



The Institute of International Relations Profiles

Professor Vaughan Allen Lewis



Professor Vaughan Lewis, a native of St Lucia, received his undergraduate and doctoral degrees at the University of Manchester in England. Since 1999 he has been Professor of International Relations of the Caribbean at the Institute of International Relations, The University of the West

Indies, St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad and Tobago. Professor Lewis held academic positions as Temporary Assistant Lecturer, Department of Government, University of Swansea, Wales (1963-64), Assistant Lecturer, Department of Political Theory and Institutions, University of Liverpool (1964-66), Research Fellow, Department of Government, University of Manchester, (1966-68).

In 1968 he joined the Department of Government of The University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica as Lecturer in Political Theory and International Relations where he remained until 1972. Between 1972 and 1974 he served as Head, Institute of Social and Economic Research, UWI, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados, returning from there to become University Director of the Institute (now Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies) in 1974 – a post he held until June 1982.

In 1979-80, Vaughn Allen Lewis was Visiting Professor in the Department of International Relations, Florida International University, and Visiting Fellow, Concilium on International Studies, Yale University.

In June 1982 he was appointed Director General of the newly-established Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States in Castries, St Lucia where he remained until 1995. In 1996 he was elected as a Member of the Parliament of St Lucia and served in 1996-97 as Prime Minister of St Lucia.

In 1998 Professor Lewis was Visiting Professor, Centre for Latin American Studies, University of Florida at Gainesville, before taking up his position at the Institute of International Relations. He has been a non-resident Senior Associate of the Americas Programme at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University, Washington D.C.

Professor Lewis has been a member of the Board of the International Centre for Ocean Development of Canada, of the European Centre for Development Administration, Maastricht, Holland, and Chairman of the Board of the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College, St Lucia. He has been involved in consultancy studies for the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, among other institutions.

Professor Lewis is co-author, with M. R. Davies of *Models of Political Systems* (Pall Mall Press), editor of *Size, Self-Determination and International Relations: The Caribbean* (ISER), and has written numerous articles on Caribbean international relations, regional integration, and on the relations between great powers and small developing states. He also played a role in Caribbean politics as the Political Leader of the United Workers Party, the main opposition party in St Lucia.

Caricom's debate on Haiti's relationship to the community

Professor Vaughan A. Lewis

Institute of International Relations – UWI, St Augustine – Trinidad and Tobago

It appears to me that, in dealing with the issue of the relationship of Haiti's interim Government to Caricom, some of our countries are taking too narrow a focus and perspective on the Haitian issue at the present time. The Haitian issue today has engaged the international community in two senses: first at the level of this Hemisphere in which we live; and secondly at the level of Europe, through the intervention of France and French diplomacy in this matter. It is important too, that the United Nations has committed itself to engagement in what is described as the Haitian reconstruction phase.

When the crisis first broke immediately prior to the removal of Aristide, I had urged that Caricom's leadership should urgently engage two critical countries – Brazil in the Hemisphere and France in the European Union. It had been evident that Brazil under President Lula was seeking to carve a role as intermediary in Hemispheric problems, and it was, and is my view, that the Brazilian regime has a degree of prestige and leverage to seek to influence the securing of certain democratic and good governance interests as they pertain to the evolution of the Haitian situation.

I believe that Caricom Governments should not look at this issue of Haiti's participation in the Caribbean Community as a narrowly Caricom issue. I believe that Caricom's decision-making on this matter, even though our institution is an independent or autonomous one, should be informed by the diplomacy of critical intermediary countries like Brazil; and also those of Canada whose perspectives on her own intervention in the crisis would have been informed by the fact of a large Haitian population, a Haitian diaspora, in that country.

To look at our decision-making about Haiti's presence in Caricom outside of a diplomatic engagement with countries like these, is to guarantee a certain isolation of Caricom, while excluding ourselves from playing a part in how this crisis in our near neighbour evolves or is resolved.

I would therefore appeal to our Caricom Heads to look at the bigger picture: find out, through active and direct diplomacy, the parameters which countries like Brazil and

Canada are working within, and the short-to-medium term objectives which they envisage. If those are acceptable to us, then we must give them due weight, and engage with Haiti within Caricom as part of Caricom's wider engagement at the Hemispheric level.

At the wider international sphere, we need to recognize that since we are all signatories to the Cotonou Convention involving ACP and EU countries, the fact is that whether or not we engage Haiti in Caricom, we will be engaging with her within the framework of the Caribbean Forum (Cariforum) which involves Caricom's use of the regional resources allocated by the European Union.

Caricom leaders, in this time of great volatility in our international affairs, need to look at the bigger picture again. They must use the Haitian crisis to engage France, and therefore the EU, in a diplomacy that will contribute to framing the terms of the new Regional Economic Participation Agreement that we have started to negotiate with them so that assistance to Haiti becomes, in part, a means of strengthening the regional integration process which must, inevitably, encompass reviving Haiti. We need to engage large countries where their interests lie, and where they can be made to coincide with our (to them) more limited interests.

If the French are favourable to this longer-term view of the Haitian crisis, then there is no point in opposing, for any length of time, the interim Government's presence in the Caricom system. Our relationship with Haiti would be, additionally a part of the diplomacy of developing the Caricom-French-EU relationship of the future.

In summary, we must think long term. Our current diplomacy on this Haitian issue is too limited. It is too bound, conceptually, within our perspectives of the power of the United States. It is not recognizing an evolving multilateralism that can be beneficial to us in the medium to long run, if we engage with other significant countries early. The limited resources that we have must fit within that wider framework of countries, and so maximize whatever contribution we can make towards Haiti's regeneration while advancing our own development cause.





Tribute to the Late
TYRONE FERGUSON

Michael Glenn-Art Lashley

*Consul General of Trinidad and Tobago
Toronto, Canada – August 25, 2004*

In an ideal world, when someone like Tyrone Ferguson dies, there would be a three week period before the burial in order to ensure that every single person who knew him, loved him and worked with him could be informed of his passing and thus could be afforded an opportunity to present their condolences to his family, to attend the funeral service and to participate in the joint celebration of his memory. That would give enough time to send messages to the Institute of Higher International Studies in Geneva, to the United Nations Community in New York, to The University of the West Indies in Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad, to the CDB in Barbados, to all RNM Offices, to the CARICOM Secretariat in Georgetown, and to every relevant person through the media of Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, other CARICOM countries, the USA, Canada, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Venezuela, Mexico, France...and the list goes on.

The list is long because it would hurt to think that anyone who knew him and loved him should be deprived of the opportunity to feel, and to express their feelings over the loss of this great son of the Guyanese soil.

I had the pleasure of being with him in four places over the thirty-one year period 1973-2004 : in the 1973/74 class of the post graduate diploma course of the Institute of International Relations, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine; then in 1978-1981 in Georgetown where I served in the Trinidad and Tobago High Commission and he served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guyana; then in 1981-1985 at the Graduate Institute of International Relations in Geneva while he was doing his PhD; and finally, in Trinidad and Tobago from 1998 onwards when he was a lecturer at the Institute.

Tyrone was an intensely private person and was loathe to speak about his personal life. He cared deeply about our West Indies and the common persons. He was not an idealogue and focused on what worked for the common good. He was a pragmatist who believed that education is a great tool for advancement. He was serious and also jovial. His love for his children was passionate. This disciplined friend has passed and I deeply regret that we did not communicate for such a long time.

As a West Indian, I am immensely proud, as I am sure many of you are, to have known someone of Tyrone's caliber, yet another example of the intellectual and professional excellence which Guyana has offered to the world.



A Note on the 10th Special Meeting of CARICOM Heads, November 2004

Norman Girvan

On 8-9 November 2004, a Special Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM was convened in Port of Spain. This was in fact the third CARICOM Summit for 2004 alone and the 10th of its kind—Special Meetings are held in addition to the scheduled twice yearly meetings. The frequency of CARICOM Summits (a mini-summit had also been convened in Port of Spain in September to mobilize assistance to hurricane-stricken Grenada is but one indication of the scope and intensity of activity in the regional integration movement. A question that is frequently asked is whether the tangible results of this activity are commensurate with the time, money and political attention that it absorbs.

The official subject of the November 2004 Summit was the reform of CARICOM governance to accelerate implementation of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy – CSME. To set this in context, we must go back to the 14th Inter-Sessional Meeting, held in Port of Spain in February 2003 to consider Governance Options for CARICOM. That meeting set up a Prime Ministerial Expert Group on Governance chaired by Prime Minister Gonsalves of St Vincent and the Grenadines. The end result was the Rose Hall Declaration on Governance adopted at the 24th Summit in July 2003 held in Montego Bay.

The Rose Hall Declaration marked a watershed in several respects. It revived the idea of a Caricom Commission to expedite implementation of Conference decisions—an idea that had been rejected at the time of the report of the Independent West Indian Commission back in 1992. Second, it endorsed the principle of automaticity of financing for Community institutions—the necessity of securing “own resources”, in the jargon of the European Community (EU).

Third, it emphasized the need to strengthen the role and functioning of the Assembly of CARICOM Parliamentarians to give the integration process a stronger political content. Hence, the three main problems bedevilling the integration movement—slowness of decision implementation, lack of resources, and absence of political relevance—were given due recognition by the Heads.

What was left to be resolved were concrete mechanisms for the three areas on which the Heads had purportedly taken decisions in principle. This was to be the subject of decisions at a Special Meeting scheduled for later in 2003. The 9th Special Meeting held in Castries in November 2003, heard reports from three technical working groups and decided to make them available for public comment. A Think Tank on Governance was convened in Port of Spain in February 2004. Apart from that, nothing noteworthy took place between the 9th and 10th Special Meetings. The 10th Meeting agreed that the Prime Ministerial Governance Group would meet in January 2005 to consider the reports of the technical working groups, the Think Tank on Governance and the comments from civil society; and forward its recommendations to the Inter-Sessional Meeting in Suriname in February 2005.

In effect, therefore, the 10th Special Meeting deferred the matter of Governance again. The integration process has evidently reached the “tough” stage, where it confronts politically difficult decisions on the transfer of sovereignty, on the direct provision of resources from the ordinary citizen, and on the grounding of regionalism in political processes. In 2005, these issues will continue to be on the broad agenda of the integration movement.

THE FUNCTIONS, WORK AND GOALS OF THE CSME UNIT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Jeanette La Caille-Hill – CSME Unit of Trinidad and Tobago

The CSME Unit of Trinidad and Tobago is an autonomous Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, and embodies the roles of national coordinator, information centre, focal point and 'think tank'.

The CSME Unit's overarching function is to coordinate the activities for the implementation of the CSME in Trinidad and Tobago. This involves monthly interaction with Ministries, private sector stakeholders as well as civil society through two cabinet-appointed committees i.e. the Inter-Ministerial Consultative Committee (IMCC) and the Business and Labour Advisory Committee (BLAC), thereby ensuring the widest possible consultation process nationally. The CSME Unit assists Trinidad and Tobago in playing a leadership role in moving the integration of the region forward, by working to ensure that the country as a whole, is prepared in terms of its 'CSME infrastructure' both legislatively, through the amendment of key legislation to fulfill the country's obligations under the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas and physically, through the establishment of the necessary social and economic frameworks, for example in the policy formation of treatment of Contingent Rights.

Tied to this, is the role of information centre, where the National Public Education Programme (PEP) of the CSME Unit which was launched in 2004 and is currently in its second phase, has been designed to educate the public on the full scope of the Single Market in the first instance and then the Single Economy scheduled to be completed by December 31, 2008. The PEP focuses on providing information on the concepts and factual details of the Rights and opportunities that all persons would enjoy and are entitled to under the new arrangement, the ultimate goal being to progressively equip the public with the correct information and consequently the tools to exploit the opportunities presented by the CSME.

A crucial *raison d'être* of the CSME Unit is that of Focal Point. As Focal Point, the Unit attends all meetings on the CSME at the regional level and is involved in the decision-making process for the most up to date positions on all issues. The Unit serves as Trinidad and Tobago's point of contact to the CARICOM Secretariat as well as to the CSME Secretariat located in Barbados. The CSME Unit also acts as the interface between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and all other players, thereby maintaining excellent relations with regional neighbours for positive advance-

ment of the process. For example, in an effort to assist Member States in becoming CSME-ready by January 2006, the CSME Unit in collaboration with the CARICOM Secretariat has embarked on an 'ATTACHMENT PROGRAMME'. The Attachment Programme exposes the participants of those Member States without CSME Units, to all areas and issues involved in the implementation of the CSME in Trinidad and Tobago and the overall work of the CSME Unit. To date, representatives from the Governments of Jamaica, Montserrat, Belize, Suriname and Antigua and Barbuda have all benefited from this programme, with a calendar planned for continued travel to Trinidad and Tobago for other Member States that have not yet participated as well as for the CSME Unit of Trinidad and Tobago to visit and experience the CSME from the perspective of other Member States. This exchange promises to promote highly knowledgeable staff in terms of the intricacies of operating systems throughout the region.

Trinidad and Tobago knows the importance of a strengthened bloc, able to successfully participate in the global economy. To this end, the CSME is an area of high priority for Trinidad and Tobago and the optimization of the advantages to be accrued from the expedition of the integration process is greatly anticipated. The CSME Unit in turn, is continuously engaged in research and innovation in all areas where policy is required or is in need of revision due to the continuous maturation of the world economic environment. As a 'think tank', the Unit assists and facilitates the creation of structures and solutions to current shortcomings both nationally and regionally. Once sanctioned at the national level they are advanced at the regional level for approval and implementation.

Though the first of its kind, the CSME Unit of Trinidad and Tobago functions to maximum capacity with specific work programmes and aptly scheduled timeframes for all work to be achieved. The Unit incorporates individuals with varying 'skill-sets' that compliment each other as well as the roles the Unit was established to manage and fulfill. The CSME Unit of Trinidad and Tobago is doing all that it can to make certain that Trinidad and Tobago, through the full implementation of the CSME, is completely prepared for existing as well as future threats as a player in the global economy and is poised to benefit from both foreseen as well as serendipitous opportunities, thereby fostering a better environment for the attainment of developed country status.



The Americas Focus on Cyber-Security Threats

Odeen Ishmael – *Ambassador of Guyana to The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela*

Security experts from the 34 OAS member-states will gather in Port of Spain on 16-18 February to discuss multilateral cooperation strategies for the fight against terrorism in the hemisphere. This fifth meeting of the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) plans to examine existing anti-terrorism policies as they affect border controls and transportation security. Further, the experts will formulate a strategy to combat growing threats to cyber-security in the region.

Clearly, the efforts to combat threats against cyber-security are moving rapidly to the top of the CICTE agenda. Only recently, at its fourth regular meeting in Montevideo in January 2004, CICTE identified threats against cyber security as among the emerging threats facing countries, both at the hemispheric and global levels.

Currently, there is great concern that because of the economic nature of the problem, Latin American and Caribbean governments are not in a position to provide protection for their citizens from cyber-attacks and cyber fraud. But certainly measures can be put in place to allow for greater cooperation among OAS members to develop joint initiatives in developing legislation and emergency response programmes and also in the sharing of information to fight against the threats to cyber-security.

These cyber-security threats have various dimensions, and, no doubt, they are turning into matters of crucial importance for all countries. For instance, if there is a cyber attack by criminal elements or terrorist groups on the banking system in any of the developed countries, all countries in the hemisphere can be seriously affected, for their banking systems are rapidly becoming internationally intertwined. And while cyber attacks on transportation system can seriously disrupt travel, commerce and communication,

it can also hinder the movement of emergency assistance. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that countries be armed with a strategic defence mechanism to combat such threats.

However, it must be noted that a difference exists in cyber-security approaches among the hemisphere's developed countries and the less developed ones of Latin America and the Caribbean. Since in this latter group there is less frequent e-commerce because it is not widely developed, the inability to accurately track attacks may give the wrong impression that there are lower incidents in these countries. Considering this, the cyber-security specialists at the Buenos Aires conference suggested that everywhere, as computer and network systems are implemented, regularly updated security systems must be put in place as well.

It is essential, too, that the OAS gives much needed assistance to its less developed members like those in Caricom to build their defence against cyber-crime and cyber terrorism. As the delegates meet in Port of Spain to tackle the crucial issues of security and terrorism in the hemisphere, they must surely recognise the growing urgency of cyber-security threats and address them in a very meaningful way.

THE CENTRE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (CENLAC)

Dr. Lancelot Cowie and Ms. Nina Bruni



Launched in January 2003, the major goal of the Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean (CENLAC) is to promote research and co-operation among academic centres in the two regions and beyond. The Centre is the product of collaboration between the Faculty of Humanities and Education (St. Augustine) and the Institute of International Relations of The University of the West Indies, and is headed by Dr. Lancelot Cowie. Based at the Institute of International Relations the CENLAC provides a space for language learning,

comparative research in the Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, and Humanities, the hosting of conferences and other forms of academic exchange.

The most recent achievement of CENLAC is the publication entitled "*Voces y Letras del Caribe*". **Lancelot Cowie & Nina Bruni (Compiladores). Mérida, Venezuela: CENLAC / El otro El mismo, 2005.** The selection of essays in this volume highlights the pioneering initiative of CENLAC to deepen the links between Latin America and the Caribbean region. For the first time, essays by outstanding UWI Caribbean researchers have been translated from English to Spanish. This eclectic collection with other contributions from Venezuela, Cuba, Argentina, United Kingdom, the Dominican Republic, seeks to expose the Latin American reading public to the culture and thought of Caribbean societies.



THE UWI INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATION'S CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION WORKSHOPS

The UWI Institute of International Relations collaborated with International Lawyers and Economists Against Poverty, based in Toronto, Canada (ILEAP) to present four intensive five-day regional workshops in St. Lucia, St. Kitts, Antigua and Jamaica, during 2004. The objective of these workshops: to enhance capacity and the level and range of available human resources, within each country, regarding the Caribbean's international relations challenges. These challenges include trade negotiations, such as the Doha Development Agenda, Economic Partnership Agreements with the European Union, the CARICOM Single Market and Economy, and the Free Trade Area of the Americas, as well as finance, investment and debt, in terms of both policy and environment. The facilitators for these workshops were drawn from the faculty and associate fellows of the Institute. Each workshop included several provocative case studies concerning international trade, finance and the Gen-

eral Agreement on Trade in Services, and ended with a module on negotiations skills and techniques, followed by a negotiations simulation exercise. The participants in these workshops, which opened and closed with formal ceremonies, involving the relevant Ministers of Foreign Affairs, included senior representatives from both the private and public sectors, ranging from foreign affairs, finance, trade, agriculture, transportation, commerce, tourism, investment promotion, fisheries, education, industry national security. In several cases, recently appointed or returning ambassadors participated as well. During May 2005, the UWI Institute of International Relations held a similar workshop for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guyana, funded by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean) which continued to exemplify the very positive reactions generated during each of these in-country, custom designed training events.

On the Horizon

Events and Accomplishments

Donation of books to the International Relations Library by Thomas J. Biersteker, Director Watson Institute for International Studies.
December 17, 2004.

Special Research Methods Workshop for Post-graduate students conducted by Professor Warren Hodge of the University of North Florida.
February 14th - 19th 2005.

Presentation by Acting Secretary-General of the OAS Ambassador Luigi Einaudi held at the Learning Resource Centre, Auditorium B entitled "An OAS Perspective on the International Relations Challenges of the Caribbean."
February 17 2005.

Address at the Institute of International Relations by Luis Noreiga, Director at the Association of Caribbean States March 23 2005, "Regional Integration in Latin America and the Caribbean."

Donation to the International Relations Library by Dr. Lancelot Cowie of CENLAC - inaugural copy of journal "Voces y Letras Del Caribe."
March 22 2005.

Ph.D. Awardees

Natasha Ward

Thesis: Globalization and the Services Economy in the Anglophone Caribbean: Prospects and Implications for the Telecommunications Industry.

Raghunath Mahabir

Thesis: Clearing the Minefield: Resolving Conflicts between Islamic and Non-Islamic Worlds.

Barry A. Ishmael

Thesis: International Competitiveness: The Development of a Model and its Application to a Small Developing Country as Trinidad and Tobago.

Debbie A. Mohammed

Thesis: Global Competitiveness of Trinidad and Tobago in the Services Export Sector: A Case Study of the Information Technology Industry.



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