



UWI TODAY

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES · ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS

SUNDAY 10TH OCTOBER, 2010



ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

GOLDEN

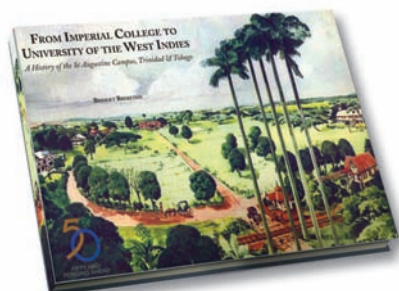


JUBILEE

PAGE 12

The Mature Lady and the 12-year-old Boy

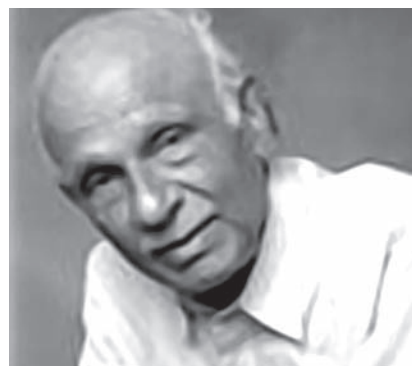
■ Professor Bridget Brereton



PAGE 15

A Student Remembers

■ Professor Nazeer Ahmad



PAGE 20

The First Principal

■ Sir Philip Manderson Sherlock



FIFTY AND FORGING AHEAD
1960-2010

CAMPUS NEWS

Joining the Family



PHOTOS: BENEDICT CUPID

Students at the Matriculation Ceremony recite the following Academic Vow: “I solemnly promise that, as a member of The University of the West Indies, I will strive to follow the ideals of academic life, to love learning, to advance true knowledge, to show respect to the staff of the University and my fellow students, to lead a seemly life and set a worthy example of good behaviour wherever I may be.”

“Today’s Matriculation Ceremony marks an important milestone in your lives. It is the beginning of a new and exciting journey, one that will provide you with knowledge, skills and a foundation for contributing to your personal development, as well as the development of Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean region,” said Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, **Mrs Kamla Persad-Bissessar** to the 2500-plus students who entered the University as first-year undergraduate students on September 16, 2010.

Professor E. Nigel Harris, UWI Vice Chancellor and **Professor Clement Sankat**, UWI Pro Vice Chancellor and St Augustine Campus Principal, also recognised these incoming students as new members of the university’s academic community.

“We ask that you begin preparing yourself from now to be a distinctive UWI graduate—a creative and critical thinker who is socially responsive, innovative and entrepreneurial

and a competent leader in your chosen field,” Professor Sankat stated. **Mr Mark Regis**, President of the UWI Alumni Association, also encouraged the students to join the UWI Alumni Association after graduation.

The matriculation ceremony included a formal procession of the University Council, which included **Ewart Williams**, St Augustine Campus Council Chairman and Central Bank Governor, as well as members of Campus Management, Faculty Deans and other members of academic and administrative staff. As part of the ceremonial tradition of welcoming new students as members of the university community, one new undergraduate student, **Mr. Tichard Manwah**, signed a symbolic register on behalf of the new students, and all new students were invited to sign the Matriculation Book.

Mr Hillan Morean, UWI Student Guild President, led the students in the Academic Vow.

“It is the beginning of a new and exciting journey, one that will provide you with knowledge, skills and a foundation for contributing to your personal development, as well as the development of Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean region”

Prime Minister Kamla Persad-Bissessar donned an academic gown to address incoming students at the matriculation ceremony.



FROM THE PRINCIPAL

Forging Ahead



A **Golden Jubilee** is a remarkable achievement under any circumstance and in a youthful region where most of our territories have not yet reached fifty years as independent nations, it is an even more treasured milestone for the UWI St. Augustine Campus. It is a privilege to be the steward of this Campus at such a grand moment in its history. A UWI graduate myself from the class of 1969, I am honoured to have joined an illustrious line of Campus Principals that started with **Sir Philip Sherlock** in 1960, and included **Professor**

Dudley Huggins in 1963, **Professor Lloyd Brathwaite** in 1969, **Professor George Maxwell Richards** in 1985, **Professor Compton Bourne** in 1996 and **Dr. Bhoendradatt Tewarie** in 2001.

Over the years, the Campus had to expand to accommodate a wider range of programmes and the large increase in the number of students and staff. New buildings have altered the landscape, and while we have had to give up much of the green space that this Campus has been celebrated for as part of its ICTA legacy, we have done our best to maintain its aesthetic value, in keeping with the holistic vision of our Campus Master Plan.

At fifty, the UWI St Augustine Campus is entering a mature phase, and while the first half-century experienced significant physical growth, my vision is that the focus of the next fifty years will be on building a financially sustainable Campus, extending our reach beyond our walls – particularly to south Trinidad, to Tobago and to our Caribbean neighbours – and deepening our impact on society through the outputs of our teaching, research, scholarship and service.

Our students, staff and alumni are our ambassadors of excellence who will pass the torch to each successive generation, while preserving and enhancing the unique brand that is UWI. By continuing to nurture strong partnerships with all our stakeholders, the UWI St. Augustine Campus will continue to be the preeminent tertiary education institution, an intellectual leader and shaper of Caribbean identity and development.

Indeed, on the occasion of this fiftieth anniversary, as we celebrate our achievements, give thanks to those who have helped to build this institution and salute all our UWI graduates, we reaffirm our commitment to our tradition of academic excellence and distinction. We will not rest on our laurels but rather, as our founders envisioned for this *‘Light rising from the West,’* keep rising as we forge ahead.

CLEMENT K. SANKAT

Pro Vice Chancellor & Principal

EDITORIAL TEAM

CAMPUS PRINCIPAL
Professor Clement Sankat

DIRECTOR OF MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS
Mrs. Dawn-Marie De Four-Gill

EDITOR
Ms. Vaneisa Baksh

CONTACT US
The UWI Marketing and Communications Office
Tel: (868) 662-2002, exts. 2013, 2014
Or email: uwitoday@sta.uwi.edu

■ CAMPUS NEWS

11 IN SECONDARY ENTRANCE ASSESSMENT (SEA) TOP TEN



PHOTO: BENEDICT CUPID

Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Mrs Kamla Persad-Bissessar congratulated eleven secondary school students on their performance in the 2010 Secondary Entrance Assessment (SEA). The eleven students gained the top ten marks (there was a tie) in the SEA exams and were formally recognised by Persad-Bissessar in her feature address at The University of the West Indies (UWI), St Augustine Matriculation Ceremony on September 16th, 2010.

The eleven are Adilla Bekele (Hillview College), Charisse Alexander (Naparima Girls'), Joshua Manickchand (Presentation College, Chaguanas), Ashaish Mohammed and Timothy Bally (Naparima Boys'), Priyanka Kissoonsingh and Sonya Mulchansingh (Holy Faith Convent), Khendrea Sambury, Amanda Mitchell, Anushka Ramharrack and Caitlin Boodram (St Augustine Girls' High School).

The students posed with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Science, Technology & Tertiary Education Fazal Karim, and UWI officials: The Vice Chancellor, Prof Nigel Harris, Campus Council President, Ewart Williams, and St Augustine Principal, PVC Professor Clement Sankat.

MAKE YOUR OWN CHEAP DIRT

BY PATRICIA JAGGASAR-CLEMENT

As I tried to understand how a bag of soil, no bigger than a 25lb sack of flour, could cost \$35, it hit me that this was not dirt cheap, this was Mr Dirt! The high cost of soil in a garden shop on a busy highway in East Trinidad is a symptom of a problem that is global in scope.

The theme of World Food Day: "United Against Hunger" (October 16) indicates that *food* production is on the international agenda. One way to manage sustainable food production is for people to grow some of their own food. However, the high cost of soil and other agricultural inputs can make the cost of producing food at home prohibitive. The UWI Environmental Committee has embarked on a small scale composting project to assist persons to produce some of their own "cheap dirt."

With its roots in the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (ICTA), it seems natural for the St Augustine Campus to respond to the challenges of the agricultural sector in the region through research and development. The Environmental Committee's composting project aims to encourage persons to use their compostable waste to create nutrient rich soil.

I am part of a sub-committee with Dr Christopher Starr, Dr Gaius Eudoxie and we are coordinating the Committee's efforts in this area. We are creating a home composting kit that comprises a small bucket with a secure cover and a handle for the kitchen counter; a large barrel with a cover for



the outdoors; and a small shovel for scooping the compost from a window in the barrel.

■ ABOUT COMPOSTING

- **Composting** is a natural process that transforms organic material (such as fruit and vegetable waste from the kitchen) into a dark rich soil that can be used for planting.
- **Material that can be composted:** vegetable peelings, fruit skins, tea bags, egg shells (wash shells before putting into bin), bread, leaves, lawn clippings
- **Do Not compost:** Meat, oil or fats, diseased plants, pet manure, milk, cheese, bones

■ GETTING STARTED

(based on home composting experience of Environmental Committee members)

- You need a small bucket or plastic container (2 to 4 litres) with a lid. This container can be kept on the kitchen counter or below the sink. Place all vegetable peelings and waste in the container and keep securely covered. You may also place egg shells, tea bags, leaves in the container. Remember; do not put oils, fats or meat in your compost container. Material from the kitchen container can be emptied into a larger container every 2-3 days.
- You need a larger container (perhaps a barrel) with a secure cover. The container should have holes at the bottom for drainage and a space for access to the composted soil.
- Concrete wash sinks make ideal compost bins. You will need to cover the top securely. Soil can be scooped from under the bin.
- A compost pile can be started in a partially shaded area in your yard. Piles can get very hot so be sure to avoid placing a pile against a wooden structure. Open composts need wetting and turning.
- To avoid odour and insects, especially in open piles, you may cover fresh kitchen scraps with dried leaves and grass clippings.



Getting a UWI LIFE

UWI's new students received a warm welcome to campus during the week-long UWI Life student orientation programme, from September 1-6, 2010. Encompassing UWI Life Support, Extension, Student and the new Postgrad segment, this year's UWI Life had something for everyone.

The orientation event began with a night dedicated to the parents, guardians and spouses of new UWI students—UWI Life Support, aptly named to recognise the strong support system needed to succeed at the university level. At UWI Life Support, parents flocked to the UWI Sport and Physical Education Centre (SPEC), where they were reassured that they made the right choice in sending their children to The UWI, and were encouraged to help them by becoming engaged in their lives.

“Do not control, but provide support,” advised Dr. Dianne Douglas, clinical and community psychologist and feature speaker at all of the UWI Life sessions. She helped prepare parents for the journey by warning them not to coddle their children, but to “let go. Release your hold, but set good boundaries.”

The following night, the new cohort of Evening University (EU) students gathered at the UWI SPEC to learn how to manage their own journeys through university life at a session tailored specifically for them—UWI Life Extension. The new EU students listened intently as they were advised on how to juggle full-time careers, family

PHOTO: ANEEL KARIM



UWI Life Student attracted a large turnout of students.

responsibilities and academic studies, and were told of the services offered by The UWI, to help them balance various elements of their lives.

UWI Life Student on the Friday was dedicated solely to the campus' biggest group of incoming students, first-year and first-time undergrads. Hosted by comedienne Nikki Crosby, this all-day event was the highlight of the week. After hearing from UWI St. Augustine Campus Principal, Professor Clement Sankat; Deputy Principal, Professor Rhoda Reddock; Student Guild President, Hillan Morean, and feature presenter, Dr. Dianne Douglas; students were treated to entertainment in the form of interactive games, led by the staff of the UWI Marketing and Communications Office and comedienne Rachel Price, and a short concert by calypsonian, Nadia Batson. Lunch was also provided and during the lunch break the new students were invited to

explore the Information Village which consisted of booths set up to inform them about campus services. Students were invited to paint their own key chains at the International Office's booth, scope out the new scooters at the Campus Security booth and get free water bottles and stationery at various others.

In an effort to address the specific needs of all its new students, this year UWI Life was expanded to include an event specifically for incoming postgraduate students—UWI Life Postgrad. Taking place on the last day, this session introduced new postgraduates to life as a graduate student at UWI. “This is a different ball game. This is going to be much more challenging,” warned Professor Sankat. He assured them however, that there are facilities available on campus to help them balance their work and academic lives, so not to worry, but be happy.

■ CAMPUS NEWS

■ GRADUATION HONOUR ROLL

The UWI will be conferring 15 honorary degrees at the annual Graduation Ceremonies to be held throughout its four campuses over the next month.

This year, the St Augustine Campus ceremonies will take place over three days, from October 28-30, a sign of the growing number of graduates.

The ceremonies begin on October 16th at the Open Campus Graduation, where **Mrs Beverley Steele**, CBE, MH and **Professor Caryl Phillips** will receive the honorary Doctor of Laws (LLD) and Doctor of Letters (DLitt) degrees respectively.

On October 23 at the Cave Hill Campus in Barbados, **Rev. Dr. Donald Henry Kortright Davis**, **The Honourable Elliott Mottley**, QC, **Professor Naana Jane Opuku-Agyemang** and **Charles Straker** will receive the honorary LLD.

From October 28-30, the ceremonies will take place at the St Augustine Campus in Trinidad and Tobago, where the honorary LLD will be conferred on **Mr Doddridge Alleyne**, **Mr Hans Hanoomansingh**, **Mrs Diana Mahabir Wyatt**, and **Mr Thomas Gatcliffe** will receive the honorary Doctor of Sciences degree (DSc.).

Finally, on November 5 and 6, the Mona Campus in Jamaica will host the closing celebration, where **Mr George Neville Ashenheim** and the **Honourable William Mc**

Connell, OJ, CD will receive the LLD, while **Dr. Knox Hagley** and **Dr. Renn Holness** will receive the DSc., and **Professor Edward Alston Cecil Baugh** the DLitt.

The 2010 valedictorians for the St. Augustine Campus have been named for each session. On October 28, **Nakita Noel** will be followed by **Robert Shirley**. On October 29, **Nicholas Seemungal** will be followed by **Vandana Siew Sankar**, and on the final day, **Erle Wright** will be followed by **Priya Sahadeo**.



■ BERMUDA MAKES 16

Bermuda is now the 16th country to officially join The University of the West Indies family. Bermuda's status as an associate contributing country was approved by University Council in April 2010 and officially promulgated with the ceremonial signing of the new Statute defining the 'Associate Contributing Country' status for Bermuda by Vice Chancellor of The University of the West Indies, Professor E. Nigel Harris and Bermudan Premier Dr. the Honourable Ewart Brown. The ceremony took place on August 25, 2010 at the Premier's official residence, Camden House, in Bermuda.

Bermudan students will now—like other students of UWI contributing countries who are sponsored by their government—be eligible for a subsidy on tuition fees to study at any of The UWI's four campuses. This will become effective for Bermudian nationals from the academic year 2011/2012.

As he welcomed Bermuda into the UWI family, Vice Chancellor Harris noted that the process had been a long one, going back to the early 1990s when attempts were made to link Bermuda to the West Indies. He expressed his pleasure that at the initiative of the Government of Bermuda, the process was rekindled in 2008, culminating in the accession of Bermuda as an associate contributing country of The University of the West Indies.

■ HAITIAN STUDENTS ARRIVE

On **September 17**, students who had arrived from Haiti the previous day, attended a simple orientation ceremony at the St Augustine Campus of The UWI. The students were warmly greeted by Campus officials and briefed on the measures that had been put in place as part of the "UWI for Haiti" initiative which has been running since the January earthquake devastated the island.

The Haitian Student Fund has focused on hosting

displaced Haitian University students so they can complete their studies at UWI Campuses in Jamaica (Mona), Barbados (Cave Hill) and Trinidad (St Augustine). While tuition costs have been waived, accommodation and other costs have to be met, and fund-raising is ongoing.

At the St. Augustine Campus, 69 applications came (via the UWI Vice Chancellor's Office) from the State University of Haiti. Forty-one final-year undergraduate Engineering students have applied to spend one semester

completing their final projects. Twelve final-year undergraduate Science and Agriculture students have applied to spend up to one year completing their final projects. Five Veterinary Medicine students have applied to spend two years completing Master's degrees (nominated by the Chief Veterinary Officer of Haiti). Eleven final-year Dental students have applied to spend up to one year completing their programme.

PHOTO: ANEEL KARIM



Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Development



Mervyn Claxton, international consultant, researcher and author.

Biodiversity and sustainable development are very closely linked, and our eco-indigenous agricultural knowledge could provide the key to managing both.

“The indigenous knowledge systems of the peoples of the South constitute the world’s largest reservoir of knowledge of the diverse species of plant and animal life on earth,” said Mervyn Claxton, international consultant, researcher and author.

He was delivering the Third Lecture in The Cropper Foundation’s Distinguished Lecture Series on the Environment. Themed “Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Development,” this free and public lecture took place on September 1st at The UWI Faculty of Engineering.

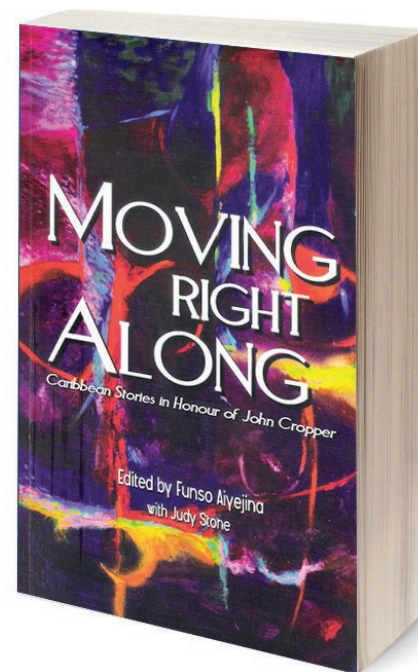
“Ecological agriculture, organic agriculture, and conservation agriculture are the names employed by modern science to describe the methods, techniques, and practices which the indigenous peoples of the South have applied for many centuries. Ecological agriculture, or to use its original name, indigenous agricultural knowledge, is recognized by a growing number of scientists as the most effective method of promoting sustainable development,” he said.

Held in collaboration with The Ministry of Housing and the Environment and The University of the West Indies (UWI), St Augustine Campus, Faculty of Science and Agriculture, the lecture was meant to contribute to public awareness and education on the multiple dimensions and issues of sustainable development. Claxton identified industry, conventional agriculture, deforestation and transport as the four major sources of greenhouse gases which contribute to climate change, and he explained that ecological agriculture sequesters carbon from the atmosphere more cheaply and more effectively than CCS (carbon capture and storage).

“Eco-indigenous knowledge should possibly be considered the essential factor in solutions for the problems of preserving biodiversity, promoting sustainable development, and mitigating climate change. Those three problems, arguably, constitute the most important challenges that confront mankind today,” he said.

Claxton was a college teacher in West Africa for five years, a diplomat with the Trinidad and Tobago Foreign Service for twelve years, and an international civil servant for nineteen years with UNESCO, where he served in a number of senior positions, including that of UNESCO Representative to the Caribbean.

The evening included the launch of “Moving Right Along”, compiled by Professor Funso Aiyejina, Dean of The UWI St Augustine Faculty of Humanities and Education. “Moving Right Along” is an anthology of short stories from participants in The Cropper Foundation’s Caribbean Creative Writers’ Residential Workshops, held between 2000 and 2008. The anthology is dedicated to the late John Cropper, co-founder of The Cropper Foundation.



Making the Right Moves

Any kind of investment in art is worth celebrating, especially in an environment that is lethargic at best in its response to artistry. “Moving Right Along,” is self-described as a “collection of Caribbean stories in honour of the late John Cropper,” and in that sense it is a touching tribute to the memory of someone who invested his time, energy and love generously to this society.

The writers in this collection were all graduates of the Cropper Foundation Residential Writers’ Workshop, an initiative undertaken by John and Angela Cropper just over ten years ago in memory of their son, Dev, with the collaboration of the Faculty of Humanities and Education at The UWI.

The twenty stories were edited by Dean of the Faculty, Prof Funso Aiyejina with Judy Stone, and offer a wide range of skills, styles and subjects. The collection is evidence that there is a lot of potential among these budding writers, and like all embarking on any journey, they would benefit from continual guidance and encouragement, such as the Cropper Foundation workshops have offered.

“Moving Right Along” is available at The UWI Bookshop.

■ CAMPUS NEWS



PHOTO: ANEEL KARIM

■ ON THE BALL

The President of international football's governing body, FIFA, **Joseph "Sepp" Blatter**, delivered a Distinguished Lecture on *"Sport as a Catalyst for Promoting National Development and Solidarity"* on September 25 at the LRC on the UWI St. Augustine Campus.

Mr Blatter, left, shared a moment with UWI's Director of Sport and Physical Education, **Dr Iva Gloudon**, while the FIFA Vice President and Works Minister, **Austin Jack Warner** looked on. FIFA and SPEC jointly run an Executive Sport Management Programme.



■ A FIRST FOR TOBAGO

In late August, faculty members at the St. Augustine Campus of The UWI visited Tobago to launch the Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business (GSB), International Master in Business Administration (IMBA) programme – the first face-to-face Masters programme to be held in Tobago.

The launch of the programme "marks a significant milestone in our efforts as a university to continuously be of service to both Trinidad and Tobago," said **Professor**

Clement Sankat, UWI St Augustine Campus Principal and Chairman of the Board of GSB. This partnership between The UWI and Tobago is especially significant as it demonstrates the university's commitment to address "the demands, needs and interests of traditionally underserved communities" in the region, Sankat said, stressing that the programme's incoming students must contribute by using their skills to "develop your communities in a way that speaks to moral ideals, ethical principles, and honest business practices."

the G A T H E R I N G

5 0 T H A N N I V E R S A R Y A L L I N C L U S I V E F E T E

Sunday 17 October 2010 • 12:00 noon to 7:00 p.m. • Grounds of the Campus Principal • Tickets: \$500 – Office of the Campus Principal
For ticket details check out UWI Fete on Facebook, visit UWI's website or call: 484-9574 • Entertainers: Karma with Ravi B • Roy Cape with Blaxx • Gayatonnes with Oscar B • Birdsong • Black Stalin





FIFTY AND
FORGING AHEAD
1960–2010



50TH ANNIVERSARY THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS

FROM THE CHANCELLOR

Relevant, Responsive Research a Priority for the next 50

This St. Augustine Campus, the second-born child of The University of the West Indies, grew from rich agricultural stock. Its forerunner, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (ICTA), was an internationally respected institution of teaching and research, attracting scholars from all over the world.

Even as the fledgling St. Augustine Campus deepened its pristine roots in agriculture, it began to seed new disciplines—engineering and the social sciences being among the first. Over its fifty years, several more have joined this orchard. The additions have been diverse and fascinating as the region has developed and The UWI has sought to keep abreast of and respond to the changes that have come to the Caribbean. In its fiftieth year, after such considerable expansion has taken place that the physical space—save for the Administration Building—would be practically unrecognizable to an ICTA student; the Campus has renewed its commitment to Caribbean development.

In its first fifty years, regional needs demanded that the Campus expand access to tertiary level education, and

this has been done at a more than satisfactory level through expansions of physical infrastructure and degree offerings. St Augustine can feel proud of its achievements in service and teaching. While research has always been an integral part of its academic remit, the next fifty years must see an even greater effort in fostering research that is relevant and responsive. The societies of today that have positioned themselves on knowledge-based platforms are the best poised for success.

There are several tertiary level institutions providing foundation programmes, and the St. Augustine Campus will collaborate with them to the best of its ability, but it is determined and committed to exploit its comparative advantage in nurturing research and teaching, particularly at the postgraduate level. This has to be one of the essential ingredients in any recipe for academic institutional prosperity.

My congratulations to St. Augustine!

– Sir George Alleyne

FROM THE VICE CHANCELLOR

Shaping the Future Together

My warmest congratulations are extended to the entire team at the St. Augustine Campus as they celebrate its 50th Anniversary.

Principal Professor Clement Sankat and Deputy Principal Professor Rhoda Reddock and their colleagues are to be highly commended for the wonderful programme of events that has been arranged to commemorate this very special anniversary. As we celebrate, we should also take the time to reflect on the remarkable journey that began with the transition in 1960 from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. That history is told in a book by Professor Bridget Brereton, herself a former Deputy Principal of the campus, and I commend the book, *From Imperial College to University of the West Indies: A History of the St Augustine Campus, Trinidad & Tobago*, to each of you as a wonderful read.

The St. Augustine Campus now boasts the largest enrolment among our four campuses. This is a significant achievement, but it also brings challenges of infrastructure and human resources to support that enrolment. The Principal and his team have reaffirmed their commitment to ensuring that the hallmark of quality is maintained in the provision of all services on the campus and I have every confidence that they will meet that promise.

The campus is the southernmost point of the University's geographical reach and, together with its sister campuses

Cave Hill in Barbados, Mona in Jamaica and the Open Campus serving all sixteen contributing countries, they afford The University of the West Indies its unique regional character. This organic structure allows for creative ways to infuse regionality into our teaching, our co-curricular and teaching programmes and to use information technologies to create a single virtual university space in which each member of the community will have access to resources from any point within the region.

Over the 50 years of its existence, the St. Augustine Campus has produced many thousands of graduates who have gone on to be leaders in their respective fields of endeavour. Our faculty members have produced research that has been impactful at the national, regional and international levels and has brought much acclaim to the regional University. Our contributing Governments have also been very supportive and I thank the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, past and present for its ongoing support for our University. To our dedicated faculty and staff, to our alumni who continue to support us, to our current student body to whom we look for great things in the future, I say a hearty thank you. You are the collective heart and soul of our regional University and together we must continue to shape the future of our region.

– Professor E. Nigel Harris

50
FIFTY AND
FORGING AHEAD
1960–2010



50TH ANNIVERSARY THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

The Mature Lady and the 12-year-old Boy

BY PROFESSOR BRIDGET BRERETON

*Professor Bridget Brereton's book, **From Imperial College to University of the West Indies: A History of the St Augustine Campus, Trinidad & Tobago**, will be launched as part of the celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of St Augustine on October 12, 2010*

On October 12, 1960, an impressive ceremony took place at the brand new Queen's Hall in Port of Spain: the handing over of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (ICTA) to the University College of the West Indies (UCWI.) Present were a veritable Who's Who of the day: the Governor-General and Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation; the Governor and Premier of Trinidad & Tobago; ministers of both the Federal and the local governments; and, of course, the top officials of UCWI and ICTA.

The speech of the day was by Arthur Lewis, Principal of UCWI, the future first Vice-Chancellor of UWI (1962) and Nobel Prize winner. He described the 'marriage' being celebrated as one between a mature lady of forty and a twelve-year-old boy, and advised that the boy must be

willing to learn and the lady to be tolerant. This was the union which made St Augustine the second campus of the regional University and launched fifty years of steady growth in tertiary education at this site.

The Imperial College had opened its doors to students in 1922. In its 38 years of operation, it never offered degrees; instead, students (mainly West Indian school-leavers) studied for a Diploma which was roughly equivalent to an undergraduate degree, while others (mostly British) obtained postgraduate qualifications. Its main purpose was to prepare British men for posts in the empire's agricultural services, and to do research on the cultivation and processing of tropical crops; training young West Indians in agriculture was secondary. By the 1950s ICTA's student body

was very international, with West Indians outnumbered by postgraduates from Britain and from virtually every colony in the tropical empire.

ICTA's weaknesses were that it never offered degrees, its student body was always small, its links to the country and the region in which it was located were weak, and it was a distinctly colonial institution at a time when colonialism was on its way out. Its strength lay in its international reputation for high-level research and its impressive group of research scientists at St Augustine.

This formed the core of the first Faculty at the new UCWI campus, the Faculty of Agriculture (1960), followed in 1961 by the Faculty of Engineering. Under the leadership of Philip Sherlock and Dudley Huggins in the 1960s, the fledgling campus was transformed as part of the regional University, which gained its 'independence' as UWI in 1962. In 1963, undergraduate teaching in the arts, social sciences and natural sciences began under the umbrella of a 'College of Arts and Sciences.' From a total student body of 67 in 1960, all in the Faculty of Agriculture, the campus had 1270 students in 1969, studying many different subjects and courses.

During the 1960s, St Augustine was still dominated by the buildings and facilities inherited from ICTA: the Administration Building, the Frank Stockdale Building, and many other structures located in the northern half of the campus. But new structures soon appeared, starting with the first Engineering Block (1962-63) and Canada Hall (1964), the second student residence (Milner has been opened in 1927-28 as ICTA's student hostel). Trinity Hall, for women, was opened in 1972. Much of the new building in the 1960s was located in the southern half of the campus—the area used as the College Farm in the days of ICTA—and the impressive, if hardly beautiful, structures of the JFK Complex were erected here. By 1968-69 the Complex was occupied, providing much-needed space for teaching in the arts, social sciences and natural sciences, along with a lecture theatre, an auditorium, a cafeteria and student amenities, and—above all—a new Library. From its desperately cramped quarters in the Administration Building, the Main Library, under the inspirational leadership of Alma Jordan, moved to its present location in 1969. It was to undergo two major extensions in the 1980s and 1990s. In the northern area where most of ICTA's facilities had been taken over



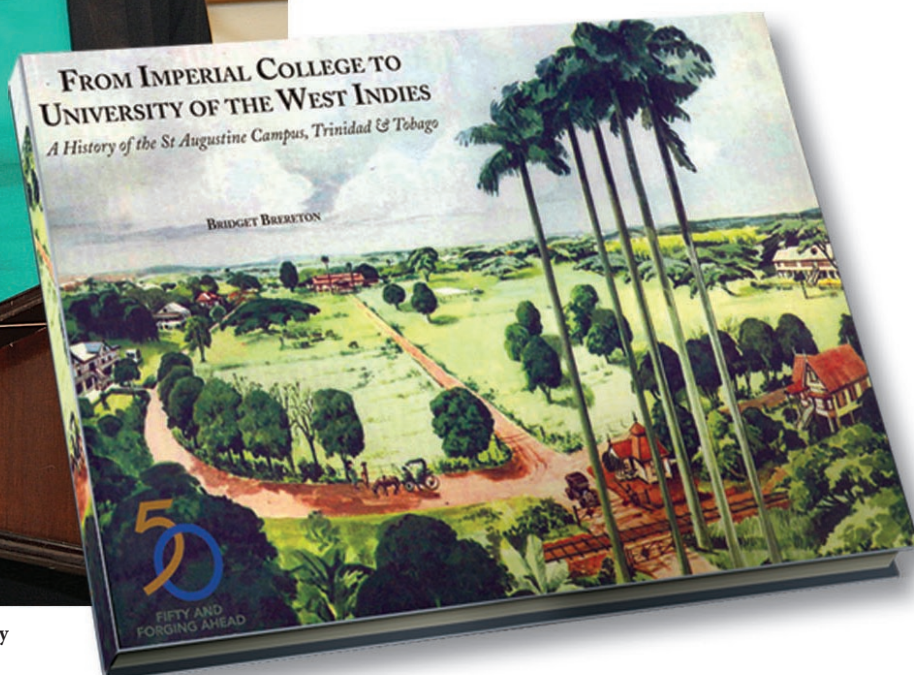
After a visit to the Campus in April 1958, this photo appeared in the Trinidad Guardian with the following caption: HRH Princess Margaret receives a bouquet from Patricia Khelawan. Standing in the background are student representatives from each of the West Indian territories participating in the ICTA.

S, ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS



Bridget Brereton, Professor of History at the History Department, UWI, St. Augustine.

“ICTA’s weaknesses were that it never offered degrees, its student body was always small, its links to the country and the region in which it was located were weak, and it was a distinctly colonial institution at a time when colonialism was on its way out. Its strength lay in its international reputation for high-level research and its impressive group of research scientists at St Augustine.”



by the Faculty of Agriculture, the new Dudley Huggins Building (1969) provided more space for that Faculty.

In universities all over the world, the late 1960s witnessed considerable political activism by students, and St Augustine was no exception. Indeed, it can be said that between 1968 and 1970, the campus was more at the centre of national events, and more intensely present in the public’s consciousness, than ever before or since. The Rodney Affair, the local repercussions from the Sir George William University events in Montreal, the swiftly developing Black Power Movement, largely led by St Augustine students

or recent graduates, the formation of NJAC—all placed the campus at the centre of events. Student leaders like Geddes Granger (Makandal Daaga), Dave D’Arbeau (Khafra Kambon) and others became household names. Several members of the academic staff were prominent in the movement and two were detained during the State of Emergency (1970), along with several students or recent graduates. All in all, 1970 was a tense time for the campus, whatever people’s individual opinions about Black Power.

Political activism on campus waned in the 1970s, and the campus entered another period of expansion,

presided over by Lloyd Braithwaite, Principal 1969-84. The College of Arts and Sciences was disbanded and replaced with Faculties of Arts & General Studies, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Education, replicating the structure at Mona, and joining the original Faculties of Agriculture and Engineering. The oil boom (1973-81), coupled with the determination of Prime Minister Eric Williams to create a petrochemicals and heavy industry sector in Trinidad, made possible a spectacular expansion of the Faculty of Engineering, funded by the national government, in the late 1970s and early 1980s. This was the ‘Empire of Engineering’, much envied by less fortunate sections of the campus. The oil boom also funded the huge Mount Hope Medical Complex, and drove the government’s decision to set up a new Faculty of Medical Sciences in Trinidad which would teach dentistry and veterinary science as well as medicine. This was a painful and difficult process; but at last (long after the end of the boom), in 1989, the new Faculty based at Mount Hope opened its doors to students.

Just like the nation itself, St Augustine has suffered from recurrent periods of ‘boom and bust’. After the heady years of the oil boom, from which the campus benefitted tremendously, a period of hard times set in from the mid-1980s, which lasted more or less a decade. It fell to Principal G.M. Richards (1985-96) to bring the campus through these difficulties. Many new developments had to be put on hold, but the growth in student numbers, and in programme and course offerings, never stopped. By the mid-1990s, the financial situation had improved, and a new era of building and general expansion began, funded in part by massive loans from the IDB, as well as subventions and capital grants from the national government. Important new structures went up in this period of renewed expansion, presided over by Principals Compton Bourne (1996-2001) and Bhoendradatt Tewarie (2001-07), such as the Learning Resource Centre, the Student Activity Centre, the Sport and Physical Education Centre (SPEC), the extensions to the Natural Sciences and Chemistry blocks, the Centre for Language Learning, the Joyce Gibson Innis Hall at Mount Hope, and others. Student numbers increased steadily, and dramatically from about 2001, when the national government first pledged to pay half of all tuition fees for undergraduates, then (2004) a hundred per cent (GATE).

Many new programmes, undergraduate and postgraduate, were introduced in this period and some departments or programmes were seriously stretched to accommodate the rapidly rising enrolments. Some developments were not universally welcomed, such as the move to the two-semester system, carried out in the early 1990s; and the decision in 1996 to merge the Faculties of Arts and Education to create the Faculty of Humanities & Education, and the Faculties of Agriculture and Natural Sciences to create what was eventually named the Faculty of Science & Agriculture. This last merger, eliminating the first Faculty to be established at St Augustine, the inheritor



The speech of the day was by Arthur Lewis, Principal of UCWI, the future first Vice-Chancellor of UWI (1962) and Nobel Prize winner. He described the ‘marriage’ being celebrated as one between a mature lady of forty and a twelve-year-old boy, and advised that the boy must be willing to learn and the lady to be tolerant.

50
FIFTY AND
FORGING AHEAD
1960-2010

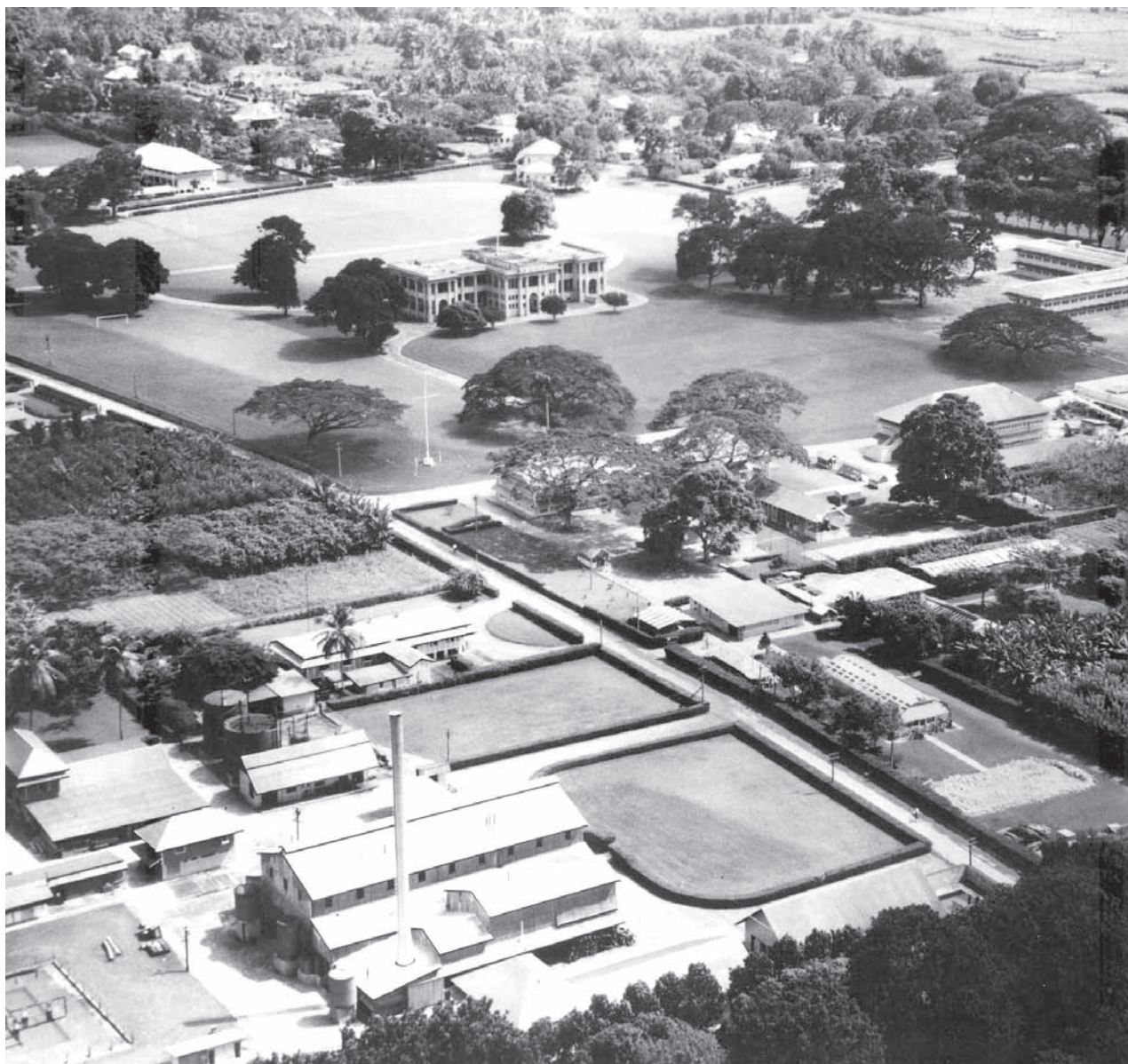


50TH ANNIVERSARY THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS

of the ICTA tradition, was especially difficult, creating reverberations which exist to this day.

Yet unquestionably the last few years have been an exciting time of expansion—in student numbers, staff, buildings, programmes, support services, centres or institutes—with the campus enjoying another boom period up to the onset of the world-wide depression in 2008. Stresses and strains there inevitably were (and are) but the sense of forward movement was palpable. Impressive new buildings went up, such as the Lloyd Braithwaite Student Administration Building, the Daaga Auditorium, the Sir Arthur Lewis Hall of Residence on St John's Road, Engineering Block 13, and the still incomplete six-storey Teaching and Learning Complex. While the present financial situation is again difficult, the forward movement is not likely to be reversed, with the continuing support of the national government despite its own challenges, and under the leadership of Principal Clement Sankat (2008) and his team.

As we walk around the campus today, we can read its history in the buildings, trees, green spaces and roads. ICTA's legacy is strong on the northern side, with the grand old Administration Building (rededicated earlier this year after a thorough refurbishing inside and out) still presiding over the landscape. To the south the JFK Complex and the Main Library, the creation of the 1960s, along with the many and massive Engineering buildings, dominate. The newer structures, erected in the 1990s or later, are to be found everywhere, with the Daaga Auditorium perhaps standing out particularly. Its name recalls our history: On its site, in 1927, the ICTA Dining Hall was opened, a two-storey building with dining facilities and kitchens downstairs, club and recreation rooms upstairs. When St Augustine became a UWI campus, this structure became the Guild Hall, the centre of student activities. In the period of student activism of 1969-70, it was renamed Daaga Hall after an African ex-slave soldier who led a mutiny at St Joseph in 1837. The building was destroyed by fire in 1980, and the present Auditorium stands on the same site. And the history of our campus going back even before the creation of ICTA is recalled by our oldest building: the Principal's Office, up to 1996 the Principal's residence, is the original Great House of the St Augustine sugar estate, built in the middle of the nineteenth century.



EARLY DAYS: An aerial view of the ICTA. The main building is at the centre, the new L-shaped biology building is at right (Frank Stockdale laboratories), and the new sugar laboratories and Soil Sciences Chemistry. The Experimental Sugar Factory is in the foreground.



For the first years of its life, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture functioned in converted army huts. Photograph shows an early council meeting in an army hut.

50
FIFTY AND
FORGING AHEAD
1960–2010



50TH ANNIVERSARY THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS

A SON OF THE SOIL

BY PROFESSOR NAZEER AHMAD

He toiled in the ICTA fields and planted his roots at UWI, now this Professor Emeritus tells of early campus life and a different landscape

When I came to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture as an undergraduate student in 1949, the campus consisted of the original Administration Building, the Principal's House (now the Principal's Office), and a building which had been constructed as a hospital (Yaws Hospital) located at the present car park east of the Bookshop. This building housed the Department of Agriculture, Botany and Plant Pathology and Entomology, classrooms and teaching laboratories. South of this building was the Chemistry and Soil Science Building, now known incorrectly as the CFNI Building. The original building of Milner Hall existed at its present location with a student dining hall and common room located approximately where Daaga Auditorium is today. All the lands now occupied by the sports complex [SPEC], Canada Hall, the Library, Arts and Social Sciences, the car park, Engineering, Land Surveying, CARIRI, Natural Sciences and Chemistry were experimental farms for the College (ICTA). The cemetery is where it is today. The College Campus as such, was complete with the cricket field as it is today, and the rest of the grounds was used as a golf course.

By 1949, the College was already established as the premier centre in the world for teaching and research in tropical agriculture. Its library was also recognised as the most comprehensive on the subject anywhere. There were commodity research programmes for crops such as cocoa, cotton, sugar cane, and bananas, and important advances were also being made in areas such as plant propagation and storage and processing of plant products.

The academic programme was also well established by that time and it consisted of three components. One was a three-year undergraduate diploma programme (DICTA), and two postgraduate programmes: a one-

year Diploma in Tropical Agriculture (DTA) started in 1948, and the other, normally a two-year associate programme (AICTA). This course was inaugurated from the inception of the College. The AICTA was recognised as the most prestigious qualification in Tropical Agriculture at the time and graduates from many countries were enrolled.



Professor Nazeer Ahmad

The selection process for admission to this course was rigorous, particularly for graduates of the College itself, since these graduates did not have to apply for admission, but rather, if you were considered admissible, you were invited by the Principal to enroll for the course. Very few graduates from the College, who were mostly West Indians, received such an invitation, having failed to meet the required academic standard.

The undergraduate agriculture programme was really high quality professional training carried out by qualified and experienced staff, some of whom were world authorities in their fields. Over three years, it progressed from pure sciences to applied sciences impacting on agriculture, then to agricultural sciences in the final year. Practical work at all stages was emphasised, with hands-on experience in all important operations.

For instance, during my studentship, the present University Field Station was acquired and developed. It was formerly a bamboo plantation where an international publishing company was experimenting in the use of bamboo for making paper. In the development of that site, we had practical experience in clearing bamboo with a bulldozer, fencing the lands and making the first roads. We also had the experience of land preparation: sowing, harvesting and processing the first crops grown on it.

During the second year of the course, each student had to maintain five plots with different crops. The plots were located where the Faculty of Engineering now stands. The now weedy pond in the quadrangle of the Faculty was our irrigation pond. It collected waste water from the entire campus, including the swimming pool, which was merely a small "cement pond" where the present pool is now located.

“One of the course requirements of this rigorous academic system was that the classes were very small. If my graduation group consisted of eight students, the one before had only four!”

The academic standards established by the College were very high. There was no accommodation for failing any courses since there were no supplemental examinations or repeats. Students were actually allowed to fail in one subject in any year, but this subject could not be Agriculture, Botany or Chemistry. Once a student was deemed unsuccessful, he had to leave and we were saddened to see some of our colleagues go as the course progressed. The rate of failures was always high. In my year for instance, we started with 20 students, but eight graduated. Our year had the largest number of admissions at the college. One of the course requirements of this rigorous academic system was that the classes were very small. If my graduation group consisted of eight students, the one before had only four! Clearly, with such small numbers of students, we had individual and personal attention from the lecturers and this was a great learning privilege, especially in laboratory classes. Since there were no demonstrators or tutors, our lecturers performed these functions and were in attendance throughout practical classes.

The undergraduate course was essentially residential since students at various stages had to begin their day at 6am. Exceptionally, permission was given to live off-campus, but the accommodation had to be approved and located in the St Augustine area. From 1922, when the first students were admitted, to 1950, no female students were enrolled at the College. In 1950, four were admitted for the first time, two undergraduates and two in the DTA programme.

During my studentship also, there was significant physical expansion of the College. The Sir Frank Stockdale and the Sir Francis Watts (Soils) Buildings were constructed and commissioned. The College celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1951, when these buildings were commissioned. Milner Hall was also extended with the construction of the North and South Blocks.

There was significant social life on the Campus, even though the academic programme was so intense. Participation in sports was encouraged and facilitated.

Students were invited to visit staff members and their families socially in the evenings at their homes in a kind of “open house,” when we had the chance to see our lecturers from a different perspective. Since the staff lived on the College property, these visits were convenient and usually pleasant.

Although numbers were small, the student body was very international in composition and to live and work with students from all these countries and cultural backgrounds was itself an enriching experience.

When I returned to the Campus as staff in 1961, I recall how surprised I was at the extent of the physical deterioration of the facilities. This was because of the reduction of financial support for ICTA by the British Government during the period of negotiations with UCWI for the transfer of the College. I then fully understood a statement I heard from Sir Arthur Lewis, Principal at UCWI, at a lecture he gave at the Town Hall in Georgetown, Guyana in 1958, when he said that ICTA was almost too good a gift to UCWI, which simply did not then have the resources to take over, maintain and improve the facilities.

However, as we know, this situation changed at the take-over. The Faculty of Engineering was added and Agriculture was incorporated as a Faculty with no additional building space. Arts and Sciences came later. These other disciplines were added with little additional resources and I recall the serious differences of opinion at the time among staff members at the advisability of expanding into these new areas under the existing economic conditions and the likely consequence of lowering academic standards. Some members of the largely expatriate staff even resigned their positions in protest.

Student numbers increased slowly at the beginning of The UWI, with only Agriculture and Engineering being offered, but with the addition of Arts and Sciences this changed. The student body comprised a high percentage of more mature students than at present, and I believe there was also a closer connection between the students and the university administration.



Milner Hostel

One of the consequences of the rapid expansion of the University in more recent times is the slow but steady decline of Agriculture as an academic discipline. It was undoubtedly the solid academic foundation upon which the campus was built, but now it is not even a Faculty on its own. In this regard, I vividly remember a remark made by one of our most distinguished agriculture graduates at an international conference in Port of Spain recently, when he said that Agriculture at St Augustine is disappearing. We can hope that the discipline will not actually disappear, and Agriculture will again experience better times if one of the important regional goals is food security and if the University is to regain its pre-eminent status in this field.

Professor Nazeer Ahmad, was born in 1932 in Guyana and is one of the few surviving Associates of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (ICTA).

He was an undergraduate student from 1949-1952 (DICTA), and postgraduate (AICTA) from 1952-1953. He went on to do his M.Sc. in Canada (Mc Gill University and the University of British Columbia), and then did his PhD in the UK. Having completed his PhD in 1957, Dr Ahmad returned to what was British Guiana to take up the position of Agricultural Chemist and Head of the Division of Soil Science in the Ministry of Agriculture.

In 1961, he returned to Trinidad to take up a position as lecturer, and he became a professor of Soil Science in 1969. At 79, he is a Professor Emeritus, attached to the Department of Food Production in the Faculty of Science and Agriculture.

Professor Ahmad's work in Tropical Soil Science is internationally acclaimed and he has travelled the world, acting as a consultant and advisor in soil and land use problems. He was awarded the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA) Gold Medal for his contribution to research in Soil Science in the Caribbean and Latin American Region.



Yaws Hospital, which also once housed the library, was converted into classrooms.

50
FIFTY AND
FORGING AHEAD
1960-2010



50TH ANNIVERSARY THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS



Sir Frank Worrell greets Queen Elizabeth II at the St. Augustine Campus of The UWI in February 1966. Just a year later, he died at the age of 42. Looking on are the Campus Principal, Dudley Huggins (1963-1969) and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh.

Sir Frank Worrell and CLR James **ONCE IN A BLUE MOON**

This is an edited excerpt of a speech by **Vaneisa Baksh** at a function to mark the Fiftieth Anniversary of **Sir Frank Worrell** becoming captain of the West Indies cricket team in 1960. The event was organised by the **Sir Frank Worrell Memorial Committee** and took place on September 8, 2010 at the Central Bank Auditorium, Port of Spain. **Sir Frank Worrell** was a warden at The University of the West Indies.

This occasion celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of Frank Worrell becoming captain of the West Indies cricket team, and I have been asked to talk about the role of CLR James in that seminal event, which came 32 years after Test status in 1928.

Technically, Worrell was not the first black captain of the West Indies, George Headley had captained a match in 1948, and even Learie Constantine had acted briefly as captain during a match in 1935 when Jack Grant injured his ankle on the fourth day. But he was the first to be appointed captain for a series, and it came after considerable lobbying by CLR, because the West Indies Cricket Board of Control was set to re-appoint Gerry Alexander to lead the Australian tour of 1960-61. Worrell, as one of the legendary three Ws, which included Clyde Walcott and Everton Weekes, who had already established their status for a decade, was thought the best qualified for the position.

In 1958, CLR returned to Trinidad after 26 years outside, and became editor of the People's National Movement party's newspaper, *The Nation*. He used its pages to make his case, which was partly, in his words, an "attempt to dislodge the mercantile-planter class from automatic domination of West Indies cricket."

“Alexander Must Go,” was the headline of one piece insisting that the very idea of Alexander captaining a side including Worrell was “revolting.” “The best and most experienced captain should be captain, what has the shade of one’s skin anything to do with it?” CLR systematically laid out Worrell’s qualifications for the post. In England in 1957, he said, “His bearing on the field, all grace and dignity, evoked general admiration. In every sphere, and others beside myself know this; the opinion was that he should have been the captain.”

In *The Nation* of March 4, 1960, he famously wrote, “Frank Worrell is at the peak of his reputation not only as a cricketer but as a master of the game. Respect for him has never been higher in all his long and brilliant career.”

He said Australia wanted him. “Thousands will come out on every ground to see an old friend leading the West Indies. In fact, I am able to say that if Worrell were captain and Constantine or George Headley Manager or co-manager, the coming tour would be one of the greatest ever.”

He cited tours to India with Commonwealth sides in the 1940s, where Worrell, who captained the team on three occasions, was esteemed as “one of the greatest cricketers of the age.” Incidentally, those tours comprised multi-national teams, which had never before been seen, but is now the norm in Twenty20 tournaments of today.

CLR waged a relentless campaign, and the outcome was that Frank Worrell was appointed captain for *that* series, which reconfigured the way the game was played and which saw a new captaincy paradigm for the West Indies. After a dozen white captains, Frank Worrell came, and fifty years of West Indies Test cricket have now gone by without another white face leading the team. We’ve had 17 or so captains since, although the number of times the captaincy has been changed is a bit more, with some serving more than once. But we haven’t had another white captain, and the emergence of Brendan Nash is the first time in a long time that there has even been a white player on the team. Have our white players retreated? Dismissed the game? Or have they been wilfully excluded? Why that is so, is a matter for a different discussion.

Why CLR took up cudgels for Frank Worrell is more pertinent here. CLR perceived *his* ideal qualities of leadership in Worrell. I’d like to focus on them because it is important to know what they were or else Worrell’s identity becomes shadowed and all that our future generations will know is that Sir Frank Worrell is the name on a building.

From as early as 1933, when he published *The Case for West Indian Self-Government*, CLR was setting out what he thought to be a West Indian identity. In a 1967 article for *The Cricketer*, called “Sir Frank Worrell: The Man Whose Leadership Made History,” he painted this portrait of Worrell.

“If his reserve permitted it, this remarkable intelligence could be seen in his views of West Indian society. To us who were concerned he seemed poised for applying his powers to the cohesion and self-realization of the West Indian people. Not a man whom one slapped on the shoulder, he was nevertheless to the West Indian population an authentic national hero. His reputation for strong sympathies with the populace did him no harm and his firm adherence to what he thought was right fitted him to exercise that leadership and gift for popularity which he had displayed so notably in the sphere of cricket. He had shown the West Indian mastery of what Western civilization had to teach. His wide

experience, reputation, his audacity of perspective and the years which seemed to stretch before him fitted him to be one of those destined to help the West Indies to make their own West Indian way.”

They were the makings of the leader CLR felt was necessary at the time, but his was not blind loyalty to Worrell. He was concerned with what he felt was best for the game.

In the course of my research on West Indian cricket, I came across a document which had never been published, and which is included in my thesis. Written by CLR in 1961, following the celebrated tour of Australia, it was called “After Frank Worrell, What?” and it raised several issues about how to sustain West Indies cricket and its cricketers.

As forceful as ever, CLR began, “I am absolutely and militantly opposed to Frank Worrell being made captain of the 1963 team to England.” Arguing that not only had Worrell indicated he did not want to do it as he felt he was not fit enough anymore, James insisted that Worrell had already shown the world all the qualities it needed to see, and it was time to let Conrad Hunte take up the mantle.

“Worrell has shown what we are capable of. He had to wait a long time. The English people know all about Worrell now. He can add nothing to our and his reputation. But he can lose a lot of both.” He suggested that he go in another capacity.

“Send Frank as manager; send him as special correspondent for the West Indies press; send him as Ambassador or Special High Commissioner to the Court of St. James. But not as 1963 captain, thank you.”

We know that Frank went to England, and that series would be the last one of the three in which he captained the West Indies. He had led for 15 matches against Australia, India and England, won nine, lost three, tied one, and drew two—and for those of you interested in statistics, he had a 60% win record, as compared with Clive Lloyd’s 48.6% and Viv Richards’ 54%, or Steve Waugh’s 71.9%, and even Gerry Alexander’s 38.8%. In that short time he had done more to alter the international game of cricket and the way players saw it and themselves.

In the 1970 book John Arlott edited, *Cricket: The Great Captains*, James wrote of Worrell, “I was amazed to find that his main judgement of an individual player was whether he was a good team-man or not. It seemed that he worked on the principle that if a man was a good team-man it brought the best out of him as an individual player.”

Worrell was an exceptional manager, and a major aspect of this was his insistence on fair play, on the field and off it. He was an egalitarian, and in his resolute and diplomatic way, commanded respect for his beliefs.

Worrell’s emergence at the time of the nationalist movement in the English-speaking Caribbean singled him out. For a time he was known as a cricket Bolshevik, following his letter to the West Indies Cricket Board of Control before the 1948 tour of India to negotiate payment, and to work out the continuation of his league cricket in England during the summers. The Board refused to discuss the matter, fully expecting that he would back down. He did not, and opted out of the tour, making a statement that cricketers too were professionals and should be treated with due respect. So you see, Worrell stood on the side of players when it came to Board negotiations.

The great bowler, Wes Hall refers to the nurturing quality of his leadership in his autobiography, *Pace Like*

Fire: “Even when Gerry Alexander was skipper it was Frank who solved every player’s problem, negotiated his league contract and advised on his play.” It was within this concern for players’ welfare that Worrell stood up to inequitable systems of remuneration.

Worrell also helped to foster a mentoring programme by dismantling the practice of senior players remaining aloof from the newcomers. “Normally junior members of any touring party automatically refrain from mixing with the experienced Test players, partly because they are overawed by them, but Worrell and Gaskin wiped away this distinction,” wrote Hall.

There is also the little known story of Roy Marshall, of whom Michael Manley wrote, “there are those who think that Roy Marshall and Gordon Greenidge, both Barbadians, may be the two most accomplished openers the West Indies ever produced.”

In his autobiography, *Test Outcast*, Marshall talked about privilege and prejudice, “Being a white West Indian myself, the son of a planter and living a fairly sheltered life, I suppose I did grow up with slight racist feelings.” He goes on to say, “As a result of my fair skin I was able to enjoy membership of special clubs, make use of special privileges which are not enjoyed by the coloured people. I was brought up in an atmosphere which gave the impression that the white man was superior.”

He wrote that these feelings were altered through his interaction with Frank Worrell, who was not yet captain, but whose leadership qualities were so evident that the younger players naturally looked to him for guidance.

“I lost all such feelings and impressions when going on tour—and the man I have to thank most for this was Frank Worrell. When I started touring I was only nineteen and Frank was six or seven years older. He had already travelled fairly extensively and knew the way of the world. He held no such views. To him every man was entitled to equal consideration, whatever the colour of his skin. Being around with Frank and seeing how he treated everybody, you could not help but come to the same conclusion.”

These were some of the characteristics of Sir Frank, qualities that made him an excellent leader. They are qualities not generally associated with contemporary leadership inside or outside of West Indies cricket in recent times; but to me they are worthy of emulation even as we acknowledge that West Indies cricket no longer represents a model of excellence for this generation.

There were many similarities between CLR James and Sir Frank Worrell, and perhaps this further aligned their fates. They believed in West Indian-hood and were federalists to the bone; yet they were both maligned in their home countries for being too arrogant and outspoken, and had to live elsewhere. They were well-read and had both been newspaper columnists in England.

There was yet another compelling bond. All who saw Worrell, remark on the beauty and grace of his movements, the polish of his manners, the elegance of his dress and deportment, and his almost languid ease in any social circumstance. CLR, himself an artist, analysed everything through a lens that was perpetually seeking the crafting hand of art. In Worrell he found the perfect subject. For Sir Frank Worrell was nothing short of a work of art, and CLR was a connoisseur.



www.btvision.bt.com

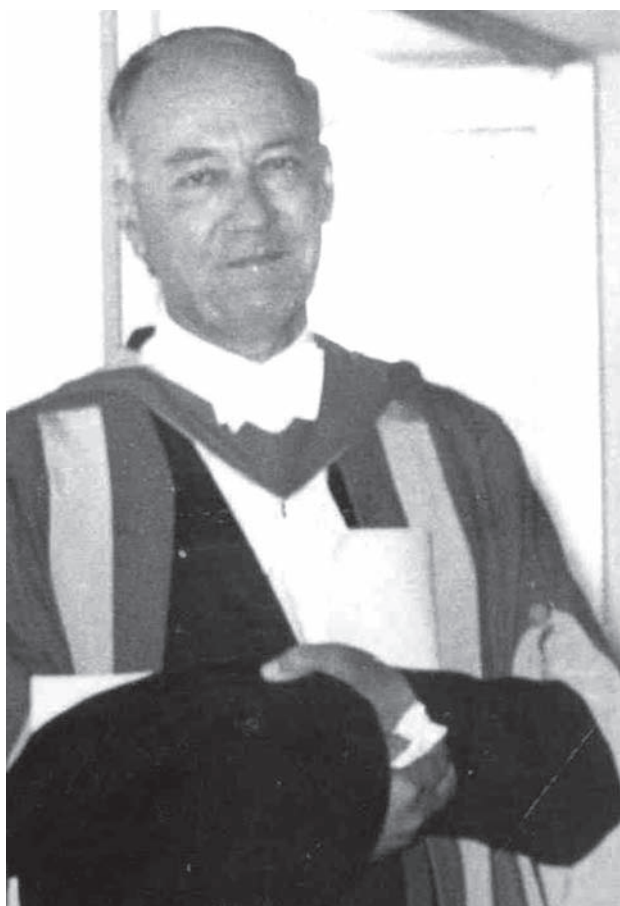
“After a dozen white captains, Frank Worrell came, and fifty years of West Indies Test cricket have now gone by without another white face leading the team...Have our white players retreated? Dismissed the game? Or have they been wilfully excluded?”



50TH ANNIVERSARY THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS

S I R P H I L I P M A N D E R S O N S H E R L O C K

THE FIRST ST AUGUSTINE PRINCIPAL



Sir Philip Manderson Sherlock was the first principal of the new St Augustine campus of the University College of the West Indies (UCWI). He had been a member of the Irvine Commission that in the late 1940s had recommended the establishment of the UCWI, and is regarded as one of the founding fathers of the university.

He served as St. Augustine principal from 1960 to 1963, before taking over as Vice Chancellor (1963-1969) from Sir Arthur Lewis—the first West Indian to hold the position. The UCWI was now formally known as The University of the West Indies (UWI) and its expansion in the sixties was fairly rapid. By 1963, the Cave Hill Campus had joined Mona and St. Augustine, and faculties were being restructured or created, and Sir Philip was a fundamental figure in that expansion. He introduced Extra Mural Studies to the University and was its first Director.

Born in Jamaica on February 25, 1902, into a Methodist household (his father was a minister), he went on to study in England, graduating from the University of London in 1927 with a first-class honours degree in English and literature.

As an eminent Caribbean scholar, he was esteemed as an historian, with a great passion for folklore. He was either author or co-author of around 15 books primarily on West Indian folklore, such as “Ears and Tails and Common Sense: More Stories From the Caribbean” and “Anansi, The Spider Man.”

Regarded as a Caribbean man, he received the region’s highest honours: the OCC, Jamaican Order of Merit, and a knighthood from the Queen of England. He died in December 2000, at the age of 98, and he was still writing at the time.



Sir Philip Sherlock at left, with Lloyd Braithwaite, who became Principal in 1969, after Dudley Huggins retired.



■ AMONG THE FIRST

Dr Dyanand Rajkumar (left), and **Mr Anthony Farrell**, two of the early alumni of the UCWI, attended the media launch of the week of 50th Anniversary celebrations at the Office of the Campus Principal.

As she presented a brief outline of the St Augustine story, History **Professor Bridget Breerton** singled out **Dr Rajkumar** as one of the very first students to enrol in the new BSc Agriculture of the University College of the West Indies (UCWI). As a student, he took part in the procession at the Queen’s Hall event in 1960 where the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (ICTA) was officially handed over to the UCWI. He graduated in 1964.

BOOKS & FILM



Yao Ramesar and the Language of Caribbean Film

“Hollywood,” said Yao Ramesar dismissively, “is a small town in L.A.” but yet, it is taken as the producer of all that is quintessentially American cinema. This, and other factoids, formed the central themes of Ramesar’s Public Lecture at UWI’s LRC, on September 13. It was the first event in a partnership between the University of the West Indies and the Anthony N Sabga Caribbean Awards for Excellence.

We, the narrative consuming world, according to Ramesar, seem to be trapped in Hollywood’s conception of “linear narrative and romanticism”, and more recently, Bollywood’s equally narcoleptic escapist themes. These preoccupations lead to neglect, if not a degeneration, of indigenous identity and self-understanding.

Ramesar placed the blame not only on environmental but human factors, noting that the country that had produced the only new musical instrument of the twentieth century had fallen to eighty-fourth place (out of 139) in global competitiveness and fifty-fifth place in global innovativeness. He was also critical of attempts by the Trinidad & Tobago Film Company, and governments past and present, to establish the country as a location for international films, which meant conventional Hollywood action films, at the expense of other genres. “There is a conception that art films are not commercial. But the most successful Trinidadian action film made \$60,000 at the box office over months in Trinidad,” he said. “Abroad, one screening of one of my films makes \$120,000.”

Likening his films to unconventional Latin American and Caribbean writers, he said “People [abroad] read Wilson Harris and Gabriel Garcia Marquez and call it ‘magical realism’ but they don’t understand that here, it’s everyday life.” And that life is becoming increasingly chaotic because it is lived, but not recorded, or commented upon. The post-independence period in the Caribbean, he reminded the audience of about 300 people, produced an enormous

amount of literature and artistic work directed at things as they were in that period in the Caribbean. But the present generation “seems to have lost that urge”. They are not making use of the medium of the times: film. “Both Naipaul and Walcott have said if they could do it over again, they would write for the movies,” he said.

Ramesar used clips from his films and a generous sampling from his *Sista God*, the only Trinidadian film to be selected for the Toronto Film Festival. He spoke of the use of existing landscape and architecture, people and natural light. For example, scenes from *Sista God* were shot in a bar called “Desert Storm” in Pasea Road, Tunapuna, owned by an American soldier who had been a combatant in the first Desert Storm. One of the actors in the film was a former American Marine, who now lived here, and who appeared in his authentic uniform. Another portion of the film was shot in the slum community of Bangladesh, and used a woman from the area as the central character (in that part of the film).

Ramesar is a UWI Lecturer in its Film Studies programme, and was the inaugural laureate in the Anthony N Sabga Awards in 2006. His fellow laureates were Monsignor Gregory Ramkissoon (who was this year awarded the Order of Jamaica), and Prof Terrence Forrester.

The lecture was prefaced by remarks from UWI Principal Prof Clem Sankat, who expressed satisfaction at the partnership between UWI, and the ANSA Caribbean Awards Programme Director, Maria Superville-Neilson also remarked that the partnership was “desirable and natural” since three of the ten laureates were UWI academics and lecturers (Ramesar lectures at UWI, and the other two are Profs Kathleen Coard and Terrence Forrester of Mona). It is expected that more lectures featuring Caribbean Awards laureates in partnership with UWI are expected.



“There is a conception that art films are not commercial. But the most successful Trinidadian action film made \$60,000 at the box office over months in Trinidad,” he said. “Abroad, one screening of one of my films makes \$120,000.”

WHY CULTURAL INDUSTRIES REMAIN WEAK

Caribbean cultural researcher, lecturer and programme coordinator for The UWI’s Arts and Cultural Enterprise Management Programme (ACEM), Dr. Suzanne Burke, recently launched her book, “Policing the Transnational: Cultural Policy Development in the Anglophone Caribbean (1962-2008).”

Inspired to unearth the source of under-performance in the Caribbean’s cultural sector, Burke suggests that success of this sector has been elusive because of a lack of cultural confidence, which ultimately determined the type of policies that were formulated and the manner in which resources were deployed over the period under review. In the book, Burke dissects the current predicament facing the region’s cultural industries which, according to her research, remain under-developed due to a shaky policy regime. The book, which was born out of Burke’s doctoral research in the field of Sociology from 2003 to 2007, analyses four key sectors (book publishing, the performing arts, popular music and the Trinidad overseas Carnival complex) within Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

Author Dr Suzanne Burke poses with her book at the launch.



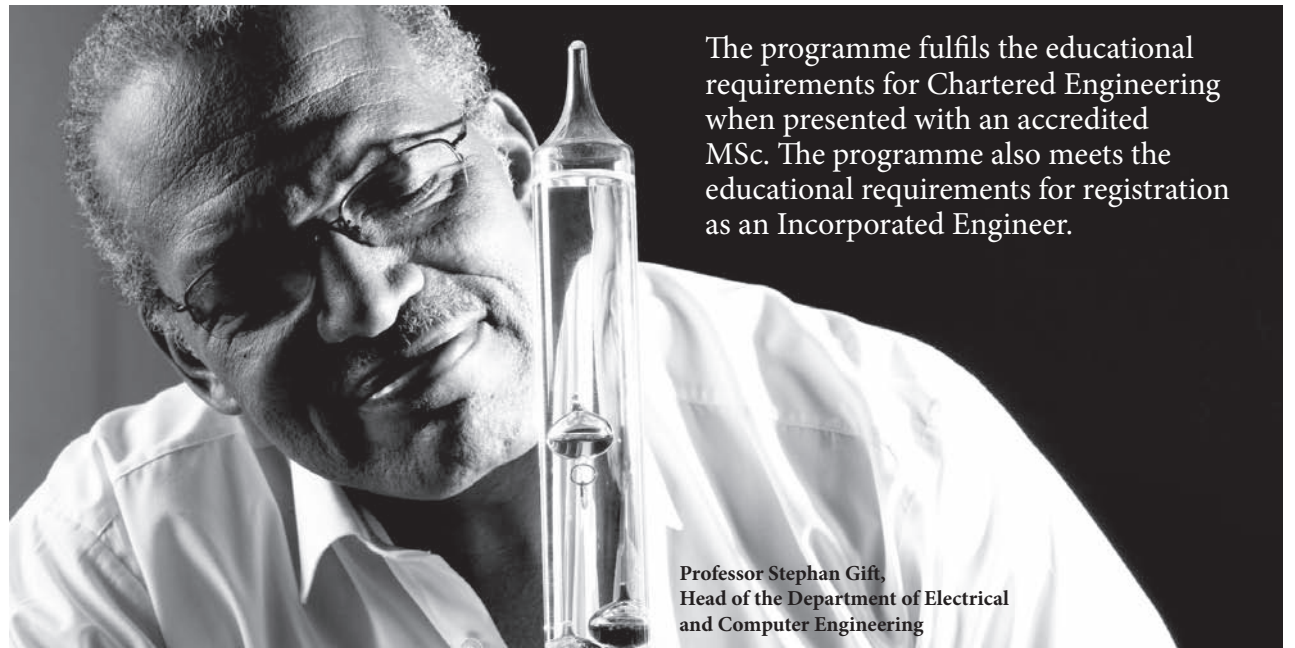
CAMPUS NEWS

ENGINEERING ACCREDITATION

The Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering of the Faculty of Engineering, UWI, has secured international accreditation of the Bachelor of Science programme in Electrical and Computer Engineering for intake years 2010 to 2012. The Faculty and Department received accreditation from the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET) of the United Kingdom.

Professor Stephan Gift, Head of the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, stated that he was “quite pleased” with the development. The programme fulfils the educational requirements for Chartered Engineering when presented with an accredited MSc. The programme also meets the educational requirements for registration as an Incorporated Engineer.

Professor Clement Sankat, UWI Pro Vice Chancellor and St Augustine Campus Principal, stated, “Being recognised in this way puts our university at a competitive advantage. In the environment in which we operate, and especially with students, graduates and staff constantly crossing national boundaries, meeting global output benchmarks for our programme is extremely desirable.”



The programme fulfils the educational requirements for Chartered Engineering when presented with an accredited MSc. The programme also meets the educational requirements for registration as an Incorporated Engineer.

Professor Stephan Gift,
Head of the Department of Electrical
and Computer Engineering



Professor
Brian Copeland,
Dean, Faculty
of Engineering

WANT TO WRITE FOR HISTORY JOURNAL?

The Department of History at The UWI, St Augustine is soliciting contributions for the second issue of its Online Journal, *History in Action*.

The annual journal is available via the UWI institutional repository (UWISpace) and should benefit scholars, students, libraries and members of the public interested in history.

The Journal's Editorial Committee invites contributions on documentary history, archaeology, personal narratives (based on oral interviews), ethnography, historical geography, historical linguistics and cultural landscapes.

Contributors are encouraged to submit multimedia data in support of their respective papers, should the need arise. To expedite the process of publication, this journal is not being peer-reviewed. However, all submissions will be assessed by the Editorial Committee to determine their suitability for publication. The Editor reserves the right to edit submissions.

Contributors, especially students, are urged to guard against plagiarism and copyright violations. Full

paper submissions must be no more than 2,500 words and must each have a bibliography and endnotes.

Paper submissions must adhere to the Chicago Manual of Style http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html

Abstracts of no more than 150 words should be submitted to the Editor, Dr Basil Reid, Senior Lecturer in Archaeology in the Department of History, UWI, St. Augustine no later than **October 30, 2010**. Once the abstracts are approved, full paper submissions should be made no later than **December 31, 2010**. Dr Reid's e-mail contacts are Basil.Reid@sta.uwi.edu and breidster@gmail.com

The members of the Editorial Committee are:

- Dr Basil Reid (Editor)
- Dr Claudius Fergus
- Professor Bridget Brereton
- Dr Michael Toussaint
- Mr Frank Soodeen
(UWI Main Library's Representative)

NEW PRE-ENGINEERING PROGRAMME

A new programme at The UWI will bring some relief to Caribbean students interested in Engineering, but not having qualifications to enter the Faculty of Engineering. The UWI St Augustine Campus has launched a Pre-Engineering programme, the latest addition to its family of pre-professional programmes.

The Pre-Engineering programme is a “special mix of educational components ... put together specifically to provide an alternative path for potential regional candidates,” into the BSc programmes offered by the Engineering Faculty, explained Professor Brian Copeland, Dean, Faculty of Engineering. He was one of the key speakers at the launch, which took place on Tuesday 7th September, 2010.

The programme is a collaboration between the Faculty of Engineering and The UWI Open Campus. Students of the programme will take classes in Mathematics, Introduction to Engineering, Introduction to IT and Technical Drawing, with a special focus on the practical skills necessary for the working world.



Dr. Basil Reid, Senior Lecturer in Archaeology

ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS



The Jubilee

4TH – 15TH OCTOBER

9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Exhibition – “An array of photographs, paintings, memorabilia and selected audio visual work at the Main Salon, Office of the Campus Principal”

SUNDAY 10TH OCTOBER

10:00 a.m.

Inter-Faith Service

(Daaga Auditorium, UWI St. Augustine Campus)

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

MONDAY 11TH OCTOBER

6:30 p.m.

Panel Discussion

“The Future of The University”

(Daaga Auditorium, UWI St. Augustine Campus)

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

TUESDAY 12TH OCTOBER

6:30 p.m.

Book Launch

From Imperial College to University of the West Indies

A History of the St. Augustine Campus

Trinidad and Tobago

Prof Bridget Brereton

(Central Bank Auditorium)

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

SUNDAY 17TH OCTOBER

12.00noon to 7.00p.m.

“The Gathering”

All Inclusive Fete

Tickets: \$500.00

(Grounds of the Campus Principal)

*For further information
and to reserve your space
please call: 662-2002
ext. 3635, 3942, 3722, 2635,
484-9574 or follow us
on Facebook*