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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910787070503321  |
| Autore                  | Verges Francoise <1952->   |
| Titolo                  | Monsters and revolutionaries : colonial family romance and metissage /<br>/ Francoise Verges   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Durham, [N.C.] : , : Duke University Press, , 1999   |
| ISBN                    | 0-8223-2294-3<br>0-8223-7909-0   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (416 p.)   |
| Disciplina              | 969/.8102  |
| Soggetti                | Ethnopsychology - Reunion - History<br>Acculturation - Reunion - History<br>Racially mixed people - Reunion - History<br>Ethnopsychology - France - History<br>Reunion History 1764-1946<br>Reunion Race relations<br>France Colonies Administration<br>France Colonies Race relations   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| Note generali           | Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references (pages [353]-388) and index.   |
| Nota di contenuto       | Preface: Bitter Sugar's Island -- ; 1. The Family Romance of French Colonialism and Metissage -- ; 2. Contested Family Romances: Slaves, Workers, Children -- ; 3. Blood Politics and Political Assimilation -- ; 4. "Ote Debre, rouver la port lenfer, Diab kominis i sa rentre": Cold War Demonology in the Postcolony -- ; 5. Single Mothers, Missing Fathers, and French Psychiatrists -- Epilogue: A Small Island.  |
| Sommario/riassunto      | In Monsters and Revolutionaries Françoise Vergès analyzes the complex relationship between the colonizer and colonized on the Indian Ocean island of Réunion. Through novels, iconography, and texts from various disciplines including law, medicine, and psychology, Vergès constructs a political and cultural history of the island's relations with France. Woven throughout is Vergès's own family history, which is intimately tied to the history of Réunion itself. Originally settled by sugar plantation owners and their Indian and African slaves following a |

seventeenth-century French colonial decree, Réunion abolished slavery in 1848. Because plantation owners continued to import workers from India, Africa, Asia, and Madagascar, the island was defined as a place based on mixed heritages, or métissage. Vergès reads the relationship between France and the residents of Réunion as a family romance: France is the seemingly protective mother, La Mère-Patrie, while the people of Réunion are seen and see themselves as France's children. Arguing that the central dynamic in the colonial family romance is that of debt and dependence, Vergès explains how the republican ideals of the French Revolution and the Enlightenment are seen as gifts to Réunion that can never be repaid. This dynamic is complicated by the presence of métissage, a source of anxiety to the colonizer in its refutation of the "purity" of racial bloodlines. For Vergès, the island's history of slavery is the key to understanding métissage, the politics of assimilation, constructions of masculinity, and emancipatory discourses on Réunion.

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