



UWI TODAY

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES · ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS

SUNDAY 29TH JANUARY, 2012



SINGLE *wild* FEMALE

Scientists discover how a little Trinidad guppy is colonising the world



Guppies (the red-tailed one is female)
Photo: Melinda Homan

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ACQUISITION - 04

23 Years of Broadcasts

■ BBC Caribbean at UWI



NEW CENTRE - 06

Mission to Raise the Bar

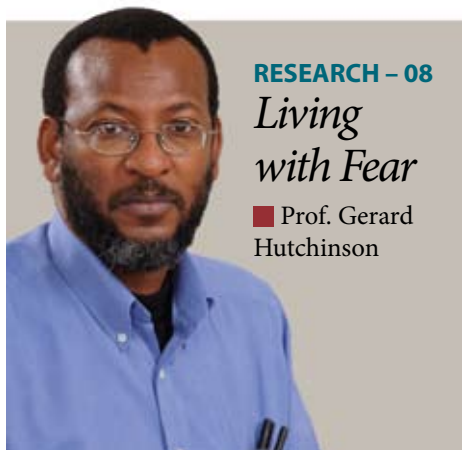
■ Centre for Competitiveness



RESEARCH - 08

Living with Fear

■ Prof. Gerard Hutchinson

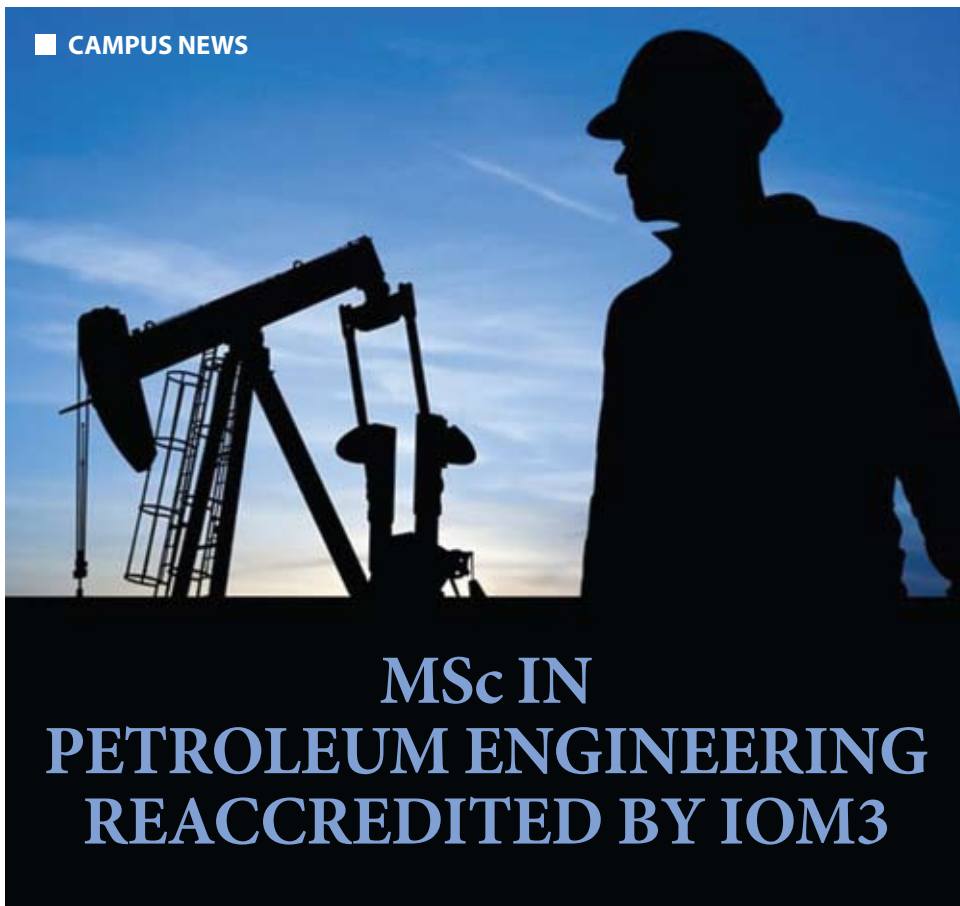


CONVERSATION - 15

A Leader Remembers

■ Arthur N.R. Robinson

■ CAMPUS NEWS



MSc IN PETROLEUM ENGINEERING REACCREDITED BY IOM3

The Master of Science Degree in Petroleum Engineering of The UWI was recently re-accredited by the UK-based Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining (IOM3) for a five-year period: 2010-2014. The programme had also earned accreditation from the UK-based Energy Institute for the period 2009-2013. This makes the UWI MSc in Petroleum Engineering (PE) the only accredited PE programme, but even more distinctively, the only dually accredited programme in Petroleum Engineering in the West Indies.

Accreditation means that the UWI Masters degree in Petroleum Engineering fully meets the requirements for further learning for Chartered Engineer (C.Eng.) status – the highest level of practitioner engineer certification required for international practice of the discipline.

The practice of Petroleum Engineering is at the intersection of four critical forces. The first is the growing world demand for petroleum, which is fuelled by increases in population, and expectations of the high quality of life made possible by the use of petroleum by growing masses of people. This demand is expected to continue to grow for at least the next 20 years, but the demand will continue to exist for at least another 50.

The second major force is that the easy petroleum has been found and exploited. Further discoveries will be found in more hostile environments and in deeper waters offshore, and the necessary wells and facilities

will have to be deeper and more complex to find and exploit more hydrocarbons.

The third major force is the increasing worldwide sensitivity to the need for environmental protection and preservation, and increasing concerns for health and safety in the workplace. This places additional demands on operators of the extractive industries to implement more complex technologies in their operations to ensure all requirements are honoured at levels that meet both national and international standards

The fourth major force is what is termed “the great crew change.” A 2011 study predicts that the international oil and gas industry will lose 5000 experienced geoscientists and engineers – petrotechnical professionals (PTPs) – over the next three years, into 2014, due to natural attrition. The older, more experienced people have reached retirement age and are leaving. This MSc programme ensures that UWI can deal with the two challenges that arise out of this situation. Firstly, UWI is producing a cadre of highly educated PEs through proven and accepted curricula and processes, and secondly, through accreditation, UWI is ensuring that these graduates can progress quickly through further learning to qualify for the C.Eng. status.

“Accreditation means that the UWI Masters degree in **Petroleum Engineering** fully meets the requirements for further learning for **Chartered Engineer (C.Eng.)** status – *the highest level of practitioner engineer certification required for international practice of the discipline.*”

FROM THE PRINCIPAL

Picking Up the Pace



Following a hectic year, the St. Augustine Campus said thanks to its staff members for their dedication and hard work by hosting an end-of-year reception, which was enjoyed by all. Already, 2012 has found this Campus humming with activity. Just last weekend the Development and Endowment Fund hosted its annual UWI Fete themed “Zangalewa – It’s time for Africa” to raise funds for bursaries to students in need. I am grateful to all our loyal patrons for their generous support. This was

once again a great success!

A few days ago, the Open Lectures Committee and the Department of History hosted the second of the series “Conversations with Prime Ministers,” this one featuring Basdeo Panday, as part of the commemoration of 50 years of Independence of Trinidad and Tobago. Various conferences have also taken place this month: the International Tourism Conference, a Seismic Microzonation Project Workshop, and the Caribbean Open Data: ‘Developing the Caribbean’ Conference and Code Sprint. By bringing key issues such as these to the fore, the UWI is engaging in finding innovative solutions to development issues in our societies.

We are also in the final stage of preparation of our University’s Strategic Plan 2012-2017. As we seek to position The UWI in a future that will undoubtedly be shaped by intense competition, we have been carefully trying to assess the needs of our region as a primary factor of the planning process. As Campus Principal, I have been engaging our staff, students, government Ministries and the private sector for feedback and input into our planning process. We remain committed to strengthening the relevance and impact of our work and to reaching out to all our communities in both Trinidad and Tobago, and the region. This is an ongoing process and we also welcome your feedback!

In order to achieve our strategic objectives, there is much work to be done this year and we have already hit the ground running. It is my sincere desire that you too have begun the year with the spirit of accomplishing your goals and finding your dreams. Best wishes to all for 2012!

CLEMENT K. SANKAT
Pro Vice Chancellor & Principal

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BBC Caribbean Archives find a Home

UWI gets 23 Years of Recordings

BY JENNIFER JOSEPH

Excitement abounded among the four Campus Librarians of our regional institution, who coincidentally were all together in Jamaica for UWI Cross-Campus meetings in early February 2011 when we received word from the Vice Chancellor, Professor E. Nigel Harris that The UWI was being offered the Archive of BBC Caribbean programmes for the period 1988-2011, in view of the imminent closure of the BBC Caribbean Service on March 25, 2011.

Debbie Ransome, veteran broadcaster from Trinidad and Tobago and Head of the BBC, Caribbean Service had made this generous offer, recognizing that UWI was indeed the most suitable regional organization to preserve and make the files available for research for all of the Caribbean.

As University and Campus Librarian, the task was entrusted to me to manage the process of the transfer of this important and rich archive to The UWI.

The Head of the Information Technology Services at the Alma Jordan Library, Frank Soodeen, went immediately to London in the second week of March to consult with the BBC technicians and to manage the process of download and transfer before the actual closure of the offices. His visit was followed by that of Claudia de Four, Deputy Campus Librarian who, with Ransome and Roanna Gopaul, counsellor at the Trinidad and Tobago High Commission in London, ensured the on time completion of the file transfer and safe delivery of the digital files to the Alma Jordan Library.

There followed months of anticipation and preparation as the University Counsel, Dr. Beverley Pereira liaised with the BBC to arrive at a mutually agreeable Legal Deposit Agreement which was eventually signed by the relevant parties. In the Agreement, the UWI undertakes to preserve the BBC Caribbean Service archive, make it accessible to UWI stakeholders and bona fide researchers and develop an index to the collection.

The initial February 8, 2011 acceptance culminated in an official handover ceremony that took place on November 4, 2011 at the Mona Campus, where the originals will reside.

At that ceremony, Professor Harris noted that “a university is not only about education and research, but a university is a repository of a civilisation’s history.”

He expressed his gratitude to the BBC for choosing the UWI as the institution to preserve and make accessible this rich resource of major news stories and current affairs to researchers and the Caribbean at large.

The library staff at St. Augustine has been leading the project to transfer the historic material to a digital platform that researchers could use to find the various stories. The process involves the digitization of the recordings into formats that can be streamed over the Internet, and also in formats that will ensure the long term preservation of the original content. The Librarians will be indexing each recording to allow users of the resource to get an immediate sense of the contents of a programme before actually listening to it.

In total, the UWI received 3,000 hours of audio covering 12,000 15-minute programmes of the BBC daily Caribbean news. These programmes tell the story of the happenings in the Caribbean for the years spanning 1988 to 2011. There are the stories and details of the hurricanes and how they affected us, that fateful earthquake in Haiti that occurred in January 2010 and a myriad of other events in our history.



Debbie Ransome, Head of the BBC Caribbean Service, poses with the archived material from 1988-2011 she had just presented to The UWI with Professor Wainbinte Wariboka, acting Dean of the Faculty of Humanities at the Mona Campus, Jennifer Joseph, University and St. Augustine Campus Librarian and Vice Chancellor, Professor E. Nigel Harris.

“In total, the UWI received 3,000 hours of audio covering 12,000 15-minute programmes of the BBC daily Caribbean news. These programmes tell the story of the happenings in the Caribbean for the years spanning 1988 to 2011.”

Mr Soodeen has indicated that the material also covers the attempted coup in Trinidad and Tobago, the death of leaders such as Michael Manley, and Cheddi Jagan, the Allen Stanford saga and the CLICO financial issues. It also contains a number of special programmes aired by the BBC Caribbean Service, including a series on the use of drugs by Caribbean youth, a tribute to the Jamaican cultural icon, Miss Lou, an analysis of Caricom, and a look at the lives of Caribbean war veterans living in the UK.

The Librarians at UWI have many hours and, I daresay, years of work ahead of us as we build an index that would identify each news report, each news clip, the speakers, etc. so that researchers can find that special story that is of importance to them. This work will be done by librarians at our campuses in Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago. Hopefully, in about three years’ time, with the appointment of staff to this project, all the material would be available for use.

CAMPUS NEWS



The UWI Development and Endowment Fund put on its annual UWI Fete to a large and enthusiastic crowd this past weekend. Themed, “Zangalewa – It’s time for Africa,” the popular fete attracted many seasoned party people with interesting takes on the motif.



ENVIRONMENT

GREEN STEAM CLEANING

BY EVELYN FERREIRA

Like *Alice in Wonderland*, I wandered through the supermarket aisle, wondering which new “miracle” product would make cleaning easy, while being environmentally friendly and living up to the hype. And, if you are neurotic about cleanliness, you may have at one point or the other almost “gassed” yourself to death overdoing it with the chlorine bleach, especially when tackling white bathroom tiles, gasp! Or even worse, being “smart” enough to mix cleaning products to get rid of stained tiles – a foolhardy and dangerous experiment that should not be tried at home, or anywhere else for that matter! You therefore end up with a cupboard full of cleaning products for every cleaning dilemma, many of which contain dangerous chemicals which should be sold with a hazmat suit.

So that was the beginning of my search for safe and environmentally friendly cleaning solutions that did not bust my pocket, and could be used safely without trying to knock me out. Keeping porcelain, ceramic, hardwood and laminate flooring clean can be a chore. First you sweep, then lug around the mop bucket with some added cleaning solution, then giving it the once over with plain water to remove the residue often left by most cleaners. I even tried the fancy expensive cleaning pads with solution but found that apart from the expense and waste of throwing out the pads, my floors were left with a dull film. While plain water with vinegar (a great antibacterial cleaner and deodorizer) is the best solution for ceramic and porcelain, sometimes greasy kitchen tiles need something extra...and there’s still the mop and bucket problem.

It was then I discovered the marvel of cleaning with steam! This is good news for those suffering from allergies who may not tolerate the harsh smell or effects of some cleaning products.

After a great deal of research, I decided to purchase a floor steamer (lightweight, with reusable floor pads) and hand steamer with attachments. I’m happy to report that these purchases were well worth the price. Not only have the results been fantastic, but I have greatly reduced the use of chemical cleaners – good news for the planet. Cleaning is done with steam vapour (extremely hot at over 100°C) great at getting rid of viruses, bacteria and mould spores while sanitizing and deodorizing. Ha! I feel so much cleaner and greener.

I no longer have to haul around the old mop and bucket (which is great for my back), and degreasers are no longer required for the kitchen floor... oh yeah! I’ve used the hand-steamer to sanitize the kitchen and bathroom, as well as mattresses and pillows (against dust mites). I’ve even removed grease build-up from teak cabinetry around the stove and used the squeegee attachment for cleaning mirrors, glass doors and windows. So let’s see, out goes the glass cleaner as well!

Apart from using steam, there are a number of natural and green products which are becoming more popular as people become more environmentally conscious. For other great green cleaning solutions check out <http://www.videojug.com/tag/clean-green>

Evelyn Ferreira is a member of the UWI environmental committee

Stepping Up to the Plate

The Caribbean Centre for Competitiveness

BY INDERA SAGEWAN-ALLI

The Caribbean Centre for Competitiveness is a special project of The UWI's University Office of Planning and Development. Over the next two years, it will become a landmark institution, facilitating practical and implementable solutions to the region's competitiveness challenges. As a centralised hub, it will work towards making academia more responsive to market needs by connecting it with private and public sectors in a collaborative drive towards finding sustainable interventions and solutions to the region's growth malaise.

In its initial phase, the project is co-funded under the Compete Caribbean Programme by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom. It began operating from the 2nd Floor of the Institute of Critical Thinking at the St. Augustine Campus in September 2011 when I was appointed the first Executive Director.

THE GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE CENTRE ARE TO

- increase the institutional capacity of the CARIFORUM region to generate and share world-class and Caribbean-specific knowledge products on private sector development and competitiveness, and
- upgrade the technical capacity of academics as well as public and private sector officials in cutting edge approaches to competitiveness, business climate reforms, clustering and Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs).

Specifically, the Centre will support research and the establishment of a knowledge repository on private sector development and competitiveness; support the development of academic programmes and train a cadre of academics from tertiary institutions in cutting edge approaches to competitiveness and business climate reforms, clustering initiatives and SME development; and support the implementation of training programmes for public sector officials and private sector executives, facilitate closer linkages between the private and public sector and provide policy guidance on issues of competitiveness and private sector development in the region.

Over the next two years, the CCfC will serve as coordinator of a network of institutions studying competitiveness in the region. To strengthen competencies, the Centre will partner with leading international universities and institutions such as the HKSG-Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness at Harvard University; INCAE - Latin American Center for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development (CLACDS), and the London School of Economics - Spatial Economics Research Centre to offer training programmes for academics to deepen the region's knowledge capacity in areas such as Structural Transformation and the Microeconomics of Competitiveness, Sustainable Cluster Development, SME Development and Public/Private Sector Dialogue. These programmes will then be rolled out to executives in the private and public sectors within the region.



Indera Sagewan-Alli

Further, the Centre will develop a Flagship Executive Programme on Competitiveness and Economic Growth in the Caribbean. This will be a comprehensive training programme on competitiveness including innovative contents and methodologies and incorporating case studies and best practices from the region. It will be offered by the CCfC to regional universities, public officials and private sector executives. E-learning products on competitiveness will also be designed and offered to a wider audience. In this period also, the CCfC will host two regional conferences on competitiveness for academics, public and private sector executives. The Centre will host a database and information hub on competitiveness and growth of the region; collaborating with regional universities and other institutions to develop and maintain a linked network of knowledge and research on competitiveness.

The CCfC will also play an important role in providing an independent forum for public and private sector dialogue on issues of competitiveness and growth. To this end, the Centre will be the technical secretariat for Compete Caribbean's "Conversations on Growth" Initiative. This is intended to be a series of high level public-private dialogues in CARIFORUM member countries to better understand

the economic structures of the countries, the historical and potential future drivers of economic growth and the microeconomic underpinnings of high levels of debt and work towards defining new approaches and interventions to enhance economic growth. The outputs of this initiative will consist of individual national private sector development reports, an OECS private sector development report and a CARICOM private sector development report.

In essence, the Caribbean Centre for Competitiveness is poised to play a catalytic role in enhancing regional private sector competitiveness towards sustained economic growth. It is intended to be an institution which synergizes its activities with other institutional arrangements already in place and as such will focus heavily on building strategic partnerships and networks. More than ever, the University must play a transformative role in the economic future of the region. The challenges of global recession, declining traditional export earning sectors and competitiveness constraints call for innovative solutions which can best be driven by research and development through the region's intellectual capacity. The CCfC is committed to playing its part in building on existing platforms and forging new strategies to engender sustained regional competitiveness.

Your only limit is your imagination.

✘ ***Apply for 2012 entry into one of UWI's postgraduate programmes today.***



Visit www.sta.uwi.edu/postgrad for instructions on the online application process. Applications will not be considered without the relevant documents itemised in the instructions.

GENERAL ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Applicants must satisfy the general University regulations governing admissions to a higher degree and have a good Honours degree in the relevant subject area. MPhil and PhD candidates are normally required to have at least an Upper Second Class Honours.

APPLICATIONS OPEN:

NOVEMBER 1, 2011 - FEBRUARY 29, 2012.

** MPhil/PhD applications are accepted year round*

*** For all other programmes, late applications will not be accepted.*

Prospective candidates may also visit www.uwi.edu/students/programmes.aspx for a listing of all programmes offered at other UWI campuses. Applications for entry into programmes at Cave Hill or Mona campuses must be made directly to the relevant campus.



For more information, contact the Office of Graduate Studies and Research at 662-2002 ext 82616 or 82613

RESEARCH

Living in the Shadow of FEAR

The Brutal Impact of Crime on Public Health

BY PROFESSOR GERARD HUTCHINSON


The reality of criminal behaviour and particularly violent criminal behaviour has become the Caribbean's most pressing social problem. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are among the countries with highest murders per capita rate across the world, while St Kitts, St Lucia and Belize are reporting sharply increasing rates of homicide and violent behaviour.

It is no surprise that crime is the most socially destabilizing feature of this part of the world. Criminal behaviour flourishes when the systems set up to organise, structure and protect society are unable to do so. This generates hopelessness and instability, simultaneously entrenching fear and encouraging crime by subtly changing the norms under which we operate.

Then criminal behaviour is needed to cope with crime, hence more police killings and media superstars who can indulge the widespread fear with a by-any-means-necessary approach. This is validated precisely because there is no legitimacy from the traditional arms of the State.

Widespread crime becomes a reflection of a pervasive political hostility. The gang world, living within its own codes of belonging, replaces the codes and norms of the wider society and becomes more attractive to the disenfranchised. This power is further enhanced by the weakness of the policing system, and the apparent impotence of the symbols of authority.

With crime comes the fear of crime – compared to 76% of Americans and Canadians who feel secure walking in their neighbourhoods at night, this figure falls to 42% in Latin America according to a Gallup poll (59% in sub-Saharan Africa and 52% in the Soviet Union).



“The health of children is being compromised as they are forced to spend more time inside homes and have consequently become more obese and neurotic.”

Accordingly, crime and crime-related stories have become the most newsworthy. Daily, more than 50% of local and regional news items relate to crime and crime-related stories, including the legal and judicial correlates.

In his 2007 book, “Governing through Crime: How the War on crime transformed American democracy and created a culture of fear,” Jonathan Simon found that this has led to an almost perverse attraction of crime control as the basis for executive power. It explains why some have called for a permanent state of emergency in Trinidad and Tobago.

The media's representation of crime and criminal behaviour may be contributing to the accelerated growth by simultaneously catering to the garish and brutal as well as desensitizing society to the lived reality of criminal behaviour. It creates a cinematic and ultimately caricatured representation of human suffering. It diminishes compassion but increases the need for protection. Power brokers in the society can then justify ever-increasing manipulation of control over lives through the use of more draconian measures of surveillance and punishment; hence the almost evangelical embrace of the death penalty through hanging as a cure.

In a way, it is a demand for our institutions to act, for they appear to have become helpless. Signs of lawlessness also increase fear of crime as they reflect the failure of social institutions, for instance, vandalism, traffic offences and petty crimes that largely go unreported because of the ineffectual relevant institutions.

So, does governing through crime make us more afraid or is it because we are more afraid we seek to be governed through crime?

Baudrillard drew attention to the essential separation of meaning from reality and representation. In “The Transparency of Evil,” he argued for recognition of the need to look beyond the obvious meanings being applied to violent and destructive events. Are these events more material signs of our self hate? Are we destroying ourselves? Everybody thinks they are right and everybody is wrong so fingers are always pointed in one direction or the other; leaving no room for middle ground, or compromise or resolutions.

Fear and anxiety seem rampant and are themselves a cause for a decreased threshold for violence even against ourselves. Rates of self harm have exponentially increased in the last decade in Trinidad, with cutting now a common and almost normal feature of adolescence in some areas. While suicide rates have declined, this is still high when compared with the rest of the Caribbean apart from Guyana, Suriname and Cuba. High rates of self harm are thought to reflect poor mental and cognitive health in a country; this may also be true of criminal behaviour.

Poor fear conditioning in children is associated with adult criminal behaviour (Gao et al, 2010) and the American Academy of Pediatrics has issued a statement suggesting that exposure to media violence does lead to aggressive behaviour in children, desensitization to violence and a fear of being harmed.

This leads us to focus on the functioning of our institutions to address the social ills that might contribute to this burgeoning violence and simultaneously a willingness to let executive power override our liberty. Education, health, law and social services have all failed to deliver on their promise despite increasing allocations from annual budgets.

As one example, our External Examiner in Clinical Psychology always exclaims in astonishment that adolescents in our school system are for the first time being diagnosed with learning and other developmental disabilities in secondary school. They are usually only referred for assessment when they exhibit behavioural problems.

Another factor is the pervasive distrust of our institutions. Only 20% of medical students believed that institutions functioned in their best interest and were not somehow rigged to benefit insiders or people who ‘knew’ somebody.

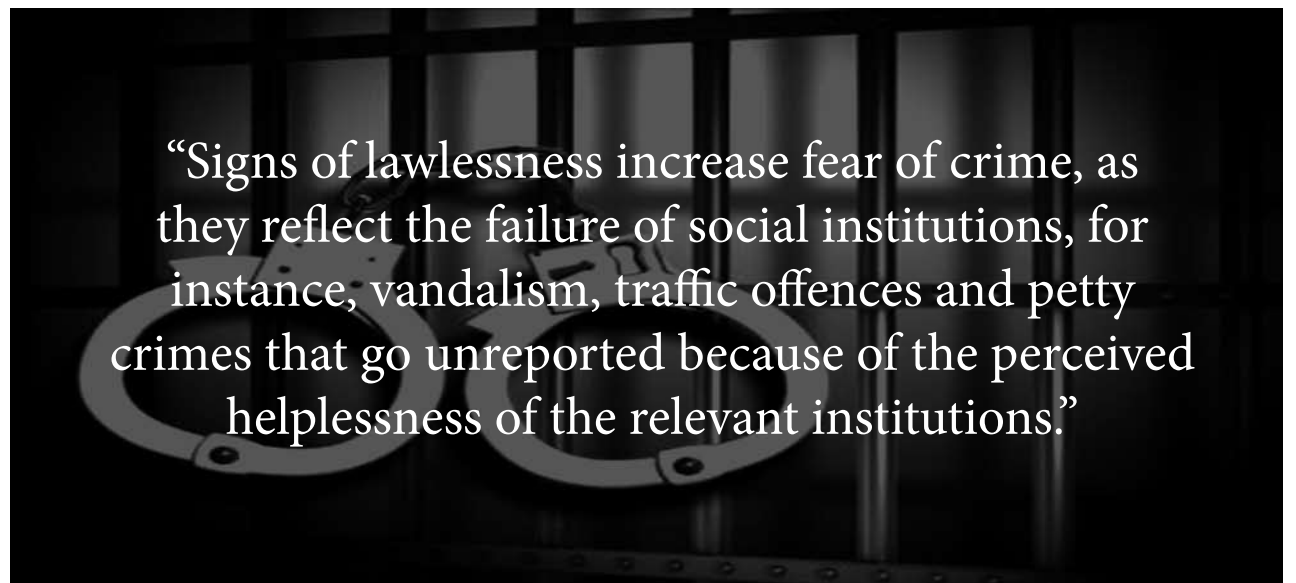
This kind of environment encourages impulsive behaviour because of the association with fear, and distrust of the social mechanisms designed to protect. There is also a decreased threshold for enduring potentially stressful situations.

Fear of crime has been associated with poorer health because of several mechanisms: less social activity leading to decreased social support, less outdoor activity leading to less physical exercise, increased levels of anxiety leading to decreased stress thresholds.

Other negative health concomitants include heavier drinking, decreased resistance to pathogens and diminished psychological well-being and life satisfaction independent of personal achievements.

The health of children is being compromised as they are forced to spend more time indoors and have consequently become more obese and neurotic. They have also been given enough incentive to stay inside with the proliferation of games and technological gadgets.

Initiatives to decrease the fear of crime can improve health functioning, but the fear must first be acknowledged. There must also be an accompanying decline in criminal



“Signs of lawlessness increase fear of crime, as they reflect the failure of social institutions, for instance, vandalism, traffic offences and petty crimes that go unreported because of the perceived helplessness of the relevant institutions.”

activity which in turn demands a reduction in the social ills that lead to increased criminal activity.

It must also be established that the fear of crime is a separate issue from the occurrence of crime. They are both related though to the idea of consumption and material possession and acquisition as the ultimate ideal of modern life. People are afraid to lose the possessions that have come to define their social status. Road rage in response to minor accidents is a consequence of this phenomenon.

Individuals also commit crimes to engage in the act of consumption without the equivalent investment of time or energy. They are not willing to work hard to acquire. The loss of a community ethos, that is, the rise of individualism, the attainment of self worth and psychological well-being through object accumulation and the loss of that self worth through object loss also affect both the phenomenology of crime and the associated fear.

Even crimes of passion are related to social status with regard to being rejected and the inability to satisfy the social and economic demands of a romantic relationship – again related to the capacity of a particular kind of consumption (Baudrillard – The Consumer Society). Yuh Looking for Horn and No Money No Love are songs that have expressed this ethos for some time.

This is a direct consequence of the use of GNP and GDP as a country’s measure of success, which has been questioned in recent years by many high profile economists. The loss of a community ethos is a factor in this process, as criminal behaviour is more easily beneficial in an atmosphere where there is a lack of community involvement, which in itself is a function of the fear of crime, hence the phenomenon of bystanders looking on and not intervening while crimes are perpetrated, or the reluctance of such witnesses to come forward when suspects have been apprehended.

Fear of crime may reflect a range of political and social anxieties, which in turn are linked to perceived vulnerability to victimization. These issues may influence how the fear becomes disproportionate to the actual risk. It appears that societies in transition are more vulnerable to these effects and social consequences.

The frequent experience of personal and institutional incivilities, causing a perceived loss of control, a continuum of minor crimes and personal harassment all contribute to an increased vulnerability and an increased fear of crime. It also contributes to a fracture of relationships between older and younger people since the latter are frequently seen as the

purveyors of crime and the former as the victims. In multi ethnic societies, it can also serve to reinforce stereotypes and justify ethnic separatism.

There is also a strong correlation between worklessness and both the fear of crime and the occurrence of crime. With high crime rates, it is clear that something should be done to address both, in other words, crime fighting cannot address only the occurrence of crime; it must also address the fear of crime. If the fear of crime is diminished, the law enforcement system could expect more active involvement of witnesses, increased reporting of criminal intent and a more actively involved citizenry.

Simon concluded his book with a call for passive citizens to become engaged partners in the management of risk and the treatment of social ills. Only by coming together to produce security, can we free ourselves from a logic of domination by others, and from the fear that currently rules our everyday life. Initiatives such as urban greening, community education and facilitation and increased cohesive community activity can serve to mediate both the fear of crime and the occurrence of crime. Changes in the way the media report stories, such as following up on issues, diminishing sensationalism, and highlighting crime prevention efforts (like neighbourhood policing), would also contribute.

It has been argued that crime and public health are coterminous, with the same factors contributing to both and therefore improvements in one would automatically improve the other. There must be a reconstruction of social relationships if there is to be a direct challenge to crime and the fear of its occurrence.

The preoccupation with the body with an accompanying neglect of the mind is a further manifestation of this whirlwind of social competition masquerading as concern for health. Lifestyle choices informed by anxiety will always have the confounding effect of increasing the risk of chronic lifestyle related diseases because of the impact of stress.

The life expectancy in Trinidad and Tobago for males is the third lowest in the Caribbean, above only Guyana and Haiti in spite of our oil and gas wealth. It is not related to homicide, because Jamaica and Belize, with comparable homicide rates, have higher life expectancies. The crisis of legitimacy that has facilitated both the growth of crime and its accompanying fear is also compromising personal health.

■ CAMPUS HISTORY

LADY OF THE LIBRARY

BY PROFESSOR BRIDGET BRERETON

During the celebrations to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the St Augustine Campus in 2010/11, it was decided to rename some buildings to honour staff members for their outstanding contribution to St Augustine's development. The first to be officially renamed was The Alma Jordan Library (previously The Main Library) at a function on February 28, 2011.

In October 1960, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (ICTA) was merged into the UCWI as its Faculty of Agriculture located at its second campus, St Augustine. Enter a youthful Alma Jordan. She was not yet Campus Librarian – UCWI had only one Librarian, at Mona – but whatever the formal titles she held, she was effectively in charge of the new Campus Library from 1960 until her retirement in 1989 (by then she was both Campus and University Librarian). It fell to her to lead the transformation of the small, highly specialised ICTA collection into a library for a growing campus serving many hundreds, soon thousands, of students reading for degrees in several faculties and departments.

With the opening of the Faculty of Engineering (1961) and even more the College of Arts & Sciences (1963), almost suddenly, with very little lead time, the Library had to cater for about 2,000 students and teaching staff (1966) in many different subjects never before taught at St Augustine. The size of the overall collection doubled between 1960 and 1966, but the book collection more than trebled. All this in the same place, the grand old Administration Building, which got so hopelessly overcrowded that the Registry and Bursary had to be temporarily “evicted” in 1967-69 so that the Library (previously only on the top floor) could occupy the ground floor too.

Jordan and her devoted staff in the 1960s had to scramble to acquire the materials needed for all the new degree programmes, often bearing the brunt of hardly fair criticisms from the academics with their usual high expectations. It had to be done with inadequate funds, staff, and basic bibliographical tools. Moreover, Jordan had to create a management structure and units with specific functions from scratch, for the ICTA Library had really been a one, or at most two, woman show. The ICTA collection had to be reorganised, reclassified, and partially integrated with



Dr Alma Theodora Jordan

the new Natural Sciences division. A crazy time (Jordan's phrase) indeed; but, as a postgraduate student on campus in 1968-72, I can testify that the challenge was met more successfully than anyone had a right to expect.

No section of the St Augustine community was more relieved when the JFK Complex was completed in 1969 than the Library. Jordan had been closely involved in the design of the new building, and she managed the complicated logistics of the move from the Administration Building, which took place during the long vacation of 1969. With minimal disruption of service during the move (again, I distinctly remember this myself), the new building opened its doors to students in October 1969. St Augustine finally had a university Library worthy of the name, and it has remained the flagship of the Campus ever since.

If anyone thought that with the beautiful new Library up and running, Jordan and her staff could relax in the next decades, they were wrong. St Augustine was in permanent expansion mode, especially in the buoyant years of the first oil boom and just after, and the Library was forever playing catch up. The first of two major extensions took place in the early 1980s, catering mainly for increased student numbers in engineering and the sciences. Jordan recalled the first extension, which she and Zaffar Ali as campus planning officer managed, as “a huge headache,” especially as the Library had to remain open all through.

Another “headache” was automation, which began in the 1970s and continued through the 1980s in an often painful trial and error process. Gradually loans and other key operations were computerised using the VTLS software. Student and staff unrest was another potential headache in the 1970s and 1980s, with nervous days for Jordan and her staff especially in 1970, and on several occasions then and later the Library had to be closed to protect its precious contents.

All in all, Alma Jordan's 30 years at the helm of the Campus Library were both extraordinarily challenging, and extraordinarily fruitful. A true institution builder, when she retired in 1989 she could look back with pride on her many achievements, and forward with confidence that her successors as top managers would continue the tradition of dedicated service she had established, and that our Library would continue to be the heart and soul of the campus.



■ CAMPUS NEWS

SHARING CHEER WITH STUDENTS



PHOTO: OWEN BRUCE

Some of the students at the Christmas dinner.

Student Advisory Services (SAS) remain committed to supporting the unique needs of all university students through various programmes and services. Over the past two years, the office under the directive of Dr Deirdre Charles has been appealing to faculty and corporate organizations to donate financially towards their Christmas initiative. This project was designed to meet the needs of regional and international students who are unable to return home for Christmas. On December 22nd, 2011 these students were treated to a dinner at the Valpark Chinese restaurant. Students also received tokens of mobile cards so that they can contact their loved ones on Christmas Day. Some students were given the opportunity to be hosted by university staff during the Christmas season at their homes. This was done to ensure that our regional and international students feel at ‘home’ while they are away from their families. The office of SAS would like to publicly thank university staff for agreeing to host students and the following persons and organizations for their invaluable contribution towards the success of this project: Ansa Automotives Limited, Berment Caterers, Faculty of Engineering, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Science and Agriculture, Mr. Roopnarine Samaroo, Narine Sound Company, Pat and Max Limited, Personal Image Photo Studio, Republic Bank Limited, Tiny & Son, UWI Nectars, UWI Development and Endowment Fund, Yvette's Creole Food.

“This was done to ensure that our regional and international students feel at ‘home’ while they are away from their families.”

RESEARCH

SINGLE WILD FEMALE

Scientists discover how a little fish from Trinidad is colonising the world

The release of a single female guppy into the wild can generate entire new populations, even with no males present, according to new research.

Research by biologists at the University of St Andrews (Dr Amy Deacon and Professor Anne Magurran) and The UWI (Professor Indar Ramnarine) on this popular ornamental species, reveals how its ability to keep on reproducing has earned the guppy its reputation as one of the world's most invasive fish.

The study, published recently in the journal PLoS ONE, reports that the apparently harmless release of guppies into the wild has led to the fish being found in every continent with the exception of Antarctica.

The guppy, whose native home is Trinidad and the north-eastern fringe of South America, is now present in over 70 countries worldwide. Since a single female guppy can establish a viable new population, the research demonstrates that even well-intentioned releases of unwanted pets can contribute to the loss of biological diversity.

St Andrews lead researcher Dr Amy Deacon commented, "Our findings show that the range of the guppy has expanded dramatically since the early 1900s."



Professor Indar Ramnarine

they discovered that almost all of the tanks contained populations of guppies, each founded by just one female.

Dr Deacon explained how this finding might explain their success as an invasive species, "Sperm storage is an excellent adaptation for living in constantly changing habitats, and it might also explain the guppies' global success. Female guppies can store sperm in their reproductive tracts for many months after mating, and this enables single fish to establish populations, even when no males are present".

"We also found that these populations kept all of the important behaviours that wild guppies have, so they would be well-equipped for surviving in a new environment."

Dr Deacon continued, "Our study shows why we should be cautious when releasing exotic species."

"Seemingly harmless activities such as a child freeing a few pet fish can ultimately contribute to the reduction of biodiversity in freshwater habitats across the world."

The research, published by the journal PLoS ONE in September 2011, was funded by the Natural Environment Research Council and the European Research Council.



Mating guppies

The scientists began by surveying hundreds of fish biologists around the world.

Responses confirmed that the two most important routes of guppies finding their way into the wild are the escapes of ornamental fish, and deliberate introductions designed to control the larvae of mosquitoes that spread malaria.

In places such as Southern India, guppies are routinely released into water troughs, wells and small ponds for mosquito control. Although self-contained at first, heavy rains and flooding mean that the fish eventually find their way to streams and rivers where they come into contact with native fish.

Dr Deacon continued, "Usually only one or a few fish are released. We know that the vast majority of species introduced to a new habitat in this way are unable to survive, let alone establish a population, which left us with a huge question mark."

To try to solve this mystery, the researchers conducted a simple experiment at UWI, in which single wild female guppies were placed into outdoor tanks. After two years,



Male and female guppies

COMMUNITY HEALTH OUTREACH

The Community Health Outreach and Family Studies Programme, takes place in Year Two of the five-year programme for medical students in the Faculty of Medical Sciences, UWI, St. Augustine. The programme exposes students to an early clinical experience which many medical schools see as very important in the training of their students.

The programme provides students with an opportunity to meet "real" patients as opposed to "simulated patients," early in their training. This enables them to confront some of the common public health issues which are present in the neighbouring communities. They are also able to practise their interviewing and communications skills.

Students meet in small groups with pregnant women in antenatal clinics in east Trinidad, afterwards they write two reflective pieces and a brief family study. Each year the best performing students are rewarded with certificates and book prizes.

Twenty students were specially recognised for their work in the last academic year. Ten were given certificates of excellence and three were given prizes. Two of the three prize-winning students (left) Shashi Maharaj (second prize) and Cara Mohammed (first prize) with Programme Coordinator Dr. Joan Rawlins.



PHOTO: DEXTER SUPERVILLE

■ CAMPUS NEWS

ALUMNI ELIGIBLE FOR 4 MILLION EURO SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING



The UWI has joined the University of Porto, Portugal in a partnership with the European Commission that will fund graduate studies in countries such as Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

The Erasmus Mundus 2009-2013 Programme facilitates cooperation and mobility in higher education through partnerships between higher education institutions (HEIs) in Europe and African, Caribbean & Pacific (ACP) countries. The Mundus ACP II project, which falls under the umbrella of Erasmus Mundus is managed by the University of Porto. The scheme will see the disbursement of approximately 4 million Euros for the movement of graduate students and researchers from HEIs in ACP countries to study at Mundus ACP European partner institutions.

There are approximately 12 scholarships exclusively available to UWI alumni as well as current students and staff. They include eight full Master's scholarships, two scholarships for mobility within doctoral programmes and two academic/administrative staff scholarships. Funding will comprise a monthly scholarship ranging between 1,000 and 2,500 Euros, return airfare, health, accident and travel insurance and tuition fees to the host institution, where applicable.

Eligible are nationals of ACP countries Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Candidates must not have resided for more than a total of 12 months over the last five years in one of the partner European countries and must submit applications before January 31st, 2012.

Under Mundus ACP II, 16 core fields of study are approved for funding: Agriculture Studies; Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning; Art and Design; Business Studies/Management Science; Education, Teacher Training; Engineering/Technology; Humanities; Languages and Philological Sciences; Law; Mathematics/ Informatics; Medical Sciences, Natural Sciences; Social Sciences and Communication and Information Sciences.

For application forms or further information on the Mundus ACP scheme, please visit <http://mundusacp2.up.pt/> or contact

■ **The International Office,
UWI, St. Augustine**

Tel: (868) 662-2002 exts. 84184 or 84206
Email: internationaloffice@sta.uwi.edu

■ **International Office, UWI, Cave Hill**

Tel: (246) 417-4972 / 417-4656
Fax: (246) 417-4542
E-mail: internationaloffice@cavehill.uwi.edu

■ **International Student Office, UWI, Mona**

Tel: (876) 702-3737
Fax: (876) 977-4178
Email: isomona@uwimona.edu.jm



CUDA Teaching Centre a first

The UWI has been designated a NVIDIA CUDA Teaching Centre for educational and research efforts in the field of High Performance Computing.

CUDA stands for Compute Unified Device Architecture, a platform to develop parallel software. The designation came about as a result of work done in the Department by Dr Ajay Joshi, Leader of the Computer Systems Engineering group. The centre will be based in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering at UWI St. Augustine, and Dr Joshi will be a principal investigator.

This Centre will be the first and only one of its kind in the Caribbean (as will be the upcoming High Performance Facility).

The Institute of Electrical & Electronic Engineers (IEEE) has developed a novel curriculum to teach parallelism within undergraduate Computer Science curricula and the new Centre plans to adopt this curriculum and develop it further. Starting with shared-memory parallelism of 4, 6 or even 46 multicores in modern CPUs, the Centre will employ massive multicores with more than 5000 cores in graphics processing units (GPUs).

This effort reflects current trends in computer architecture and requires novel educational paradigms to prepare students for this challenge and associated changes in the Multiprocessor architecture, design and implementation of algorithms. This is just a beginning and hence incoming students will go through an initial tutorial training in Computer Architecture and Operating Systems.

The NVIDIA CTC at UWI is currently targeting classes at graduate curriculum in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, including a planned outreach to other disciplines. The curriculum will be continually updated and will focus on hands-on activities. The Centre is in the process of deploying a Cluster X-PARC 2, an HPC cluster with NVIDIA Fermi hardware, to foster research and education in massive parallel processing as well as large computational simulations.

The Department has established an area in its Laboratory to accommodate this activity and Dr Joshi has started a web page where information about the programme will be disseminated.

NVIDIA link

<http://research.nvidia.com/content/cuda-teaching-centers#Trinidad>

Web page:

<http://www.rndrepository.com/padlab>

CAMPUS NEWS



PRINCIPAL'S PARTY

On December 23, 2011, St. Augustine Campus Principal, Professor Clement Sankat hosted an end-of year-reception for all staff. UWI folk came out in large numbers to wind down the year with good food, drink and music. *Aneel Karim captured some moments.*



ASDLU marks the International Day of Persons with Disabilities

Through its services the Academic Support/Disabilities Liaison Unit (ASDLU) has been able to successfully become the first and most important stop for high quality academic support for the diverse populations of students throughout the University including mainstream students – full-time, part-time and evening, international students and especially students with disabilities.

The functions/operations of ASDLU are twofold:

1. **Providing of Academic Support to students of the UWI, St. Augustine at all levels of their academic career.**
2. **Providing and ensuring equal access (infrastructure/academic) to all students who enter the University system with a disability.**

Since the establishment of ASDLU in 2006 the provision of accommodations such as aids and devices and classroom and examinations accommodations have grown in keeping with the increasing demand of the population of students with disabilities. In the academic year 2011/2012 the number of registered students with disabilities stands at ninety-five (95).

For the first time in celebration of its student population with disabilities, the Academic Support/

Disabilities Liaison Unit (ASDLU), in collaboration with the School of Education's Masters in Education Programme, commemorated the United Nations' International Day of Persons with Disabilities 2011 with an informational booth at the Faculty of Humanities and Education Undercroft on December 2, 2011.

The booth highlighted information on the different types of disabilities which have been identified among our students, while enlightening our visitors about the achievements of some of our students with disabilities. Other features included a board highlighting famous persons with disabilities and their achievements, a display of some of the aids and devices used by physically disabled persons (on loan from the National Centre for Persons with Disabilities) together with activities and games which were geared towards sensitisation and awareness of the issue of disability in our present day society.

The celebration ended with an exhibition, themed 'Disability and Postsecondary Education,' with a focus on disabilities experienced at our Campus was also set up at the Alma Jordan Library from December 5-9.

Despite being organised during the end of semester examination period there was a great turnout of visitors to the booth. Hopefully, this will become an annual event.



“Since the establishment of ASDLU in 2006 the provision of accommodations such as aids and devices and classroom and examinations accommodations have grown in keeping with the increasing demand of the population of students with disabilities.”

UWI to manage 2 million Euro Scholarship Grant

At the beginning of 2012, the Caribbean-Pacific Islands Mobility Scheme (CARPIMS) began its call for scholarship applications. The scheme, funded by approximately €2 million from the European Union under its Intra ACP Mobility Scheme, is designed to facilitate the movement of Masters and PhD students and staff between a consortium of Universities from the Caribbean and Pacific regions, with its primary goal being to build the research and teaching capacity of each participating institution and their respective regions.

In its inaugural year the Caribbean-Pacific grant has been awarded to The University of the West Indies which, as the coordinator of CARPIMS, is joined in the Caribbean by the University of Guyana, the University of Belize, and the Université D'Etat D'Haiti.

The mobility scheme targets two main categories of applicants; target group one refers to nationals and/or residents registered as students or staff in one of the eight CARPIMS partner institutions while the second target group consists nationals and/or residents registered at a higher education institution in Caribbean or Pacific countries which is not a member of CARPIMS. The competitive scholarships provide Masters and PhD candidates opportunities to pursue qualifications in various fields including Agriculture Sciences; Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning; Art and Design; Business Studies and Management Sciences; Education and Teacher Training; Engineering and Technology; Geography and Geology; Humanities; Languages and Philological Sciences; Law; Mathematics, Informatics, Medical Sciences; Natural Sciences; Social Sciences; Communication and Information Sciences. The scholarships cover all expenses (tuition, monthly stipend, health insurance, travel, etc.) for full masters programmes (up to 22 months), up to 10 months of Doctoral research (must already be enrolled in a Doctoral programme) and one month for staff exchanges.

For more information and for assistance with applying, please contact CARPIMS Coordinators:

Bianca Beddoe or Miguel Dindial

Tel: 868-662-2002 ext 84464 or 868-224-3708;

Email: CARPIMS@sta.uwi.edu

www.sta.uwi.edu/carpims

CONVERSATIONS WITH PRIME MINISTERS

In the Glare of Soft Light

Tales of a turbulent past through the lens of time

BY SHANE J. PANTIN

This is the first of a series of four lectures arranged by the Open Lectures Committee of UWI. A few days ago, on January 26, Basdeo Panday was scheduled to speak and Patrick Manning and current Prime Minister Kamla Persad-Bissessar will follow at later dates.

Late last year, Arthur N.R. Robinson made one of his few public appearances. It was at a November evening entitled “Conversations with Prime Ministers,” which was meant to facilitate reflection and a discussion of his long career in politics and social activity. It also raised awareness of the launch of Robinson’s biography, “In the Midst of It” which has since been published.

Despite the limitations presented by his frailty, the glimpses one got of his life really gives the image of the man who was once President and Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, a man whose political career was forged by sheer will and determination for success.

Robinson was born in Castara in 1926 to a humble background. With his early education in Tobago, he went on to study in the United Kingdom where he was trained in philosophy, politics and economics. He was Deputy Political Leader of the political party, the People’s National Movement, for a time under Eric Williams. He broke away from the PNM in 1970 in the wake of the Black Power disturbances and formed his own political party, the Democratic Action Congress (DAC). Thence, Robinson’s political career was opposed to the politics of the PNM, with 1986 being the eventual triumph over the party that provided him with his first taste of politics.

Reflections such as these by men who served in the realms of power are quixotic but fascinating. For them life was victory after victory, a contribution and a legacy to be etched into the history books, or in an autobiography; and so the reflections take on an, “I did it my way” kind of theme. Victories, defeats, blunders, and regrets are seen as necessary parts of the journey. Judgements of actions are left to those who write or comment on it and inevitably shape the memory of the man but do not shape the man.

Robinson served as Prime Minister during one of Trinidad and Tobago’s most difficult periods. He is known for standing up against radical fanatics during the coup d’état of 1990, defiantly instructing security forces to “attack with full force.”

He is acknowledged as a pivotal person in the formation of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and was instrumental in the establishment of the Tobago House of Assembly. Alongside the THA, the ICC was a professional and personal triumph for someone who strongly believed in the principle of human rights.

In 2000, he made a decision not to appoint certain senators chosen by then elected Prime Minister, Basdeo Panday. And he made a controversial decision in 2001 in appointing Patrick Manning as Prime Minister on the basis of moral and spiritual values rather than constitutional principles.

Perhaps in trying to understand, we deconstruct the



“The choice to pursue education, social action, and political activity, over mediocre or forgettable choices by someone coming from depressed conditions is not a simple one. So I, for one, respect and admire his struggle to achieve what he has gained in life.”

man, his career, and his work. His humble beginning in Tobago presents the image of a hard worker. It is not easy for a person to move from depressed socio-economic conditions to a socio-economic position of status, wealth, and erudition. It takes an admirable degree of determination, which means that the choices made were life changing ones. The choice to pursue education, social action, and political activity, over mediocre or forgettable choices by someone coming from depressed conditions is not a simple one. So I, for one, respect and admire his struggle to achieve what he has gained in life.

In reflecting on his years as a member of the PNM, we see someone living in the shadow of its powerful and enigmatic leader, Eric Williams. Robinson was successful within the party mainly because of his skills as an economic analyst. He served as Minister of Finance and he took this job as a challenge. Breaking with the PNM was not easy. As the most well organized and disciplined political machine the nation had ever seen, it was almost an effort in futility. But challenge it he did; he broke with the PNM because of his disagreement over the handling of the Black Power disturbances. One can guess there was more in the background. From here on, it was political wilderness until 1986 with the grand triumph of the NAR led by Robinson over the PNM.

The euphoria and political turmoil between 1986 and 1991 have already been explored twentyfold. A shattered political alliance and a wave of discontent with economic austerity looms large, not only in Robinson’s career, but many associated with the NAR. Trinidad and Tobago’s experiment with coalition party politics came at an inopportune moment given the tumult of the global financial crisis. And the bitter legacy was one that haunts politics up to today. It was not one of Robinson’s strongest periods.

But he held on, returning in 1995 to the centre of the political stage by coalescing with the United National Congress led by Panday, and he was promised the Presidency if he lent his support.

It is a mixed bag; Robinson was a political and a public figure from whose life much can be learnt. In exploring the life of a politician or public figure there is never a neat sequence; the best moments are weighted against the challenges and how that person confronts those challenges form intriguing parts of the story. At times in confronting a challenge decisions are made controversially, as we note in Robinson’s decisions in 2000 and 2001. As a student of history the lasting impression that I got from attending this event was the manner of his rise, fall, and return which provides one of the more inspiring biographical narratives in the nation’s history; a remarkable story indeed.

UWI CALENDAR of EVENTS

FEBRUARY – JUNE 2012



WORLD OF WORK (WOW) 2012
11 February-23 March, 2012
UWI St. Augustine

It's time, once again, for the annual World of Work (WOW) programme, hosted by The UWI, the UWI Alumni Association (UWIAA) and Republic Bank Ltd.

WOW 2012 Schedule

- WOW Seminar – 11 February
- WOW Mock interviews
Faculties of Science and Agriculture, Medical Sciences and Engineering – 3 March
- WOW Mock interviews
Faculties of Humanities and Education and Social Sciences – 10 March
- WOW Recruitment Fair – 22-23 March

For further information, please contact Mr Chandar Gupta Supersad at 662-2002 ext. 2360, or via email at Chandar.Supersad@sta.uwi.edu.

THE OLD YARD

12 February, 2012
Noon-6pm
DCFA, Agostini Street Compound,
St. Augustine

The Department of Creative and Festival Arts (DCFA) hosts The Old Yard, its annual Carnival masquerade heritage fair, from 12-6 pm. Visitors will experience a dynamic mix of a journey into cultural history and a carnival masquerade showcase within the format of a heritage fair.

For further information, please contact Roberta Quarless at 663-2222, or via e-mail at Roberta.Quarless@sta.uwi.edu.

DCFA 25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

1-28 April, 2012
UWI St. Augustine

The Department of Creative and Festival Arts (DCFA) celebrates its 25th Anniversary with a series of events, including concerts and a tour to Barbados.

DCFA 25TH ANNIVERSARY SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

PERCUSSION ENSEMBLES IN CONCERT

1 April, 2012
Daaga Auditorium
UWI St. Augustine

This concert features the UWI Percussion Ensemble and the UWI Drumming Ensemble. This concert is carded for 6 pm.

UWI ARTS CHORALE AND UWI STEEL TOUR TO BARBADOS
7-15 April, 2012

Barbados
The UWI Arts Chorale and UWI Steel visit Barbados and perform at the Frank Collymore Hall and the UWI Cave Hill Campus.

UWI GUITAR ENSEMBLE IN CONCERT

21 April, 2012
Department of Creative and Festival Arts, Gordon Street, St. Augustine. This concert begins at 4 pm and features a guitar ensemble repertoire.

MUSIC OF THE DIASPORA
28 April, 2012

Daaga Auditorium
UWI St. Augustine
Music of the Diaspora begins at 6 pm. It incorporates a variety of the Department's musical groups, including the UWI Intermediate Steel Ensemble, the UWI Indian Classical Ensemble and the UWI Caribbean Contemporary Ensemble.

For further information, please contact Josette Surrey-Lezama at 645-0873, or via e-mail at Josette.Surrey-Lezama@sta.uwi.edu.

UWI TODAY WANTS TO HEAR FROM YOU

UWI TODAY welcomes submissions by staff and students for publication in the paper. Please send your suggestions, comments, or articles for consideration to uwitoday@sta.uwi.edu

SALALM LVII CONFERENCE

16-19 June, 2012
Hilton Trinidad and Conference Centre
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

The Alma Jordan Library hosts the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) LVII Conference. This conference follows the theme "Popular Culture: Arts and Social Change in Latin America."

For further information, please contact Ms Elmelinda Lara, SALALM Conference Coordinator, at 662-2002 Ext 83414, or via e-mail at elmelinda.lara@sta.uwi.edu.



5TH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF POECILIID BIOLOGISTS

25-28 June, 2012
Daaga Auditorium
UWI St. Augustine

The Department of Life Sciences hosts the 5th European Conference of Poeciliid Biologists. This conference is held every two years and this year, for the first time since its inception, it will be held outside of Europe. Approximately 100 delegates from USA, Canada, Mexico, South America, Britain, Europe, India and Australia will visit The UWI St. Augustine Campus to attend the conference, scheduled to take place from 8 am-5.30 pm each day.

For further information, please contact Dr Amy Deacon or Professor Indar Ramnarine via e-mail at poeciliid2012@sta.uwi.edu.