

Those Who Eat The Cascadura

Using the historical principles of the Oxford English Dictionary, Lise Winer presents the first scholarly dictionary of this unique language. The dictionary comprises over 12,200 entries, including over 4500 for flora and fauna alone, with numerous cross-references. Entries include definitions, alternative spellings, pronunciations, etymologies, grammatical information, and illustrative citations of usage. Winer draws from a wide range of sources - newspapers, literature, scientific reports, sound recordings of songs and interviews, spoken language - to provide a wealth and depth of language, clearly situated within a historical, cultural, and social context.

A selection of the best in travel writing, with both fiction and non-fiction presented together, this companion is for all those who like travelling, like to think about travelling, and who take an interest in their destination. It covers guidebooks as well as books about food, history, art and architecture, religion, outdoor activities, illustrated books, autobiographies, biographies and fiction and lists books both in and out of print. Anderson's Travel Companion is arranged first by continent, then alphabetically by country and then by subject, cross-referenced where necessary.

There is a separate section for guidebooks and comprehensive indexes. Sarah Anderson founded the Travel Bookshop in 1979 and is also a journalist and writer on travel subjects. She is known by well-known travel writers such as Michael Palin and Colin Thubron. Michael Palin chose her bookshop as his favourite shop and Colin Thubron and Geoffrey Moorhouse, among others, made suggestions for titles to include in the Travel Companion.

The Dutch-speaking regions of the Caribbean and Suriname are brought into fruitful dialogue with another major American literature, that of the anglophone Caribbean. The results are as stimulating as they are unexpected. The editors have coordinated the work of a distinguished international team of specialists. Read separately or as a set of three volumes, the History of Literature in the Caribbean is designed to serve as the primary reference book in this area. The reader can follow the comparative evolution of a literary genre or plot the development of a set of historical problems under the appropriate heading for the English- or Dutch-speaking region. An extensive index to names and dates of authors and significant historical figures completes the volume. The subeditors bring to their respective specialty areas a wealth of Caribbeanist experience. Vera M. Kutzinski is Professor of English, American, and Afro-American Literature at Yale University. Her book Sugar`'s Secrets: Race and The Erotics of Cuban Nationalism, 1993, treated a crucial subject in the romance of the Caribbean nation. Ineke Pfaf-Rheinberger has been very active in Latin American and Caribbean literary criticism for two decades, first at the Free University in Berlin and later at the University of Maryland. The editor of A History of Literature in the Caribbean, A. James Arnold, is Professor of French at the University of Virginia, where he founded the New World Studies graduate program. Over the past twenty years he has been a pioneer in the historical study of the Négritude movement and its successors in the francophone Caribbean.

This remarkable new dictionary represents the first attempt in some four centuries to record the state of development of English as used across the entire Caribbean region.

Caribbean Visions in Foktales

Order and Partialities

The Case of the British West Indies

Who's Who of Twentieth Century Novelists

Those Who Eat the Cascadura

If I Could Do It, You Can Too

Looks at the political and cultural issues involved in teaching postcolonial literatures and theories.

How do recent trends toward globalization affect the Caribbean, a region whose suppliers, production, markets, and politics have been globalized for centuries? What is the status of neoliberal development policy in the Caribbean, where the rewards for belt tightening and economic opening have been slow in coming? How have Caribbean policymakers and citizens responded to and resisted the pressures to conform to the new rules of the global economy? By examining these questions through the lens of political economy, this volume explores the interaction of environment, tourism, gender relations, and migration. With its global implications, this book will be invaluable for students and scholars from all disciplines who are concerned with the impact of development and globalization.

The first multi-genre historical anthology of Alberta writing since 1979, this long-overdue anthology explores what writers past and present can tell us about what it means to be Albertan and Canadian."

Caribbean Literature in English places its subject in its precise regional context. The 'Caribbean', generally considered as one area, is highly discrete in its topography, race and languages, including mainland Guyana, the Atlantic island of Barbados, the Lesser Antilles, Trinidad, and Jamaica, whose size and history gave it an early sense of separate nationhood. Beginning with Raleigh's Discoverie of .Guiana (1596), this innovative study traces the sometimes surprising evolution of cultures which shared a common experience of slavery, but were intimately related to the Dutch-speaking regions of the Caribbean and Suriname are brought into fruitful dialogue with another major American literature, that of the anglophone Caribbean. The results are as stimulating as they are unexpected. The editors have coordinated the work of a distinguished international team of specialists. Read separately or as a set of three volumes, the History of Literature in the Caribbean is designed to serve as the primary reference book in this area. The reader can follow the comparative evolution of a literary genre or plot the development of a set of historical problems under the appropriate heading for the English- or Dutch-speaking region. An extensive index to names and dates of authors and significant historical figures completes the volume. The subeditors bring to their respective specialty areas a wealth of Caribbeanist experience. Vera M. Kutzinski is Professor of English, American, and Afro-American Literature at Yale University. Her book Sugar`'s Secrets: Race and The Erotics of Cuban Nationalism, 1993, treated a crucial subject in the romance of the Caribbean nation. Ineke Pfaf-Rheinberger has been very active in Latin American and Caribbean literary criticism for two decades, first at the Free University in Berlin and later at the University of Maryland. The editor of A History of Literature in the Caribbean, A. James Arnold, is Professor of French at the University of Virginia, where he founded the New World Studies graduate program. Over the past twenty years he has been a pioneer in the historical study of the Négritude movement and its successors in the francophone Caribbean.

Interdisciplinary, examining the heritage of the plantation era, and the issues of language and racial identity it created. From this base, Louis James reassesses the phenomenal expansion of writing in the contemporary period. He traces the influence of pan-Caribbean movements and the creation of an expatriate Caribbean identity in Britain and America. Brit'n is considered as a West Indian island, created by 'colonization in reverse'. Further sections treat the development of a Caribbean aesthetic, and the repossession of cultural roots from Africa and Asia. Ba

Caribbean literature with an exploration of its place in world and postcolonial literatures, this study offers a panoramic view that has become one of the most vital of the 'new literatures in English'. This accessible overview of Caribbean writing will appeal to the general reader and student alike, and particularly to all who are interested in or studying Caribbean literatures and culture, postcolonial studies, Commonwealth 'new literatures' and contemporary literature and drama.

Creolizing Culture

The Wild Rose Anthology of Alberta Prose

A Bio-bibliographical Critical Sourcebook

Fifty Caribbean Writers

Caribbean Literature in English

Those who Eat the Cascadura/Those Who Eat the Cascadura

First published in 1983, A Guide to Twentieth Century Literature in English is a detailed and comprehensive guide containing over 500 entries on individual writers from countries including Africa, Australia, Canada, the Caribbean, India, Ireland, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the UK. The book contains substantial articles relating to major novelists, poets, and dramatists of the age, as well as a wealth of information on the work of lesser-known writers and the part they have played in cultural history. It focuses in detail on the character and quality of the literature itself, highlighting what is distinctive in the work of the writers being discussed and providing key biographical and contextual details. A Guide to Twentieth Century Literature in English is ideal for those with an interest in the twentieth century literary scene and the history of literature more broadly.

The author of such works as A Brighter Sun (1952), The Lonely Londoners (1956), and The Plains of Caroni (1970), West Indian novelist Samuel Selvon is attracting growing amounts of scholarly attention. Nonetheless, criticism of his works has largely been imbalanced, with most scholarship focusing primarily on his language. This book corrects that imbalance by placing Selvon's novels within historical, sociological, and ideological contexts. A broad overview of Selvon's works, the volume examines ten novels in individual chapters. These chapters, in turn, are grouped in three categories: the peasant novels, the middle-class novels, and the immigrant novels. Thus the book provides a coherent examination of the development of Selvon's literary career and offers a fresh assessment of his writings.

Dives into the range and abundance of autobiographical writing from the Anglophone Caribbean, this book is the first to explore this literature fully. It covers works from the colonial era up to present-day AIDS memoirs and assesses the links between more familiar works by George Lamming, C. L. R. James, Derek Walcott, V. S. Naipaul, and Jamaica Kincaid and less frequently cited works by the Hart sisters, Mary Prince, Mary Seacole, Claude McKay, Yusef Bridges, Jean Rhys, Anna Mahase, and Kamau Brathwaite. Sandra Pouchet Paquet charts the intersection of multiple, contradictory viewpoints of the colonial and postcolonial Caribbean, differing concepts of community and levels of social integration, and a persistent pattern of both resistance and accommodation within island states that were largely shaped by British colonial practice from the mid-seventeenth through the mid-twentieth century. The texts examined here reflect the entire range of autobiographical practice, including the slave narrative and testimonial, written and oral narratives, spiritual autobiographies, fiction, serial autobiography, verse, diaries and journals, elegy, and parody.

Moving through the Margins

Icing Ivy

The West Indies, Illustrated

Routes of Transition to Schools

Historical and Descriptive Commercial and Industrial Facts, Figures, & Resources

Historical Dictionary of Trinidad and Tobago

Today is Fathers Day and our children are planning a get together at their house. As is usual for this time of day, there was the morning fog replaced later by a clear sky, bright sunshine and warmth. The expected high temperature today is 71 degrees Fahrenheit up from this mornings 65 but nowhere near the 91 degrees that thermometers would normally register on Fathers day when I was a kid. Our children have invited us over to celebrate, since our oldest son is now a father himself, and as my wife and I drove over to their duplex, I realized that three generations of my family will be there and it became clear to me that the time had come for me to provide them with a biographical accounting that will fill in some blanks about their paternal roots and give them a clearer understanding of one half of their cultural heritage. It may have appeared to our children during their short childhood visits to the ancestral homeland of their father, that their aunts, uncles and cousins lived differently, and were apparently not as sophisticated as the people with whom they interacted in Berkeley. They were too young to appreciate the fact that their aunts and uncles had successful careers as teachers, master welders, policemen, grocery chain manager, and personal assistant to the President of their countrys Senate. They probably judged that their cousins toys were comparatively primitive viewed against the electronic marvels that they were accustomed to, nor were they as numerous. Television reception there was deplorable compared to what they were used to at home, and the duration of programming was limited, but academically, their young relatives skills were comparable to their own. On one occasion they were awed by the ability of a few of their cousins to build a functional lean-to that fitted into the games they were

‘Caribbean literature, though distinguished, is only now being discovered, and this handy reference will assist readers in its discovery. . . . Both academic and public libraries will want to accept this invitation to another world.’ Library Journal

This volume describes the English and English Creole of Trinidad and Tobago. Sources from the early 19th through late 20th centuries are gathered from a wide range of materials: novels, editorials, advertisements, cartoons, proverbs, newspaper articles, plays, lyrics of traditional songs and calypsos, and oral interviews. Many of the older texts are now made easily accessible for the first time. The introduction includes descriptions of the historical background, the sound system, grammar and vocabulary, speech styles, social and linguistic interaction of Creole and English, and a comprehensive glossary and spelling. The older sources demonstrate much closer links to other Caribbean English Creoles than previously recognized. The texts and recordings of oral interviews are invaluable resources for researchers and teachers in linguistics, Creole Studies, Caribbean studies, literature, anthropology and history.

Sam Selvon, a contemporary writer of major importance, is well known to British and Caribbean readers, but his work – including ten novels – has not attained the prominence it deserves internationally. This study is a literary analysis of Selvon's use of Trinidad Creole English as an important component of his style and method of fictional composition. Wyke follows the development of Selvon's writing from his early to his late career, starting with his first novel, A Brighter Sun (1952), continuing with The Lonely Londoners (1956) and the short stories Ways of Sunlight (1957), and devoting a large part of the book to Selvon's middle and later years, focusing on such novels as I Hear Thunder (1963), The Housing Lark (1965), and Those Who Eat the Cascadura (1972). He finishes with the last two works of Selvon's trilogy, Moses Ascending (1975) and Moses Migrating (1983).

Cultural Identity and Self-Representation

The Encyclopedia of Twentieth-Century Fiction

Those who Eat the Cascadura

Trinidad and Tobago

The Stolen Cascadura

On Historical Principles

Language is power. When animals take possession of words and, especially begin with names, they significantly move to the realm of freedom, Just like slaves who have acquired manumission and can speak and write freely. In this book of short stories, the animals assume the characters of humans and therefore speak with authority of people in different life circumstances. Other animals of the sane or different species adapt and adopt certain well-defined stratagems in order to cope with the prolongation of their life spaces. In this respect, they serve as role models or prime examples of emulation. ANIMAL SHORT STORIES should provide meaningful reading for children and young adults. Clement B. G. London, Ed. D

The trouble trouble. Plenty trouble." The village obehahman Manko foresees trouble when an Englishman Gary Johnson comes to stay in the cacao estate of his friend Roger Franklin in Trinidad. Before long his prophecy is fulfilled when the visitor falls in love with the lovely Indian Sarojini. What had been a carefree atmosphere quickly evaporates, replaced with a tension-filled air of jealousies, rivalries and intrigues as three races interact in post-independence Trinidad.

In The Past New Years Much Theoretical Debate Has Explored Several Cultural Issues In The Anglophone Caribbean, Focusing On The Central Experience Of Colonialism As Well As On The Contemporary Postcolonial Condition And The Possible Formation Of Neo-Colonial Configurations. Some Of The Constituent Traits Of The Caribbean Experience Are Dealt With In This Study, Such As The Relationship Between The Caribbean And Great Britain From A Cultural And Literary Perspective In The Twentieth Century, Multiculturalism And Ethnicity, The Interplay Of Orality And Literature And An Investigation Of Linguistic Issues, In Particular The Creolization Of The English Language Under World Influences, Different Strands Are Brought Together In The Analysis Of Sam Selvon S London Trilogy The Lonely Londoners, Moses Ascending And Moses Migrating, Considering Questions Of Identity For Ex-Colonials In The Crucial Years Between The End Of World War II And The 1980s In Britain, Relationships Between European Versus African And Indian Cultural Heritage, Clash Of Cultures As Represented Via Language, Ideas Of National Identity As An Imaginative Process Also Reflecting Dynamics Of Power Inside Society, The Use Of Creole Represents An Ideal Clinging To Caribbean Modes Of Cultural Survival, Which Is Also buttressed By The Postcolonial Contamination Of The Traditional Western Bourgeois Genre, The Novel, After The Colonial Demise, The Genre Of The Novel Mirrors Approaches Of Communication More Oral-Oriented Than Those Linked To Western Written Aesthetic Values, And The Strategies Used By Selvon Are Surveyed To Show The Interrelationships Between Language, Power, Literature And Cultural Identities. The London Trilogy Is Analysed According To Linguistic, Literary And Cultural Paradigms, Shedding Lights On The Relevance Of Selvon S Work For The Construction Of A Culturally Independent Caribbean Literature. It Is Hoped That The Present Book Will Prove Immensely Useful To The Students And Researchers Of English Literature Concerned With The Works Of Sam Selvon. While The Teachers Of The Subject Will Consider It An Ideal Reference Book, The General Readers Will Find It Highly Interesting.

Hoping to use her fiction writers' retreat at the Munsee Lodge as a venue for reconciling with her best friend Ivy Benson, literary agent Jane Stuart finds her plans thwarted by the brutal murder of Ivy, forcing Jane and her feline companion Winky to sift through a wealth of clues to catch a clever killer.

A Guide to the Best Non-Fiction and Fiction for Travelling

Globalization and Neoliberalism

Sky Juice and Flying Fish

A Guide to Twentieth Century Literature in English

A Study on Sam Selvon's Work

The Stepmother Tongue

Historical Dictionary of Trinidad and Tobago contains a chronology, an introduction, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 500 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture.

Cocoa Woman: A Narrative About Cocoa Estate Culture in the British West Indies speaks of the discomfort, the pain, the suffering, and what a young man now speculates to be the abuse he endured while spending weekends and school vacations on his godmothers cocoa plantation. In retrospect, it was nothing short of child slave labor. He feels that he stomached slave labor just because he received a morsel to eat. The abuse was more than just physical.

Unknowningly, he suffered psychological abuse. Against the background of colonial domination and exploitation in Trinidad and Tobago, this book is poignant, direct, and to the point. It unleashes the spirit of the cocoa field and fully exposes the daily menial rounds of production, the never-ending chores, language idioms, village bacchanal, beliefs, cuisine, artifacts, folkways, and foibles that intertwined to constitute cocoa estate culture. All the characters in the story were given different monikers. Most of them are now dead.

There are numerous twentieth century writers in English who are not technically native speakers of the language, and whose relation to it is ambivalent, problematic or even hostile: by a simple kinship analogy one may often speak of the 'stepmother tongue'. Whilst fully aware of the current debates in postcolonial theory, John Skinner is also conscious of its sometimes unhelpful complexities and contradictions. The focus of this study is thus firmly on the fictional practice of the writers discussed. He offers the reader an insight into the diversity and rewards of contemporary anglophone fiction, whilst analysing some eighty individual texts. A uniquely comprehensive guide, the book will be welcomed by students and teachers of postcolonial literature.

When the SS Empire Windrush berthed at Tilbury docks in 1948 with 492 ex-servicemen from the Caribbean, it marked the beginning of the post-war migrations to Britain that would form part of modern, multi-cultural Britain. A significant role in this social transformation would be played by the literary and non-literary output of writers from the Caribbean. These writers in exile were responsible not just for the establishment of the West Indian novel, but, by virtue of their location in the Mother Country, were also the pioneers of black writing in Britain. Over the next fifty years, this writing would come to represent an important body of work intimately aligned to the evolving and contentious notions of 'home' as economic migration became a permanent presence. In this book, David Ellis provides in-depth analyses of six key figures whose writing charts the establishment of black Britain. For Sam Selvon, George Lamming, and E. R. Braithwaite, writing home represents a literature of reappraisal as the myths of empire -- the gold-paved streets of London -- conflict with the harsh realities of being designated an immigrant. The unresolved consequences of this reappraisal are made evident in the works of Andrew Salkey, Wilson Harris, and Linton Kwesi Johnson where radicalism in both political and literary terms can be read as a response to the rejection of the black communities by an increasingly divided Britain in the 1970s. Finally, the novels of Caryl Phillips, Joan Riley, and David Dabydeen mark an increasingly reflective literature as the notion of home shifts more explicitly from the Caribbean to Britain itself. Containing both contextual and biographical information throughout, "Writing Home" represents a literary and social history of the emergence of black Britain in the second half of the twentieth century.

A Critical Study

An Introduction to New Anglophone Fiction

Cocoa Woman

Anderson's Travel Companion

Narratives of Obeah in West Indian Literature

British Fiction and the Cold War

This book explores representations of Obeah – a name used in the English/Creole-speaking Caribbean to describe various African-derived, syncretic Caribbean religious practices – across a range of prose fictions published in the twentieth century by West Indian authors. In the Caribbean and its diasporas, Obeah often manifests in the casting of spells, the administration of baths and potions of various oils, herbs, roots and powders, and sometimes spirit possession, for the purposes of protection, revenge, health and well-being. In most Caribbean territories, the practice – and practices that may resemble it – remains illegal. Narratives of Obeah in West Indian Literature analyses fiction that employs Obeah as a marker of the Black 'folk' aesthetics that are now constitutive of West Indian literary and cultural production, either in resistance to colonial ideology or in service of the same. These texts foreground Obeah as a social and cultural logic both integral to and troublesome within the creation of such a thing as 'West Indian' literature and culture, at once a product of and a foil to Caribbean plantation societies. This book explores the presentation of Obeah as an 'unruly' narrative subject, one that not only subverts but signifies a lasting 'Afro-folk' sensibility within colonial and 'postcolonial' writing of the West Indies. Narratives of Obeah in West Indian Literature will be of interest to scholars and students of Caribbean Literature, Diaspora Studies, and African and Caribbean religious studies; it will also contribute to dialogues of spirituality in the wider Black Atlantic.

Why did the novel take such a long time to emerge in the colonial world? And, what cultural work did it come to perform in societies where subjects were not free and modes of social organization diverged from the European cultural centers where the novel gained its form and audience? Answering these questions and more, Volume 11, The Novel in Africa and the Caribbean since 1950 explores the institutions of cultural production that exerted influence in late colonialism, from missionary schools and metropolitan publishers to universities and small presses. How these structures provoke and respond to the literary trends and social peculiarities of Africa and the Caribbean impacts not only the writing and reading of novels in those regions, but also has a transformative effect on the novel as a global phenomenon. Together, the volume's 32 contributing experts tell a story about the close relationship between the novel and the project of decolonization, and explore the multiple ways in which novels enable readers to imagine communities beyond their own and thus made this form of literature a compelling catalyst for cultural transformation. The authors show that, even as the novel grows in Africa and the Caribbean as a mark of the elites' mastery of European form, it becomes the essential instrument for critiquing colonialism and for articulating the new horizons of cultural nationalism. Within this historical context, the volume examines works by authors such as Chinua Achebe, Nadine Gordimer, George Lamming, Jamaica Kincaid, V.S. Naipaul, Zoe Wicomb, J. M. Coetzee, and many others.

Critical Perspectives on Caribbean Literature and Culture is a collection of a dozen essays by Caribbean scholars living in the Caribbean and around the world. Each of the three sections of the book explores the Caribbean as a diasporic space through the lenses of literary and cultural systems. "Negotiating Borders: Women, Sexuality, and Identity" examines the creolized identities of Caribbean societies, gender roles of women, impact of sexual tourism, and censorship of Latino gays and lesbians. The essayists in this section note that much work still needs to be done in academia to give voice to repressed Caribbean populations. "Creating Spaces of Caribbean Artistic Expression: Multiple Representations" focuses on how music, identity, art, and language depict the diversity of the Caribbean experience. In this section, the essayists examine how the process of creation extends to new cultural expressions. "Deconstructing the Diaspora: Caribbean Writers as Political Activists" takes into account the tension between oppressor and oppressed, a pressing issue for many Caribbean authors, and focuses on the role of writers in reconstructing Caribbean culture, politics, and history. In pursuit of a more comprehensive West Indian view, this publication provides a novel perspective on Caribbean literary, cultural, and historical experience. The essays featured complement each other in their representation of the multiplicitous Caribbean region with all its claims and anxieties. They cover a wide range of writers and diverse cross-cultural encounters within the Caribbean region and reflect on issues such as Caribbean identity, migration, and artistic form of expression. This publication cuts across geographies, cultures, and disciplines, enriching Caribbean scholarship by recognizing the Caribbean's tradition of resistance and courage.

Eddy is an ambitious teenager. He attends one of the most prestigious boy’s colleges on the island and has big dreams. The only problem is that he lives on the Beetham, and to be from the Beetham in Trinidad society means that you would always be considered the lowest of the low, no matter what you do. The stigma of crime, drugs, violence and poverty would always be associated with people from that area. Being the best friend of the son of one of the richest and most influential men in the business world certainly does not help. The two are like brothers until Brian almost loses his life and the hand of money hungry kidnappers. Brian’s mother Sally tries desperately to salvage a marriage that is already beyond repair. Her husband’s infidelity is not as frightening to her as the thought of her becoming a divorcee. Matt defines who she is in the world and without her identity as his wife, life could become unbearable. However she slowly discovers that infidelity has its own vicious consequences. Jesse Guevara is the eldest of five and the daughter of simple Santa Cruz Valley farmers. She is smart and beautiful and her teachers at St. Joseph’s Convent believe that she will be able to get a scholarship. Lisa is her best friend and although faced with the challenge of living with an alcoholic replacement for her father, never loses her joie de vivre. Jesse, Brian, Eddy and Lisa are all from different backgrounds and different socioeconomic status. However, when the lives of these four young people and their families collide through circumstance, their vulnerability is revealed and their secrets exposed. Each of them discovers that there is something they hold dear to their hearts. Something that once stolen can never be replaced.

The Triumph of Persistence, Determination and Preparation

Critical Perspectives on Sam Selvon

Writing Home

Sam Selvon's Dialectal Style and Pictional Strategy

Volume 2: English- and Dutch-speaking regions

A History of Literature in the Caribbean

Savor the food, flavor, rhythm, and romance of the Caribbean. A truly authentic guide to down-home traditional Caribbean cooking, the kind you'd find at roadside stands. Sky Juice and Flying Fish captures the feel of the Islands, bringing the blue-green sea, the tropical breeze, and the exotic scents of the Caribbean into the American kitchen. A culinary history of each of the Islands provides the perfect introduction to the 150 mouth-watering recipes for appetizers and soups, entrees, side dishes, and desserts, all featuring the distinctly exotic seasonings – ginger, garlic, chili, coconut, curries, and rum – of the Caribbean. Begin your meal with plantain chips and a rum-spiked pi-punch. Go on to Baján Fried Chicken from Barbados, complemented by a banana-ginger chutney and served with Jamaican Rice and Peas. Finish up with a sumptuous coconut pudding. A glossary lists ingredients from achote (small reddish berries) to z'yeux noirs (black-eyed peas), which can be found in grocery stores, Caribbean markets, or through the mail-order source list provided in the appendix.

There is no available information at this time.

Post-Colonial Literatures in English, together with English Literature and American Literature, form one of the three major groupings of literature in English, and, as such, are widely studied around the world. Their significance derives from the richness and variety of experience which they reflect. In three volumes, this Encyclopedia documents the history and development of this body of work and includes original research relating to the literatures of some 50 countries and territories. In more than 1,600 entries written by more than 600 internationally recognized scholars, it explores the effect of the colonial and post-colonial experience on literatures in English worldwide.

In 1962 Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago became independent countries; Barbados followed in 1966. In the years leading up to these events, the history of the British West Indies was written largely by the British, the colonial power, who focused on the process of decolonization and the key local players involved. After independence, local scholars also focused on the role of political leaders in the newly independent countries. To date, scholars have paid little attention to the impact of these events on the local populations of these islands. Decolonization and the Other: The Case of the British West Indies explores the local perspectives on, and reactions to, events by using West Indian literature to supplement the historical record. Beginning in the 1930s when local demands for political participation increased, through the process of decolonization, and into the early years of independence, West Indian writers used their life experiences to document local reaction. West Indian literature first appeared in 1950, when British publishers became interested in island authors and their novels. By using the novels to supplement the historical record, we can gain a better understanding of the process of decolonization and the early years of independence in the British West Indies.

A Narrative About Cocoa Estate Culture in the British West Indies

Animal Short Stories

The Novel in Africa and the Caribbean since 1950

Commonwealth Literature

Dictionary of Caribbean English Usage

The Caribbean Context

Like a kaleidoscope, the Caribbean world displays the vibrant colors of its diversity. Ethnic groups from four continents brought their customs and beliefs to this New World. The sheer number of African people brought to the Caribbean islands perpetuated through their spiritual vitality, the central role played by traditional religions in African life. Though they hadn't brought along the material support of their worship, they had buried in their memory other essential supports: memories of gods, of myths, rites, rhythms, tales, legends, proverbs, songs, dances, sculptures, all the fundamental vectors of their religious thought. Through a process of secularization, continuity, adaptation, creation, syncretism and synthesis, these elements helped vitalize the artistic, profane and sacred domains of Caribbean cultures.

"I see trouble. Plenty trouble." The village obehahman Manko foresees trouble when an Englishman Gary Johnson comes to stay in the cacao estate of his friend Roger Franklin in Trinidad. Before long his prophecy is fulfilled when the visitor falls in love with the lovey Indian Sarojini. What had been a carefree atmosphere quickly evaporates, replaced with a tension-filled air full of jealousies, rivalries and intrigues as three races interact in post-independence Trinidad.

Taking in novelists from all over the globe, from the beginning of the century to the present day, this is the most comprehensive survey of the leading lights of twentieth century fiction. Superb breadth of coverage and over 800 entries by an international team of contributors ensures that this fascinating and wide-ranging work of reference will be invaluable to anyone with an interest in modern fiction. Authors included range from Joseph Conrad to Albert Camus and Franz Kafka to Chinua Achebe. Who's Who of Twentieth Century Novelists gives a superb insight into the richness and diversity of the twentieth century novel.

This book offers a unique analysis of the wide-ranging responses of British novelists to the East-West conflict. Hammond analyses the treatment of such geopolitical currents as communism, nuclearism, clandestinity, decolonisation and US superpowerdom, and explores the literary forms which writers developed to capture the complexities of the age.

Black Writing in Britain Since the War

African Beliefs in the New World

Caribbean Autobiography

Tastes Of A Continent

Popular Literary Traditions of the Caribbean

Critical Perspectives on Caribbean Literature and Culture

This groundbreaking study of prolific Trinidadian writer Sam Selvon includes background essays, interviews with Selvon, and critical assessments of his ten novels and collected short stories. An extensive bibliography and notes on the contributors are included. In addition to Sam Selvon, the contributors to the work include Whitney Balliett, Harold Barratt, Edward Baugh, Frank Birbalsingh, E.K. Brathwaite, Edith Efron, Michel Fabre, Anson Gonzalez, Louis James, George Lamming, Bruce F. Macdonald, Peter Nazareth, V.S. Naipaul, Sandra Paquet, Jeremy Poynting, Isabel Quigley, Kenneth Ramchand, Eric Roach, Gordon Rohlehr, Andrew Salkey, Clancy Sigal, Derek Walcott, Edward Wilson, and Francis Wyndham

This Encyclopedia is an indispensable reference guide to twentieth-century fiction in the English-language. With nearly 500 contributors and over 1 million words, it is the most comprehensive and authoritative reference guide to twentieth-century fiction in the English language. Contains over 500 entries of 1000-3000 words written in lucid, jargon-free prose, by an international cast of leading scholars Arranged in 3 volumes covering British and Irish Fiction, American Fiction, and World Fiction, with each volume edited by a leading scholar in the field Entries cover major writers (such as Saul Bellow, Raymond Chandler, John Steinbeck, Virginia Woolf, A.S. Byatt, Samuel Beckett, D.H. Lawrence, Zadie Smith, Salman Rushdie, V.S. Naipaul, Nadine Gordimer, Alice Munro, Chinua Achebe, J.M. Coetzee, and Ngugi Wa Thiong'o) and their key works Covers the genres and sub-genres of fiction in English across the twentieth century (including crime fiction, sci fi, chick lit, the noir novel, and the avante garde novel) as well as the major movements, debates, and rubrics within the field (censorship, globalization, modernist fiction, fiction and the film industry, and the fiction of migration, Diaspora, and exile)

Encyclopedia of Post-Colonial Literatures in English

Theory, Pedagogy, and the "Postcolonial"

The Novels of Samuel Selvon

Decolonization and the Other