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The Official Newsletter of the Caribbean Studies Association - October 2023 Edition

## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

This month we focus on the fertile scholastic opportunities and accomplishments within the Caribbean academic landscape. Here are some highlights:



### Caribbean Scholarship – Article

Publication Title: Indian indenture women in Jamaica (1845-1917)  
Author: Anjali Tiwari, is a Research Scholar, Department of Western History, University of Lucknow.

Her topic of research is "Indenture Women from Awadh to Jamaica 1845-1917".



Meagan Sylvester

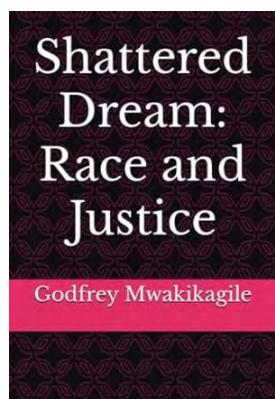


### SALISES Conference - Call for Papers

25th Annual Conference May 1–3, 2024 Kingston, Jamaica  
Theme: "Translating Thought into Action: Towards Decolonial Equity and Justice in the Caribbean".

### Book - Call for Papers

Call for Papers Standpoints Volume III Loopholes of Retreat. We are pleased to announce the third edition of the Black Feminist Knowledges anthology series. Black women public intellectuals and grassroots activists have for centuries called attention to and protested the discrimination of Black women on the basis of their race, class, gender, and sexual orientation.



### New Book - (Africa)

Shattered Dream: Race and Justice by author Godfrey Mwakikagile looks at race and justice in the American context, including mistreatment of black people by the police. He contends that although race is quite often a factor in such mistreatment, there are black police officers who also mistreat fellow blacks.

## CSA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 2023-2024

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## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR cont'd

### Dutch Caribbean News

Public Lecture: The reality and management of climate challenges in the Caribbean: The Case of Bonaire. October 19.



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

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# MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



Okama Ekpe Brook

Greetings to you esteemed members,

Thank you for being the dedicated member of our scholarly community. Without all your hard work on behalf of the CSA and your commitment to our mission and vision, CSA would not have been the regional leader that it has become in building up Caribbean scholarships leading up to this 50th anniversary.

Saint Lucian hosts are excited and ready to set up a Local Organizing Committee to enable the effective and efficient implementation of the work for our 48th CSA Annual conference and 50th Anniversary celebrations.

In this article, I share preparations for my first official site visit to Saint Lucia taking place October 10-13, 2023. Did you know that as a Nigerian citizen, I have to get a Saint Lucian Visa before I could travel there? That will probably be the situation for some of you based on your citizenship and whether your country holds some kind of diplomatic reciprocal relationship with Saint Lucia. Ensure that you check your eligibility early and apply for the Visa in time. For me it cost CAD\$100 and took about two weeks to obtain a single-entry Visa. This process gave me an opportunity to visit the Saint Lucia Consulate General in Toronto, Canada. I met with Consul General, H.E Henry Mangal and we held conversations about the upcoming conference and what kinds of supports will be necessary to pave the way for our members to travel to Saint Lucia to participate in the conference. Depending on your citizenship and our country of residence, you may need a Visa and you are encouraged to check into the requirements on time with a Saint Lucian Embassy or Consulate nearest to you.

What makes Saint Lucia truly fascinating is first and foremost, the people and the customs and cultural fabric that has been intertwined within its unique landscape. The beautiful turquoise waters, mountainous terrain, daily sunshine, luscious green environment, several world class beaches, culture with varying cuisines, carnivals and sports, warm welcoming, friendly people. Every month has a celebration of one type or another. Until we can welcome you and show you the hospitality of Saint Lucia at the 48th CSA Annual con-

ference taking place June 3-7, 2024, I live you with a few facts about our host country and encourage you to do your own research about this piece of paradise on earth. As we plan to congregate in Saint Lucia, our intention is to indulge in the vibrant culture, learn about the people, culture, social, economic, political, environmental successes and challenges that can feed the discourse for a sustainable future.

Did you know that Saint Lucia was initially called Island of the Iguanas? This name was given by the original Carib people. When the French took over the island in 1660 after signing a treaty with the Indigenous Caribs, they changed the name. It was not long after that when England tussled ownership with the French between 1663 and 1667. This sparked a long period of instability resulting in the island changing ownership 14 times until 1814 when England finally took full control. During this period of instability and due to the number of times it changed hands, it was called "Helen of the West Indies". Significantly, on February 22, 1979, the island gained independence from Britain and became a sovereign country. Then the name was later changed to Saint Lucy of Syracuse, making it the first female named island. The people consist of 85% who are thought to be of African descent, while the remaining 15% is made up mainly of English, French, mixed African, and Indian. As the second-largest island of the Windward Islands measuring approximately 238 square miles – 27 miles long and 14 miles wide, shares borders with Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe Martinique, Saint Vincent, and the Grenadines. The motto "The Land, The People, The Light" is reminiscent of the cultural bindings with nature and history and the Parrot, or Jacquot, the national bird is one of a kind in the world. Although English is the official language, 95% of the population speak Saint Lucian French or Patois and the national Creole Festival, a celebration of the unique language takes place on October 20th. The national anthem, written by Charles Jesse is titled "Sons and Daughters of Saint Lucia".

Saint Lucia is famous for producing famous authors and artists such as Sir Dunstan St. Omer whose visual artwork and murals adorn churches and communities. Derek Walcott, who won the 1992 Nobel Prize for Literature and Sir Arthur Lewis for Economics. Notable is that both Derek Walcott and Arthur Lewis were both born on January 23rd.

The capital city is Castries with about 100,000 residents who live around the coasts and another 60,000 within the mainland. As a result of the volcanic activity which formed the specific landscape and customs of the people who live there, the island has more

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT cont'd

mountains than most other Caribbean islands. The Pitons mountain range is a Saint Lucian landmark and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Mount Gimie is the highest mountain at over 3,000 feet tall and has the world's only "drive-in" volcano, Sulphur Springs which sustains the livelihoods of the people including through agriculture and fishing industries. Over the years, tourism has become an economic contributor and favorite event is a visit to Roseau Valley, a location that boasts 21 different types of rum. Hewanorra Airport is the larger international airport while a smaller airport at George Charles is closer to Castries and receives smaller jets like Caribbean Airlines, LIAT, etc. Stay tuned for my next report on the site visit as we make progress on planning for our CSA2024 48th Annual conference and 50th Golden Anniversary in Saint Lucia.

For our special recognition corner, Consul General Henry Mangal is a former development strategist who worked with the UNDP prior to taking on his current responsibility. In his capacity, he has the responsibility to facilitate the Visa process for the CSA scholars traveling to Saint Lucia from Canada. He was excited to welcome the CSA membership to his beautiful island nation at the upcoming annual conference of the CSA in 2024. For more details, visit: <https://stluciaconsulate.ca/>

Yours in scholarship,

Okama Ekpe Brook  
President CSA 2023-2024

### Español

Saludos a sus estimados miembros,

Gracias por ser el miembro dedicado de nuestra comunidad académica. Sin todo su arduo trabajo en nombre de CSA y su compromiso con nuestra misión y visión, CSA no habría sido el líder regional en el que se ha convertido en la creación de becas caribeñas antes de este 50 aniversario. Nuestros anfitriones de Santa Lucía están entusiasmados y listos para establecer un Comité Organizador Local que permita la implementación efectiva y eficiente del trabajo para nuestra 48.<sup>a</sup> conferencia anual de la CSA y las celebraciones del 50.<sup>o</sup> aniversario.

En este artículo, comparto los preparativos para mi primera visita oficial a Santa Lucía que tendrá lugar del 10 al 13 de octubre de 2023. ¿Sabía que, como ciudadano nigeriano, debo obtener una visa de Santa Lucía antes de poder viajar allí? Probablemente esa será la situación para algunos de ustedes en función de su ciuda-

danía y de si su país mantiene algún tipo de relación diplomática recíproca con Santa Lucía. Asegúrese de verificar su elegibilidad con anticipación y solicitar la Visa a tiempo. A mí me costó CAD\$100 y me llevó unas dos semanas obtener una Visa de entrada única. Este proceso me dio la oportunidad de visitar el Consulado General de Santa Lucía en Toronto, Canadá. Me reuní con el Cónsul General, S.E. Henry Mangal y mantuvimos conversaciones sobre la próxima conferencia y qué tipos de apoyo serán necesarios para allanar el camino para que nuestros miembros viajen a Santa Lucía para participar en la conferencia. Dependiendo de su ciudadanía y de nuestro país de residencia, es posible que necesite una visa y le recomendamos que verifique los requisitos a tiempo en la embajada o consulado de Santa Lucía más cercano a usted.

Lo que hace que Santa Lucía sea realmente fascinante es, ante todo, la gente, las costumbres y el tejido cultural que se han entrelazado en su paisaje único. Las hermosas aguas turquesas, el terreno montañoso, el sol todos los días, el exuberante entorno verde, varias playas de clase mundial, la cultura con diferentes cocinas, carnavales y deportes, gente cálida, acogedora y amigable. Cada mes tiene una celebración de un tipo u otro. Hasta que podemos darle la bienvenida y mostrarle la hospitalidad de Santa Lucía en la 48.<sup>a</sup> conferencia anual de la CSA que se llevará a cabo del 3 al 7 de junio de 2024, le presento algunos datos sobre nuestro país anfitrión y le animo a que haga su propia investigación sobre este artículo. del paraíso en la tierra. Mientras planeamos congregarnos en Santa Lucía, nuestra intención es disfrutar de la vibrante cultura, aprender sobre las personas, la cultura, los éxitos y desafíos sociales, económicos, políticos y ambientales que pueden alimentar el discurso para un futuro sostenible.

¿Sabías que Santa Lucía inicialmente se llamaba Isla de las Iguanas? Este nombre fue dado por el pueblo caribe original. Cuando los franceses se apoderaron de la isla en 1660 después de firmar un tratado con los indígenas caribes, cambiaron el nombre. No pasó mucho tiempo después cuando Inglaterra peleó por la propiedad con los franceses entre 1663 y 1667. Esto provocó un largo período de inestabilidad que resultó en que la isla cambiara de propiedad 14 veces hasta 1814, cuando Inglaterra finalmente tomó el control total. Durante este período de inestabilidad y por la cantidad de veces que cambió de manos, se le llamó "Helena de las Indias Occidentales". Significativamente, el 22 de febrero de 1979, la isla se independizó de Gran Bretaña y se convirtió en un país soberano. Luego, el nombre se cambió a Santa Lucía de Siracusa, convirtiéndola en la primera isla nombrada por una mujer. Se cree que el 85% de la población es de ascendencia africana, mientras que el

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT cont'd

15% restante está compuesto principalmente por ingleses, franceses, mestizos africanos e indios. Como la segunda isla más grande de las Islas de Barlovento, mide aproximadamente 238 millas cuadradas (27 millas de largo y 14 millas de ancho), comparte fronteras con Barbados, Dominica, Guadalupe, Martinica, San Vicente y las Granadinas. El lema "La tierra, la gente, la luz" recuerda los vínculos culturales con la naturaleza y la historia y el loro, o Jacquot, el ave nacional, es único en el mundo. Aunque el inglés es el idioma oficial, el 95% de la población habla francés de Santa Lucía o patois y el Festival Nacional Criollo, una celebración de este idioma único, se lleva a cabo el 20 de octubre. El himno nacional, escrito por Charles Jesse, se titula "Hijos e Hijas de Santa Lucía".

Santa Lucía es famosa por producir autores y artistas famosos como Sir Dunstan St. Omer, cuyas obras de arte visuales y murales adornan iglesias y comunidades. Derek Walcott, que ganó el Premio Nobel de Literatura en 1992 y Sir Arthur Lewis de Economía. Es de destacar que tanto Derek Walcott como Arthur Lewis nacieron el 23 de enero.

La capital es Castries y cuenta con unos 100.000 habitantes que viven en las costas y otros 60.000 en el continente. Como resultado de la actividad volcánica que formó el paisaje y las costumbres específicas de las personas que viven allí, la isla tiene más montañas que la mayoría de las otras islas del Caribe. La sierra de los Pitones es un hito de Santa Lucía y un UNESCO sitio del Patrimonio Mundial. Mount Gimie es la montaña más alta con más de 3.000 pies de altura y tiene el único volcán "drive-in" del mundo, Sulphur Springs, que sustenta los medios de vida de la gente, incluso a través de las industrias agrícola y pesquera. Con el paso de los años, el turismo se ha convertido en un contribuyente económico y el evento favorito es la visita a Roseau Valley, un lugar que cuenta con 21 tipos diferentes de ron. El aeropuerto de Hewanorra es el aeropuerto internacional más grande, mientras que un aeropuerto más pequeño en George Charles está más cerca de Castries y recibe aviones más pequeños como Caribbean Airlines, LIAT, etc. Estén atentos a mi próximo informe sobre la visita al sitio a medida que avanzamos en la planificación de nuestra 48.<sup>a</sup> conferencia anual CSA2024 y 50.<sup>º</sup> aniversario de oro en Santa Lucía.

Para nuestro rincón de reconocimiento especial, el Cónsul General Henry Mangal es un ex estratega de desarrollo que trabajó con el PNUD antes de asumir su responsabilidad actual. En su calidad, tiene la responsabilidad de facilitar el proceso de visa para los becarios de CSA que viajan a Santa Lucía desde Canadá. Estaba emocionado de dar la bienvenida a los miembros de la CSA a su hermosa

nación insular en la próxima conferencia anual de la CSA en 2024. Para obtener más detalles, visite: <https://stluciaconsulate.ca/>

Tuyo en beca,

Okama Ekpe Brook

*Presidenta de la CSA 2023-2024*

### Français

Salutations à vous, chers membres,

Merci d'être le membre dévoué de notre communauté scientifique. Sans tout votre travail acharné au nom de l'ASC et votre engagement envers notre mission et notre vision, l'ASC n'aurait pas été le leader régional qu'elle est devenue dans la création de bourses d'études des Caraïbes en prévision de ce 50e anniversaire. Nos hôtes saint-luciens sont enthousiastes et prêts à mettre en place un comité d'organisation local pour permettre la mise en œuvre efficace et efficiente du travail de notre 48e conférence annuelle de l'ASC et des célébrations du 50e anniversaire.

Dans cet article, je partage les préparatifs de ma première visite officielle à Sainte-Lucie qui aura lieu du 10 au 13 octobre 2023. Saviez-vous qu'en tant que citoyen nigérian, je dois obtenir un visa saint-lucien avant de pouvoir y voyager ? Ce sera probablement le cas pour certains d'entre vous, en fonction de votre citoyenneté et de la question de savoir si votre pays entretient une sorte de relation diplomatique réciproque avec Sainte-Lucie. Assurez-vous de vérifier votre éligibilité dès le début et de demander le visa à temps. Pour moi, cela m'a coûté 100 \$ CAD et a pris environ deux semaines pour obtenir un visa à entrée unique. Ce processus m'a donné l'occasion de visiter le consulat général de Sainte-Lucie à Toronto, au Canada. J'ai rencontré le consul général, S.E Henry Mangal et nous avons eu des conversations sur la conférence à venir et sur les types de soutien qui seront nécessaires pour ouvrir la voie à nos membres pour qu'ils se rendent à Sainte-Lucie pour participer à la conférence. En fonction de votre citoyenneté et de notre pays de résidence, vous aurez peut-être besoin d'un visa et nous vous encourageons à vérifier les exigences à temps auprès de l'ambassade ou du consulat de Sainte-Lucie le plus proche de chez vous.

Ce qui rend Sainte-Lucie vraiment fascinante, ce sont avant tout ses habitants, ses coutumes et son tissu culturel qui s'entremêlent dans son paysage unique. Les belles eaux turquoise, le terrain montagneux, le soleil quotidien, l'environnement verdoyant, plusieurs plages de classe mondiale, la culture avec des cuisines variées, des

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT cont'd

carnavals et des sports, un accueil chaleureux et des gens sympathiques. Chaque mois a une célébration d'un type ou d'un autre. En attendant que nous puissions vous accueillir et vous montrer l'hospitalité de Sainte-Lucie lors de la 48e conférence annuelle de l'ASC qui aura lieu du 3 au 7 juin 2024, je vous raconte quelques faits sur notre pays hôte et vous encourage à faire vos propres recherches sur cette pièce du paradis sur terre. Alors que nous prévoyons de nous rassembler à Sainte-Lucie, notre intention est de nous livrer à une culture dynamique, de découvrir les gens, la culture, les réussites et les défis sociaux, économiques, politiques et environnementaux qui peuvent alimenter le discours sur un avenir durable.

Saviez-vous que Sainte-Lucie s'appelait initialement l'Île des Iguanes ? Ce nom a été donné par le peuple caraïbe originel. Lorsque les Français prirent possession de l'île en 1660 après avoir signé un traité avec les Indiens Caraïbes, ils en changèrent le nom. Peu de temps après, l'Angleterre perdit la propriété des Français entre 1663 et 1667. Cela déclencha une longue période d'instabilité qui conduisit l'île à changer de propriétaire 14 fois jusqu'en 1814, date à laquelle l'Angleterre en prit finalement le contrôle total. Durant cette période d'instabilité et en raison du nombre de fois où elle changea de mains, elle fut appelée « Hélène des Antilles ». Il est important de noter que le 22 février 1979, l'île a obtenu son indépendance de la Grande-Bretagne et est devenue un pays souverain. Ensuite, le nom a ensuite été changé en Sainte Lucie de Syracuse, ce qui en fait la première île nommée par une femme. La population est composée à 85 % de personnes d'ascendance africaine, tandis que les 15 % restants sont principalement composés d'Anglais, de Français, de métis africains et d'Indiens. En tant que deuxième plus grande île des îles du Vent, mesurant environ 238 milles carrés – 27 milles de long et 14 milles de large, elle partage des frontières avec la Barbade, la Dominique, la Guadeloupe Martinique, Saint-Vincent et les Grenadines. La devise « La terre, les gens, la lumière » rappelle les liens culturels avec la nature et l'histoire et le perroquet, ou Jacquot, l'oiseau national est unique au monde. Bien que l'anglais soit la langue officielle, 95 % de la population parle le français ou le patois saint-lucien et le Festival national créole a lieu le 20 octobre. L'hymne national, écrit par Charles Jesse, s'intitule « Fils et filles de Sainte-Lucie ».

Sainte-Lucie est célèbre pour produire des auteurs et des artistes célèbres tels que Sir Dunstan St. Omer, dont les œuvres visuelles et les peintures murales ornent les églises et les communautés. Derek Walcott, lauréat du prix Nobel de littérature 1992 et Sir Arthur Lewis d'économie. Il convient de noter que Derek Walcott et Arthur Lewis sont tous deux nés le 23 janvier.

La capitale est Castries, avec environ 100 000 habitants vivant autour des côtes et 60 000 autres sur le continent. En raison de l'activité volcanique qui a façonné le paysage et les coutumes spécifiques des personnes qui y vivent, l'île possède plus de montagnes que la plupart des autres îles des Caraïbes. La chaîne des Pitons est un monument de Sainte-Lucie et une UNESCO site du patrimoine mondial. Le mont Gimie est la plus haute montagne avec plus de 3 000 pieds d'altitude et possède le seul volcan « accessible en voiture » au monde, Sulphur Springs, qui fait vivre la population, notamment grâce à l'agriculture et aux industries de la pêche. Au fil des années, le tourisme est devenu un contributeur économique et l'événement préféré est la visite de la vallée de Roseau, un lieu qui abrite 21 types de rhum différents. L'aéroport d'Hewanorra est le plus grand aéroport international, tandis qu'un aéroport plus petit, celui de George Charles, est plus proche de Castries et reçoit des jets plus petits comme Caribbean Airlines, LIAT, etc. Restez à l'écoute de mon prochain rapport sur la visite du site alors que nous progressons dans la planification de notre 48e conférence annuelle et de notre 50e anniversaire d'or CSA2024 à Sainte-Lucie.

Pour notre coin spécial reconnaissance, le consul général Henry Mangal est un ancien stratège du développement qui a travaillé avec le PNUD avant d'assumer ses responsabilités actuelles. En sa qualité, il a la responsabilité de faciliter le processus de visa pour les boursiers CSA voyageant à Sainte-Lucie en provenance du Canada. Il était ravi d'accueillir les membres de l'ASC dans sa belle nation insulaire lors de la prochaine conférence annuelle de l'ASC en 2024. Pour plus de détails, visitez : <https://stluciaconsulate.ca/>

Bien à vous en bourse,

Okama Ekpe Brook  
Président de l'ASC 2023-2024

# MESSAGE FROM THE PROGRAM CHAIR



*Guido Rojer, Jr.*

The Caribbean region, with its diverse cultures and vibrant communities, is facing a myriad of challenges ranging from climate change impacts to economic inequalities. Within this context, the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offer a comprehensive framework for addressing these pressing issues and promoting sustainable development by 2030. Two critical elements within this framework are

education and empowerment, along with global advocacy. These components play pivotal roles in driving progress and transformation within the Caribbean.

## **Education and Empowerment**

Quality education equips individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to address the region's multifaceted challenges effectively. In the digital age, digital literacy has become a form of empowerment. SDG 4 underscores the importance of inclusive and equitable education, including digital education. The ability to access and utilize digital technologies is essential for education, job opportunities, and social inclusion. Bridging the digital divide in the Caribbean ensures that all citizens can benefit from the digital revolution, empowering them to participate in the global economy and society.

## **Global Advocacy**

The Caribbean region is not isolated from global challenges. Climate change, trade issues, health crises, and other global concerns directly impact the Caribbean. Engaging in global advocacy, as emphasized in SDG 17, allows the region to influence international policies and agreements that affect its well-being. Global advocacy also enables Caribbean nations to access international resources, funding, and technical expertise. By participating in global discussions, the region can secure support for development projects and initiatives aligned with the SDGs. This access to resources is vital for addressing pressing issues like healthcare, infrastructure, and poverty reduction.

Advocacy at the global level also allows Caribbean nations to promote human rights, social justice, and equity. This includes advo-

cating for fair treatment in international trade agreements, addressing issues related to immigration and refugees, and participating in coordinated responses to global health crises. Global advocacy facilitates the sharing of knowledge and best practices. The Caribbean can learn from the experiences of other nations facing similar challenges and leverage international expertise to develop innovative solutions.

We seek to create a space to address these issues, and more, with our call for papers and hope to promote a conversation that repositions the CSA as a global partner for scholarly contributions on Caribbean Development in the Global context.

Guido Rojer, Jr.

*CSA Program Chair 2023-2024*

## **Español**

La región del Caribe, con sus diversas culturas y comunidades vibrantes, enfrenta una infinidad de desafíos que van desde los impactos del cambio climático hasta las desigualdades económicas. En este contexto, los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) de las Naciones Unidas ofrecen un marco integral para abordar estos problemas apremiantes y promover el desarrollo sostenible para 2030. Dos elementos críticos dentro de este marco son la educación y el empoderamiento, junto con la promoción global. Estos componentes desempeñan papeles fundamentales a la hora de impulsar el progreso y la transformación dentro del Caribe.

## **Educación y empoderamiento**

La educación de calidad dota a las personas de los conocimientos y habilidades necesarios para abordar con eficacia los desafíos multifacéticos de la región. En la era digital, la alfabetización digital se ha convertido en una forma de empoderamiento. El ODS 4 subraya la importancia de una educación inclusiva y equitativa, incluida la educación digital. La capacidad de acceder y utilizar tecnologías digitales es esencial para la educación, las oportunidades laborales y la inclusión social. Cerrar la brecha digital en el Caribe garantiza que todos los ciudadanos puedan beneficiarse de la revolución digital, capacitándolos para participar en la economía y la sociedad globales.

## **Promoción mundial**

La región del Caribe no está aislada de los desafíos globales. El cambio climático, las cuestiones comerciales, las crisis sanitarias y otras preocupaciones globales impactan directamente al Caribe. Participar en la promoción global, como se enfatiza en el ODS 17, permite

# MESSAGE FROM THE PROGRAM CHAIR cont'd

a la región influir en las políticas y acuerdos internacionales que afectan su bienestar. La promoción global también permite a las naciones caribeñas acceder a recursos, financiamiento y experiencia técnica internacionales. Al participar en debates globales, la región puede asegurar apoyo para proyectos e iniciativas de desarrollo alineados con los ODS. Este acceso a los recursos es vital para abordar cuestiones apremiantes como la atención sanitaria, la infraestructura y la reducción de la pobreza.

La incidencia a nivel global también permite a las naciones caribeñas promover los derechos humanos, la justicia social y la equidad. Esto incluye abogar por un trato justo en los acuerdos comerciales internacionales, abordar cuestiones relacionadas con la inmigración y los refugiados y participar en respuestas coordinadas a las crisis sanitarias mundiales. La promoción global facilita el intercambio de conocimientos y mejores prácticas. El Caribe puede aprender de las experiencias de otras naciones que enfrentan desafíos similares y aprovechar la experiencia internacional para desarrollar soluciones innovadoras.

Buscamos crear un espacio para abordar estos temas, y más, con nuestra convocatoria de ponencias y esperamos promover una conversación que repositionne la CSA como un socio global para contribuciones académicas sobre el desarrollo del Caribe en el contexto global.

Guido Rojer, Jr.

*Presidente del Programa CSA 2023-2024*

## **Français**

La région des Caraïbes, avec ses cultures diverses et ses communautés dynamiques, est confrontée à une myriade de défis allant des impacts du changement climatique aux inégalités économiques. Dans ce contexte, les objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations Unies offrent un cadre complet pour répondre à ces problèmes urgents et promouvoir le développement durable d'ici 2030. Deux éléments essentiels de ce cadre sont l'éducation et l'autonomisation, ainsi que le plaidoyer mondial. Ces composantes jouent un rôle central dans la conduite du progrès et de la transformation au sein des Caraïbes.

## **Éducation et autonomisation**

Une éducation de qualité donne aux individus les connaissances et les compétences nécessaires pour relever efficacement les défis multiformes de la région. À l'ère du numérique, la culture numérique est devenue une forme d'autonomisation. L'ODD 4 souligne

l'importance d'une éducation inclusive et équitable, y compris l'éducation numérique. La capacité d'accéder aux technologies numériques et de les utiliser est essentielle pour l'éducation, les opportunités d'emploi et l'inclusion sociale. Combler la fracture numérique dans les Caraïbes garantit que tous les citoyens peuvent bénéficier de la révolution numérique, leur permettant ainsi de participer à l'économie et à la société mondiales.

## **Plaidoyer mondial**

La région des Caraïbes n'est pas isolée des défis mondiaux. Le changement climatique, les questions commerciales, les crises sanitaires et d'autres préoccupations mondiales ont un impact direct sur les Caraïbes. S'engager dans un plaidoyer mondial, comme le souligne l'ODD 17, permet à la région d'influencer les politiques et les accords internationaux qui affectent son bien-être. Le plaidoyer mondial permet également aux pays des Caraïbes d'accéder à des ressources, des financements et une expertise technique internationale. En participant aux discussions mondiales, la région peut obtenir un soutien aux projets et initiatives de développement alignés sur les ODD. Cet accès aux ressources est vital pour résoudre des problèmes urgents tels que les soins de santé, les infrastructures et la réduction de la pauvreté.

Le plaidoyer au niveau mondial permet également aux pays des Caraïbes de promouvoir les droits de l'homme, la justice sociale et l'équité. Cela inclut la défense d'un traitement équitable dans les accords commerciaux internationaux, la résolution des problèmes liés à l'immigration et aux réfugiés et la participation à des responsables coordonnées aux crises sanitaires mondiales. Le plaidoyer mondial facilite le partage des connaissances et des meilleures pratiques. Les Caraïbes peuvent apprendre des expériences d'autres pays confrontés à des défis similaires et tirer parti de l'expertise internationale pour développer des solutions innovantes.

Nous cherchons à créer un espace pour aborder ces questions, et bien plus encore, avec notre appel à communications et espérons promouvoir une conversation qui repositionne l'ASC en tant que partenaire mondial pour les contributions scientifiques sur le développement des Caraïbes dans le contexte mondial.

Guido Rojer, Jr.

*Président du programme ASC 2023-2024*

# CARIBBEAN SCHOLARSHIP

## Indian indenture women in Jamaica (1845-1917)

Jamaica's, an island nation in the Caribbeans, national motto is "Out of many one people". Jamaica is a multi-cultural society, where many cultures had flourished in the past. Indian women were brought to this land of opportunities by the British during the colonial period. Approximately 37000 Indians were brought to Jamaica by the British. One third of these emigrants were women. The migration of the Indians to Jamaica started under the Act XXI of 1844, along with Trinidad and British Guyana from Calcutta and Madras.

There were several factors which acted as a push and pull factors. Some of the push factors were deteriorating socio-economic political conditions of India under the British Raj, Revolt of 1857 in India etc. combined with pull factors like declining sugar production in Jamaica in the aftermath of the abolition of the slavery. The British planters in Jamaica required cheap labor to work on banana, cocoanut and other plantations, which was supplied by India.

There were various techniques of mobilisation of the women the most often used was deception and deceit as they had no idea of where they would be taken. Although it was the job of the recruiter sub agent to inform the intending migrant about the destination colony, terms of the indentured contracts etc. but this was hardly done. There were lesser checks on women recruitment as they were very much required to be on the plantation for production and reproduction. Upon their arrival in Jamaica, women were given "tasks" which were less remunerative compared to men. Women were given less wages compare to men.

A National Archives, New Delhi, Report on the "Treatment of Indians in Jamaica' mentions that "...immigrants are entitled to be paid at the rate of not less than one shilling a day for every working day in the case of male adults, and not less than nine pence a day in case of female or non-adult male." Not only less, there were instances of non-payment of wages and arrears were a concern, highlighted in the Geoghegan report. However, despite these limitations Indian women were more hardworking in Jamaica as McNeil and Lal report pointed out that despite her maternity duty she doesn't lose more work days. Apart from the toiling work on the plantations. Indian women were also required to work for the promotion of island nations as a tourist destination. Indian women decked up in traditional eastern jewelry were shown on greetings and cards to attract visitors in Jamaica.

Below is the image of a coolie women, shown in James Henry Stark's Jamaica, who has given this image caption of, coolie belle- An East-Indian women well decked up in Indian attire. Jamaica an island, well known for tourism today has its beginning from colonial times in which East Indian indenture women played an important role. Jamaica also recognizes the contribution of East Indian community and declared 10<sup>th</sup> May, as Indian Heritage Day, on which first ship carrying Indians landed in Jamaica.



### About the Author

Anjali Tiwari, is a Research Scholar, Department of Western History, University of Lucknow. Her topic of research is "Indenture Women from Awadh to Jamaica 1845-1917". She has keen interest in exploring the Girmitiya past beyond Archives, through folk songs, folk traditions, folk culture; subaltern domains where subaltern speaks for themselves. She has participated in number of National/International conferences related to the topic and presented papers. She has also written a number of Research papers and has received an affirmative response for some of them. She also writes articles on web-platform Indo-Caribbean Forum covering Indo-Jamaican historic relations.



# CALL FOR PAPERS

## CALL FOR PAPERS 25TH ANNUAL SALISES CONFERENCE

May 1–3, 2024

Kingston, Jamaica

**"Translating Thought into Action: Towards Decolonial Equity and Justice in the Caribbean"**

*"You build your world on lies and illusions, But you never know that,  
This is the conclusion. No chance no hope for those, Who kept it a goin', 'Cause you never know that, The truth is showing."*

(Peter Tosh, Glass House)

*"We refuse to be, what you wanted us to be We are what we are,  
that's the way It's going to be . . ."*

(Bob Marley, Babylon System)

While (sustainable) development and justice remain important concepts for both theorists and practitioners, it is—more often than not—not exactly clear what these terms actually stand for. In international meetings and governmental and non-governmental institutions, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations feature largely as a lodestar of what ought to be achieved. However, as the world grapples with multiple crises and strives to map a world post-COVID-19, to what extent does the return of the day-to-day agenda of policy implementation to the pursuit of industrial policies (to the extent that they exist), to trade agreements, investment forums, etc., belie a world folding under extreme uncertainty, environmental disasters, and cumulating breaches of these international goals? Can the region—and, by extension, the Global South—expect a better future, if it remains exclusively invested in the standard political discourses of debt reduction, job creation, poverty reduction, or trade opportunities?

While the macro-economic goals are undoubtedly important aspects of a well-functioning and integrated economy and society, the question arises to what extent they constitute or reflect substantial, sustainable, meaningful, and transformational “development” for all? For example, where exactly are we in the enduring demands for decolonization and the repair of society, its political institutions, its economics, its psyche, its spirit, its cultures of power? And where should we be going in this epic quest for the full and complete decolonization of our mind-sets and the political economy of the region? Is a focus on the statistics of change alone enough to achieve a sustainable and inclusive quality of life and environment? What inroads have been made in realizing a reparatory project of justice? Can there be social peace within the historically racialized terms of our inherited models of democracy?

Questions must still be asked regarding what it means to be human, given the persistent reports of anti-blackness and racial discrimination; to be late modern; democratically engaged; entrepreneurial; socially and environmentally responsible; spiritually free; and ethically driven in a quest for development. These, and other vital concerns, are often rather shrouded than elucidated by developmental discourses focusing on the above-mentioned macroeconomic indicators alone. How are our epistemologies—the ways we understand the world and how we create knowledge about it—influenced by changing perceptions, discourses, and even by the environment and climate change? “How do we imagine and consider a Caribbean of the people and not of the politicians, the bankers, and the private sector?”, as Brian Meeks put it in his most recent book *After the Postcolonial Caribbean: Memory, Imagination, Hope*. We propose—with this conference—that a focus on such questions ought to influence how we theorize and frame evidence-based policy actions to achieve (more) just and sustainable futures.

Thus, for this in-person conference, we invite proposals that speak to and engage the gap between contemporary developmental aspirations and de facto policy priorities and implementation. We are interested in thought-provoking contributions that force us to think “decolonial” and welcome abstracts emphasizing diagnosis, and prognosis with the future in mind, drawing on contemporary and past lessons. We welcome a variety of philosophical thought and approaches, including ontological, epistemological, axiological, methodological, communicative, and artistic strands of thought that impact emergent development discourses. We also welcome the voices of ethnic and other minorities, indigenous, rural, and marginalized or silenced communities. In this way, and with these objectives in mind, the conference also seeks to make a significant contribution to the field of Knowledge Translation (KT) in the Global South, to explore—as recently suggested by James Georgalakis—social inclusion in the production and usage of knowledge, to challenge knowledge hierarchies, and to conduct political economy analysis of KT within a broader context of global and local challenges. At the conclusion of the conference, a committee will be formed to select the best papers for publication (for those who are interested) in our peer-reviewed journal *Social and Economic Studies* and/or a special edited book volume.

## CALL FOR PAPERS cont'd

Proposals (including abstracts) for individual papers, complete panels, roundtable discussions or town-hall meetings should be submitted by November 28, 2023. For instructions about how to use our EasyChair© submission website, please go to:

<https://www.uwi.edu/salises-mona/content/instructions-submission-abstracts>

Proposals should be a maximum of 250 words or 500 for panels etc. Notification of acceptance will be given by January 31, 2024. Full papers will be due by March 31, 2024.

**For inquiries, please contact:**

- Dr Patricia Northover, Senior Fellow, [patricia.northover@uwimona.edu.jm](mailto:patricia.northover@uwimona.edu.jm)
- Dr Arlene Bailey, Senior Fellow, [arlene.bailey@uwimona.edu.jm](mailto:arlene.bailey@uwimona.edu.jm)
- Dr Stephen Johnson, Fellow, [stephen.johnson03@uwimona.edu.jm](mailto:stephen.johnson03@uwimona.edu.jm)

**Dates:** May 1–3, 2024

**Venue:** Kingston, Jamaica \*\*

**Modality:** In-person (possibly with an online option for paper delivery and/or select online attendance\*\*)

*\*\* Please note that several parameters regarding logistics are under consideration at this point. Our dedicated conference webpage is at <https://www.uwi.edu/salises-mona/content/25th-annual-salises-conference> and will be updated as we go along. Please keep checking there for further information.*

## NEW BOOK

### **Shattered Dream: Race and Justice** by Godfrey Mwakikagile

The author looks at race and justice in the American context, including mistreatment of black people by the police.

He contends that although race is quite often a factor in such mistreatment, there are black police officers who also mistreat fellow blacks.

He states that it is an aspect of the problem that is often ignored or deliberately overlooked because of the prevalence of racism in the American society, shielding black police officers from criticism as if they do nothing wrong to fellow blacks and as if it is only white officers who mistreat black people and other non-whites.

He looks at the case of Tyre Nichols in Memphis, Tennessee – that's just one example – where a black man was brutally beaten and killed by five police officers, all of them black, in January 2023 and contends that mistreatment of black people by black police officers is also a serious problem. The five cops were members of the SCORPION, a unit established to fight crime and which targeted mostly black residents, especially men.

The author further contends that black people can assume responsibility for the safety of their own communities instead of waiting for the police to do that for them. There aren't even enough police officers to provide security for everybody and for all communities across the nation, he says, which is obvious.

A former resident of Detroit himself, he gives an example of New Era Detroit, a group that helps to provide security in black communities in Detroit and whose efforts have led to the establishment of similar groups in other cities including Cleveland, Atlanta, and Dallas, and has even won the support of the Detroit Police Department.

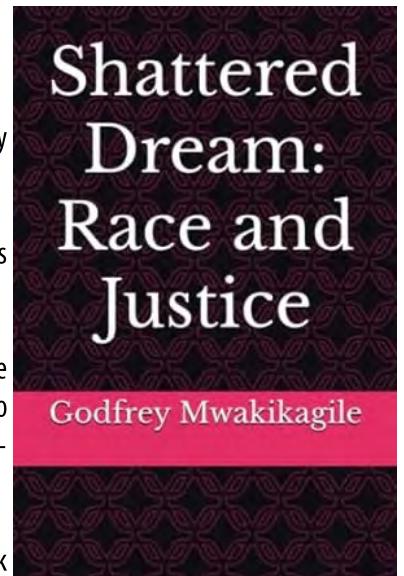
He recalls the early seventies when black residents of Detroit in the inner city were under siege at the hands of the members of a decoy police unit called S.T.R.E.S.S. – "Stop The Robberies, Enjoy Safe Streets". It targeted black men, mostly in the ghetto. Almost all of the undercover cops of STRES.S. patrolling the ghetto were black. And almost all those killed were black men, except two, from 1971 to 1974.

The unit was disbanded by the city's first black mayor, Coleman Young, who vowed to abolish it when he was campaigning to become mayor. Some blacks called it "a hit squad" that had targeted black people to kill black people; ironically, targeted by black cops and killed by black cops who worked for a system that is unfair to blacks in many cases.

He has written about S.T.R.E.S.S. in his book and contends that there would be no need for such units to combat crime if black people provided security for themselves in their own communities as New Era Detroit is doing today even if on a smaller scale. But there is room for growth and expansion for such community-based security units.

He also looks at racial injustice as a persistent problem and an integral part of the nation's history, a nation that was founded on slavery, not on the twin ideals of liberty and equality; which explains why racism still is a major problem even today.

He has provided cases to demonstrate the disproportionate impact racial injustices have on blacks. But he also acknowledges that the country has made great progress in pursuit of racial equality. The United States today is not the United States in the fifties, or even in the sixties, he contends.



# MESSAGE FROM THE LANGUAGE SUB-EDITORS



Vanesa Contreras Capó

## Español

### Alianza contra el saqueo y la corrupción

El pasado 31 de agosto de este año el Junte de Mujeres Sindicalistas, un grupo que se creó hace casi dos años para empezar a hacer trabajos coordinados entre diferentes sindicatos, invitó a todos los sindicatos del país a asumir posturas políticas

en el próximo proceso electoral. Este Junte se creó para conmemorar el 8 de marzo de 2022 en colectivo y desde entonces se han seguido sumando otros sindicatos y explorando.

Esta invitación que para algunos fue incómoda ya que históricamente en Puerto Rico los sindicatos han evitado apoyar abiertamente a partidos políticos no se da en el vacío. Por un lado, en las últimas elecciones 2 partidos políticos que han estado asociados a las luchas por los derechos civiles, en Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (PIP) y el Movimiento Victoria Ciudadana (MVC), sacaron en total casi 30 % de los votos; el partido que ganó las elecciones sacó 33%. Debido a estos números desde hace casi un año se están dando diversas conversaciones entre ambos partidos para presentarse al próximo proceso electoral que será en noviembre de 2024 como una Alianza de País y así tener una posibilidad real de ganar las elecciones y cambiar radicalmente las políticas públicas que nos han llevado a la debacle política, social y económica que estamos sufriendo. Por otro lado, uno de los sindicatos del país el Sindicato de Trabajadores/as Puertorriqueño (SPT) ya apoyó candidaturas y al partido MVC en las pasadas elecciones. Es decir, que el Junte de Mujeres Sindicalistas no le está pidiendo nada nuevo ni descabellado al resto de las uniones del país, simplemente que llegó el momento de asumir posturas políticas por el bien de la clase trabajadora y el país. Llegó el momento de cambiar de estrategia de lucha y apostar a una victoria real para la clase trabajadora.

Llevamos más de tres décadas perdiendo derechos como clase trabajadora, si bien en 2008 entramos en la crisis económica mundial, en Puerto Rico, colonia de Estados Unidos, las políticas de austeridad comenzaron mucho antes. El primer gran golpe que sufrimos como clase trabajadora y como país fue la privatización del sistema de salud en la década de los noventa. El único médico que ha sido gobernador de Puerto Rico, Pedro Rosselló, fue el que privatizó el sistema de salud al pueblo. Hoy en día ya ni siquiera el servicio eléc-

trico le sirve al pueblo porque el gobierno decidió entregárselo a otra empresa privada. La transportación pública es prácticamente inexistente, lo que significa que si no tienes carro propio no puedes trabajar. Los desplazamientos y los desahucios también se han convertido en otro ataque cotidiano a la clase trabajadora. Han cerrado aproximadamente el 60 % de las escuelas públicas y a la única universidad pública del país, la Universidad de Puerto Rico, que entre otras cosas tienen el principal centro cardiovascular de Puerto Rico y de las colonias caribeñas de EE.UU, prácticamente la han desmantelado.

Es por todo esto, y reconociendo el gran paso que el Junte de Mujeres Sindicalistas le está pidiendo al resto de los sindicatos del país, que urgen estrategias políticas drásticas que más allá de frenar el horror que estamos viviendo en Puerto Rico, que recuperemos nuestro país. Es por eso que como clase trabajadoras y como pueblo debemos apoyar una alianza de país en contra del saqueo y la corrupción.

## English

### Alliance against looting and corruption

Last August 31 of this year the Junte de Mujeres Sindicalistas, a group that was created almost two years ago to start doing coordinated work among different unions, invited all unions in the country to take political positions in the upcoming electoral process. This Junte was created to commemorate March 8, 2022 collectively and since then other unions and other important tasks have continued to join.

This invitation, which for some was uncomfortable since historically in Puerto Rico unions have avoided openly supporting political parties, does not occur in a vacuum. On the one hand, in the last elections, two political parties that have been associated with civil rights struggles, the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP) and the Citizen Victory Movement (MVC), received a total of almost 30% of the votes; the party that won the elections received 33%. Due to these numbers, for almost a year there have been several conversations between both political parties to present themselves in the next electoral process, which will be in November 2024, as a Country Alliance; and thus have a real possibility of winning the elections and radically change the public policies that have led us to the political, social and economic debacle that we are suffering. On the other hand, one of the unions of the country, the Puerto Rican Workers Union (SPT), already supported candidacies and the MVC party in the past elections. In other words, the Union Women's Union is not asking anything new or outlandish from the rest of the

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

unions in the country, but simply that the time has come to assume political positions for the good of the working class and the country. The time has come to change some strategies of struggle and bet on a real victory for the working class.

We have been losing rights as a working class for more than three decades, although in 2008 we entered the world economic crisis, in Puerto Rico, a colony of the United States, austerity policies began much earlier. The first big blow we suffered as a working class and as a country was the privatization of the health care system in the 1990s. The only doctor who has been governor of Puerto Rico, Pedro Rosselló, was the one who privatized the people's health care system. Today, not even the electric service serves the people because the government decided to turn it over to another private company. Public transportation is practically nonexistent, which means that if you don't have your own car you can't work. Displacements and evictions have also become another daily attack on the working class. Approximately 60% of the public schools have been closed and the only public university in the country, the University of Puerto Rico, which among other things is the main cardiovascular center in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Caribbean colonies, has been practically dismantled.

It is because of all this, and recognizing the great step that the Union Women's Caucus is asking the rest of the unions in the country, that drastic political strategies are urgently needed that beyond stopping the horror that we are living in Puerto Rico, we must recover our country. As a working class and as a people we must support a national alliance against looting and corruption.

# MESSAGE FROM THE LANGUAGE SUB-EDITORS cont'd



Julien Merion

## Français

### UNE FEMME KALINAGO CHEF D'ETAT EN DOMI- NIQUE LA REVOLUTION POLI- TIQUE TRANQUILLE DES CARAÏBES?

L'élection le 27 septembre 2023 à la présidence du Commonwealth de la Dominique de Sylvanie Burton a été saluée, comme il se mérite, dans les différents pays de la Caraïbe. Elle n'a laissé personne indifférent.



Cette élection a une portée politique et symbolique très forte à un moment où la Caraïbe s'affirme de plus en plus sur la scène internationale par les plaidoyers de ses dirigeants sur la justice réparatrice (pour le génocide amérindien et l'esclavage) et la refonte du système financier afin de contrer les effets du changement climatique qui la frappe de plein fouet.

**Sylvanie Burton est la première femme à occuper la fonction de Président de la Dominique depuis l'indépendance acquise en 1978.** Il est cependant bon de rappeler qu'Eugénia Charles avait été Premier Ministre de Dominique de 1980 à 1995.

Cette élection ne s'inscrit-elle pas dans un processus de modernisation politique qui se manifeste par la présence de 6 femmes occupant des postes ministériels en Dominique (représentant environ 43% des membres du Gouvernement) ?

Quelle place occupe la Caraïbe dans la féminisation du personnel politique ?

La voie ouverte par le Premier Ministre de Barbade, Mia Mottley, et le leadership qu'elle assure, sont autant de signes de cette révolu-

tion politique tranquille qui s'opère dans les Caraïbes.

Bien évidemment le rôle politique du Président, dans la Constitution dominiquaise, reste limité. Cependant, il représente l'Etat à l'international et peut être amené à suppléer le Premier Ministre comme ce fut le cas récemment à la 78<sup>ème</sup> session de l'Assemblée Générale de l'ONU.

**Sylvanie Burton est d'origine kalinago.** De ce point de vue, elle symbolise un ancrage identitaire qui donne un visage et une âme à l'identité caraïbe que la colonisation a cherchée à éradiquer. Depuis le Traité de Basse-Terre du 31 mars 1660, mettant un terme à la guerre entre Anglais, Français et Caraïbes, la Dominique est la seule île des Caraïbes à avoir maintenu le lien de sang avec les habitants autochtones. Ce ne fut pas sans mal et ce n'est qu'en 1903 que leur ont été attribué un territoire qui a ainsi permis d'assurer leur permanence et la continuité de la transmission culturelle. Aussi le peuple kalinago, comme les taïnos et les arawaks, malgré les péripéties de l'histoire, reste la matrice première de l'authenticité et de l'identité caraïbes. Elevée au rang de chef de l'Etat en Dominique, Sylvanie Burton incarne dorénavant, 120 ans après la création du Territoire kalinago, l'enracinement amérindien de toutes les îles. Cette nomination est une étape importante du processus d'élévation de la population kalinago, longtemps exclue des sphères de décision de la Dominique.

La création d'un Ministère des Affaires kalinago, actuellement détenue par Crozier Frederick marque cette volonté de promotion.

Sylvanie Burton est titulaire d'une maîtrise en gestion de projet et d'un bachelor en développement rural. Elle a occupé de nombreuses fonctions dans l'administration de l'Etat, y compris au Ministère des Affaires kalinago.

Puisse cette élection remettre à l'honneur l'étude des notre histoire précolombienne pour une meilleure appropriation de notre patrimoine commun noyé dans le sang du génocide.



# MESSAGE FROM THE LANGUAGE SUB-EDITORS cont'd

## **English**

### **A FEMALE KALINAGO HEAD OF STATE IN DOMINICA THE QUIET POLITICAL REVOLUTION OF THE CARIBBEAN?**

The election on September 27, 2023 to the presidency of the Commonwealth of Dominica of Sylvanie Burton was greeted, as it is deserved, in the different countries of the Caribbean. She left no one indifferent.

This election has a very strong political and symbolic significance at a time when the Caribbean is increasingly asserting itself on the international scene through the pleas of its leaders on restorative justice (for the Amerindian genocide and slavery) and the overhaul of the financial system in order to counter the effects of climate change which is hitting it hard.

Sylvanie Burton is the first woman to serve as President of Dominica since independence in 1978. However, it is worth remembering that Eugénia Charles was Prime Minister of Dominica from 1980 to 1995.

Is this election not part of a process of political modernization which is manifested by the presence of 6 women occupying ministerial positions in Dominica (representing approximately 43% of the members of the Government)?

What place does the Caribbean occupy in the feminization of political personnel?

The path opened by the Prime Minister of Barbados, Mia Mottley, and the leadership she provides, are all signs of this quiet political revolution taking place in the Caribbean.

Obviously the political role of the President, in the Dominican Constitution, remains limited. However, he represents the State internationally and may be required to deputize for the Prime Minister, as was recently the case at the 78th session of the UN General Assembly.

Sylvanie Burton is of Kalinago origin. From this point of view, it symbolizes an anchor of identity which gives a face and a soul to the Caribbean identity that colonization sought to eradicate. Since the Treaty of Basse-Terre of March 31, 1660, putting an end to the war between the English, French and Caribs, Dominica is the only Caribbean island to have maintained the blood bond with the indigenous inhabitants. It was not without difficulty and it was only in

1903 that they were allocated a territory which thus ensured their permanence and the continuity of cultural transmission. Also the Kalinago people, like the Tainos and the Arawaks, despite the twists and turns of history, remain the primary matrix of Caribbean authenticity and identity. Raised to the rank of head of state in Dominica, Sylvanie Burton now embodies, 120 years after the creation of the Kalinago Territory, the Amerindian roots of all the islands. This appointment is an important step in the process of elevating the Kalinago population, long excluded from the decision-making spheres of Dominica.

The creation of a Ministry of Kalinago Affairs, currently held by Crozier Frederick, marks this desire for promotion.

Sylvanie Burton holds a master's degree in project management and a bachelor's degree in rural development. She has held numerous positions in the state administration, including in the Ministry of Kalinago Affairs.

May this election bring back the spotlight on the study of our pre-Columbian history for a better appropriation of our common heritage drowned in the blood of the genocide.

# DUTCH CARIBBEAN REPORT

 **Islander(s)  
at the Helm**



Date: 19 October 2023  
Time: 18.00 h - 20.00 h  
(Caribbean time)  
Venue: Terramar Museum,  
Bonaire  
Registration:  
[terraramuseum@gmail.com](mailto:terraramuseum@gmail.com)

Let us know if you have already experienced climate change issues! 



## Public lecture:

### The reality and management of climate challenges in the Caribbean: The case of Bonaire

- Welcome by Jude Finies (Terramar Museum)
- Introduction by Ellen van Bueren (TU Delft / Island(er)s):
  - Aim of the event
  - What climate impact challenges have you experienced and do you think you will experience?
- Introducing global climate change information (IPCC) to local information through the KNMI scenarios, by Iris Keizer (KNMI)
- From climate change scenarios to a climate impact atlas, by Timo Kelder (Climate Adaptation Services)
- Break
- Key challenges and approaches in urban planning to climate adaptation, by Ellen van Bueren (TU Delft / Island(er)s)
- Q & A, moderated by Kim van Nieuwaal (Climate Adaptation Services)
- Drinks



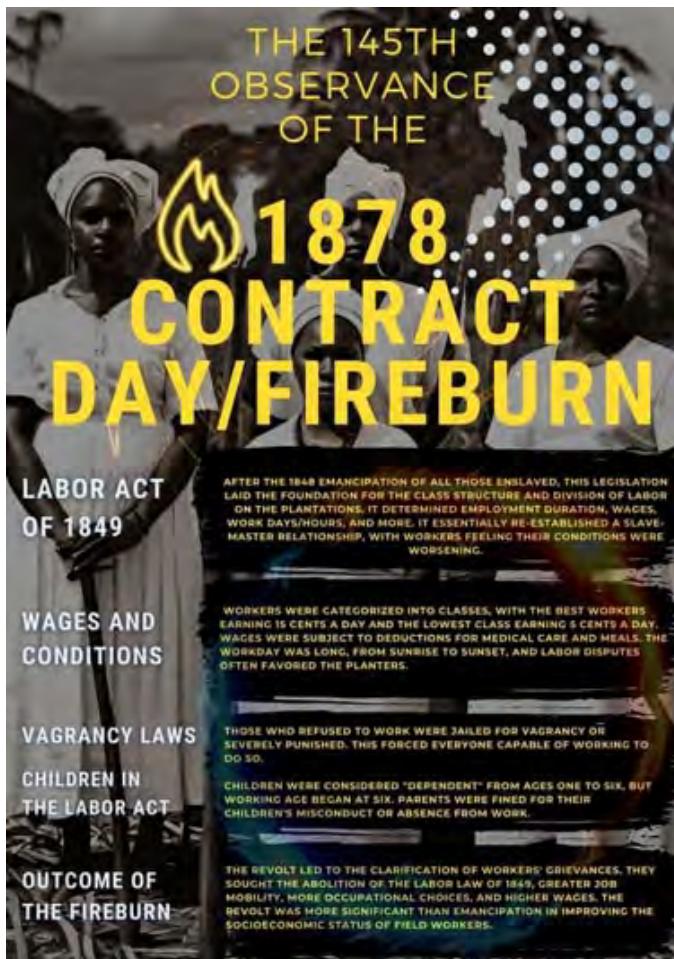
# VIRGIN ISLANDER REPORT



Chenzira Davis-Kahina

Caribbean Studies are alive and thriving with rich themes and activities being impacting regional and international affairs centered around Caribbean climate change, history, culture, economics, arts , education, technology, and civilization. As a natural extension to the annual hurricane and flood seasons from June through November, these summer and autumn seasons are a time

of many observances and commemorations of cultural heritage education narratives that provide intellectually engaging historical and social science research, teaching, publication, and digital expressive productivity in the Virgin Islands Caribbean that continue to influence interdisciplinary Caribbean Studies.



2023 marks several historic commemorative affairs within the legacy of Virgin Islands history that include yet are not limited to:

- 131st Anniversary of the Queen Coziah and The Coal Laborers Protest of September 12th, 1892 on St. Thomas – one of the earliest successful non-violent bloodless protests in Caribbean history.
- 145th Anniversary of the Queen Mary and St. Croix Fireburn Uprising Revolution on October 1st, 1878 on St. Croix
- 290th Anniversary of the Queen Breffu and Afrakan Revolution on November 23rd, 1733 on St. John (then St. Jan);
- National (U.S.) Hispanic Heritage Month Observances annually from September 15th to October 15th
- CARICOM Cuba Day Against Terrorism (designated annually on October 6th by CARICOM throughout the entire Caribbean – In Recognition of the Cubana Airlines Terrorism Tragedy in Barbados on October 6th, 1976 [Official CARICOM event hosted 10/6/2023])
- Indigenous Peoples' Day - October 12th (observed on the 2nd Monday of October in acknowledgement of the physical landing, so-called discovery, and genocidal terrorism of Christophe Colon (Christopher Columbus) into the "Americas" and "West Indies" on October 12th, 1492.)

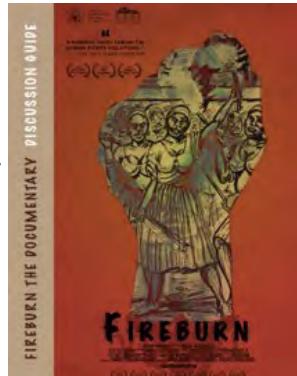
From the perspective of Caribbean Studies' scholars, students, researchers, artists, educators and beyond, contemporary writers have included the historical and cultural legacy of Queen Mary and the St. Croix Fireburn of 1878 within diverse and global works that share the history, tradition, culture, heritage, and loyalty of the women leaders of St. Croix, the Virgin Islands, the Caribbean and beyond as illustrated in the following passage by a VI-based historian, political activists and novelist:

"Every year we were promised that the Labor Act would be repealed, but after thirty years and still no changes, we had had enough. On October 1, 1878 the laborers came to Frederiksted as they usually did on Contract Day. The laborers were gathered at the front of Fort Frederik seeking passes, passports, or requesting changes of jobs. They had serious complaints and hope the Labour Act would be repealed. When they realize that there would be no changes the crowd grew angry and the soldiers tried to make the people go home by waving their sabers, Instead of going home my son, -what a sight- the people started throwing stones, conch shells, bricks, any t'ing den could get here hands on, The soldiers ran inside the

# VIRGIN ISLANDER REPORT cont'd

Fort and started firing dere guns. This only further enraged we. Some tore off the outer gate and t'rew it into the sea. Den dey tried to break de inner gate and the soldiers started shooting again. The crowd broke up and stared setting fire to shops, houses, even the Customs house' (Joseph: 2009:86)..." (Kahina: 2010:194-197)

- <https://youtu.be/lLJqGAmQlw4?si=r8qaNvE9yAuXDDb3> Fireburn the Documentary Trailer - Executive Producer- Angela Golden Bryan of <https://fireburnfoundation.org/>
- <https://youtu.be/58D4pBaXdrQ> Queens of the Virgins Trailer - Executive Producer-Dr. ChenziRa Davis Kahina
- <https://youtu.be/Ak-1Pz9ce5s> Official Audio of "Bun It"- Music Tribute to Queen Mary and Queens of the St. Croix Fireburn of 1878



Remember the names of the leading Queens of the St. Croix Fireburn & Labor Revolution of October 1878 :

Mary [Leticia] Thomas\* - alias "Queen Mary" (of Estate Sprat Hall); Susannah Abrahamsen\*, alias "Bottom Belly" (of Estate Prosperity); Axeline E. [Elizabeth] Salomon\*, alias "Agnes," (of Estate Bethlehem); Mathilde McBean\* (of Estate Cane);... As a result of Fireburn, the Labor Law of 1849 was repealed on October 24, 1879, thereby allowing laborers to freely seek and secure employment, on and off the island." (Danish Archival Records: Updated 2020) and many others as research, publications, exhibitions, archives and beyond are sharing more accurate cultural heritage and historical legacy narratives by scholars, educators, artists, activists, community leaders and more through a more respectful and diverse lens of Caribbean Studies.

#ResearchStudyCreateOnQueensOfTheVirgins #RespectQueenMary  
#RespectQueensOfTheVirgins #RemainInspired

## CSA MEMBER HIGHLIGHT



### Nicholas Faraclas

Dr Nicholas Faraclas is a full tenured Professor in Linguistics at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras. He received his PhD in Linguistics from the University of California at Berkeley in 1989, where he was awarded a National Science Foundation Fellowship and two Fulbright Fellowships. He has published more than 25 books and 80 scientific articles and chapters, and presented at more than 100 professional conferences in more than 40 countries in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, South America, the Caribbean, Europe, and North America. Having supervised more than 40 PhD and MA theses, he has also developed and taught more than 50 different courses in a considerable number of distinct areas of theoretical, descriptive, socio-, and applied linguistics at universities in North and South America, Africa, the Pacific, Europe, and the Caribbean. Over the past four decades, he has been conducting research on postcolonial linguistics and colonial era contact languages, as well as promoting community based popular education and literacy activities for both adults and children in the Caribbean, Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific.

# DR. BARBARA T. CHRISTIAN AWARD WINNERS

## CSA2023 Barbara T. Christian Literary Book Award June 2023 Winner – Lorgia García Peña!

With great pleasure, the CSA Barbara T. Christian Literary Book Award Committee is honored and proud to announce the winner of the CSA2023 Barbara T. Christian Literary Book Award. This had been announced during the CSA2023 Gala & Awards Ceremony formal affair hosted by the Governor of the Virgin Islands – Honorable Albert Bryan, Jr.- in the St. Croix Government House on Friday, June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2023.



The winning publication of the Caribbean Studies Association's Barbara T. Christian Literary Book Award for June 2023 is:

**Translating Blackness: Latinx Colonialities in Global Perspective**

By Lorgia García Peña

**CONGRATULATIONS to Professor Lorgia García Peña on this award-winning publication!**

Published in September 2022 Published by Duke University Press

<https://www.dukeupress.edu/translating-blackness>

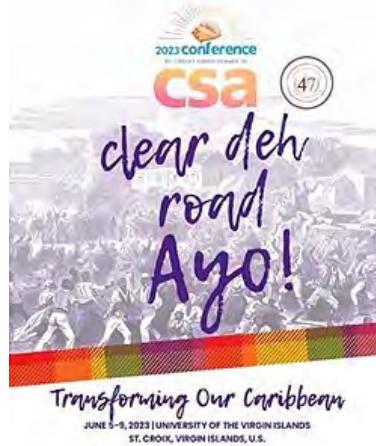
"Translating Blackness courageously and subversively assumes an unapologetically trans-perspective in order to problematize and transcend seemingly impassable spatial, temporal and epistemic separations and seemingly irreconcilable contradictions related to our notions of blackness, Latinidad, and coloniality, thus freeing up ways and means to nurture the decolonization of our minds, or bodies and our worlds." (Faraclas:2023)

The CSA Barbara T. Christian Literary Book Award is sponsored by the sole living founder of CSA- Dr. Simon B. Jones Hendrickson and Dr. Cora Christian- both CSA Past Presidents and brother-in-law and sister respectively of ancestress Dr. Barbara T. Christian. CSA celebratory opportunities you have earned for this award include a

monetary prize (\$500.00USD), award and cultural keepsakes. On behalf of the CSA *Barbara T. Christian Literary Book Award Committee*, we wish you continued success with your scholarly publications, book tours, and beyond.

**CONGRATULATIONS LOR-GIA GARCIA PENA!**

**Winner of the CSA *Barbara T. Christian Literary Book Award* for 2023!**



The CSA2023 St. Croix Conference in June 2023 complemented National Caribbean American Heritage Month, 175<sup>th</sup> VI Emancipation Commemorative Anniversary, 9<sup>th</sup> Year of the UN International Decade for

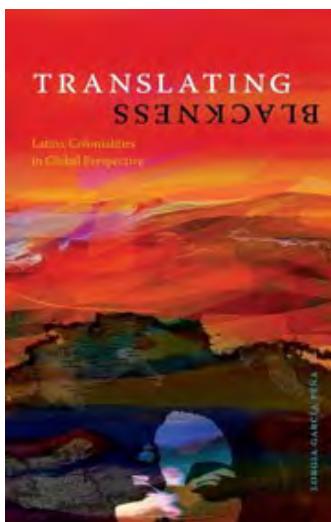
People of African Descent, La Noche de San Juan, Puerto Plaza Cultural Festival & more. CSA's 47<sup>th</sup> conference theme—*Transforming Our Caribbean: Sustainable Educational Research, Cultural Creatives, Sacred Traditions, Economic Development and Environmental Solutions* - hosted for the first time in CSA's 49-year history on St. Croix, Virgin Islands- happened as CSA celebrates your name and book being added to a list of prestigious authors' winning the *CSA Barbara T. Christian Literary Book Award*.

Thank you Lorgia García Peña for sharing your own words of the intentionality of your scholarship that is exceptionally exhibited in your CSA 2023 award-winning publication: "I am a professor of Latinx Studies in the Department of African American Studies and the Effron Center for the Study of America at Princeton University where I teach courses that examine the legacies of colonialism and slavery as the shape the lives of Latinx people, particularly Black Latinx, in the diaspora. I am concerned with the ways in which antiblackness and xenophobia intersect the Global North producing categories of exclusion that lead to violence and erasure. My work insists on highlighting the knowledge, cultural, social and political contributions of people who have been silenced from traditional archives." (Garcia-Peña)



Source: <https://www.lorgiagarciapena.com/about>

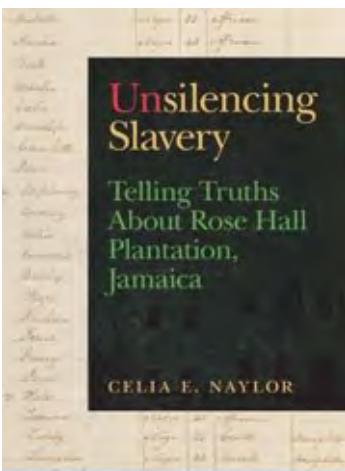
## DR. BARBARA T. CHRISTIAN AWARD WINNERS cont'd



I was born in the Dominican Republic and migrated as a child to Trenton, NJ. I attended Rutgers University for undergraduate, obtaining a degree in journalism in 1998. My path through academia has been shaped by my personal experiences as an immigrant, a woman of color and a first generation—the first person in my family to graduate from college. I come from a community that has been affected by the challenges of being undocumented and minoritized in the United States. Therefore, my research, my teaching and my public facing work are concerned with the lives of undocumented people, Black people, and people of color. It is my radical hope that the work I do helps to shatter silences and to center the lives of the communities I come from and care for."

Source: <https://www.lorgiagarciapena.com/about>

CSA extends congratulations to Duke University Press for publishing this 2022 award-winning book authored by Lorgia Garcia Pena, Ph.D. who is currently teaching at Princeton University (New Jersey). Within the same calendar year, Lorgia Garcia Pena has won another prestigious award as the Winner of the 2023 *Isis Duarte Book Prize from the Haiti-Dominican Republic Section of the Latin American Studies Association*. **CONGRATULATIONS!**



### 2023 Honorable Mention #1: Unsilencing of Slavery: Telling Truths About Rose Hall Plantation Jamaica

By Celia E. Naylor- University of Georgia Press- July 2022 – Congratulations Professor Naylor for this CSA2023 Honorable Mention 1!

CELIA E. NAYLOR is a professor in the Africana Studies and History departments at Barnard College, Columbia University. She is the author of African Cherokees in Indian Territory: From Chattel to Citizens. A native of Kingston, Jamaica, Naylor currently lives in New York City.

"A microhistory of enslaved people's experiences at Rose Hall and an exploration of the complexities of its past in the present. Dr. Celia Naylor delves into broader terrain. She invents and introduces another type of narrative--the Slave Plantation Narrative: the essentials of slave life through the witness of the architecture, the land, the labor and the crops. In "UnSilencing" she creates a new methodology for both literary and historical research, then demonstrates the efficacy of that method." (David L. Horne)

### 2023 Honorable Mention #2: The Pen and The Pan: Food, Fiction and Homegrown Caribbean Feminism(s)

By Robyn Cope Published September 2021- The University of the West Indies Press - Congratulations Professor Cope for this CSA2023 Honorable Mention 2!

ROBYN COPE is an Associate Professor of French at Binghamton University with research interests in Contemporary Afro- and Indo-Caribbean women's writing, Literary Food Studies, Edwidge Danticat, Gender, Sexuality & Feminism(s) in the Caribbean, and Contemporary Haitian Literature.



"The Pen and the Pan articulates a brilliant upending of artificial hegemonic distinctions and oppositions between agent/patient, creativity/ subsistence, culture/ nature, theory/ practice, etc. that brilliantly embodies critical theory in ways that not only talk the talk, but also walk the walk of surviving and thriving the ruinous processes of racing, gendering, classing and ecocide in an unmistakably and rhizomatically life-seeking Caribbean style." (Nicholas Faraclas)

### Barbara T. Christian Literary Book Award Committee Members:

- Nicholas Faraclas, Ph.D.
- David L Horne, Ph.D.
- Chenzira Davis Kahina, Ph.D., Chair
- Sandra Richards, Ph.D.

# SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

## **CALL FOR PAPERS**

- [9th Annual Postgraduate Conference of the Society for Caribbean Studies 2024](#)
  - [14th Annual African, African American, and Diaspora Studies Interdisciplinary Conference: "Reckoning"](#)
  - [Black Artists in the Atlantic World, ca. 1500-1900](#)
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## **JOB OPPORTUNITIES**

- [Associate Professor of Gender and Sexuality](#)
  - [Tenure-track Assistant Professor in Global Black Studies](#)
  - [Assistant Professor of Film and Media Studies](#)
  - [Assistant Professor of Cultural Anthropology](#)
  - [Assistant Professor of Modern and Contemporary Architectural History](#)
  - [Assistant Professor in Caribbean History](#)
  - [The Margaret Anstee Visiting Fellowship](#)
  - [Assistant Professor of Film, Tenure Track](#)
- 

## **SEMINARS & CONFERENCES**

- [The US Invasion of Grenada: 40 Years Later](#)
- [Connectivity Conference of the Greater Caribbean](#)

## **CSA MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions, [membership payments](#) that are sent via regular mail are not being delivered or received in a timely manner. The safest, fastest and most efficient payment mode at this time is online, using the CSA payment portal.

### **WIRE TRANSFER**

If you prefer doing a wire transfer, [click here](#) for the transfer details.

### **ONLINE PAYMENTS**

[Click here](#) to make an online payment with a debit or credit card using PayPal.

### **IN-PERSON**

For persons residing in T&T, the TTD equivalent can be made at the UWI Bursary, St. Augustine, to account number 18087-1851-5405-1. Please also email a copy of the payment receipt to [secretariat@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org](mailto:secretariat@caribbeanstudiesassociation.org).

» [\*\*CLICK HERE\*\*](#) for more details about CSA Membership