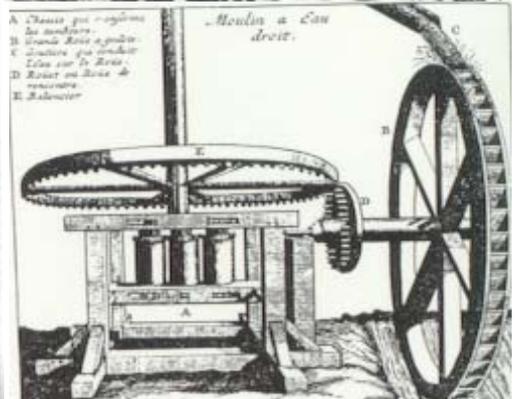


Association of Caribbean Historians  
Association des Historiens de la Caraïbe  
Asociación de Historiadores del Caribe  
Associatie van Caribische Historici  
The Bulletin of the Association of  
Caribbean Historians  
May 2003



## *Bulletin 58 (May 2003)*

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**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2003-2004**

During the Annual General Meeting held at San Juan, Puerto Rico May 2003, the following were elected to the Executive Committee:

**President**

Richard Blackett  
Department of History  
Vanderbilt University  
Nashville TN 37240

**VICE PRESIDENT**

Danielle Bégot  
Antenne Faculte des Lettres  
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**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

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**ADVANCED INFORMATION****36th Annual Conference****April 2004, Port-au-Prince, Haiti**

The 36th Annual Conference of the Association of Caribbean Historians is scheduled for mid April 2004 in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Further, and more detailed information will be available in the December 2003 Bulletin.

**CALL FOR PAPERS****36<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference****Port-au-Prince, Haiti**

The 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the ACH will be organized around a general theme: The Haitian Revolution: History and Memory. The following themes have been suggested:

- Race, class and gender in the Haitian Revolution
- Impact and influence of the Haitian Revolution
- Culture and Religion
- Migration and Identity in the Caribbean
- Caribbean Identity through art, music and sport

**INSTRUCTIONS TO PROPOSERS**

The Executive Committee will be delighted to receive offers of panels and papers focusing on the proposed themes, although other themes will not be excluded from consideration. The Executive Committee will give priority to panels, particularly those that fit the proposed themes, so it is strongly suggested that proposals be presented as such. **Papers will also be considered, but they will be given a lower priority, particularly if they do not fit the proposed themes.** Every effort will be made to place paper proposals in panels that are comparative and regionally balanced, and will give preference to

pre-arranged sessions that integrate scholarship and similar topics in various regions of the Caribbean. Please use the proposal form at the end of the Bulletin to submit your panel or paper proposals.

***Persons offering to organize a panel should take note of the following:***

- ⇒ Specify the names of three or four confirmed participants, the titles of their papers, and the overall theme of the panel.
- ⇒ Provide the Secretariat information regarding the institutional affiliation and the full mailing and e-mail addresses of panel convenors and participants.
- ⇒ Send an abstract (no more than 250 words) of each paper to be presented. This abstract should indicate what new information and/or approaches the paper would provide, as well as the major archival resources used.
- ⇒ Where a proposed panelist is not a member of the Association of Caribbean Historians, panel organizers should submit a brief (no more than three pages) curriculum vitae and request the person to apply for membership of the Association.
- ⇒ Panel organizers will be responsible for ensuring that papers are properly integrated into the overall theme.
- ⇒ If a panel is accepted, its organizers will be responsible for ensuring that the panelists submit their papers in good time and that they are informed about the contents of each other's papers.
- ⇒ For each panel it accepts, the Executive Committee may nominate a chairperson to moderate the session.
- ⇒ Individuals offering single papers should also send a summary of their proposed presentations as outlined above.

All offers of panels and papers for the 2004 conference, along with abstracts and CV where relevant, should be sent to Juan R. González Mendoza, Department of Social Sciences, Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico, Box 5100, San German, Puerto Rico 00683.

Or e-mailed to [jgonzalez@sg.inter.edu](mailto:jgonzalez@sg.inter.edu), preferably in Word format. Deadline for proposals is October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2003.

**AGM MINUTES  
May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2003  
San Juan, Puerto Rico**

***Present:*** Hoefte, McAvoy, Hubbard, Ricksecker, Eudell, Smith, Derby, Giovannetti, García-Muñiz, Allsworth-Jones, Burnham, Ely, Saunier, Servant, Buffon, Dumont, Abenon, Mam Lam Fouck, Casimir, Terborg-Penn, de Barros, Santiago-Valles, Martínez Vergne, Josephs, Welch, Browne, Dhanda, Adelaide, Camuñas Madera, Mayers, Augier, Carrington, Cateau, Yearwood-Scott, Scott, Downes, Meisel, Brereton, Soulodre-La France, Landers, Games, McDonald, Craig, Bolland, Laurence, Marshall, Matías Ortiz, Carlo Becerra, Bégot, Heuman, Saunders, Shepherd, Blackett, Gaztambide, Pemberton, González Mendoza.

The President called the meeting to order at 3:05 PM. The agenda was considered and approved.

1. **Minutes of the Annual General Meeting in Nassau.** These were tabled and approved with minor corrections. Before going on to item 2, the President called for a round of applause for the translators for their wonderful job.
2. **Matters Arising from April 2002 AGM Minutes:** **Blackett** suggested that if there were no matters arising from the previous meeting, the meeting should move along, and asked for someone to propose approval. Motion to move one was presented, seconded and approved
3. **Report of the 2002-2003 Executive Committee:** There being no other matters pending from the previous minutes, the President called on the Secretary-Treasurer to present the Executive's Annual Report. **González Mendoza** remarked that the assembly had the report before them and that he would only remark on some points of the same (see report below). Upon reaching the part of the report that informed about the Vanderbilt grant, the President asked for a pause to hand **Landers** if she could accept a plaque in Vanderbilt's name as a token of our appreciation for its generosity. Landers accepted the plaque. The Secretary-Treasurer then asked for comments. The report was tabled and accepted without comments from the floor. The President thanked the Secretary-Treasurer for the report.
4. **2002-2003 Financial Report:** **Blackett** then called on the Secretary-Treasurer to present the Association's yearly financial report. **González Mendoza** remarked that the delegates had copies of

the report, so that he would only comment briefly on it. **Marshall** raised a question regarding the publication fund, and why it was not included in the income column of the report. **González Mendoza** explained that the only income for the publication fund consisted of the royalties earned during the year and that the rest of the amount was part of the balance brought forward. Having clarified this point, the report was tabled and accepted without further comments from the floor. The President thanked the Secretary-Treasurer for the report.

5. **EGP** The President then called on **Hoefte** to present the committee's report. **Hoefte** reported as follows:

- Members of the committee were Teresita Martínez Vergne, Jean-Pierre Sainton and herself, acting as Convenor.
- The Committee approached more than 100 publishers to submit works for consideration
- A deadline was set for November 1<sup>st</sup>, and the committee was ready to arrive at a decision by late January.
- The committee received 31 submissions, of which 4 not eligible because of the publication date or because they were multi author works. The committee regretted that there were no submissions in French, since no French publisher responded to its petition for submissions.
- The winner of the 2003 Elsa Goveia Priize is Nigel O. Bolland for his monograph *The Politics of Labour in the British Caribbean: The Social Origins of Authoritarianism and Democracy in the Labour Movement*. Kingston: Ian Randle Publishers, 2001. Hoefte added that it was fitting that today on May 1<sup>st</sup> the EGP is awarded to a work dealing with the political history of labor and went on to present a brief description of the work and its merits. **Blackett** then called on Bolland to step forward and receive the certificate and check that go with the prize. He then added that the French should not make the mistake of not submitting books for consideration again, and thanked Hoefte for her report.

6. **Report of the 2002-2003 Nominating Committee:** **Blackett** called on Bridget Brereton to report on the elections for the 2003/04 Executive Committee. **Brereton** reported as follows:

- The 2002/03 Nominating Committee consisted of herself as Convenor, Lafleur, and Terborg-Penn.
- Since Lafleur could not be present at the meeting, Brereton and Terborg-Penn counted the ballots and certified the results. Voting was very close.
- Richard Blackett was elected President for 2003/04.
- Danielle Bégot was elected Vice-President for 2003/04.
- Elected to the 2002/03 Executive were: Verene Shepherd, Heather Cateau, Antonio Gaztam-bide, and Gad Heuman.
- Regarding the voting on the proposition included in the ballot, Brereton reported that there had been 87 votes cast for the proposition and 2 votes cast in disagreement with no abstentions. Therefore, the Constitution of the ACH will henceforward serve as the by-laws of the ACH, Inc.

The President thanked Brereton for her report and asked the new members of the Executive to please step up. He also thanked Rita for her years of service in the EC. At this point nominations were opened for the 2003-2004 Nominating Committee. **Marshall** nominated Gail Saunders as Convenor. **Saunders** agreed to stand. **Marshall** then nominated Fernando Picó. **Terborg-Penn** nominated Rita Pemberton, who accepted. A motion was presented to close nominations, seconded and approved. The President then raised two points: First, rather than have the ballot go out in February-April, the committee should make an effort to have the ballot ready so that it can be on the December Bulletin. Second, short biographical statements by the candidates should be on the ballot. Both proposals were accepted.

7. **Advance Information on the 2004 Conference in Haiti:** **Blackett** called on Jean Casimir to report on the preparations for the 2003 Annual Meeting in Puerto Rico. **Casimir** reported as follows:

- He first said that he was glad to be back, after a long absence from the ACH, he also thanked the Puerto Rican colleagues for their hospitality.
- He thanked the ACH for the decision to hold the 2004 conference in Haiti, the year not only of independence, but a date important for all the Caribbean. It is a very good moment to re-examine this crucial rupture in Caribbean history and to meditate on the commonalities of all our history
- He listed the institutions that would participate, Institute d'Histoire et Geographie, Ecole Normale, etc. Private institutions have also been approached.
- The LOC has the translation equipment and the meeting hall. Hotels have been contacted with rates ranging from \$65 to \$85 US. The problem of security is not a major one, since

transportation will be assured and there is no need to travel long distances from the accommodations to the conference venue. Violence is basically due to local reasons and not directed to strangers.

- The LOC has in mind suggesting visits to certain historical sites such as La Citadel, archeological sites, and artisans' villages. And also visits to the beach.
- The LOC also wishes to produce a local publication of those papers that are of interest nationally. Casimir stressed the fact that there is no History faculty, the only existing institution devoted to historical studies being a Normal School, therefore, the meeting could be the starting point of the effort to establish an academic department for historical studies in the country. It is necessary to rethink Haitian history and to place it in the wider context of Caribbean society, and the meeting would be the perfect catalyst for that.
- Casimir closed his remarks by thanking the assembly for allowing him to address the meeting.

**Blackett** thanked Casimir for his report and added that Casimir's presentation should be taken as a motion to go to Haiti. The membership present agreed. **McDonald** inquired about dates. The President replied that the dates would be appropriately set, probably around the second week of April. **Saunders** asked about visas. **Casimir** replied that there was no problem with visas, except that citizens of Trinidad & Tobago, Sto. Domingo, Jamaica, and Colombia needed visas. There was, however, a \$30 US exit tax. There being no further issue placed before the assembly, the President, declared that silence meant approval, so Haiti it is for 2004. Casimir thanked the membership again.

**8. Conference Venues for 2005 and 2006:** The President asked Adolfo Meisel to present the proposal for Cartagena:

- **Meisel** reported that he had presented the EC with a proposal for holding the 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting in Cartagena because there is a very important push by Historians of the region to rekindle Colombia's Caribbean identity and links with the Caribbean. Meisel described the historical importance of the city. The Columbian Central Bank and two local universities would be hosting the conference. The Bank is very strong in the cultural arena, it manages the main museums and libraries, and manages conferences and other activities. The Bank would be willing to fund the expenses of translation. Cartagena has very well developed facilities and hotels have been contacted that have rates as low as a \$70 US per night. There could be field trips to historical sites and the nearby islands. Cartagena, further, presents no security problems contrary to other regions of Columbia, the city has a very low crime rate and is safe to walk, because of the topography of the city. Although there is a warning to US citizens who travel to Cartagena, he stressed that Cartagena is a very secure city.
- The President then opened the floor to discussion. **Ely** endorsed Meisel's suggestion, for it is relatively easy for Venezuelans to get to Cartagena. Tourists are a big industry and everything is ok. **Bégot** (acting for the President) requested that **Abenon** be allowed to comment. **Abenon** stated that there were some transportation problems from the French Caribbean and that travel to Cartagena was not too practical. He requested that clear travel indications be given to facilitate delegates from the French Caribbean attending, if Cartagena were chosen. **Bégot** replied that she was certain that would be a priority of the EC and LOC. **Terborg-Penn** inquired about visas. **Meisel** replied that no countries required visas. **Souludre** commented on the fine conferences that were held in Cartagena and that Columbians of African descent were struggling to be integrated into the nation and that these type of event would help them in this endeavor. **Landers** enthusiastically supported the city as a venue on the grounds stated by Souludre and on the beauty of the city and its architecture. Upon returning, **Blackett** asked for any further comments. **Adelaïde**, stepped forward and commented that it seemed as if the meeting had already decided, to which he added that there was time to decide the issue during the 2004 conference. He added that his personal opinion was that the meeting should be limited to the insular Caribbean and that we should reflect further. **Gaztambide** commented that he understood Jacques's worries, that to a certain extent going to Cartagena would establish a precedent, and that he knew of other instances when this had happened. On the other hand, the tradition has been to accept other venues two years ahead so that the LOCs are in a position to be ready for the conference. If there is any doubt about the acceptance of the venue, how can we expect a LOC to adequately prepare? He thought that we should be ready to go beyond the insular Caribbean, especially if we want to expand participation from the Spanish Caribbean. He proposed that we approve Cartagena in 2005 with the understanding that we are committing ourselves to meeting in the Grater Car-

ibbean and nowhere outside that region. After Gaztambide's comments, **Ely** added that the CSA holds meetings in the Greater Caribbean and he cannot understand the circumscription to the insular Caribbean. **McDonald** wished to echo Gaztambide and insist that a decision should be made during the present AGM. Citing time constraints, the President then allowed a final comment from **Bégot** before the vote was taken. **Bégot**, said she only wanted to insist on the issue of the need to amplify our membership and that Cartagena present no dangers of precedents of meeting outside of the Caribbean. The President then asked for a decision. **Augier** intervened to request that the issue not be presented as if the ACH were taking an extraordinary decision, since we have gone to the Guyanas in the continent and all we have not done is gone West. Meeting in the US, as was proposed last time, is entirely different and the Caribbean certainly includes Caribbean Colombia. He asked that the issue not be recorded as extraordinary. **Blackett** asked for someone to second the motion to meet in Cartagena in 2005. It was seconded and approved. The President then added that we had the good offices of Barbados in 2006 after Cartagena.

9. **Evaluation of the 2003 Conference:** The President used his opening remarks to comment on the situation regarding the papers, since less had been received than were presented. He emphasized that the EC will look at ways to remedy the situation, so if the assembly allowed the EC to look into the matter new and firmer ground rules would be set. He also added that we are going to propose something similar to Cuba regarding the meeting in Haiti. That is, registration would be required prior to meeting with a deadline set to withdraw and get refund. Secondly, presenters would be asked to bring their papers with them to avoid the LOC that expense. He then asked for evaluations of the 2003 conference. **Landers** asked about the use of e-mail to transmit the paper to the LOC or for a way to have papers presented on the web. The President replied that those matters would have to be discussed. **Bégot**: she wanted to thank all the participants, but added that we needed to have more control of time. There are two elements that should be closely monitored: There were many oral presentations without the corresponding papers being available, and lastly, no one presents archival sources and this is very important, the use of acronyms is sometimes incomprehensible and the archival sources should be made clear. **Scott** commented that e-mails sent the Secretariat were not responded to and consequently some delegates had to settle for absurd hotel rates. **Martínez Vergne**, wished to congratulate the LOC because of the location chosen and the ease in which everyone was settled in. However, she was very disturbed by behavior during the conference, talk, etc. It is disrespectful to pass information and engage in talk while other colleagues are presenting. This type of behavior really struck her. The President commented that it was a point well taken. **De Barros** noted that there were missing abstracts, there were papers without abstracts or they came too late. The President stressed that the rule is that abstracts should be provided in two languages other than the language the paper is written in, and we will make sure this situation will not be repeated. **Welch** commented on the format of paper covers, it was confusing, he thought that an agreed format should be followed. **Marshall** went back to the issue of papers, particularly for the Haiti conference, some presenters will come to the conference just to deliver, and this might present problems for the papers being received in time. He felt that if there were technical difficulties for paper reproduction it should depend on the situation in Haiti, and that a rule should not be set now. **Blackett** replied that, indeed, the decision would be taken in October when the EC met in Haiti. **Gaztambide** commented that the LOC had been very accommodating on xeroxing and that indeed only half the papers had been in the bags, through no fault of the LOC. The tradition of bringing the paper should not be discontinued since circumstances for presenters vary, but the tradition of not presenting if the paper is not available should be firmly insisted upon. He added that he wanted to make clear that the LOC had nothing to do with the decisions taken. **Dumont** commented that the organization of panels is interesting, but there is no central point and they seem more like collages. **Terborg-Penn** suggested that from now on the Wednesday conference session should have two instead of three panels. **Bégot**, I think that there is a good mix of languages in the panels and that this is something that should be continued in future conference. She added that she wanted to echo Teresita's comments and thank the LOC for what they have done for us. **Saunders** added that she wanted to join everybody and thank the LOC and Juan and Carmen and Antonio. She inquired if panels were to be proposed. The President answered that panels should concentrate on Haiti themes.
10. **Any Other Business:** The President then inquired if there was any other business the assembly wished to consider. **Augier** mentioned that two prominent Caribbean historians, Moreno Friginals and Wood had passed away and that proper mention should be made in the Bulletin. **Adelaïde**

remarked that Dr. Saintillan, who participated in the founding of the ACH and had also passed away and that he should be remembered. **Terborg-Penn** announced that the Association for the World Wide African Diaspora will be meeting again in Chicago, and she would forward the ST the pertinent information. **Augier** remarked that it has been a tradition that he should report on the UNESCO history. **Blackett** replied that the meeting had wanted to spare him. **Augier** replied that there was no need to spare him, since he could finally announce that Vol. I was ready, and could also add that Vol. 5 should be ready soon, and that copies of Vol. I had been on display. The President then welcomed Prof. Robert of the University of Quebec at Montreal, Secretary General of UNESCO's International Center of the Historical Sciences. Robert thanked Blackett for the opportunity to address the AGM and said that he would like to address three points: 1) What is the ICHS? He stated that the ICHS was founded in 1926 and is an organization of organizations with a 3 tier structure and 54 national committees. The International Committee meets every 5 years as a general assembly (last was 2000). 2) Objectives: The objectives are to further international cooperation through comparative history. ICHS was founded in the wake of the I WW on the premise that nationalist histories had poisoned international relations. After II WW, the ICHS was revived as a meeting ground between East and West. The last stage started in 1990 and for the past 10 years it has been trying to become a truly ecumenical organization trying to create a common ground for historians around the world. 3) UNESCO-ICHS (1996) was formed when the UNESCO histories were coming to an end, and the ICHS was brought in to enhance the Culture of Peace Program and the intercultural dialogue of nations. On this basis regional meetings have been organized such as the recent meeting in Africa about the problem of frontiers and a similar conference that was held in Poland. The ICHS has also tried to organize similar conferences in other regions, as well as different workshops with African, Arab and Caribbean historians in Sydney. The President thanked Prof. Robert for his interest in the ACH and his having taken of his valuable time to travel to Puerto Rico and address the meeting. Since there was no time to continue the discussion, he suggested that the dialogue could be continued at some future time. At this point **Laurence** commented that it was his understanding that Zanetti and other Cuban scholars had not been allowed to present their papers at the conference because they had been denied visas. The meeting should take note of this interruption of academic exchange. It was so noted and the assembly's disapproval recorded. Returning to the issue of the ICHS, **Abenon** then asked about the mechanism to participate in the ICHS workshops. **Robert** addressed the question and explained the selection process. There being no further business, the President adjourned the meeting.

**Juan R. González Mendoza**  
Secretary-Treasurer

## REPORT OF THE 2002/2003 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### 1. *Members and Activities of the Executive Committee*

The 2002/2003 Executive Committee consisted of Richard Blackett (President), Danielle Bégot (Vice-president), Gail Saunders (Past-President), Juan R. González Mendoza (Secretary-Treasurer), Antonio Gaztambide, Gad Heuman, Rita Pemberton, and Verene Shepherd. The Committee met twice during the year. The first meeting was held immediately after the Annual General Meeting on April 11th, 2002 and the second was held on October 26th, 2002 in Puerto Rico. The main item on the agenda of the second meeting was the academic program and local arrangements for the 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in San Juan. The concrete proposals that resulted from the discussions during these meetings were published in the May and December *Bulletins*.

### 2. *ACH Membership and Dues Information*

8 new members were welcomed to the ACH between the end of the 34<sup>th</sup> Conference and April 2003. Of these, 3 are citizens or residents of the United States, 4 are from Puerto Rico, and 1 is in the Institutional category. Four members opted for Life Membership during the same period. The names of new members will be published in the May *Bulletin* as a welcome to the ACH. The Association now has 386 members of all categories, although not all financial. There are also 37 persons or institutions that receive complementary copies of the *Bulletins*.

### 3. *Vanderbilt University Grant*

The President negotiated a grant from Vanderbilt University in the amount of \$2,500 (US). The grant will be used to finance simultaneous translation costs for the Annual Conference, and significantly increases the amount of money that the Association can grant the Local Organizing Committees, that usually shoulder the brunt of financing an increasingly expensive conference.

#### 4. *Activities of the Secretariat*

The ACH published two *Bulletins* in 2002, May and December. Individual members, academic institutions, publishers and various organizations sent information of interest to the membership. The Secretariat also furnished much solicited information to institutes, new members and persons who were thinking of joining the ACH. The Secretariat formalized the incorporation of the Association of Caribbean Historians as a Not for Profit Corporation, registered with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The Secretariat has prepared a list of e-mail addresses with the idea of preparing an e-mail directory of ACH members. Due to recent changes in some of the members' e-mail addresses, the Secretariat asks all members present to make sure they have filled in their registration form. The Secretariat has kept in contact with Jean Casimir in Haiti, with a view to promoting the preparations for the 2004 conference in Haiti. Vice President Danielle Bégot took some time during an academic trip to Haiti to contact Casimir and other Haitian scholars on the arrangements for the conference. She also prepared a series of proposals for funding to several French agencies. The ST prepared a draft proposal in English based on Bégot's suggestions. Bégot then completed and polished the final proposals in French.

#### 5. *Preparation for the 2003 Conference in San Juan*

Antonio Gaztambide, Juan Giusti and Mayra Rosario of the LOC kept in touch with the Executive Committee to report on the preparations of the 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in San Juan. The Universidad Politécnica has graciously provided space in its web site for the dissemination of information on the conference. Its personnel prepared a page and link to that end. On behalf of the Executive Committee and of the membership a warm vote of appreciation and thanks should be awarded the Politécnica, its administration and its personnel. Forty-three papers were accepted and arranged in 13 different panels, under the themes agreed upon during the 2002 Annual General Meeting in Nassau.

#### 6. *Future Conferences and Status of Offers for Venues*

In accordance with previous agreements, the 2004 Conference is scheduled for Haiti. A proposal has been received from Cartagena, Colombia to host the 2005 Conference. This proposal will be discussed during the AGM during the 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in San Juan.

**Juan R. González Mendoza**  
Secretary-Treasurer

### *FINANCIAL REPORT* *April 2002 – April 2003*

| <b>Income</b>                |                  | <b>Expenses</b>           |                 |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Balance brought forward      | 6,356.00         | Grant to LOC (ACH)        | 2,500.00        |
| Dues 2002 Conference         | 1,375.00         | Grant to LOC (Vanderbilt) | 2,500.00        |
| Dues (since 2002 Conference) | 2,420.00         | <b>Total</b>              | <b>5,000.00</b> |
| Interest Earned              | 127.85           | EGP                       | 100.00          |
| Royalties (UNC Press)        | 137.16           | Postage                   |                 |
| Vanderbilt University grant  | 2,500.00         | May & December Bulletins  | 799.41          |
|                              |                  | Correspondence            | 293.11          |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>12,916.01</b> | <b>Total Postage</b>      | <b>1,092.52</b> |
|                              |                  | Photocopies               |                 |
|                              |                  | May & December Bulletins  | 538.12          |
|                              |                  | Call for papers APH       | 27.00           |
|                              |                  | Ballots                   | 44.00           |
|                              |                  | <b>Total Photocopies</b>  | <b>609.12</b>   |
|                              |                  | Expenses Secretariat      |                 |
|                              |                  | Telephone                 | 17.95           |
|                              |                  | Office Supplies           | 144.68          |

|                                 |                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Travel ST                       |                                 |                 |
| October EC Meeting              |                                 |                 |
| Hotel                           |                                 | 174.00          |
| Meals                           |                                 | 74.47           |
|                                 | <b>Total</b>                    | <b>411.10</b>   |
| Other Expenses                  |                                 |                 |
| Reimbursed ST                   |                                 | 1,000.00        |
| Lawyer and Incorporation fees   |                                 | 255.00          |
| Plaque for Vanderbilt           |                                 | 30.00           |
| Lunch October EC Meeting        |                                 | 39.00           |
| Bank Charges                    |                                 | 17.00           |
|                                 | <b>Total</b>                    | <b>1,341.00</b> |
|                                 | <b>Total Expenses</b>           | <b>8,553.74</b> |
| <b>Juan R. González Mendoza</b> | <b>Balance April 23rd, 2003</b> | <b>4,362.27</b> |
| <b>Secretary-Treasurer</b>      | Publication Fund                | -3,919.62       |
|                                 | <b>Actual Balance</b>           | <b>442.65</b>   |

**A NEW EDITION OF ROLAND T. ELY'S**  
***Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar***

The following text was read by Javier Figueroa de Cárdenas during the launch of the new Cuban edition of Roland T. Ely's classic *Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar* during the 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Association of Caribbean Historians held in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Javier has graciously agreed to the publication of the text. An English version will be published in the December Bulletin.

**A Ivette y Vanesa, Alex, Dalin y Francisco, con quienes he tenido el placer de compartir el tema azucarero durante todo este semestre. Y a la memoria de mi maestro, don Arturo Morales Carrión. El fue responsable de que yo adquiriera mi primer ejemplar de Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar.**

Uno de los recuerdos mas gratos que tengo de mi niñez es una visita al central Cuba. Este coloso azucarero se encontraba ubicado en Pedro Betancourt, al sur de la provincia de Matanzas. Su entrada era majestuosa; estaba constituida por una gran guardarraya de palmas reales. Al final del camino se encontraba el central y junto a él la casa de vivienda y el batey. El día en que llegué, el Cuba se encontraba en medio de la zafra por lo que se hacía imposible no detectar el dulce olor a molienda. El ruido era ensordecedor, rutinario y constante. Recuerdo perfectamente los molinos por los que se introducían las cañas que desde los campos traía el ferrocarril. Nunca podré olvidar las montañas de bagazo desde donde los niños nos lanzábamos al vacío como si estuviésemos en una especie de nieve tropical. Como tampoco escapa a mi memoria el momento en que introduje mi mano en una centrífuga para atrapar un puñado de azúcar todavía prieta y melosa que, por supuesto, ingerí con gran gusto y voracidad.

Es posible que si yo le hubiese contado esta anécdota a un discípulo de Sigmund Freud me hubiese sugerido que en aquella visita se encuentra el origen de mi interés por la historia azucarera de Cuba. No lo se, pero lo que si puedo asegurar esta noche es que una de las razones que me ha llevado hacia ese campo de estudio fue el ya lejano encuentro con la primera edición del texto de Roland T. Ely, *Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar*. Yo era estudiante de maestría en el programa graduado de Historia de la Universidad de Puerto Rico y asistía a un seminario que presidía don Arturo Morales

Carrión. Ya había leído *Azúcar y población* de Ramiro Guerra y don Arturo me acompañó a la Librería Contemporánea que dirigía un sabio y cascarrabioso librero de apellido Veloso. Y de aquellos estantes, que no olían precisamente a azúcar, y por sugerencia de Morales Carrión, sacó Veloso aquel ejemplar que devoré ávidamente. Es por esa razón que cuando Humberto García me sugirió la posibilidad de presentar la edición cubana de *Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar* acepté con entusiasmo pues para mí era como volver al mismísimo central visitado en la niñez.

Es indudable que el texto de Roland T Ely hay que ubicarlo junto a los grandes que han hecho del azúcar cubano un tema central de estudio. En ese recinto privilegiado se encuentran clásicos del siglo XIX como Ramón de la Sagra y los modernos Ramiro Guerra y Sánchez, Fernando Ortiz, Manuel Moreno Friginals y Leví Marrero; una historiografía que recientemente se ha enriquecido y revisado por los excelentes estudios de Alan Dye y Antonio Santamaría García sobre el azúcar cubano en el siglo XX.

*Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar* intenta reconstruir una parte importante de la historia azucarera cubana del siglo XIX particularmente durante el período que Ely caracteriza como la "Edad de Oro" de los hacendados, espacio de tiempo que más o menos coincide con el reinado de Isabel II, es decir desde 1833 hasta 1868 y en el que Cuba se convirtió en la primera productora de azúcar en el mundo. Lo sobresaliente en el texto de Ely es que el autor logra integrar de manera feliz a los múltiples factores que hacen posible aquel predominio cubano en el comercio azucarero mundial. Así *Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar* se interesa no solo por la fase productiva del negocio, la cual acompaña con una descripción y análisis de los cambios tecnológicos que fueron transformando al ingenio, sino que también le presta importante atención a las actividades financieras y mercantiles que fueron parte esencial del engranaje azucarero en la Cuba de aquella época.

El texto comienza con una primera parte introductoria, "Cuba entre las dos Isabeles (1492-1832)" que busca situar al lector en el trasfondo histórico que precede al despegue azucarero de Cuba en el siglo XIX. Esta sección incluye el estudio de los primeros grandes empresarios azucareros del siglo XVIII y comienzos del XIX que tanta importancia van a tener para el devenir de la industria. Es una lástima, sin embargo, y esta es una de mis pocas quejas sobre la obra que presento, que el autor, que por otro lado sitúa el proceso de acumulación de capital como parte esencial del desarrollo de la industria en Cuba, y que reconoce, contrario a lo que es usual en la historiografía tradicional sobre la isla, que la famosa toma de La Habana por los ingleses en 1762 no constituyó el comienzo de la historia azucarera cubana, no le siguiese la pista a tan importante tema. No obstante, repito, hay que agradecerle a Ely que rompiese con esa tradición y que reconociese que lo que Esteban Pichardo llamó la "Edad Oscura" de la historia cubana era un período de significativa actividad.

La segunda parte del texto, "El último mohicano del capitalismo mercantil" es dedicada al análisis del sector comercial ubicado en Estados Unidos y que manejó una parte considerable del intercambio mercantil con Cuba y en el que el azúcar fue una mercancía central. Es en esta soberbia sección en donde emerge la figura clave de Moses Taylor, comerciante neoyorquino que constituye uno de los héroes principales en el relato de Ely. Para aquellos que no están familiarizados con *Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar*, hay que señalarles que este estudio está fundamentado en una exhaustiva y titánica investigación que el autor emprendió en la Biblioteca Pública de Nueva York y en la cual encontró y trabajó, en condiciones increíbles y por cerca de tres años, con los papeles de la firma comercial de Moses Taylor. Junto a este empresario, Ely nos presenta a dos figuras adicionales que llegaron a jugar papeles importantes en la historia que el autor narra: Henry A. Coit y Percy R. Pyne. Yo, por mi parte destaco a la figura de Coit, no solo por la responsabilidad que tuvo como facilitador de las actividades de Taylor con Cuba sino porque su correspondencia tal y como nos la presenta Ely constituye un testimonio excepcional para el conocimiento de aquella historia. De la misma manera hay que resaltar el análisis minucioso que hace Ely de los libros de contabilidad de la firma de Taylor. Para quienes como yo son legos en esos menesteres, debo confesar que no deja de ser sorprendente el uso admirable que hace el autor de esos documentos.

No quiero dejar esta breve referencia sobre la segunda parte del texto sin antes advertir que el autor de *Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar* reviste a Moses Taylor de un significado particular que adquiere relevancia como sujeto de un relato. Como explicaré más adelante, de acuerdo a la lectura que hago sobre la obra que hoy presento, este texto es una historia sobre el capitalismo y en ella Moses Taylor representa a lo que Ely piensa como el capitalista por excelencia, un sujeto sobrio, honesto e interesado, sobre todo, en la reproducción de su capital. Como se verá, esta figura se contrapone a la de los hacendados de Cuba que según el relato de Ely, utilizan su capital en actividades que pueden caracterizarse como antieconómicas.

Después de una cuarta parte, "Una pequeña gran epopeya de navegación comercial", en la que Ely hace una fascinante descripción del trasiego marino entre Estados Unidos y Cuba, el autor pasa a considerar la vida del azúcar en la isla de Cuba comenzando con la cuarta parte que titula "La corte de

su majestad el azúcar". Y en la corte, el primer objeto en el que se fija el autor es en el comerciante. La razón para esta selección es sencilla: es el comerciante quien por lo general le facilita al hacendado el capital que se necesita para poder operar uno o varios ingenios. Ely, sin embargo, no cae en la maniquea trampa de quienes se fijan exclusivamente en la contradicción comerciante-hacendado. Quienes así proceden suelen hacer énfasis en la deuda que el hacendado adquiere con el comerciante. Un hecho fundamental, y reconocido por Ely, es la ausencia de instituciones financieras en Cuba durante gran parte del período bajo consideración. Por esta razón el hacendado tiene que recurrir al comerciante para obtener crédito. Sobre este particular Ely destaca el fenómeno de que algunos comerciantes también son hacendados, es el caso de uno de los héroes cubanos del relato de Ely, Tomás Terry, aunque a juicio del autor, en muchas ocasiones el comerciante invierte en el ingenio por el supuesto prestigio social que representa en aquella sociedad la figura del hacendado. De todas maneras hay que destacar como nota importante en esta discusión el hecho de que Ely resalta el notable papel que en la relación comerciante-hacendado juega "el privilegio de ingenio" y que no es otra cosa que la legislación que protegía a los hacendados del posible embargo de sus propiedades azucareras ante las deudas con los comerciantes. De esta manera la "contradicción" se convierte en un asunto mucho más complejo de lo que suele proponerse en otras narraciones. De la misma manera, el lector de *Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar* podrá advertir que Ely hubiese preferido que este privilegio desapareciera antes de la fecha en que aquella legislación expiró, es decir, el 1º de enero de 1865, ya que por esa vía se hubiese facilitado un sistema económico más dinámico que el que encuentra Ely en la Cuba del siglo XIX.

Con la quinta, sexta y séptima parte, "Bases de la economía azucarera cubana", "El impacto del vapor" y "Más desafíos para el hacendado" respectivamente, entra Ely directamente en el ingenio. El análisis sigue siendo exhaustivo y pormenorizado. Hay una consideración importante para la competencia extranjera y como esta actúa sobre los hacendados en Cuba. De ahí la transformación que se lleva a cabo en la industria y que va haciendo de la misma un negocio cada vez más complejo como moderno. Por supuesto, no toda la industria evoluciona de la misma manera y el autor toma nota del fenómeno. Debo confesar, por otro lado, que el estudio que hace Ely sobre la esclavitud me dejó insatisfecho. Aunque condena la bárbara institución, fundamental para el negocio azucarero de la época, reviste su relato de una ambigüedad algo incomoda como cuando está considerando el tema de las sublevaciones y afirma, que con relación a ese asunto "se siente inclinado a compartir el criterio de Francisco Ximeno", un matancero que propone como causa de los levantamientos de esclavos "el cruel y bárbaro tratamiento de los estúpidos mayores, y la marcada ignorancia de nuestros hacendados" (501). De otra parte su discusión sobre la adopción de tecnología en el ingenio es impecable y cabe destacar la forma en que plantea el asunto relacionado con el proceso de refinar azúcar. Este sería el último paso en la elaboración azucarera. Ely propone, y con razón, que en Cuba se podía llevar a cabo esta fase productiva pero que si no se hace es debido a la protección arancelaria que el refino tiene en el extranjero particularmente en Estados Unidos, el principal mercado para el azúcar de Cuba. En ese sentido, Ely difiere de aquellos historiadores que sostienen que la razón para no refinar azúcar en Cuba era la presencia de la esclavitud como mano de obra y la supuesta incapacidad del esclavo para trabajar en procesos complejos.

Ely cierra su relato con la octava parte, "La sociedad del azúcar", la cual es, a mi juicio, la más problemática. Es indudable que es una sección fundamental para la historia que Ely se propuso narra con su texto. Como sugerí antes, *Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar* es, de acuerdo a mi lectura, una historia exaltando al sistema capitalista (de ahí, por cierto, mi asombro ante esta edición cubana) en la que el héroe, representado por figuras como Moses Taylor, van elaborando un mundo que pretende ser algo mejor que el que van dejando atrás. Con ellos se logra el "progreso". No obstante, para que el capitalismo sea recto requiere que sus componentes, comerciantes, productores, banqueros, etc., asuman un comportamiento ético. Es significativo que cuando Ely aborda el estudio de Moses Taylor advierte que "se abstuvo de seguir las prácticas cínicas de muchos coetáneos que, como él, llegaron a grandes alturas en el campo financiero. No se encuentran evidencias que puedan determinar su inclusión en la peculiar galería de 'barones ladrones' de Matthew Josephson...Aún juzgado con la vara de las normas éticas de nuestros días, Taylor emerge indemne de acusaciones" (120). El contraste, como advertí antes, Ely lo encuentra en la clase hacendada cubana, la que él describe en esta última sección. La imagen que Ely construye en esta parte de su obra es la de un hacendado ostentoso, derrochador, que le gustaba el juego, el baile y las fiestas y que se enfrascaba en continuos pleitos legales. Una historia que el propio Ely resume con aquella vieja máxima de "padre bodeguero, hijo caballero y nieto pordiosero". Una descripción de esta naturaleza, que por cierto, Ely saca acriticamente de las descripciones que aparecen en los libros de viajeros de la época, sirve perfectamente para el relato que Ely quiere contar, además de que, en el caso específico de Cuba, facilita una expli-

cación de la ruina en la que muchos de estos hacendados incurrieron después de la década de los sesenta. Desde mi punto de vista, aquella pudo ser una realidad mucho más compleja que ameritaría que se siguiese explorando. No obstante, insisto, la octava sección de *Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar* corona perfectamente este sugestivo texto.

Siempre he creído que un buen libro es el que abre caminos y si es problemático mejor, pues obliga al trabajo intelectual. *Cuando reinaba su majestad el azúcar* cumple perfectamente ese cometido y les invito a celebrar la publicación de esta edición cubana con la cual se intentaron corregir algunos errores y problemas de traducción que plagaron la edición de 1963. Enhorabuena profesor Ely por permitirnos entrar por la guardarraya histórica hasta ese central con olor a molienda que es su excelente texto.

**Javier Figueroa de Cárdenas**  
**Universidad de Puerto Rico, Río Piedras**  
**28 de abril de 2003**

### 2003/2004 NOMINATING COMMITTEE

During the AGM on May, 2003 the following ACH members were nominated to the new Nominating Committee and agreed to serve:

| Convenor  |  |
|---|--|
| Gail Saunders<br>Director of Archives<br>Department of Archives<br>PO Box SS6341<br>Nassau Bahamas<br>Fax 242-393-6202<br>E-mail <a href="mailto:archives@batelnet.bs">archives@batelnet.bs</a> | Fernando Picó<br>Departamento de Historia<br>Universidad de Puerto Rico – Río Piedras<br>PO Box 23350<br>San Juan Puerto Rico 00931-3350   |
|   | Rita Pemberton<br>UWI – St. Augustine<br>Department of History<br>St. Augustine, Trinidad & Tobago<br>E-mail: <a href="mailto:ritpembe@centre.uwi.tt">ritpembe@centre.uwi.tt</a> |

### MEMBERS' NEWS

**Liliane Chauleau** has recently published *Pierrotins et Saint-Pierrais: La Vie quotidienne dans la Ville de Saint-Pierre avant l'éruption de la montagne Pelée de 1902*. Édité à l'occasion du Centenaire de l'éruption. Paris: L'Harmattan, 2002. ISBN 2-7475-2521-X.

**Luis Martínez-Fernández and Louis A. Pérez, Jr.**, together with Danilo H. Figueredo, and Luis González have edited *Encyclopedia of Cuba: People, History, Culture*. 2 vols. Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishers, 2003. This illustrated, two-volume work is the first encyclopedia on Cuba since the mid-1970s and the first ever in English. Eighty-two scholars from around the world contributed the encyclopedia's 700 entries. For more information call 800-225-5800 or visit [www.greenwood.com](http://www.greenwood.com).

**Gail Saunders**, our former President, was awarded an O.B.E. (Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Queen's New Years Honours (2003). Congratulations Gail on a well deserved recognition!

**José Abreu Cardet**, a Cuban colleague, has been researching the military history of the Antilles from a social history perspective for the past several years. He is interested in exchanging ideas and methodology regarding this theme with colleagues from other regions of the Caribbean. Those interested in initiating scholarly exchanges on this topic may contact him at: Fomento 274 entre Frexes y Martí, Holguín 80100 Cuba. Telephone 471078.

E-mail: [cppchlg@baibrama.cult.cu](mailto:cppchlg@baibrama.cult.cu) or [patrimonio@correoshlg.colombus.cu](mailto:patrimonio@correoshlg.colombus.cu).

### OBITUARIES

#### Manuel Moreno Fraginals (1920 – 2001)

When Manuel Moreno Fraginals died in Miami, Florida, late in 2001 after a long illness, the field of Latin America Studies lost one of its most distinguished, creative, and influential scholars. Moreno Fraginals, apart from being an illustrious scholar, possessed an extroverted personality that showered unqualified kindness to friends as well as acquaintances. His spontaneous generosity, infectious

warmth, inimitable eloquence, and encyclopedic knowledge endeared him to generations of scholars across Europe and the Americas, and indeed around the world. His substantial body of prize-winning work enormously enriched the fields of Cuban, Latin American and world history. At his death he was busily engaged in trying to establish a new center for Cuban studies and document collection at Florida International University. His death comprises a great personal as well as intellectual loss.

Born in Cuba in 1920, Manuel Moreno Fraginals received his degree in Law at the University of Havana in 1944, but immediately fell in love with history, and it was that discipline that was to be his passion for the rest of his life. "I became a businessman," Moreno once told me semi-seriously when I first met him in the mid-1970s in Havana," so that I could pursue the passion of my life, which is to research and write about history." In the mid 1940s he went to Mexico and studied at the *Colegio de México* with the great Silvio Zavala and Rafael Altamira. Even at that early stage his publication record was prolific and his intellectual curiosity boundless. His earliest works dealt with various aspects of Cuban and Mexican social, political and economic development, but there was a theme that would energize his mind all his life: the exploitation of the oppressed, and the role of capitalism in it. In 1948 he published his first scholarly work on Cuba. Called, *¿Nación o plantación?* It examined the early development of the sugar industry in the later eighteenth century. This was followed by a short biography of the early nineteenth century Mexican president, *Agustín de Iturbide: Caudillo* in 1950, and the following year, *Misiones cubanas en los archivos europeos*. These early works clearly demonstrate a command of the literature as well as a strong engagement with his subject that was as nationalist as it was humanist. Moreno writes in a beautiful, readily accessible and highly persuasive style, very much the way he spoke in Spanish, mixing a clear enunciation with infectious wit and irresistible logic. Returning to Cuba in the early 1950s, Moreno Fraginals began to focus his intellectual attention on various aspects of Cuban history and society, especially the impact of the slave-labor plantation society of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and to engage in politics as so many of his peers were then doing. His political activity attracted the attention of Cuban dictator, Fulgencio Batista, and he was exiled to Venezuela where he spent several years in the 1950s engaged in a number of lucrative commercial activities. Nevertheless he found the time to read extensively and collect an extremely large collection of books that constituted the center of attraction in later years for many visitors to his home in Vedado. Moreno would bring to his later historical writings – especially illustrated in his insightful analyses of slave trading and plantation management – much of the astute commercial sensibilities with regard to investment, production, and marketing.

Moreno Fraginals' scholarly production, especially after his return to Cuba in 1959, was prodigious, comprising more than 11 major works and more than one hundred serious articles in scholarly journals published in a variety of languages in dozens of countries. This production is all the more remarkable since for much of the time he was only a part-time academic, supporting himself from consulting jobs with the government or international agencies. In addition to the three studies already mentioned, Moreno published a quite respectable biography of José Antonio Saco in 1960 titled, *José Antonio Saco: estudio y bibliografía* in which he emphasized the inherent racism of Saco. In 1964 Moreno issued the first edition of his path-breaking study of Cuban plantation society, called *El ingenio*, a work that was translated in to English in 1976 as *The Sugarmill*. Shortly after the appearance of the English translation of *El ingenio*, however, a revised and enlarged Spanish edition, with the aptly enlarged title, *El ingenio: El complejo económico, social cubano del azúcar* appeared in Havana. I recall that shortly after its appearance I was in Havana and admitted that I had not seen the new three-volume edition. After failing to locate it in several large bookstores that we visited together in the city, Moreno took me to his home and gave me a copy from his collection saying casually that he would replace it eventually since he was always in Havana. In 1977 under the auspices of UNESCO, he edited a marvelous collection of essays dealing with the impact of the African experience across the Americas, called, *África en América Latina*, translated into English in 1984 as *África in Latin America: Essays on History, Culture and Socialization*. In 1983 Moreno published a general study of original essays called, *La historia como armas y otros estudios sobre esclavos, ingenios y plantaciones*. This was followed in 1985 by two works, a small, illustrated numismatic and economic study called, *Cuba a través de su moneda* and an excellent book edited with Stanley Engerman of the United States and Frank Moya Pons of the Dominican Republic called *Between Slavery and Free labor: The Spanish-Speaking Caribbean in the Nineteenth Century*. In 1993 he published *Guerra, migración y muerte: el ejército español como vía migratoria*; and in 1995, what would become his last major work, *Cuba/España España/Cuba: historia común*. Altogether this is an impressive record of scholarly output, often under the most difficult of personal circumstances.

Beside his active publications, Moreno served as a UNESCO Cultural adviser on various projects in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, and worked with several television and cinematic pro-

ductions. He lectured in universities all across the Americas, as well as in Europe. Wherever he went he left legions of admirers. Those who visited him in Havana remain indelibly impressed with his generosity. Not only would he spend hours discussing any theme but also he was ready to help locate any document in the *Biblioteca Nacional José Martí*, the *Archivo Nacional*, or any of the various institute collections across the city. His Lada automobile was always at the service of his friends for a trip into the interior or any site that Moreno considered to be indispensable for the understanding of some aspect of Cuban society and history.

The substantial corpus of scholarly writings by Manuel Moreno Friginals as well as his overall impact on the field earned him the rare honor of being selected for its Distinguished Service Award by the American Historical Association in 2000. His major contribution, however, derives from his various studies of Cuban society and history. Each work provided new information as well as new insights into history and society. Perhaps his most insightful work is *El ingenio*. Much more than another well-researched study of sugar and slavery in that enormously interesting island, *El ingenio* represents a complex, magisterial analysis that seamlessly combines several academic disciplines – economics, politics, anthropology, labor management principles, social mores, and general culture. The sum of this intellectual amalgamation is a rich, multifaceted study that powerfully outlines the complex and changing mores of Cuban society throughout the nineteenth century across lines of class, color, race, and occupation. *El ingenio* represented a major watershed in historical studies of American slave societies. It emphatically demonstrated that such societies were inherently dynamic and flexible. After this publication, studies that visualized a simple, polarized world of mutually antagonistic masters and slaves, or tangentially related groups of whites and non-whites no longer proved intellectually acceptable. Moreno's works gave greater agency to slaves in their daily lives as well as the day-to-day operation of the sugar estates and insisted that slave owners were not universally a group of inhumane simpletons ignorant of the emerging capitalist world of which they were an integral part. *El ingenio* virtually revolutionized modern scholarship on American slave systems. Another powerful insight that slavery and technological innovation were fundamentally incompatible did not withstand the test of future scholarship as well. Nevertheless *El ingenio* was sufficiently innovative to earn for its author the prestigious Clarence Haring Award of the American Historical Association in 1982 for the best single publication from Latin America and the Caribbean in the previous ten years. It remains one of the classic publications of the field.

Manuel Moreno Friginals leaves a large number of family, friends and admirers whose profound melancholy is mitigated considerably by the warm memory of the unusual man they all knew and his outstanding literary works. His friendship, mentorship and example inspired many specialists in the field of Cuban and Latin American history. His substantial intellectual legacy, without doubt, will continue to inspire new generations of scholars. And we will remember him with words that William Shakespeare wrote at the end of *Julius Caesar*,

"His life was gentle and the elements  
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up  
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

**Franklin W. Knight**  
Johns Hopkins University

This piece in remembrance of Moreno Friginals was first published by *CLAR* Vol. 11 No. 2 (2002), pp. 351-53. Franklin thought it would be appropriate for us to include it in this issue, not only to remember a colleague that made a significant contribution to Caribbean historiography and to the success of our first meeting in Cuba in 1985, but also for the benefit of all those Caribbeanists that may have little access to that review. We can attest to Moreno's generosity personally. During the 1985 meeting, Héctor Feliciano and I searched many of Havana's bookstores for a copy of Moreno's *El ingenio* to no avail. Distressed at this development, we casually mentioned it to Moreno during one of the brief conversations we had during the meeting. Without hesitating, he said he would have copies for us before we left. Waiting for the bus to the airport on the rainy night of our departure, we saw no sign of Moreno, when—as the last call for the bus was made—his Lada pulled up under the pouring rain and he emerged with two copies of the three volume work.

**Donald Wood (1923 – 2002)**

Donald Wood, who died aged 79, was one of the key figures of Caribbean studies in British universities from the late 1960s. His work changed perspectives on the British Caribbean, especially as to how historians approached Trinidad and Guyana.

His interest in the Caribbean was aroused in the late 1950s when, as Deputy Director of the Institute of Race Relations—and founding Editor of the journal *Race*—he directed one of the earliest studies of the postwar Commonwealth immigration: *Coloured Immigrants in Britain* (1960). Meeting West Indians suggested that he should turn to the study of history; VS Naipaul's novels convinced him to concentrate on Trinidad.

A research fellowship with the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London University, followed. There he wrote his classic *Trinidad in Transition: The Years After Slavery* (1968). The rediscovery of the remarkable 19<sup>th</sup> – century Trinidadian intellectual JJ Thomas, indeed the recognition that the British Caribbean had an intellectual life, was a byproduct of this study. During the 1960s he got to know the great Caribbean intellectual CLR James.

In 1964 he joined the two-year-old University of Sussex, retiring as Reader Emeritus in 1989. There he taught an undergraduate course in Caribbean history, and in the early years joined with Gerald Moore, the literary critic, on interdisciplinary courses in Caribbean literature and society, and in the consequences of slavery in the Americas. The interdisciplinary path was one that Caribbean studies would follow: the Society for Caribbean Studies, which he helped establish, would maintain that tradition.

But his greatest contribution lay in the influence of *Trinidad in Transition*, and the help he gave students. Among his students was Kamau Brathwaite, the Barbadian poet and historian. Both Wood and Brathwaite produced work that was decisive in shifting the historiography of the British Caribbean towards an understanding of new regional, social and cultural forms.

Born in Fulham, Wood attended Latymer Upper School, volunteering in 1941 for the Navy, where he served on destroyers protecting convoys. Commissioned in 1944, he joined the American assault ship putting ashore the first wave on Utah Beach on D-Day. He then served on a cruiser during the landings in southern France, Greece and the Aegean islands. He ended the war ashore in north Germany.

Demobbed in 1946, he took a first in history at Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge University, and stayed for eleven years, completing his PhD thesis on mathematics in the late 16<sup>th</sup> – century England. He then taught history, until in 1958 he joined the BBC World Service, followed later that year by the IRR.

The range of contributions to his 1999 festschrift, *The Colonial Caribbean in Transition*, testified to his influence. Most Caribbean historians visiting London enjoyed his family's hospitality. His insistence on accuracy led an ice-cream manufacturer to commission from him a history of ice-cream, after he pointed out errors in their version.

On retiring from Sussex, he returned to the ICS, where he completed a study of slavery in Guyana, as yet unpublished. He also took up breadmaking—and continued to support Fulham football club. He is survived by his wife, Susan, two sons and a daughter.

Peter D. Fraser

January 29, 2003

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#### UPCOMING CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, SEMINARS, PRIZES

### CONFERENCES:

**ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE WORLDWIDE AFRICAN DIASPORA (ASWAD):** You are invited to participate in the second conference of the Association for the Study of the Worldwide African Diaspora (ASWAD), to be held October 2-4, 2003 on the campus of Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, sponsored by that institution and Smith College. The theme of the conference is AFFIRMATIONS AND CONTESTATIONS: INTERROGATING THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN AFRICA AND THE AFRICAN DIASPORA. The conference will be research driven, featuring panels organized in ways which effectively stimulate discourse across geographic, disciplinary, cultural, and theoretical boundaries. All geographic areas will be represented, including the Middle East, Europe and Asia. Paper and panel proposals that incorporate gender and women as categories of analysis are encouraged. Examples of projected panels include: Transnational Immigration; Immigrants Returning Home; Carnival; Therapeutic Strategies; Media Representation of the Diaspora; Youth - Challenges and Possibilities; Researching and Theorizing Women's Issues; Globalization and the Diaspora; Reparations; Orature

Ethics and Aesthetics; Religion as Resistance/Religion as Community Builder; Comparative Slavery and Anti-Slavery Movements; Gender and Cultural Continuity; Slave Labor and Capitalism; Shifting Definitions of African Liberation; Past and Present in the Expressive Imagination; Interpretations of the Past through Music/Art/Dance/Literary-Oral Traditions; Cultural Transmissions; and African Perspectives on the Diaspora.

**Proposals:** Please send a two-page abstract (for either a single presentation or a panel) and a one-page cv by July 7, 2003. They can be sent prior to the registration fee and by attachment via email, and should be directed to: Michael Gomez, Dept. of History, 53 Washington Sq South, NY, NY 10012-1098. Fax: 212-995-4017. Office: 212-998-8624. E-mail [michael.gomez@nyu.edu](mailto:michael.gomez@nyu.edu). We intend to post papers on our website, and some be selected for publication. If you do not wish for your paper to appear in either format, please clearly indicate such. Completed materials should be submitted in publishable form prior to October 2nd. ASWAD's website: [www.aswadiaspora.org](http://www.aswadiaspora.org)

**Registration and Accommodations:** The registration fee for faculty is \$50 and \$15 for students. Cash and checks only, please. Accommodations for the conference are provided at the Omni Orrington Hotel, adjacent to Northwestern's campus, and the Hampton Inn (Skokie), about 10 minutes away from the university (free shuttle service to and from campus will be available). A block of rooms has been reserved at both sites, but the weekend of the conference coincides with a Northwestern home football game, so availability will diminish quickly. You have until September 18, 2003 to make your reservations at the Omni, and until September 3, 2003 at the Hampton, after which the rooms will be released. Please make your reservations directly with the hotels: **Omni Orrington Hotel**, 1710 Orrington Ave., Evanston, IL 60201. Telephones: 1-800-THE-OMNI, or 1-847-866-8700. Online reservations can be made through the following address: [orrez@omniorrington.com](mailto:orrez@omniorrington.com). The preferred group rate is \$109 per room, per night, single or double occupancy, for October 2 and 3. You can possibly negotiate a similar rate should you wish to arrive earlier or depart later. The conference will officially end late Saturday afternoon. For the Omni, you will need to state your affiliation with the Northwestern University African Studies Program to receive the preferred group rate. **Hampton Inn**, 5201 Old Orchard Rd., Skokie, IL 60077. Telephones: 1-800-426-7866, or 1-847-583-1111. Reservations can also be made through their website: [www.hamptonsuitesskokie.com](http://www.hamptonsuitesskokie.com). The preferred group rate is \$99 per room, per night, single or double occupancy, for October 2 and 3. Continental breakfast is included. A similar rate may be negotiable for earlier arrivals/later departures. For the Hampton, use the group code "SAD" or the name ASWAD to receive the preferred group rate. Additional hotels in the Evanston area (with whom we do not have an arrangement): Best Western University Plaza 1-800-EVANSTON, or 1-847-491-6400; Hilton Garden Inn 1-800-774-1500, or 1-847-475-6400; The Doubletree (Skokie) 1-847-679-7000. Please do not delay in submitting your abstracts, as many have already arrived.

#### **AVIGNON CONFERENCE ON SLAVERY AND UNFREE LABOUR CHILDREN AND SLAVERY 20-22 MAY**

**2004:** An international conference on Children and Slavery will be held in Avignon from 20-22 May 2004. It will examine children, childhood and child-bearing in slavery in different regions from Antiquity to the present day, including the systems involved (indigenous and 'imported'), the means employed to enslave children, and the child slave's tactics of survival. The themes to be considered will include: Definitions, historical and contemporary: 'child' and 'child slave' (terminologies and meanings); The economic roles of the child slave; The girl slave as intended concubine/wife; Pederasty; Eunuchs; The child slave soldier; Children in contemporary forms of slavery; Infancy in slavery; Demographics of child slavery (mortality, disease, 'reproduction', sex ratios...); The traffic in child slaves (sources and markets; structure, finance and personnel; transport and routes; prices and profits); Does debt bondage/pawnship of children overlap with slavery?; Child development under slavery: obedience, discipline and misbehavior in relation to (slave) mothers; (slave) fathers; (free) fathers; masters; The child in the slave 'family'; The child slave and culture, ideology and religion; 'Memory' and the child slave; Rites of passage for slave children; The child slave in literature; Survival tactics of the child slave; The roles of child slave 'maroons' (their status and function, and child-adult maroon relations). Participants are equally invited to take into consideration recently published research on slavery and wherever valid to draw contrasts with slave systems outside their area of study. Of note here is research indicating that the role of children and women in slavery was much more important than has been assumed in the past.

Those interested are asked to send the organizers a title and one paragraph abstract of their proposed paper, in English or French before 30th September 2003. Those accepted must send their final by e-mail or on disk (IBM - Word 6 or more recent) before 1st March 2004. Each participant will subsequently be able to access the other conference papers. This will enable all participants to be able to

read and comment on other papers prior to the conference. The conference will be organized on a model adopted at the slavery conferences held in Avignon since the mid 1990s. The aim is make the sessions as accessible as possible to all participants, to advance the debate, and to assist participants in subsequent revision of their papers. The workshop will be organized in thematic sessions, which all participants are expected to attend. The sessions will be held in English. Each session will be led by a discussant who will present a 30-minute summary of papers, relevant to the session topic - to be followed by discussion. Authors will not be asked to present their papers personally. As it is intended to publish selected papers, workshop papers should not have been published or accepted for publication, or be currently under review elsewhere. It is planned to publish selected workshop papers. Authors of selected papers will be expected to revise their work in the light of the workshop discussions and editorial comment. It is also planned to organize a visit to the Châteauneuf du Pape vineyards. The registration fee of 150 Euros (120 Euros for students) should be paid by 30 April 2004. Participants are responsible for their own travel and accommodation arrangements. We reserve the right to refuse those not adhering to the above conditions. Those interested in participating in the conference should contact: Gwyn Campbell, PRATIC, UFR/SLA, University of Avignon, 74 rue Louis Pasteur, Case No.19, 84029 Avignon, Cedex 1, France. Tel.: (+33) 04.90.16.27.18 Fax: (+33) 04.90.16.27.19. e-mail: (please copy to second address) [gwyn.campbell@univ-avignon.fr](mailto:gwyn.campbell@univ-avignon.fr) / [gcampb3195@aol.com](mailto:gcampb3195@aol.com).

**51ST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS: Symposium: Afroamerican Diasporas: Historical Settings, Atlantic Dialogues, Shifts and Prospective Visions. Santiago, Chile, 14-18 July 2003.**

One of the formative forces in the history of humanity during the last millennium has been the forced migration and Diaspora experience of enslaved Africans. The Atlantic and particularly the South Atlantic have emerged as the context for contact between different geographic areas and the exchange and transfer of human beings, products, ideas, myths, discourses, rituals, gods and goddesses, reactions, resistances, symbols and cultural practices. This symposium will address the historical contexts that have provided the background for the African Diaspora especially in terms of typically African phenomenon, Atlantic connections, and the various American experiences of Diaspora. The themes targeted for this symposium encompass the complete range of Diaspora possibilities, from resistance to accommodation, from gender to religion, the slave trade to African ethnic origins and identity. To this end these issues will be addressed from different methodological and theoretical perspectives so as to enrich the available research on Africans and their experiences in Diaspora. Another of the broader aims of the symposium is to facilitate interchange and collaborative research. We should like to draw your attention to the registration fees for the 51st Americanists International Congress. These are:

| Participant with paper       | Participant without paper | Observer |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Until 31 Dec. 2002 US \$160  | US \$160                  | US \$70  |
| Until 31 May, 2003 US \$ 200 | US \$ 200                 | US \$ 80 |
| After 1 June 2003 US \$ 230  | US \$ 230                 | US \$ 90 |

For more information and updates please see: <http://www.yorku.ca/nhp/conferences/index.htm>. You can also link to the 51st Americanists International Congress through this web page or directly at <http://www.uchile.cl/vaa/americanista/english/>.

**WORKSHOPS:**

**EXTENDED WORKSHOP ON SOCIAL HISTORY: Dakar, September 22<sup>nd</sup> to October 12<sup>th</sup>, 2003. Theme: Labour, Gender, Class and Ethnicity.** The third CODESRIA/SEPHIS Extended Workshop on New Theories and Methods in Social History will be held from September 22<sup>nd</sup> to October 12<sup>th</sup>, 2003. The theme for the 2003 session is Labour, Gender, Class and Ethnicity. The Workshop will be organised around the comparative experiences of Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Caribbean. The aim of the Workshop is to bring together about 15 young historians for a period of three weeks of joint reflection, knowledge building and training. The participants will follow a programme designed to permit them to share experiences improve on the theoretical and methodological quality of their work.

**Contents of the Workshop:** The main objective of the Workshop is to promote discussion and debate on recent methodological and theoretical developments in Social History. To this end, participants will be encouraged to carry out their reflections in a comparative perspective. Within this framework, participants will also be offered practical support in sharpening their skills on how to write an article, plan a research project, and submit a research proposal for funding. The discussions will be linked to the research interests of the participants and the progress of their work. The Workshop will be led by a

convener who will be a senior researcher with an established reputation in the field. This convener will be responsible for the overall academic content of the workshop. Four main resource persons from various parts of the South will give three- day lectures and facilitate discussion and/or conduct seminars on different questions pertaining to the latest developments in Social History in their respective areas of competence. Several other historians from the host country will be invited to offer single lectures. The courses will be given in English.

**Accommodation and Excursions:** The workshop will be held in Dakar, Senegal. CODESRIA will provide a stimulating and pleasant environment within which participants selected can work. The Council will also take care of the air travel, accommodation, and local transport expenses of the participants. Furthermore, a subsistence allowance to cover living expenses will be provided. Local excursions will be organised for the laureates in order to make their stay more enjoyable.

**Eligibility for young Historians:** The workshop is open to PhD students registered in Southern universities, i.e., Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.

**Application procedures:**

1. Applications should include the following:
  - A Curriculum Vitae (maximum of two pages)
  - A letter certifying that the candidate is enrolled for a PhD course at a university in the South
  - A research proposal outlining the candidate's current research project, including the methodology that is being employed or considered (at most four pages)
  - A sample of the applicant's work (a draft paper, a draft research proposal or a draft thesis chapter)
  - A letter from the thesis supervisor indicating why this workshop could be of importance to and interest for the applicant.
2. Applications must be written in English. The deadline for the submission of applications is 15 July, 2003. An international scientific committee will select the candidates by 15 August, 2003. Successful applicants will be notified immediately after the completion of the selection process. Incomplete and unnecessarily lengthy applications will not be taken into consideration. All faxed and e-mailed applications must also be accompanied by a hard copy original version sent by post if they are to be considered.

Applications and requests for more information should be sent to: "Extended Workshop for Young Historians" CODESRIA/SEPHIS Programme Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop, angle Canal IV B.P. 3304, Dakar, Senegal Fax: (221) 824 12 89 Tel.: (221) 825 98 22/23 E-mail: [ndeye.gueye@codesria.sn](mailto:ndeye.gueye@codesria.sn)

**VI TALLER INTERNACIONAL "PROBLEMAS TEORICOS Y PRACTICOS DE LA HISTORIA REGIONAL Y LOCAL": LA HABANA, CUBA, 23 AL 25 DE ABRIL DEL 2004.** El Instituto de Historia de Cuba, con el auspicio de la Asociación de Historiadores de América Latina y el Caribe (ADHILAC) y de la Unión de Historiadores de Cuba (UNHIC), convocan a los especialistas en Historia Regional y Local y de aquellas ciencias y disciplinas afines a esta, a reflexionar y debatir sobre todos aquellos problemas que nos conciernan. El objetivo supremo de este Taller es que sus resultados contribuyan a la renovación y proyección futura de nuestro trabajo científico y a su inserción creciente en las diversas facetas que contempla la praxis social, inmersa en la actualidad en un nuevo proceso globalizador.

Por tal motivo es que el tema central del futuro encuentro en La Habana se titula "Globalizaciones, naciones y regiones", que tiene el propósito fundamental de realizar un balance de esa siempre compleja relación durante el último medio milenio, así como su antecedente en las sociedades que las precedieron y fundamentan también, a través de las diferentes temáticas que más abajo se relacionan.

Cuba cuenta con un Programa Nacional de Historias Provinciales y Municipales, de base regional y local, desarrollado durante los tres últimos lustros desde el Instituto de Historia de Cuba y que abarca la totalidad del país. Sus resultados fundamentales se han aplicado y aplican tanto en la divulgación de los conocimientos científicos obtenidos como en los programas de estudio de las enseñanzas primaria y secundaria, media especializada, superior y en particular la post-graduada (Especialización, Maestría y Doctorado) y se divulgan por todos y cada uno de los medios masivos de comunicación. En otros países latinoamericanos y caribeños funcionan también importantes instituciones y grupos de trabajo que cuentan con experiencias significativas para nuestra labor común, a lo que se unen otros resultados básicos del resto de América, Europa y el resto del mundo.

Es así que cada vez es más provechoso este tipo de Taller, al último de los cuales concurrieron alrededor de doscientos especialistas de catorce estados de América y Europa y cuyos resultados más relevantes se publican en la actualidad en varios países. Por tanto, con el objetivo de continuar profundizando en la calidad de nuestro trabajo común, en beneficio de los múltiples campos de la vida social en que trabajamos los historiadores regionales y locales y nuestros colegas de ciencias y disci-

plinas afines, se convoca en esta oportunidad el VI Taller de Problemas Teóricos y Prácticos de la Historia Regional y Local, concebido bajo el signo general de los diversos procesos globalizadores y sus impactos diferenciados sobre las diversas naciones y regiones.

**Programa Científico:** 1.-Globalizaciones, naciones y regiones: una relación continua. Diversidad de sus impactos en la historia mundial. El nuevo papel de las regiones en la historia actual. 2.-La ciudad: un microcosmos como medio de penetración y conquista de nuevos espacios para las culturas globalizantes. Estratificación urbana y contextos. Dimensión pluridisciplinaria. Métodos y procedimientos en la investigación de historia urbana. Las ciudades portuarias: la circulación económica y cultural entre espacios mayores. Otras aristas. 3.-La región, ¿artífice de la vida nacional?. Concepciones teóricas y metodológicas. El debate contemporáneo. Los proyectos de investigación en historia regional y local: concepciones, planeamiento e instrumentación. La aplicación de los resultados. Experiencias. 4.-Las culturas regionales y urbanas. Sus contextos nacionales y mundiales. Expresiones de la sociedad civil y del estado en estas. Instituciones y culturas populares. El problema de la violencia y la marginalidad, un enfoque histórico concreto. 5.-Culturas indígenas. ¿Regiones históricas indígenas?. Los diversos grados de su incorporación a los procesos de formación regional>nacional. Resultados arqueológicos y de los estudios históricos. El debate científico. 6.-Sujeto histórico, género, familia y redes sociales: enfoques urbanos y regionales. Su lugar en la fragmentación de la Historia como ciencia. 7.-Geohistoria y ecohistoria en el mundo de las globalizaciones en relación con los análisis regionales y locales. Medio ambiente y formación regional: ¿un proceso contradictorio?. 8.-Salud pública, plagas y enfermedades en el entorno urbano y regional. Interacción del problema y su historia en la interpretación historiográfica con ribetes nacionales y mundiales. 9.-Archivos y bibliotecas regionales y locales. Organización, problemas y perspectivas. Relación con investigadores y docentes. Otros asuntos de interés. 10.-Enseñanza, educación e historia regional y local: experiencias y propuestas metodológicas en el contexto de la globalización neoliberal. El estudio de la historia regional y local en la formación del docente de Historia. Historia de la enseñanza de la historia regional y local. 11.-Turismo, ciudades y regiones históricas, una relación estratégica imprescindible. Realidades, planes y proyectos. Investigación y superación en el ámbito histórico y cultural regional y local. La educación comunitaria.

**Organización:** El programa científico se desarrollará por medio de conferencias centrales, mesas y paneles y ponencias individuales por temáticas. Se admite propuestas para la conformación de las mesas y paneles, así como de otros temas o problemas, en el área de la historia regional y local, que se adecuen a los objetivos del Taller.

Las personas interesadas en participar podrán remitir al Comité Organizador sus propuestas para ser evaluadas, antes del 31 de enero del año 2004. Estas se enviarán en forma de resumen, no mayor de 250 palabras, a dos espacios, formato Word compatible, Arial 12. Los resúmenes se aceptan en español y portugués, con tres palabras claves en el idioma en que se presenten, más la traducción de estas últimas al idioma inglés. El encabezamiento de los mismos debe incluir el nombre y los dos apellidos, el grado científico o académico, la institución donde labora y su correo electrónico. Además, se requiere el envío del curriculum vitae abreviado, no mayor de dos páginas, en igual formato. En el caso de mesas y paneles se remitirá similar información a nombre de la persona que se proponga como presidente de estos.

Los resultados del proceso de selección de las propuestas de ponencias, mesas y paneles se darán a conocer periódicamente, en el plazo sumo de un mes a contar de la fecha de su recepción en Cuba. La aceptación de las propuestas implica el envío de las ponencias completas, en igual formato, con un máximo de 10 páginas y a dos espacios, hasta el 31 de marzo del 2004, con la aclaración que la posibilidad de su publicación post evento requeriría de ampliaciones y precisiones a coordinar ulteriormente. A su arribo a Cuba, los ponentes deberán entregar dos copias impresas y un disquete, en el formato más arriba señalado, contentivos de sus trabajos. Toda la documentación se recibirá por la vía de la dirección de correo electrónico [regional@hist.cipcc.inf.cu](mailto:regional@hist.cipcc.inf.cu).

**Acreditación:** La cuota de inscripción será de \$ 75.00, moneda nacional, para los participantes nacionales y de \$ 75.00 USD para los extranjeros. Los acompañantes y estudiantes extranjeros abonarán una cuota de \$ 35.00 USD, sin otras excepciones. El pago de la cuota se realizará en el momento de la acreditación y esta cubre el derecho a participar en las sesiones, recibir la documentación de trabajo, el certificado de participación y los requerimientos correspondientes.

**Información:** Para cualquier aclaración, gestión o trámite, por favor dirigirse a: Prof. Dr. Hernán Veneegas Delgado, Presidente de la Comisión Organizadora o Lic. Amparo Hernández Denis, Vicepresidente. Instituto de Historia de Cuba (Antiguo Palacio de Aldama), Amistad no. 510, entre Reina y Estrella, Centro Habana, Ciudad de La Habana, Cuba C.P. 10200.

Correo electrónico: [regional@hist.cipcc.inf.cu](mailto:regional@hist.cipcc.inf.cu). Teléfono: (053-7) 862.31.03. Fax: (053-7) 861.35.45.

## OF INTEREST

**ERIC WILLIAMS MEMORIAL COLLECTION CELEBRATES 5TH ANNIVERSARY:** March 22, 2003 ushered in the 5th anniversary of the inauguration of the Eric Williams Memorial Collection (EWMC), by current **US Secretary of State, Colin L. Powell**, at The University of the West Indies in Trinidad & Tobago. In 1999, it was named to UNESCO's prestigious *Memory of the World Register*.

The Collection consists of the library and archives of the late Dr. Eric Eustace Williams, renowned scholar and first Prime Minister of the Republic of Trinidad & Tobago, whose sudden death on March 29, 1981, after 25 years in office, stunned the region. Dr. Williams was heralded by Gen. Powell as a tireless warrior in the battle against colonialism, among his many other achievements as a scholar, politician and international statesman.

Available for consultation by researchers, the Collection amply reflects its owner's eclectic interests, comprising some 7,000 volumes, as well as correspondence, speeches, manuscripts, historical writings, research notes, conference documents and a miscellany of reports. A Museum - containing a wealth of emotive memorabilia of the period; copies of the seven translations of Williams' seminal work, *Capitalism and Slavery*, (Russian and Japanese among them); as well as photographs depicting various aspects of his life and contribution to the development of Trinidad & Tobago - completes this extraordinarily rich archive, as does a three-dimensional re-creation of Dr. Williams' study.

Dr. Colin Palmer, Dodge Professor of History, Princeton University, who, like several other academics, has conducted considerable research in the Collection, states that "as a model for similar archival collections in the Caribbean...I remain very impressed by its breadth....[it] is a national treasure."

The EWMC is actively involved in the academic and Caribbean communities through Florida International University's annual Eric Williams Memorial Lecture in Miami. Also in its fifth year, the Lecture has presented: John Hope Franklin, America's premier Black historian, 1999; former President of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda - 2000; Hilary Beckles, Principal and Pro Vice-Chancellor of The University of the West Indies, 2001; and a round-table session entitled, *Women, Politics and the Caribbean*, with the Deputy Prime Minister of the Bahamas, Cynthia Pratt; the Attorney General of Barbados, Mia Motley; and the former First Lady of Jamaica, Beverley Anderson-Manley, 2002.

Another hugely successful endeavour was the 2002 Eric Williams Conference (the fourth) at the New York Public Library's Schomburg Center for Research in Black Studies. Some 1,000 attendees over a two-day period were treated to scholarly analyses by presenters from several of the best-known universities/colleges in the US and the Caribbean. Dr. Jiang Shixue of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, China, offered a paper on Eric Williams from the Chinese perspective (four of Dr. Williams' books have been translated into Chinese), while overseas observers came both from Japan and France.

With its annual newsletter and Oral History Project, then, as well as many other project, the EWMC is a model for the Caribbean, a means of showing to its younger generation the vital connection to the past - what that means for both the present and for the future.

To date, some 57 *different* high schools in Trinidad & Tobago have visited the EWMC Museum on field trips - along with three from St. Lucia, Guadeloupe and the US Virgin Islands. And the young continue to demonstrate their profound comprehension as they speak, following, to what the Collection means to the general population at large and, as important, what it will mean to future sons and daughters of Trinidad & Tobago, in particular, and of the Caribbean in general.

- "Keep this signature. I have been inspired to accomplish even greater heights for T & T and the Caribbean." Keisha Lewis, first year UWI student, 2000.
- "I vow to defend your promise and to honour our people." Leslie Paul, Trinidad & Tobago student, 2001.
- "Thank you for treasuring what is truly ours." Kimberley Corriea, Trinidad & Tobago student, 2002.

If, as Frantz Fanon has said, "Each generation must, out of relative obscurity, discover its mission, fulfill it, or betray it..." these three young ladies are well on the way to completing the job admirably.

For more information, please contact: Erica Williams Connell [ewc.suilan@juno.com](mailto:ewc.suilan@juno.com)  
Websites: [www.mainlib.uwi.tt/eric.html](http://www.mainlib.uwi.tt/eric.html) <http://palmm.fcla.edu/ew/>

◆ "History...to inform of (the) past as an essential guide to...future action"

Eric Williams, August 31, 1962

### CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

"The Carolina Lowcountry and Atlantic World" Book Series University of South Carolina Press. Series editors: David Shields (Citadel), Rosemary Brana-Shute (College of Charleston), and Randy Sparks (Tulane). The series centers on monographs, collections of scholarly papers, and critical editions of significant primary sources for the study of the Carolina Lowcountry and/or the Atlantic World in which it developed. Counted among its more recent publications are: *Money, Trade and Power: The Evolution of Colonial South Carolina's Plantation Society* (eds. Greene, Brana-Shute, and Sparks), *The Impact of the Haitian Revolution in the Atlantic World* (ed. David Geggus), and *London Booksellers and American Costumers: Transatlantic Literary Community and the Charleston Library Society* (by James Raven). In press, *Memory and Identity: The Huguenot in the Atlantic World* (eds. Van Ruymbeke and Sparks). If you have a manuscript at hand or in preparation that would fit the scope of this series, or if you know other who do, please contact David Shields ([shields@citadel.edu](mailto:shields@citadel.edu)) or Rosemary Brana-Shute ([branashuter@cofc.edu](mailto:branashuter@cofc.edu)) to explore the possibility of publication.

### CALL FOR PAPERS

**The Text and Testimony Collective**, in association with the Department of History, UWI, Cave Hill Campus, the Principal's Office, UWI, Cave Hill Campus, the Institute of Caribbean Studies, UWI, Mona, and the Harriet Tubman Resource Center on the African Diaspora, Department of History, York University, invites papers from scholars working on any aspect of Caribbean urban history for a 2-day Conference to be held at the Cave Hill Campus of the University of the West Indies from December 11-13, 2003. The conference will commemorate the 375<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the city of Bridgetown in Barbados as well as mark the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Cave Hill Campus of the University of the West Indies. In keeping with one of the objectives of the **Text and Testimony Collective** - to recover the first hand experiences of enslaved (or otherwise bonded) and working class people - papers are specially invited on the "voices" of enslaved/bonded and working class people in urban spaces throughout the Caribbean region. Both individual papers and complete panels will be considered. The following are the panel themes:

- **Bridgetown/Emergence of Caribbean towns**
- **Rural/urban relations (migration, economic relations, urban industries)**
- **Urban slave society (free coloureds, slave life in the city)**
- **Voices of the urban people**
- **Culture in the city**
- **Urban working class popular movements and protests**
- **Gender and city life**
- **Health and city life**
- **City Life in the Caribbean Diaspora (19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> C)**

The Conference will open on the evening of December 11<sup>th</sup> and papers will be presented on December 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>. For further information, contact any member of the organizing team: Prof. Hilary Beckles, Principal, Cave Hill Campus: [hbeckles@uwichill.edu.bb](mailto:hbeckles@uwichill.edu.bb); Dr. Marcia Burrowes, Dept. of History, UWI, Cave Hill (Conference co-organizer) [mburrowes@uwichill.edu.bb](mailto:mburrowes@uwichill.edu.bb); Prof. Paul Lovejoy, Harriet Tubman Resource Centre, York University: [plovejoy@yorku.ca](mailto:plovejoy@yorku.ca); Prof. John Mayo, Head, Dept. of History, Cave Hill Campus, UWI [jmayo@uwichill.edu.bb](mailto:jmayo@uwichill.edu.bb); Prof. Verene A. Shepherd, Coordinator, Text and Testimony Collective & Dept. of History, UWI, Mona: [verenalber@yahoo.com](mailto:verenalber@yahoo.com); Prof. David Trotman, Harriet Tubman Resource Centre, York University: [dtrotman@yorku.ca](mailto:dtrotman@yorku.ca)

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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