesses during the COVID-19 Pandemic*. Read more inside.



### Your Commentary

Alicia Nicholls shares with us this month in the "Your Commentary" segment the article entitled *Recognising and protecting the rights of 'climate or environmental refugees' under international law*. Be sure to read her column to learn more.

### CSA Communications - You can find us at:

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/CaribbeanStudiesAssociation/](https://www.facebook.com/CaribbeanStudiesAssociation/)

Website: [www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org](http://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org)

Archived copies of our Newsletters at: [www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/e-newsletter-archive/](http://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/e-newsletter-archive/)

Share your feedback at: [newseditor@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org](mailto:newseditor@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org)

# MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



Eris Schoburgh

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT: CSA2022 MOVES TO A VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

Fellow Members:

Let me start by wishing that, for every day of 2022, you will experience an abundance of blessings and amazing growth in all aspects of your life.

I share the following statement with you, which I have found to be an appropriate depiction of our collective inclination at this time: *We are passengers in the same boat that's heading towards a common destination. May the hopes of the New Year guide us in the right direction!*

The foregoing seems a fitting segue into the important subject at caption.

After careful consideration of the report of the Local Organizing Committee (LOC) of CSA2022, the Executive Council (EC) at its meeting of January 18, 2022 accepted the recommendation for the conference to transition to a virtual format. Among the compelling reasons are the rapid spread of the Omicron variant of COVID-19, which results in the adoption of stricter measures to curtail movement of persons and limit the size of gatherings in the host city, Kingston, Jamaica. These measures if breached attract severe penalties. Other evolving factors related to the pandemic that give rise to high degrees of unpredictability and uncertainty surrounding, for example, air travel and vaccine mandates suggest a kind of logistic nightmare that the Association is ill-equipped to handle. Critically, the host venue, The University of the West Indies, Mona Campus has continued with its remote delivery of courses for the majority of its programmes, contributing to our decision.

**As a consequence CSA2022 will move completely online from May 30-June 3, 2022.**

I am sure you appreciate the gravamen of the situation and the thought that has gone into this decision, as well as understand that the Association has a duty to act responsibly to ensure the well-being of its members/conference delegates.

We look forward to your participation, even with a change in conference modality and will be reaching out with details on programming after the deadline for the call for abstracts has passed.

For key dates pertaining to abstract submission and payment of membership and registration fees, please visit our webpage: <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org>. For general queries, you may send an email to: [secretariat@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org](mailto:secretariat@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org).

Eris Schoburgh  
President CSA 2021-2022

## Español

## ANUNCIO ESPECIAL: CSA2022 SE MUEVA A UNA CONFERENCIA VIRTUAL

Compañeros:

Permíteme comenzar deseando que, cada día de 2022, experimentes una gran cantidad de bendiciones y un crecimiento asombroso en todos los aspectos de tu vida.

Comparto con ustedes la siguiente declaración, que he encontrado que es una descripción apropiada de nuestra inclinación colectiva en este momento: Somos pasajeros en el mismo barco que se dirige hacia un destino común. ¡Que las esperanzas del Año Nuevo nos guíen en la dirección correcta!

Lo anterior parece un paso apropiado en el importante tema del pie de foto.

Después de una cuidadosa consideración del informe del Comité Organizador Local (LOC) de CSA2022, el Consejo Ejecutivo (EC) en su reunión del 18 de enero de 2022 aceptó la recomendación de que la conferencia hiciera la transición a un formato virtual. Entre las razones de peso se encuentran la rápida propagación de la variante Omicron de COVID-19, que resulta en la adopción de medidas más estrictas para restringir el movimiento de personas y limitar el tamaño de las reuniones en la ciudad anfitriona, Kingston, Jamaica. Estas medidas, de ser incumplidas, acarrean severas sanciones. Otros factores en evolución relacionados con la pandemia que dan lugar a un alto grado de imprevisibilidad e incertidumbre en torno a, por ejemplo, los viajes aéreos y los mandatos de vacunación sugieren una especie de pesadilla logística que la Asociación no está preparada para manejar. Críticamente, la sede anfitriona, la Universidad de las Indias Occidentales, campus de Mona, ha continuado

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT cont'd

con la impartición remota de cursos para la mayoría de sus programas, lo que contribuyó a nuestra decisión.

### **Como consecuencia, CSA2022 se moverá completamente en línea del 30 de mayo al 3 de junio de 2022.**

Estoy seguro de que aprecia el gravamen de la situación y el pensamiento que se ha puesto en esta decisión, así como también comprende que la Asociación tiene el deber de actuar de manera responsable para garantizar el bienestar de sus miembros/delegados de la conferencia.

Esperamos su participación, incluso con un cambio en la modalidad de la conferencia y nos pondremos en contacto con los detalles sobre la programación después de que haya pasado la fecha límite para la convocatoria de resúmenes.

Para conocer las fechas clave relacionadas con la presentación de resúmenes y el pago de las cuotas de membresía y registro, visite nuestra página web: <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org>. Para consultas generales, puede enviar un correo electrónico a: [secretariat@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org](mailto:secretariat@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org).

Eris Schoburgh  
Presidente CSA 2021-2022

### **Français**

### **ANNONCE SPÉCIALE: CSA2022 DEVIENT UNE CONFÉRENCE VIRTUELLE**

Amis membres :

Permettez-moi de commencer par souhaiter que, pour chaque jour de 2022, vous expérimentiez une abondance de bénédictions et une croissance incroyable dans tous les aspects de votre vie. Je partage avec vous la déclaration suivante, que j'ai trouvée être une représentation appropriée de notre inclination collective en ce moment : nous sommes des passagers dans le même bateau qui se dirige vers une destination commune. Que les espoirs de la nouvelle année nous guident dans la bonne direction !

Ce qui précède semble une transition appropriée vers le sujet important de la légende.

Après un examen attentif du rapport du comité d'organisation local (COL) de CSA2022, le Conseil exécutif (CE) lors de sa réunion du 18 janvier 2022 a accepté la recommandation de la conférence de

passer à un format virtuel. Parmi les raisons impérieuses figurent la propagation rapide de la variante Omicron du COVID-19, qui se traduit par l'adoption de mesures plus strictes pour limiter les déplacements des personnes et limiter la taille des rassemblements dans la ville hôte, Kingston, en Jamaïque. Ces mesures, si elles sont violées, entraînent des sanctions sévères. D'autres facteurs évolutifs liés à la pandémie qui donnent lieu à des degrés élevés d'imprévisibilité et d'incertitude entourant, par exemple, les voyages aériens et les mandats de vaccination suggèrent une sorte de cauchemar logistique que l'Association est mal équipée pour gérer. De manière critique, le lieu hôte, l'Université des Antilles, Mona Campus a poursuivi sa prestation de cours à distance pour la majorité de ses programmes, contribuant à notre décision.

### **En conséquence, CSA2022 sera entièrement en ligne du 30 mai au 3 juin 2022.**

Je suis sûr que vous appréciez la gravité de la situation et la réflexion qui a motivé cette décision, et que vous comprenez que l'Association a le devoir d'agir de manière responsable pour assurer le bien-être de ses membres/délégués à la conférence. Nous attendons avec impatience votre participation, même avec un changement de modalité de conférence et nous vous contacterons avec des détails sur la programmation après la date limite de l'appel à résumés.

Pour connaître les dates clés relatives à la soumission des résumés et au paiement des frais d'adhésion et d'inscription, veuillez visiter notre page Web : <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org>. Pour les questions générales, vous pouvez envoyer un e-mail à : [secretariat@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org](mailto:secretariat@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org).

Eris Schoburgh  
Présidente CSA 2021-2022

# MESSAGE FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT



Chenzira Davis Kahina

## Greetings CSA Members, Elders, Graduate Students and Supporters!

Happy New Year 2022. May joy, wellness, safety, and prosperity reign abundantly for you, your families, colleagues, students, and friends. As we progress through a new social world order that has transformed physical exchanges into primarily virtual exchanges, CSA has created 21<sup>st</sup> century

approaches to maintain the proactive integrity of the CSA mission, goals, and objectives. CSA is organizing final preparations for the 46<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of CSA themed "*Reframing Caribbean Influences on Global Spaces: Critically Engaging Perspectives on Human Geography and Risks, Political Economy and Technology*" being hosted by the University of the West Indies, Mona Campus in Jamaica from May 30<sup>th</sup> to June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2022.

With serious considerations being reviewed, researched and recommended by the CSA Conference Organizing & Program Committee in concert with new COVID19 protocols in effect at UWI, Mona Campus in Jamaica, by consensus the CSA Executive Council has announced that the 46<sup>th</sup> Annual CSA Conference will be completely virtual to maintain the safety, wellness and overall welfare of all CSA members, presenters, students and supporters. <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/csa2022-moves-to-a-virtual-conference/> Complementary to this CSA Newsletter, the CSA website provides a multiplicity of resources and updates on innovative and creative research, programs and activities being implemented as we maintain the organizational and communitarian work of CSA within the Caribbean, Americas and internationally. <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/>

CSA Members, Elders and Supporters are invited and encouraged to review updates posted on the CSA website on forthcoming events, lectures, and related activities leading up to the CSA Conference 2022.

The CSA Elections Committee is organizing the forthcoming elections as we transition from the current Executive Council 2021-2022 into the new one for 2022-2023. Please continue to review the

updates in this CSA Newsletter alongside the CSA website for updates and consider placing your nominations for CSA members to embrace leadership positions. Other updates for your review, knowledge and proactive contributions include yet are not limited to:

- The CSA Scientific Committee will be accepting abstract proposals for the CSA Conference 2022 until 31 January 2022 (midnight, EST). <https://www.eventsforce.net/csa/13/home>
- The CSA Young Scholars Mentoring Programme 2.0 is hosting The Dialogue on February 5, 2022, at 6pm Eastern/7pm Atlantic via ZOOM [Meeting ID: 83464316070 Passcode: 451322] "Building Awareness Gaining New Interests"

CARIBBEAN STUDIES  
ASSOCIATION

THE CSA YOUNG SCHOLARS MENTORING PROGRAMME 2.0  
Presents

*The Dialogue*

Presenter

Presenter

SA-RAWLA STOUTE  
Rowan University  
Quaker People of Color in  
Predominantly White  
Institutions

Shauna Rigaud  
George Mason University  
"Spring Breakin' All  
Coming" Nation Building  
and Identity in Barbados  
Drop Over Montreal

Moderator  
Dr. Sharne Gill  
Barry University

Saturday, February 5, 2022 at 6:00pm [Jamaica + NA]; 7:00pm [EC + PR]  
Join Zoom Meeting  
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83464316070?pwd=SGZnTC84SjVzU1RSEZTb2QyR0T02>

ZOOM  
Meeting ID: 834 6431 6070  
Passcode: 451322

Building awareness Engaging new interests

- The Inaugural CSA Journal is moving progressively and scheduled for publication in Spring 2022. Editor in Chief is Opal Palmer Adisa with Managing Editor Raymond Laureano-Ortiz and Publisher UWI Press. A diverse, experienced, and multilingual editorial board and advisory team are actively engaged with ensuring the regular (bi-annual) publication of this state-of-the-art peer-reviewed CSA Journal. Keep abreast of *Calls for Papers* and related announcements with featured special seasoned editors in forthcoming issues of the CSA Journal and more. <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/csa-journal/>

# MESSAGE FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT cont'd

- A special note of thanks to Past President Carole Boyce Davies (2015-2016) for establishing a wise circle of seasoned, honorable, and experienced CSA Elders. [CSA Elders are defined as CSA members who have retired but still want to actively attend and participate in CSA Conferences.] CSA Elders are respectfully encouraged to share supportive methods, actions and programs that creatively and scientifically keep CSA interdisciplinary, transcultural, intergenerational, relevant, engaged, and central to maintaining the original CSA focus as an "*independent professional organization devoted to the promotion of Caribbean studies from a multidisciplinary, multicultural point of view.*" CSA encourages seasoned senior scholars to engage in authentic mentoring, research, PhD completion, succession planning, publishing and more with junior and upcoming scholars of Caribbean Studies and beyond. Share. Teach. Research. Publish. Repeat.
- The Barbara T. Christian Literary Award is updating submission deadlines and requirements for 2022. "This CSA literary award established in 2001 to honor the memory of distinguished Caribbean-American black feminist and womanist theorist Dr. Barbara T. Christian, celebrates her intellectual legacy and is given to the best book published within the most recent three-year period which explicitly and innovatively examines topics of race, gender, sexuality, class, and intersectionality." View basic requirements on the CSA website at <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/awards-grants/barbara-t-christian-literary-award/> Submissions may be digital with hard-copies mailed on or before Sunday, April 3.2022.



- Congratulations are extended to the new Caribbean Republic of Barbados (November 2021) and recent re-election of the Honorable Prime Minister Mia Amor Mottley of the Barbados Labor Party as she continues to share a beacon of light, authentic leadership, academic excellence, environmental sustainability, cooperative economic stability, and much more for

Barbados and the Caribbean with cooperative engagements with the Americas and international communities. <https://tt.loopnews.com/content/caribbean-leaders-congratulate-barbados-pm-mia-mottley-election-win-4>

Beyond the new social world order and virtualization of most exchanges in our academic, communitarian, and corporate environs, despite challenges and obstacles seen and unseen, CSA is continuing to move our mission, vision, goals, and objectives forward to the best of our collective abilities. There is a great deal of work among a multiplicity of committees and programs with the work flowing stronger and more successfully as we work together to keep this 46-plus year organization alive and thriving.

More to share in future issues. Help us to help you remain informed, supportive, and actively engaged in CSA!

Remain inspired.

Chenzira Davis Kahina  
Vice President CSA 2021-2022

## Español

**¡Saludos a los miembros de CSA, ancianos, estudiantes graduados y simpatizantes!**

Feliz Año Nuevo 2022. Que la alegría, el bienestar, la seguridad y la prosperidad reine abundantemente para ustedes, sus familias, colegas, estudiantes y amigos. A medida que avanzamos a través de un nuevo orden mundial social que ha transformado los intercambios físicos en intercambios principalmente virtuales, CSA ha creado enfoques del siglo XXI para mantener la integridad proactiva de la misión, las metas y los objetivos de CSA. CSA está organizando los preparativos finales para la 46.<sup>a</sup> Conferencia Anual de CSA con el tema "Reformulación de las influencias caribeñas en los espacios globales: perspectivas críticamente atractivas sobre la geografía humana y los riesgos, la economía política y la tecnología", organizada por la Universidad de las Indias Occidentales, campus de Mona en Jamaica desde 30 de mayo al 3 de junio de 2022.

Con serias consideraciones revisadas, investigadas y recomendadas por el Comité de Programación y Organización de la Conferencia CSA en concierto con los nuevos protocolos COVID19 vigentes en UWI, Mona Campus en Jamaica, por consenso, el Consejo Ejecutivo de CSA ha anunciado que la 46.a Conferencia Anual CSA será completamente virtual para mantener la seguridad, el bienestar y el

## MESSAGE FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT cont'd

bienestar general de todos los miembros, presentadores, estudiantes y simpatizantes de CSA. <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/csa2022-moves-to-a-virtual-conference/> Como complemento a este boletín de CSA, el sitio web de CSA proporciona una multiplicidad de recursos y actualizaciones sobre investigaciones, programas y actividades innovadoras y creativas que se están implementando como mantenemos el trabajo organizacional y comunitario de CSA dentro del Caribe, América e internacionalmente. <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/>

Se invita y alienta a los miembros, ancianos y simpatizantes de CSA a revisar las actualizaciones publicadas en el sitio web de CSA sobre los próximos eventos, conferencias y actividades relacionadas antes de la Conferencia CSA 2022.

El Comité de Elecciones de CSA está organizando las próximas elecciones a medida que hacemos la transición del actual Consejo Ejecutivo 2021-2022 al nuevo para 2022-2023. Continúe revisando las actualizaciones en este boletín de CSA junto con el sitio web de CSA para obtener actualizaciones y considere colocar sus nominaciones para que los miembros de CSA asuman posiciones de liderazgo. Otras actualizaciones para su revisión, conocimiento y contribuciones proactivas incluyen, pero no se limitan a:

- El Comité Científico de CSA aceptará propuestas de resúmenes para la Conferencia CSA 2022 hasta el 31 de enero de 2022 (medianoche, EST). <https://www.eventsforce.net/csa/13/home>
- El CSA Young Scholars Mentoring Program 2.0 está organizando The Dialogue el 5 de febrero de 2022 a las 6 p. m. del este/7 p. m. del Atlántico a través de ZOOM [Identificación de la reunión: 83464316070 Código de acceso: 451322] "Crear conciencia y generar nuevos intereses"
- El CSA Journal inaugural se está moviendo progresivamente y su publicación está programada para la primavera de 2022. El editor en jefe es Opal Palmer Adisa con el editor gerente Raymond Laureano-Ortiz y el editor UWI Press. Una junta editorial diversa, experimentada y multilingüe y un equipo asesor están activamente comprometidos para garantizar la publicación regular (bianual) de este CSA Journal de última generación revisado por pares. Manténgase al tanto de las convocatorias de artículos y anuncios relacionados con editores experimentados especiales destacados en los próximos números del CSA Journal y más. <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/csa-journal/>
- Una nota especial de agradecimiento a la expresidenta Carole Boyce Davies (2015-2016) por establecer un círculo sabio de ancianos de CSA experimentados, honorables y experimentados. [Los ancianos de CSA se definen como miembros de CSA que se han jubilado pero que aún desean asistir y participar activamente en las conferencias de CSA]. Se alienta respetuosamente a los ancianos de CSA a compartir métodos, acciones y programas de apoyo que, de manera creativa y científica, mantengan a CSA interdisciplinario, transcultural, intergeneracional y relevante., comprometido y central para mantener el enfoque original de CSA como una "organización profesional independiente dedicada a la promoción de los estudios del Caribe desde un punto de vista multidisciplinario y multicultural". CSA alienta a los académicos senior experimentados a participar en tutorías auténticas, investigación, finalización de doctorado, planificación de sucesión, publicación y más con académicos jóvenes y futuros de estudios caribeños y más allá. Cuota. Enseñar. Investigar. Publicar. Repetir.
- El Premio Literario Barbara T. Christian está actualizando los plazos de presentación y los requisitos para 2022. "Este premio literario CSA establecido en 2001 para honrar la memoria de la distinguida feminista y mujerista negra caribeña-estadounidense Dra. Barbara T. Christian, celebra su legado intelectual y se otorga al mejor libro publicado en el período de tres años más reciente que examina de manera explícita e innovadora temas de raza, género, sexualidad, clase e interseccionalidad". Vea los requisitos básicos en el sitio web de CSA en <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/awards-grants/barbara-t-christian-literary-award/> Las presentaciones pueden ser digitales.
- Felicitaciones a la nueva República Caribeña de Barbados (noviembre de 2021) y a la reciente reelección de la Honorable Primera Ministra Mia Amor Mottley del Partido Laborista de Barbados mientras continúa compartiendo un faro de luz, liderazgo auténtico, excelencia académica y sostenibilidad ambiental., estabilidad económica cooperativa y mucho más para Barbados y el Caribe con compromisos cooperativos con las Américas y las comunidades internacionales. <https://tt.loopnews.com/content/caribbean-leaders-congratulate-barbados-pm-mia-mottley-election-win-4>

Más allá del nuevo orden mundial social y la virtualización de la mayoría de los intercambios en nuestros entornos académicos, comunitarios y corporativos, a pesar de los desafíos y obstáculos visibles e invisibles, CSA continúa impulsando nuestra misión,

# MESSAGE FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT cont'd

visión, metas y objetivos hacia lo mejor de nuestro colectivo. habilidades. Hay una gran cantidad de trabajo entre una multiplicidad de comités y programas y el trabajo fluye más fuerte y con más éxito a medida que trabajamos juntos para mantener viva y próspera esta organización de más de 46 años.

Más para compartir en ediciones futuras. ¡Ayúdenos a ayudarlo a mantenerse informado, brindar apoyo y participar activamente en CSA!

Permanezca inspirado.

Chenzira Davis Kahina  
Vicepresidente CSA 2021-2022

## Français

### **Salutations aux membres de l'ASC, aux Aînés, aux étudiants diplômés et aux sympathisants !**

Bonne année 2022. Que la joie, le bien-être, la sécurité et la prospérité règnent en abondance pour vous, vos familles, vos collègues, vos étudiants et vos amis. Alors que nous progressons dans un nouvel ordre social mondial qui a transformé les échanges physiques en échanges principalement virtuels, CSA a créé des appartenances du 21e siècle pour maintenir l'intégrité proactive de la mission, des buts et des objectifs de CSA. L'ASC organise les derniers préparatifs de la 46e conférence annuelle de l'ASC sur le thème "Recadrer les influences caribéennes sur les espaces mondiaux : perspectives d'engagement critique sur la géographie et les risques humains, l'économie politique et la technologie", organisée par l'Université des Indes occidentales, Mona Campus en Jamaïque à partir du 30 mai au 3 juin 2022.

Avec des considérations sérieuses en cours d'examen, de recherche et de recommandation par le comité d'organisation et de programmation de la conférence de la CSA, de concert avec les nouveaux protocoles COVID19 en vigueur à l'UWI, Mona Campus en Jamaïque, par consensus, le conseil exécutif de la CSA a annoncé que la 46e conférence annuelle de la CSA sera complètement virtuel pour maintenir la sécurité, le bien-être et le bien-être général de tous les membres, présentateurs, étudiants et sympathisants de l'ASC. <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/csa2022-moves-to-a-virtual-conference/> En complément de ce bulletin de l'ASC, le site Web de l'ASC fournit une multitude de ressources et de mises à jour sur la recherche, les programmes et les activités innovantes et créatives mis en œuvre en tant que nous maintenons le travail organisa-

tionnel et communautaire de CSA dans les Caraïbes, les Amériques et à l'échelle internationale. <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/>

Les membres, les aînés et les sympathisants de l'ASC sont invités et encouragés à consulter les mises à jour publiées sur le site Web de l'ASC sur les événements, les conférences et les activités connexes à venir menant à la Conférence de l'ASC 2022.

Le comité des élections de l'ASC organise les prochaines élections alors que nous passons de l'actuel Conseil exécutif 2021-2022 au nouveau pour 2022-2023. Veuillez continuer à consulter les mises à jour dans ce bulletin de l'ASC aux côtés du site Web de l'ASC pour les mises à jour et envisager de placer vos candidatures pour les membres de l'ASC pour occuper des postes de direction. D'autres mises à jour pour votre examen, vos connaissances et vos contributions proactives incluent, mais ne sont pas limitées à :

- Le comité scientifique de l'ASC acceptera les propositions de résumés pour la conférence de l'ASC 2022 jusqu'au 31 janvier 2022 (minuit, HNE). <https://www.eventsforce.net/csa/13/home>
- Le programme de mentorat CSA Young Scholars 2.0 organise The Dialogue le 5 février 2022 à 18 h (heure de l'Est)/19 h (heure de l'Atlantique) via ZOOM [ID de réunion : 83464316070, code d'accès : 451322] « Sensibilisation et nouveaux intérêts »
- La revue inaugurale de l'ASC se déplace progressivement et sa publication est prévue au printemps 2022. La rédactrice en chef est Opal Palmer Adisa avec le rédacteur en chef Raymond Laureano-Ortiz et l'éditeur UWI Press. Un comité de rédaction et une équipe consultative diversifiés, expérimentés et multilingues s'emploient activement à assurer la publication régulière (semestrielle) de cette revue CSA à la fine pointe de la technologie. Tenez-vous au courant des appels à communications et des annonces connexes avec des rédacteurs chevronnés spéciaux en vedette dans les prochains numéros du Journal de la CSA et plus encore. <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/csa-journal/>
- Une note spéciale de remerciement à l'ancienne présidente Carole Boyce Davies (2015-2016) pour avoir établi un cercle avisé d'aînés chevronnés, honorables et expérimentés de l'ASC. [Les Aînés de l'ASC sont définis comme des membres de l'ASC qui ont pris leur retraite mais qui souhaitent toujours assister et participer activement aux conférences de l'ASC.] Les Aînés de l'ASC sont respectueusement encouragés à partager des méthodes, des actions et des programmes de soutien qui,

## MESSAGE FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT cont'd

de manière créative et scientifique, maintiennent l'ASC interdisciplinaire, transculturelle, intergénérationnelle et pertinente, engagée et essentielle au maintien de l'orientation originale de la CSA en tant qu'«organisation professionnelle indépendante consacrée à la promotion des études caribéennes d'un point de vue multidisciplinaire et multiculturel». L'ASC encourage les chercheurs chevronnés chevronnés à s'engager dans un mentorat authentique, la recherche, l'obtention d'un doctorat, la planification de la relève, la publication et plus encore avec des chercheurs juniors et à venir en études caribéennes et au-delà. Partager. Enseigner. Rechercher. Publier. Répéter.

- Le prix littéraire Barbara T. Christian met à jour les dates limites de soumission et les exigences pour 2022. "Ce prix littéraire CSA créé en 2001 pour honorer la mémoire de la distinguée féministe noire et théoricienne antillaise des Caraïbes, le Dr Barbara T. Christian, célèbre son héritage intellectuel et est décerné au meilleur livre publié au cours de la période de trois ans la plus récente qui examine de manière explicite et innovante des sujets de race, de sexe, de sexualité, de classe et d'intersectionnalité. Consultez les exigences de base sur le site Web de la CSA à l'adresse <https://www.caribbeanstudiesassociation.org/awards-grants/barbara-t-christian-literary-award/> Les soumissions peuvent être numériques
- Félicitations à la nouvelle République caribéenne de la Barbade (novembre 2021) et à la récente réélection de l'honorable Premier ministre Mia Amor Mottley du Parti travailliste de la Barbade alors qu'elle continue de partager un phare de lumière, un leadership authentique, l'excellence académique, la durabilité environnementale, stabilité économique coopérative, et bien plus encore pour la Barbade et les Caraïbes avec des engagements de coopération avec les Amériques et les communautés internationales. <https://tt.loopnews.com/content/caribbean-leaders-congratulate-barbados-pm-mia-mottley-election-win-4>

Au-delà du nouvel ordre social mondial et de la virtualisation de la plupart des échanges dans notre environnement universitaire, communautaire et d'entreprise, malgré les défis et les obstacles visibles et invisibles, CSA continue de faire avancer notre mission, notre vision, nos buts et nos objectifs vers le meilleur de notre collectif capacités. Il y a beaucoup de travail parmi une multiplicité de comités et de programmes, et le travail se fait de plus en plus fort et avec plus de succès alors que nous travaillons ensemble pour maintenir vivante et prospère cette organisation de plus de 46 ans.

Plus à partager dans les prochains numéros. Aidez-nous à vous aider à rester informé, solidaire et activement engagé dans la CSA !

Restez inspiré.

Chenzira Davis Kahina

Vice Présidente CSA 2021-2022

# CARIBBEAN SCHOLARSHIP



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## Call for Registration - Diplomatic Academy of the Caribbean Online Training Module: 'Caribbean Small States and Disaster Diplomacy' **21st - 24th February, 2022**

The Diplomatic Academy of the Caribbean (DAOC) is pleased to advise that registration is now open for the *second edition* of its online training module: **Caribbean Small States and Disaster Diplomacy**. This training will be held from **21st - 24th February, 2022**.

For information on this certificate training opportunity, including on the course tuition fee and Facilitator, please [click here](#) or copy and paste hyperlink into your Internet browser.

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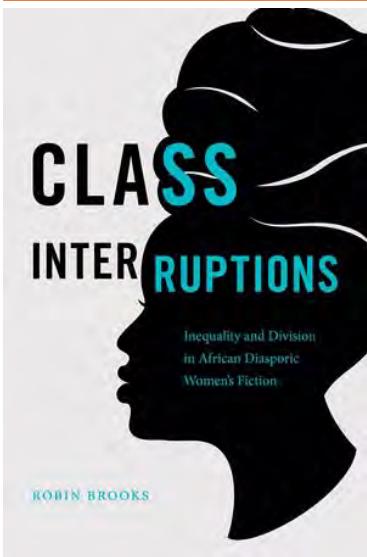
For the application form and detailed guidelines/information on registration, please [click here](#) or copy and paste hyperlink into your Internet browser.

The **deadline for completion of registration, which includes tuition fee payment, is 11 February, 2022**.

Inquiries regarding registration should be directed to [Nand.Bardouille@sta.uwi.edu](mailto:Nand.Bardouille@sta.uwi.edu), CC:[diplomaticacademy@sta.uwi.edu](mailto:DiplomaticAcademy@sta.uwi.edu).

Additional information is available on the DAOC website: <https://sta.uwi.edu/daoc/>

# NEW BOOK



## Class Interruptions Inequality and Division in African Diasporic Women's Fiction By Robin Brooks

As downward mobility continues to be an international issue, Robin Brooks offers a timely intervention between the humanities and social sciences by examining how Black women's cultural production engages debates about the growth in income

and wealth gaps in global society during the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Using an interdisciplinary approach, this innovative book employs major contemporary texts by both African American and Caribbean writers—Toni Morrison, Gloria Naylor, Dawn Turner, Olive Senior, Oonya Kempadoo, Merle Hodge, and Diana McCaulay—to demonstrate how neoliberalism, within the broader framework of racial capitalism, reframes structural inequalities as personal failures, thus obscuring how to improve unjust conditions.

Through interviews with authors, textual analyses of the fiction, and a diagramming of cross-class relationships, Brooks offers compelling new insight on literary portrayals of class inequalities and division. She expands the scope of how the Black women's literary tradition, since the 1970s, has been conceptualized by repositioning the importance of class and explores why the imagination matters as we think about novel ways to address long-standing and simultaneously evolving issues.



### About the Author

Robin Brooks, PhD is an assistant professor of Africana Studies at the University of Pittsburgh. Her research and teaching interests include 20th and 21st century literature, particularly African-American, Caribbean, African, and American multiethnic literatures, as well as Black feminist theory, postcolonial

studies, digital humanities, higher education management, and education policy.

She is the author of *Class Interruptions: Inequality and Division in African Diasporic Women's Fiction* (University of North Carolina Press, 2022), which is a book that examines how contemporary writers use literary portrayals of class to critique inequalities and divisions in the U.S. and Caribbean. She has traveled and conducted research throughout the Caribbean, including spending a fellowship year abroad in Jamaica performing research for the book.

Additionally, Dr. Brooks has publications on writers and literature of the African Diaspora appearing in a number of academic journals, including *Biography: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly*, *Women's Studies: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, the *Journal of Africana Religions*, the *Journal of West Indian Literature*, and the *Journal of Pan African Studies*. Her second book will examine Black contemporary life writing and Black death.

Professor Brooks holds a PhD in English from the University of Florida and an MA in Afro American Studies from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Upon graduating from Wisconsin in 2005, she taught full-time for a few years before returning to graduate school in 2009 for her PhD. While at the University of Florida, she held the McKnight Doctoral Fellowship, a five-year graduate fellowship.

Dr. Brooks is a proud native of Miami, Florida. After receiving the International Baccalaureate Diploma from North Miami Senior High School, she attended Florida State University on a Florida Bright Futures Scholarship where she graduated *magna cum laude* and Phi Beta Kappa a year early with a BA in English in 2003. Before joining the University of Pittsburgh, she was a Diversity Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of San Diego and a Provost's Postdoctoral Scholar at the University of South Florida. For the 2019-2020 academic year, she was a Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow in residence at Emory University.

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The book is available on [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com). A 40% off discount is available with the code 01DAH40 if the book is purchased directly from the [UNC Press website](https://uncpress.org).

## CSA MEMBER HIGHLIGHT



### **Dr. Keith Nurse: Principal/President, Sir Arthur Lewis Community College**

Dr. Keith Nurse is the Principal/President of the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College in Saint Lucia. He has worked as Senior Economist and Advisor on Structural Policies and Innovation at the OECD Development Centre in Paris. He is the former WTO Chair at the University of the West Indies where he also served as Senior Fellow at the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, the Director of the Shridath Ramphal Trade Policy Centre and as the Executive Director of UWI Consulting Inc.

He serves on the executive bureau of the UN Committee for Development Policy, a subsidiary body of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). He has served as a member of Hemispheric Programme Advisory Committee of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture. He is a former member of the Economic Development Advisory Board, Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Dr. Nurse has worked as a researcher and consultant to governments and international and regional organizations around the world and has published over 100 scholarly papers and articles on a wide array of issue areas such as trade policy and services, industrial policy and innovation governance, creative industries and digital economy, tourism and cultural heritage, migration and diasporas, gender and economic restructuring, climate action and sustainable development. He is also the executive producer of the docudrama "Forward Home: The Power of the Caribbean Diaspora".

» **Important Links:** [Short CV](#) | [Full CV](#)

# MESSAGE FROM THE LANGUAGE SUB-EDITORS



Jorge Lefevre Tavárez

## Español

### El Plan de Ajuste de Deuda de la colonia más antigua del hemisferio

El pasado martes, 18 de enero, la jueza Laura Taylor Swain, encargada del proceso de reestructuración de la deuda del gobierno de Puerto Rico, aprobó el Plan de

Ajuste de Deuda (PAD). El plan representa el nuevo acuerdo contractual entre el gobierno de Puerto Rico y sus acreedores. Sin embargo, luego de años de negociaciones y protestas, la crisis económica y la crisis de la deuda de Puerto Rico, lejos de resolverse, entran en una nueva fase. El 2022, sin duda, comenzó con malas noticias para la sociedad puertorriqueña.

Como describimos en la columna de octubre del *CSA Newsletter*, el proceso que ahora desemboca en la aprobación del PAD fue dictado por la relación colonial entre Puerto Rico y Estados Unidos. En un documento en cuya escritura colaboré, se describió el proceso de la siguiente manera: "Luego del intento de crear un proceso de 'quiebra criolla' dentro de los límites jurídicos del Estado Libre Asociado – intento declarado inconstitucional por el Tribunal Supremo de Estados Unidos –, el Congreso de Estados Unidos intervino en la crisis de la deuda aprobando la Ley PROMESA. Esta, en síntesis, 1) creaba un procedimiento de quiebra y de reestructuración de deuda para Puerto Rico, 2) creaba la Junta de Control Fiscal (JCF), cuyos miembros son elegidos a nivel federal para 'supervisar' las finanzas de Puerto Rico hasta que ciertos parámetros se cumplieran. 3) incluía dentro de esta supervisión la aprobación del presupuesto anual del gobierno de Puerto Rico y mecanismos para controlar el flujo de dinero del gobierno, 4) indicaba que sería la JCF quien representara a Puerto Rico en el proceso de reestructuración de deuda, y no el gobierno electo" [1]. Posteriormente, la jueza Laura Taylor Swain sería nombrada como encargada del proceso de reestructuración, ante la ausencia de un Tribunal de Quiebra.

Como era previsible, la JCF privilegió los intereses de los acreedores sobre el de la población de Puerto Rico. El gobierno electo, en su mayoría, ha apostado por la docilidad con respecto a las imposiciones de la JCF en lugar de adelantar los intereses de la población. La jueza Swain ha actuado dentro de su corte acorde con el panorama neoliberal.

El PAD que finalmente se aprobó comprometerá más de \$1,100 anuales en el pago de la deuda por un periodo de 25 años. Requiere que se haga una nueva emisión de bonos de más de \$7,000 millones. Todo esto, sin que se haya trazado un plan para que Puerto Rico pueda salir de la crisis económica y estructural en la que está sumida desde el 2006. Por eso, economistas de renombre han reiterado la incapacidad de la economía de Puerto Rico para sostener este plan de pago. Muchos hablan, incluso, de una segunda quiebra en un futuro cercano.

Aunque protege las pensiones actuales de los empleados públicos retirados, niega el que estas puedan ajustarse en un futuro al costo de vida. También trastoca las pensiones de los empleados activos en el gobierno, lo que deja en la incertidumbre a decenas de miles de personas. Por eso mismo, en las votaciones por parte de los pensionados que el proceso de reestructuración exige, los pensionados votaron de manera abrumadora en contra del PAD. La jueza Swain, sin embargo, le dio peso al apoyo que recibe el PAD de los fondos buitres y de la Junta de Control Fiscal y desatendió los reclamos de los pensionados.

El PAD especifica que la aportación al Sistema de la Universidad de Puerto Rico no podrá superar los \$500 millones anuales, lo que representa un recorte adicional al actual, que ya representaba una pérdida presupuestaria de más de 40% desde que se inició la crisis de la deuda. Aunque no esté escrito de manera explícito, el PAD necesariamente tendrá que conllevar una profundización de las políticas de austeridad y de recortes a los servicios públicos, si es que el gobierno tiene la intención de cumplir con sus nuevas obligaciones contractuales.

Inmediatamente, diversos sectores del país se expresaron en contra del PAD aprobado [2]. El "Junte contra el Tumbe", que agrupa a estos sectores, afirmó el mismo día de la aprobación del PAD que se reuniría para discutir posibles acciones futuras de repudio. A pesar del intento de pintar la aprobación del PAD como una victoria – visión que incluso promueve *The New York Times* –, la realidad es que el PAD es un nuevo punto de inflexión en la crisis de Puerto Rico. Los meses que siguen, seguramente, presentarán una continuación del tremendo descontento y malestar de grandes sectores de la sociedad puertorriqueña con respecto a las políticas públicas que ejerce el gobierno e impone la Junta de Control Fiscal.

[1] <https://rumboalterno.net/2021/10/la-red-anticapitalista-ante-el-plan-de-ajuste-a-la-deuda/>

[2] <https://rumboalterno.net/2022/01/repudio-multisectorial-a-confirmed-del-plan-de-ajuste-de-la-deuda/>

# MESSAGE FROM THE LANGUAGE SUB-EDITORS cont'd

## English

### **The Debt Adjustment Plan of the oldest colony in the hemisphere**

Last Tuesday, January 18, Judge Laura Taylor Swain, in charge of the Puerto Rico government's debt restructuring process, approved the Debt Adjustment Plan (PAD). The plan represents the new contractual agreement between the government of Puerto Rico and its creditors. However, after years of negotiations and protests, the economic crisis and the debt crisis in Puerto Rico, far from being resolved, are entering a new phase. 2022, without a doubt, began with bad news for Puerto Rican society.

As we described in the October column of the CSA Newsletter, the process that now leads to the approval of the PAD was dictated by the colonial relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States. In a document I collaborated on writing, the process was described as follows: "After the attempt to create a 'creole bankruptcy' process within the legal limits of the Commonwealth – attempt declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States –, the United States Congress intervened in the debt crisis by approving the PROMESA Act. This, in short, 1) created a bankruptcy and debt restructuring procedure for Puerto Rico, 2) created the Fiscal Control Board (JCF), whose members are elected at the federal level to "supervise" Puerto Rico's finances until certain parameters are met. 3) included within this supervision the approval of the annual budget of the government of Puerto Rico and mechanisms to control the flow of government money, 4) indicated that it would be the JCF that would represent Puerto Rico in the debt restructuring process, and not the elected government" [1]. Subsequently, Judge Laura Taylor Swain would be appointed as head of the restructuring process, in the absence of a Bankruptcy Court.

As was foreseeable, the JCF privileged the interests of the creditors over that of the population of Puerto Rico. The elected government, for the most part, has opted for docility with respect to the impositions of the JCF instead of advancing the interests of the population. Judge Swain has acted within her court in accordance with the neoliberal panorama.

The PAD that was finally approved will commit more than \$1,100 per year in the payment of the debt for a period of 25 years. It requires a new bond issue of more than \$7 billion. All this, without a plan having been drawn up so that Puerto Rico can get out of the economic and structural crisis in which it has been submerged since

2006. For this reason, renowned economists have reiterated the inability of the Puerto Rican economy to sustain this payment plan. Many even speak of a second bankruptcy in the near future.

Although it protects the current pensions of retired public employees, it denies that these may be adjusted in the future to the cost of living. It also disrupts the pensions of active government employees, leaving tens of thousands of people in the dark. For this reason, in the voting by the pensioners that the restructuring process requires, the pensioners voted overwhelmingly against the PAD. Judge Swain, however, gave weight to the support received by the PAD from the vulture funds and the Fiscal Control Board and ignored the claims of the pensioners.

The PAD specifies that the contribution to the University of Puerto Rico System may not exceed \$500 million annually, which represents an additional cut to the current one, which already represented a budget loss of more than 40% since the crisis began. debt. Although not explicitly written, the PAD will necessarily have to entail a deepening of austerity policies and cuts to public services, if the government intends to fulfill its new contractual obligations.

Immediately, various sectors of the country expressed themselves against the approved PAD [2]. The "Junta contra el Tumbe", which brings together these sectors, stated on the same day that the PAD was approved that it will meet to discuss possible future actions of repudiation. Despite the attempt to paint the approval of the PAD as a victory – a view that is even promoted by The New York Times – the reality is that the PAD is a new turning point in the crisis in Puerto Rico. The months that follow will surely present a continuation of the tremendous discontent and malaise of large sectors of Puerto Rican society with respect to the public policies exercised by the government and imposed by the Fiscal Control Board.

# MESSAGE FROM THE LANGUAGE SUB-EDITORS



Hélène Zamor

## Français

### **Les entreprises martiniquaises pendant la pandémie de COVID-19**

Comme d'autres pays du monde, la Martinique n'a pas été épargnée par la pandémie de COVID-19. Le pays a confirmé 19 cas le 5 mars 2020. Le premier confinement a débuté le 17 mars et s'est terminé le 11 mai 2020. Durant cette période, l'économie martiniquaise a ralenti de -20% (INSEE Flash Martinique). La baisse de la consommation des ménages (-27%) serait la principale cause de ce ralentissement. Le produit intérieur brut et l'investissement ont tous deux connu une contraction de -3 % et de -24 %. Les transactions bancaires ont également chuté de 30% car de nombreuses entreprises non essentielles ont cessé leurs activités. Le rapport INSEE Flash Martinique pointait une forte baisse des investissements de -24%.

Une enquête a été menée par l'Institut QualiStat en 2020. L'objectif de cette enquête était de prendre le pouls du secteur des entreprises. 364 entrepreneurs ont été interrogés et se sont exprimés sur l'impact de la crise sanitaire sur leur entreprise. QualiStat a produit un rapport dans lequel le secteur des entreprises de la Martinique a été évalué après le premier confinement. Trois entreprises sur cinq ont pu rouvrir mais elles étaient confrontées à un certain nombre de défis tels que le manque de clients, de fonds et de protocoles sanitaires. 73% des entreprises n'avaient pas beaucoup de clients, 35% d'entre elles n'avaient pas de fonds et 15% les entreprises étaient soumises à des protocoles sanitaires. 80% des entrepreneurs constatent une forte baisse de leur chiffre d'affaires. Le rapport de QualiStat a révélé que le chiffre d'affaires a chuté de 50% environ pour une entreprise sur quatre. Afin de surmonter les difficultés, 49 % des entreprises ont eu recours au chômage partiel tandis que 38 % d'entre elles ont préféré retarder les salaires et les indemnités.

Malgré les difficultés, le gouvernement français a offert un soutien financier aux entreprises. Il a été rapporté que 2 230 entreprises ont reçu un prêt tandis que 7 730 autres ont opté pour le chômage partiel (Insee Flash 2020). Depuis le début de la pandémie, le gouvernement français et la Collectivité Territoriale de la Martinique

ont apporté un soutien financier aux entreprises. Les micro-entrepreneurs, les travailleurs indépendants, les moyennes et petites entreprises reçoivent une somme de 1 500 euros une fois qu'ils remplissent certaines conditions. Le Fonds de Solidarité a été créé par l'Ordonnance n°2020-317 du 25 mars 2020. Il a été rendu disponible en décembre 2020. Pour être éligibles au Fonds de Solidarité, les PME et les PME doivent avoir dix ou moins d'employés. De plus, ils sont censés avoir perdu 50% de leur chiffre d'affaires en mars/avril 2020 par rapport à mars/avril 2019.

Une autre subvention d'urgence appelée Fonds de Subvention Territoriale a été mise à la disposition des TPE et des PME basées en Martinique. Ces entreprises doivent employer 50 personnes et réaliser un chiffre d'affaires de 2 500 000 euros. Elles ont connu une baisse de 40% de leur chiffre d'affaires sur la période janvier à mars 2020. En 2020, le Prêt Garanti par l'Etat (PGE) a été mis en place par le gouvernement français en vue d'aider financièrement les entreprises pendant la pandémie. 60 000 euros ont été prêtés à diverses entreprises quel que soit leur statut juridique. Les commerçants, les petites entreprises, les agriculteurs, les professions libérales, les micro-entrepreneurs et autres peuvent bénéficier du PGE.

## English

### **Martinican businesses during the COVID-19 Pandemic**

Similarly to other countries in the world, Martinique has not been spared by the COVID-19 pandemic. The country confirmed 19 cases on March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2020. The first lockdown started on March 17<sup>th</sup> and ended on May 11<sup>th</sup> 2020. During that period, Martinique's economy slowed down by -20% (INSEE Flash Martinique). The decline in household consumption (-27%) was said to be the main cause of this slowdown. Both Gross Domestic Product and investment experienced a -3% and -24% contraction. Bank transactions also fell by 30% because many non-essential businesses ceased their activities. The INSEE Flash Martinique report pointed out a sharp decrease of investments by -24%.

A survey was conducted by the QualiStat Institute in 2020. The purpose of this survey was to take the pulse of the business sector. 364 entrepreneurs were interviewed and expressed their views on how the health crisis impacted their businesses. QualiStat produced a report in which Martinique's business sector was assessed after the first lockdown. Three businesses out five were able to reopen but they were facing a number of challenges such as the lack of clients, funds and health protocols. 73% of companies did not have many clients, 35% of them had no funds and 15% businesses were

## MESSAGE FROM THE LANGUAGE SUB-EDITORS cont'd

subject to health protocols. 80% of entrepreneurs noted a sharp decline of their turnover. The QualiStat's report revealed that the turnover fell by 50% approximately for one business out of four. In order to overcome challenges, 49% of businesses resorted to partial employment while 38% of them preferred to delay salaries and compensations.

In spite of the challenges, the French government offered financial support to businesses. It was reported that 2,230 businesses received a loan while<sup>7</sup> 7,730 others opted for partial employment (Insee Flash 2020). Since the beginning of the pandemic, the French government and Collectivité Territorial de la Martinique have provided financial support to businesses. Micro-entrepreneurs, independent workers, Medium-sized and Small businesses are granted a sum of 1,500 euros once they fulfil certain requirements. The Fonds de Solidarité (Solidarity Fund) was set up through Ordinance No.2020-317 of March 25th 2020. It was made available in December 2020. To be eligible for the Solidarity Fund, both Medium-sized and Small businesses must have ten or less employees. Moreover, they are supposed to have lost 50% of their turnover in March/April 2020 compared to March/April 2019.

Another hardship grant called Fonds de Subvention Territorial has been made available to both TPE and PME that are based in Martinique. These businesses must employ 50 people and have a turnover of 2,500, 000 euros. They have experienced a 40% decline of their turnover during the period January to March 2020In 2020, the Prêt Garanti par l'Etat (PGE) was established by the French government in view of assisting businesses financially during the pandemic. 60,000 euros were loaned to various businesses whatever their legal status may be. Merchants, small enterprises, farmers, freelance professionals, micro-entrepreneurs, and others can benefit from the PGE.

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<sup>1</sup> Très Petites Entreprises (Very Small Enterprises) and Petites et Moyennes Entreprises (Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises)

# MESSAGE FROM THE LANGUAGE SUB-EDITORS



Mandy Laclé

## Papamiento

### Idioma imponi

Papiamento ta e idioma cu ta dunami tur palabra y perspectiva cu mi ta busca. Den tempo di rabia o felicidad, e ta mi idioma materno cu mi ta brasa. Esaki ta e idioma cu ta tene mi firme den mi identidad. Pero, e ta e idioma cu menos oportunidad mi a ricibi pa studia. Ideologia eurocentrico a causa cu generacion tras di generacion a siña tur otro idioma menos Papiamento.

Den e ultimo años basta a ser haci pa promove Papiamento den scolnan, como un vak banda di e otro idiomanan duna. Mientras cu esaki ta un desaroyo positivo, e hecho ta keda cu henter e sistema educativo ta den un idioma cu ta sinti miles y miles di mia leu di e realidad pa esnan cu ta papia Papiamento/Papiamentu y Spaño.

Como un hoben mi a haye un desafio grandi pa custuma y sinti comfortabel na scol pa motibo di e idioma cu a ser imponi riba mi, e Hulandes. Den e añanan 90 mayoria di mi educatornan tawata persona Hulandes Europeo cu a bin para dilanti un klas di muchanan di color, mayoria di cual ta bin di clase trahador y cu no ta papia Hulandes na cas. Nos no por a conecta mucho bon cu e educadornan aki y nan no por a conecta cu nos.

Mientras cu mi a admira hopi di mi educadornan Europeo y local, mi a encontra hopi cu tawata prepara pa kibra nan studiantenan. Un docente Hulandes Europeo cu mi lo no lubida nunca mas no a duda den expresa kico en berdad e ta pensa di su studiantenan. Te dia di awe, 15 año despues, mi ta recorda e forma cu e docente aki a rebaña un studiante cu a duna un presentacion dilanti klas. E docente a sintie un acto apropiá pa bisa e studiante aki dilanti su coleganan di klas, cu e tin e vocabulario Hulandes di un mucha chikito.

E docente a continua su discurso bisando nos (su studiantenan) cu nos por wel di caba secundario y intenta un educacion universitario, pero cu nos lo mas sigur faya. E a presumi cu nos lo nunca yega leu sin e idioma Hulandes. E a splica cu nos lo bay Hulanda, keda sin logra nada y esey lo ta e fin. E experiencia aki no ta uno unico, pero e ta subraya e experiencianan traumatico cu hopi muchanan di isla ta enfrenta mientras cu nan ta luchando pa logra algo den un sistema cu no a wordo traha cu nan den mente.

E años di sinta den un klas cu un barica yen di nervio paso bo no kier zona kens ora bo ta papiando un idioma cu no ta di bo, ta laga un marca. Ainda tin un parti di mi cu ta sinti insigur y cu ta duda mi nivel di inteligencia pa motibo cu mi no tin e habilidad di papia Hulandes na e mesun manera cu un persona Hulandes Europeo. Mi sa si cu esaki ta sintoma di un pasado colonial cu mi no por a scapa ainda. Mi ta spera e muchanan di isla creciendo actualmente por tene e hecho aki na cuenta. Midiendo henter bo inteligencia abase di bo fayo di domina un idioma colonial ta un menosprecio pa tur e otro talentonan bunita cu bo tin.

## English

### Language imposition

Papiamento will always provide me the words and perspective I'm looking for. In times of anger or bliss, I embrace my mother tongue as if there is no other language. It is the language that keeps me grounded. Yet it is also the language that I've had the least opportunity to learn in an educational setting. Eurocentric ideologies have led to generations upon generations of people learning every other language, except Papiamento. In the past years more work has been done to promote Papiamento in schools (i.e. as a language course). However, our entire educational system is in a language that for many native Papiamento/Papiamentu and Spanish speakers, feel miles and miles away from their reality.

As a young girl I've found it a great challenge to feel comfortable at school due to the language imposed on me, Dutch. In the mid to late nineties most of my elementary teachers were young adults coming from the Netherlands. These were folks of European heritage that came to stand in front of classrooms of children of color, who mostly came from working class homes where they did not speak Dutch at all at home. We couldn't relate to these people, and these people couldn't relate to us.

While I've had plenty of European teachers (and local ones too *obviously*) that I've admired during key developing years, I've also encountered those ready to tear down every last bit of confidence any of one of us had. One native Dutch high school teacher made it clear what he thought of us. To this day, almost 15 years later, I still remember the exact words he used to belittle a classmate after she had given a presentation. He felt it was appropriate to express himself in front of all her peers about how she spoke Dutch at the level of a small child.

## MESSAGE FROM THE LANGUAGE SUB-EDITORS cont'd

He continued by giving a speech saying that even if we (his students) graduated high school and attempt our hand at college that we were more than likely to fail. The assumption being that we will never be able to get anywhere in our academic career without this language. He explained that we would go to the Netherlands, fail and *that would be that*. This experience is not unique, but highlights the traumatic experiences that kids from the islands experience all the while fighting to succeed in a system that has not been designed with them in mind.

The years of sitting in a classroom with a belly full of nervous because you don't want to sound dumb expressing yourself in a language that is not yours, leave a mark. A small part of me is still insecure and doubts the totality of my intelligence just because I'm not able to speak Dutch like the natives can. However, I do know that it is a symptom of our colonial past that I have not been able to escape just yet. I am hoping the children of the islands today grow to know how important it is to keep this in mind. Measuring all of your intelligence based on your domination of the colonizer's language does a great disservice to all your other precious talents.

# MESSAGE FROM THE GRADUATE STUDENT REP.



*Regan Reid*

Graduate Students, I am delighted to wish you all a prosperous year despite volatile times.

My last contribution to the CSA Newsletter encouraged us to reflect on the past and innovate for the future. As part of our reflection, I want us to acknowledge two pervasive challenges of economic hardship and food insecurity, which have only worsened since the global pandemic.

Some of us may be able to recall that on July 11, last year, Cuba saw its first explosion of major protests in 30 years- an event reflecting a people's fight for survival among complex economic challenges, food shortages, and exorbitant prices. Like several other countries, Cuba has been riddled with new and exacerbated problems since the coronavirus pandemic. Media reports have done well to cover the country's shortages in essential items, including food and medicine, painstakingly highlighting that too many people are teetering on the edge of chronic hunger and go through extreme lengths to feed themselves and their families.

In the aftermath of the protests, several persons suffered interrogations and arrests while others are still being processed in the court system as the Government seeks to reassert its control.

People must accept punishment for demanding change that best serves their interests with a heavy heart. They must tacitly accept coercive authority as the solution to maintain order rather than policy and practical changes that eliminate negative structural forces and improve food security for the people and their ability to access the essential items that allow them to thrive and succeed.

Like many other countries in the Caribbean, Cuba occupies a very precarious position. While there may not be protests in other locales (yet), pockets of individuals are either suffering a food shortage crisis or are at risk of experiencing a food shortage crisis, as a corollary effect of economic downturns, escalating prices, and scarcity of essential items.

By this, we know we are living in volatile times. We must think to ourselves, what is the best solution? If other countries erupt in tur-

moil for the very same thing, what then should we do? Is the best response to reassert control through coercive authority while ignoring the primary factors?

So, while we pray for the world, let us remember the countries within our region and design efforts that help mitigate the more persistent challenges.

New is the year that brings new hopes, promises, and possibilities!

One Love!

## **Español**

Estudiantes de posgrado, me complace desearles a todos un año próspero a pesar de los tiempos volátiles.

Mi última contribución al CSA Newsletter nos animó a reflexionar sobre el pasado e innovar para el futuro. Como parte de nuestra reflexión, quiero que reconozcamos dos desafíos generalizados de dificultades económicas e inseguridad alimentaria, que solo han empeorado desde la pandemia mundial.

Algunos de nosotros tal vez podamos recordar que el 11 de julio del año pasado, Cuba vio su primera explosión de grandes protestas en 30 años, un evento que refleja la lucha de un pueblo por sobrevivir entre desafíos económicos complejos, escasez de alimentos y precios exorbitantes. Como varios otros países, Cuba se ha visto plagada de problemas nuevos y exacerbados desde la pandemia del coronavirus. Los informes de los medios han hecho bien en cubrir la escasez del país en artículos esenciales, incluidos alimentos y medicinas, destacando minuciosamente que demasiadas personas están al borde del hambre crónica y hacen todo lo posible para alimentarse a sí mismas y a sus familias.

A raíz de las protestas, varias personas sufrieron interrogatorios y arrestos, mientras que otras aún están siendo procesadas en el sistema judicial mientras el Gobierno intenta reafirmar su control. Las personas deben aceptar el castigo por exigir el cambio que mejor sirva a sus intereses con el corazón apesadumbrado. Deben aceptar tácitamente la autoridad coercitiva como la solución para mantener el orden en lugar de cambios políticos y prácticos que eliminan las fuerzas estructurales negativas y mejoren la seguridad alimentaria de las personas y su capacidad para acceder a los artículos esenciales que les permitan prosperar y tener éxito.

## MESSAGE FROM THE GRADUATE STUDENT REP. cont'd

Como muchos otros países del Caribe, Cuba ocupa una posición muy precaria. Si bien es posible que no haya protestas en otros lugares (todavía), grupos de personas están sufriendo una crisis de escasez de alimentos o corren el riesgo de experimentar una crisis de escasez de alimentos, como efecto corolario de las recesiones económicas, el aumento de los precios y la escasez de artículos esenciales.

Por esto, sabemos que estamos viviendo en tiempos volátiles. Debemos pensar para nosotros mismos, ¿cuál es la mejor solución? Si otros países entran en erupción por lo mismo, ¿qué debemos hacer entonces? La mejor respuesta es reafirmar el control a través de la autoridad coercitiva mientras se ignoran los factores primarios?

Entonces, mientras oramos por el mundo, recordemos los países de nuestra región y diseñemos esfuerzos que ayuden a mitigar los desafíos más persistentes.

¡Nuevo es el año que trae nuevas esperanzas, promesas y posibilidades!

Un amor!

### **Français**

Étudiants diplômés, je suis ravi de vous souhaiter à tous une année prospère malgré les temps instables.

Ma dernière contribution au bulletin de l'ASC nous a encouragés à réfléchir sur le passé et à innover pour l'avenir. Dans le cadre de notre réflexion, je veux que nous reconnaissions deux défis omniprésents que sont les difficultés économiques et l'insécurité alimentaire, qui n'ont fait qu'empirer depuis la pandémie mondiale.

Certains d'entre nous se souviendront peut-être que le 11 juillet de l'année dernière, Cuba a connu sa première explosion de manifestations majeures en 30 ans – un événement reflétant la lutte d'un peuple pour sa survie face à des défis économiques complexes, des pénuries alimentaires et des prix exorbitants. Comme plusieurs autres pays, Cuba est en proie à des problèmes nouveaux et exacerbés depuis la pandémie de coronavirus. Les reportages des médias ont bien fait de couvrir les pénuries de produits essentiels dans le pays, y compris la nourriture et les médicaments, soulignant minutieusement que trop de gens sont au bord de la faim chronique et font des efforts extrêmes pour se nourrir et nourrir leur famille.

Au lendemain des manifestations, plusieurs personnes ont subi des interrogatoires et des arrestations tandis que d'autres sont toujours en cours de traitement devant les tribunaux alors que le gouvernement cherche à réaffirmer son contrôle.

Les gens doivent accepter la punition pour avoir exigé un changement qui sert au mieux leurs intérêts avec le cœur lourd. Ils doivent accepter tacitement l'autorité coercitive comme la solution pour maintenir l'ordre plutôt que les changements politiques et pratiques qui éliminent les forces structurelles négatives et améliorent la sécurité alimentaire des populations et leur capacité à accéder aux éléments essentiels qui leur permettent de prospérer et de réussir.

Comme beaucoup d'autres pays des Caraïbes, Cuba occupe une position très précaire. Bien qu'il n'y ait pas (encore) de manifestations dans d'autres endroits, des poches d'individus souffrent d'une crise de pénurie alimentaire ou risquent de connaître une crise de pénurie alimentaire, comme effet corollaire des ralentissements économiques, de la hausse des prix et de la rareté des articles essentiels.

Par cela, nous savons que nous vivons une époque instable. Nous devons nous demander quelle est la meilleure solution ? Si d'autres pays entrent en ébullition pour la même chose, que devrions-nous faire alors ? La meilleure réponse consiste-t-elle à réaffirmer le contrôle par une autorité coercitive tout en ignorant les principaux facteurs ?

Alors, pendant que nous prions pour le monde, souvenons-nous des pays de notre région et concevons des efforts qui aident à atténuer les défis les plus persistants.

Nouveau est l'année qui apporte de nouveaux espoirs, promesses et possibilités !

One Love!

# YOUR COMMENTARY



Alicia Nicholls

## Recognising and protecting the rights of 'climate or environmental refugees' under international law

Each year millions of persons globally are displaced by climate-related disasters, making human displacement one of the most pernicious impacts of the global climate crisis. This article argues that the worsening impacts of

climate change require the international community to formally recognize the concept of 'climate or environmental refugees' in international law or at a minimum provide greater guaranteed protections for this growing class of displaced person in their domestic legislation.

### What is the issue?

While the term 'climate refugee' or 'environmental refugee' is used to describe natural persons who are displaced from their homelands by the adverse impacts of climate change, it is not a recognized term in international law. The *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 (Geneva Convention on Refugees)*, ratified by over 140 countries worldwide, only recognizes as a 'refugee' a person who is outside his or her country of nationality or habitual residence and who is unable or unwilling to return because of a "well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion". Therefore, only persons falling under this definition are regarded under international law as 'refugees' and are entitled to the rights and protections under the Convention. In some contexts, the definition extends to persons fleeing "events seriously disturbing public order" (1969 OAU Convention; 1984 Cartagena Declaration).

The notion of a 'climate refugee' was tested under international law for the first time when in September 2020, the United Nations Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) considered the application by a Kiribati national, Ioane Teitiota, who claimed his human rights under article 6(1) of the Convention were infringed by New Zealand's decision to reject his application for asylum and to deport him back to Kiribati in September 2015. The basis for his argument was that New Zealand's decision violated his right to life under the Convention due to the growing scarcity of habitable space because

of sea level rise which has led to 'violent land disputes that endanger the author's life' and environmental degradation. The Committee, however, for several reasons found that his rights were not violated by New Zealand and that the New Zealand courts had provided Mr. Teitiota with an individualized assessment of his need for protection and had noted all the elements provided when evaluating the risk he faced when he was deported back to Kiribati in 2015.

The dissenting opinion by Committee member Duncan Laki Muhumuza is instructive. Arguing that "the case revealed a violation and should be admissible", he opined that the author "faces a real, personal and reasonably foreseeable risk of a threat to his right to life as a result of the conditions in Kiribati". He further posited that "the action taken by New Zealand is more like forcing a drowning person back into a sinking vessel".

While this landmark case did not lead to the conclusion one would have hoped for, the committee made some observations that open the door for future recognition of climate refugees. First, it agreed with the view that the risk of an entire country becoming submerged under water may make conditions of life incompatible with the right to life with dignity before the risk is realised. Second, the Committee noted that its decision was being made "without prejudice to the continuing responsibility of the State party to take into account in future deportation cases the situation at the time in Kiribati and new and updated data on the effects of climate change and rising sea levels thereupon".

The concept of compulsion is one of the distinguishing factors between a migrant and 'refugee' (Bates 2002). Climate change compels internal displacement and migration in several ways. First, rising sea levels cause coastal erosion, reducing the availability of fertile or habitable land. Second, hurricane damage can displace entire populations. The island of Barbuda, part of the island nation of Antigua & Barbuda, had to be temporarily evacuated following Hurricane Irma in 2017 (World Bank, GFDRR, UN, and EU 2017). Third, changes in weather patterns can make some places uninhabitable due to drought, declining water supply and falling crop yields which force residents to move to more inhabitable and productive places. Sea level rise can also lead to saltwater infusion into natural aquifers, rendering the water undrinkable.

The *UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*, signed by over 160 countries in 2018, was the international community's first step towards recognising the concept of 'climate migrants' for the first time and takes into account target 10.7 of

## YOUR COMMENTARY cont'd

United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 10 committing to cooperate internationally to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration. In light of growing numbers of displaced persons due to armed conflicts, political crises and natural disasters, this international agreement sought to create a global response for better managing migration. However, not only is the agreement non-binding, but several major countries have opted not to ratify it due to immigration concerns. The agreement is non-binding and is also limited to migrants, and does not explicitly recognise 'climate refugees'.

According to the Nansen Initiative (2015), there are "fifty countries that in recent decades have received or refrained from returning people in the aftermath of disasters, in particular those caused by tropical storms, flooding, drought, tsunamis, and earthquakes". Nonetheless, countries' asylum laws, which ratify the 1951 Convention, do not currently recognize or protect 'climate or environmental refugees'. In a briefing report prepared for the European Parliament, the European Parliamentary Research Service (2021) noted that "while the EU has so far not recognised climate refugees formally, it has expressed growing concern and has taken action to support and develop resilience in the countries potentially affected by climate-related stress". This shows that while countries do not yet appear politically willing to recognize the concept, there is understanding that this is an area that will require attention as the climate crisis worsens.

### What should be done?

Migration itself is a politically sensitive topic for many countries. Climate-caused displacement is coinciding with a global migration crisis and a groundswell of nationalism, xenophobia and a trend towards more restrictive immigration policies across the world, particularly in the Global North. However, three main arguments could be made as to why an urgent multilateral approach is needed to provide protection under international law for 'climate or environmental refugees'. First, the global climate crisis is accelerating at a faster rate than was previously anticipated. The second is that the countries most responsible for anthropogenic (manmade) climate change, the 'Global North' has a moral obligation to assist those poorer countries which are the most affected and least culpable for climate change, not only in terms of facilitating mitigation and adaptation, but assisting displaced persons. The third is that countries see large influxes of uncontrolled migrants as a national security risk and therefore, should see it in their national interest to agree to a minimum standard of protections of disaster-displaced persons or at the very least to enhance their climate ambition to

prevent greater disaster-displaced displacement. A managed and systematic approach to handling climate-displaced persons, particularly through establishing a system of a minimum standard of protections for these persons, is preferable to the status quo.

Scissa (2021) outlined various suggestions that have been made on ways to provide for this recognition to be achieved multilaterally. The first is extending the definition of refugee under the 1951 Convention to people who are forced to flee their homelands due to climatic and environmental disasters (El-Hinnawi 1985). Another suggestion offered by Biermann and Boas 2010 is to add a climate refugee convention as a protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). A third suggestion would be the negotiation of a new multilateral instrument.

A multilateral agreement would be the ideal approach for guaranteeing protections for disaster-displaced persons. It is recognized, however, that a multilateral agreement would take several years of negotiations and political will by countries to enshrine protections for these persons in international law and to subsequently ratify those protections in their domestic legislation. Failing a multilateral agreement, it would be left to countries individually to unilaterally provide for recognition of climatic or disaster-induced displacement as a ground for seeking asylum.

The reality is that unless urgent action is taken to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to limit climate change, we all may become climate refugees one day. It is important firstly for the international community to tackle the root cause of climate-caused displacement – climate change. SIDS must also continue to hold the international community to account, to not just aim for limiting global average temperature increases to no greater than 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, but the more ambitious goal of 1.5 degrees.

**Alicia D. Nicholls, B.Sc., M.Sc., LL.B. is an international trade and development specialist and the founder of the Caribbean Trade Law blog: [www.caribbeantradelaw.com](http://www.caribbeantradelaw.com).**

# CALL FOR PAPERS

## Call for Abstracts

46th Annual Conference, Caribbean Studies Association (CSA)

**"Reframing Caribbean Influences on Global Spaces: Critically Engaging Perspectives on Human Geography and Risks, Political Economy and Technology."**

**Kingston, Jamaica: 30 May – 3 June, 2022**

**Submission Deadline: 31 January 2022 (midnight, EST).**

On behalf of the CSA Scientific Committee we cordially invite you to submit abstract proposals for the CSA Conference 2022, scheduled for 30 May – 3 June 2022. The call for paper abstracts is open until 31 January 2022 (midnight, EST).

You may select from a range of new and established panels, workshops and round tables, which connect the conference theme with issues of importance to Caribbean studies.

**ABSTRACTS SHOULD ONLY BE SUBMITTED VIA THE PORTALS DISPLAYED.**

[\[CLICK HERE TO VIEW PANEL DESCRIPTION PAGE\]](#)

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## Key Dates

- **Deadline for Paper Abstract submission:** 31 January 2022
- **Notification on Abstract Decision:** 25 February 2022
- **Conference registration opens:** 25 February 2022
- **Conference:** May 30-June 3, 2022

[\[CLICK HERE TO SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT \]](#)

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## Español

### Convocatoria de resúmenes

46a Conferencia Anual, Asociación de Estudios del Caribe (CSA)

**"Reenmarcar las influencias caribeñas en espacios globales, perspectivas críticas entorno a geografía humana y riesgos, economía política y tecnología".**

**Kingston, Jamaica: 30 de mayo – 3 de junio de 2022**

**Fecha límite de envío: 31 de enero de 2022 (medianoche, EST).**

En nombre del Comité Científico de la CSA, lo invitamos cordialmente a enviar propuestas de resúmenes para la Conferencia CSA 2022, programada del 30 de mayo al 3 de junio de 2022. La convocatoria de resúmenes de artículos está abierta hasta el 31 de enero de 2022 (medianoche, hora del este).

Puede seleccionar entre una variedad de paneles, talleres y mesas redondas nuevos y establecidos, que conectan el tema de la conferencia con temas de importancia para los estudios del Caribe.

# CALL FOR PAPERS cont'd

[[HAGA CLIC AQUÍ PARA VER LA PÁGINA DE DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS PANELES](#)]  
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[[HAGA CLIC AQUÍ PARA VER LA PÁGINA DE DESCRIPCIÓN DE LAS MESAS REDONDA](#)]

## Fechas clave

- **Fecha límite para el envío de resúmenes:** 31 de enero de 2022
- **Notificación de decisión de resumen:** 25 de febrero de 2022
- **Apertura de inscripciones a la conferencia:** 25 de febrero de 2022
- **Conferencia:** 30 de mayo-3 de junio de 2022

[[HAGA CLIC AQUÍ PARA ENVIAR UN RESUMEN](#)]

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## Français

### **Appel à résumés**

**46e conférence annuelle, Association d'études caribéennes (CSA)**

**« Redéfinir les influences caribéennes sur les espaces mondiaux : perspectives critiques sur la géographie humaine et les risques, l'économie politique et la technologie. »**

**Kingston, Jamaïque : 30 mai – 3 juin 2022**

**Date limite de soumission : 31 janvier 2022 (minuit, HNE).**

Au nom du comité scientifique de la CSA, nous vous invitons cordialement à soumettre des propositions de résumés pour la conférence CSA 2022, prévue du 30 mai au 3 juin 2022. L'appel à communications est ouvert jusqu'au 31 janvier 2022 (minuit, HNE).

Vous pouvez choisir parmi une gamme de panels, d'ateliers et de tables rondes nouveaux et établis, qui relient le thème de la conférence à des questions d'intérêt pour les études caribéennes.

[[CLIQUEZ ICI POUR VOIR LA PAGE DE DESCRIPTION DES PANELS](#)]  
[[CLIQUEZ ICI POUR VOIR LA PAGE DE DESCRIPTION DES ATELIERS](#)]  
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## Dates clés

- **Date limite de soumission des résumés :** 31 janvier 2022
- **Notification de sélection des résumés :** 25 février 2022
- **Ouverture des inscriptions à la conférence :** 25 février 2022
- **Conférence :** 30 mai-3 juin 2022

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