

■ AGRITECH EXPO 2008: EXPERIENCE NEW AGRICULTURE

AT THE CROSSROADS

Can we ensure our food security?



PHOTO BY GETTY IMAGES

BY ANNA WALCOTT-HARDY

UWI Pro Vice Chancellor and Campus Principal, Professor Clement Sankat, heralded the **AgriTECH Expo 2008: Experience New Agriculture** as “the beginning of a new dawn in food security in the region.” At the launch of the initiative at the St Augustine Campus in April, the UWI Principal spoke of being at “the crossroad of determining our future as a country and within the Caribbean Region on how we can ensure our food security.”

He went on to add that Agriculture needed to be viewed and linked to industry.

“Technology and innovation, entrepreneurship and wealth creation must be infused into it. It must therefore transform itself and hence AgriTECH and the work of our University, our Research and Development Centres, our Agricultural Extension and other support services must be invigorated to drive this transformation.”

He underscored the need to be proactive through the support of technological innovation, entrepreneurship and a commitment in the long term to ensure the availability of suitable lands, infrastructure for drainage, irrigation, access roads, as well as financial support for farmers. The Principal also praised Professor Dyer Narinesingh, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (FSA) who also spoke at the launch along with Dr Pathmanathan Umaharan, FSA Deputy Dean (Enterprise and Outreach) and Chairman of AgriTECH 2008; Dr Isaac Bekele, Head of the Department of Food Production.

Sponsored by ASTT, bpTT, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources and BHP Billiton, the Expo

saw stakeholders converge on The University Field Station (UFS), Mount Hope, from Wednesday 16th to Sunday 20th April, 2008. Located to the south of the Medical Sciences Complex is this unique, highly productive department. As you turn-off of the Uriah Butler Highway on to a busy intersection, you then enter a veritable garden of Eden – with lush irrigated fields, acres of green, dotted with Jersey, Holstein and Jamaica Hope cows. There are large pens with chickens, sheep, ducks and pigs, along with neat bungalows, an abattoir, machine shop, two-storey classroom and dairy. The public can buy vegetables, meats and fresh milk, at competitive prices at the Field Station.

It’s no surprise that the modern farm setting at the UFS was selected as the location for the Expo which reflected the non-traditional, innovative approach by the coordinators. The event boasted technology exhibits, live field demonstrations and hands-on training workshops in a range of areas, including Plant and Animal Health, Addition and Marketing, Crop and Horticulture, Sustainable Exploitation of Genetic Resources, and Alternate Agriculture Livelihoods. Workshops focusing on Livestock and Aquaculture, Landscaping, Poultry and Rabbit Production, Value Greenhouse Technology, Nano-gro Technology and Bee-keeping were conducted by a number of national and international scientists including Dr Rajendra Rastogi of the UWI Faculty of Science and Agriculture, Robert Best of the Caribbean Poultry Association, and ASTT President, Dhano Sookoo.

“I thought [AgriTECH] was done at a time when

people were looking for solutions as to where agriculture was heading and what role it should play in terms of providing affordable healthy food for citizens,” Dr Bekele said recently. “The Expo did two main things; I thought it brought the farmers, the academics, the government and the business people together – it was a market place of ideas and technology. That was one thing. It was also a product of a joint venture among the University, the business [sector] and the government which showed a commitment by all sides.”

In fact, the Exposition proved to be a catalyst for stakeholders including farmers, scientists and engineers to share information and assist in revitalising and restructuring regional agriculture. According to UWI scientist Dr. Umaharan, there have been many calls from interested persons regarding the technology, seeds and greenhouses on display. For instance the greenhouses that were exhibited are more suited to the humid tropical climate of Trinidad and Tobago, whereas others that are imported may efficiently manage the heat, but not the humidity, and are more suited for subtropical or temperate regions, Dr Umaharan explained. Also there is great interest in tissue cultures (the micropropagation or accelerated growth of plants including bananas, plantains, pineapples and ornamentals). There has also been interest in automated fertilisation and irrigation systems by farmers; as well calls by public and private stakeholders about the backyard gardening systems that were on display. Ultimately Dr Umaharan agreed that “from the feedback we are getting it was quite a success.”

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON AGRITECH EXPO 2008, PLEASE CALL (868) 662 2002 EXT. 2318



**TEACHING
& LEARNING — 06**
**Remembering
Césaire**

■ The iconic Martinican a renowned intellectual, prolific writer and honorary UWI graduate (1973) is celebrated by the University.

OUTREACH — 10
Caribbean Harmony

■ The University Singers hit the high notes and impress audiences across the region.



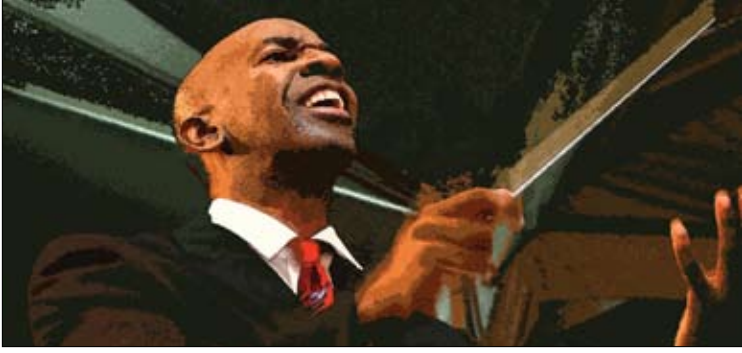
RESEARCH — 14
**Chronicle
of Lives
Foretold**

■ UWI archaeologist Basil Reid unearths our past.



SPORT — 13
On Track

■ Dr Iva Gloudon gets straight to the point about the future of sport.



■ THE SOUND OF MUSIC

In June, the award winning UWI Festival Arts Chorale will bring the popular Broadway musical, the *Sound of Music* to the Queen's Hall stage. Once again the talented troupe of singers/actors, alongside musical director and UWI lecturer **Jessel Murray** with stage director **Louis Mc Williams**, will bring the magical story of the Von Trapp family to life from **June 26th-29th**. Tickets will soon be available from the Queen's Hall Box Office, The UWI Centre for Creative and Festival Arts (CCFA) and Crosby's North and South. *See press for details or visit www.uwi.sta.uwi.edu for more.*

AWARDS



CALYPSONIAN BLACK STALIN

HONORING OUR OWN

*UWI honors Black Stalin, Angela Cropper, Kari Levitt,
Kynaston McShine and Arthur D. Hanna*

A Calypsonian, Statesman, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, Museum of Modern Art curator and leading scholar, are among the persons to be celebrated at the UWI Graduation Ceremonies later this year. The list underscores the impact that West Indians continue to have on the global arena.

The Doctor of Letters (DLitt) will be conferred on **Mr Leroy Calliste**, the Trinidadian calypsonian known as **Black Stalin**, at the St Augustine ceremonies. Calliste is considered to be one of the major practitioners of traditional Calypso, providing insightful social and political commentary in his compositions. In recognition of his tremendous contribution to Trinidadian culture, Black Stalin was awarded the Hummingbird Medal (Silver) in 1987.

The five honourees at the St Augustine ceremonies will include two women – **Mrs Angela Cropper**, an environmentalist and **Professor Kari Polanyi Levitt**, an economist and scholar. An alumna of The University of the West Indies, Mrs Angela Cropper was recently appointed an Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations. She is also Deputy Executive Director of the UN Environmental Programme and is best known for her leadership and commitment to sustainable development through her work with the Cropper Foundation.

Hungarian-born Canadian, **Professor Kari Levitt**, has been associated with scholarship and development policy in the Caribbean for nearly 50 years. During the 1970s she served as advisor on National Accounts to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Professor Levitt is Professor Emerita at McGill University in Canada. She will be conferred the honorary degree Doctor of Laws (LLD).

Mr Kynaston McShine, Trinidadian curator and art historian, will be awarded the Doctor of Letters (DLitt) *honoris causa*. Mr McShine has devoted his life to the visual arts and is the Chief Curator at Large of the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) in New York. His expert work and achievements have been recognised with several awards, including an honorary doctorate from the San Francisco Art Institute.

Bahamian public servant and statesman, **His Excellency the Hon Arthur D. Hanna** will receive an honorary LLD. A champion of civil rights in the Bahamas, His Excellency was appointed the seventh Governor-General of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. The Governor General is also a legal luminary and served as Deputy Prime Minister and Leader of Government Business in the House of Representatives of The Bahamas from 1967 to 1984.

ENVIRONMENTALIST
ANGELA CROPPER

EDITORIAL

“The writer should take the lead to the threshold of hope,” said Guyanese poet and novelist David Dabydeen at a recent lecture at the UWI St. Augustine Campus. While he was focusing on the craft of writing, of truth, consolation and beauty; the UWI has a different yet somewhat similar mission of bringing hope to our society. The University aims to be “an intellectual bridge to the wider Caribbean” and the world. And the strategic plan (2007-2012) focuses on transforming the institution to ensure its continued relevance, impact, distinctiveness and excellence. A tall order, filled with many possibilities.

Over the years many UWI graduates have crossed the threshold and entered the working world where they have had a profound impact on Caribbean and global development. From the conference room to cultivating the land, from the stage to the operating theatre, in this issue you will hear from some of them why they treasure their alma mater. We have also had several new appointments including that of Professor Rhoda Reddock, the recently appointed Deputy Campus Principal (who assumes office August 1st). A respected scholar and Head of the Centre for Gender Development Studies, she will undoubtedly continue to build on the tradition of excellence left by Professor Gurmohan Kochhar.

Our May issue also shares with readers stories that focus on four key areas: teaching and learning; graduate studies; research and innovation; and service to our communities. We hope that you enjoy reading about the roll-out of the innovative Bachelor of Education Physical Education - Secondary degree; take time to appreciate Professor Dennis Pantin’s insightful lecture on socioeconomic development in Small Island States; and be intrigued by the research of archaeologist Dr Basil Reid. The stellar performance of The University Singers as they blaze a trail through the Caribbean, alongside the iconic Rex Nettleford will also be highlighted.

In closing, we thank you for your many congratulatory letters, emails and phone calls expressing how much you enjoyed reading our revamped April issue. There’s much more to come.

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Our special thanks to photographers **Joanne Dasant** for the On Target archery images and to **Douglas A Mayers** for the Found in Translation images of the students in the Interpretation programme which appeared in our April issue.

POP

It's *matta* season (exams) on Campus. Although most students were either studying indoors in the libraries or outdoors, on benches, under the Samaan trees, they still shared their views with us.

How would you enhance the education system (from primary to tertiary) in T&T?



RIA RAMOUTAR

2nd Year UWI Student
(Trinidad & Tobago)
Faculty of Humanities & Education

“Honestly you need an overhaul of the whole thing. You need to start from scratch because when you look at our history the education system started with Christian Missionaries, it started with them ...I think the change with C.A.P.E. is a good thing because it is Caribbean based, but I really think a complete overhaul with a Caribbean base is needed.”



YURI SAUNDERS

1st Year UWI Student
(St Vincent)
Faculty of Law

“In general the method of examining the student could do with improving.”



GISELLE MILLER

3rd Year UWI Student
(Trinidad & Tobago)
Faculty of Humanities & Education

“I think they can arrange or have strategies to put in place a syllabus for students to work better within the time frame – time management...”

CAMPUS NOTES

CAMPUS PRINCIPAL CONFIRMED

Professor Clement Sankat, former Pro Vice Chancellor for Graduate Studies, who has been acting as Principal of the St Augustine Campus for the past five months, was confirmed in the position at the annual business meeting of University Council, held on April 25, 2008 at the UWI Mona Campus in Jamaica. Professor Sankat succeeds Professor Bridget Brereton, who in turn took over as Principal following the appointment of Dr. Bhoendradatt Tewarie as Pro Vice Chancellor, Planning and Development. Professor Ronald Young, currently Dean of the Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences at Mona, will assume the post of Pro Vice Chancellor for Graduate Studies.



PROFESSOR CLEMENT SANKAT

The recommendations of the Vice Chancellor to appoint Deputy Principals for the three sister campuses were also approved. The St Augustine Campus will see the appointment of Professor Rhoda Reddock, in succession to Professor Gurmohan Kochhar who will continue as Professor in Mechanical Engineering in the Faculty of Engineering. Professor Reddock is head of the Centre for Gender and Development Studies at St Augustine and is well known for her activism in the Women's Movement in the Caribbean and beyond. At Cave Hill, Professor Eudine Barriteau, noted scholar of Gender Studies, received the nod as Deputy Principal, succeeding Professor Leo Moseley when he retires at the end of the academic year. For the Mona Campus, Mr Joseph Pereira will continue in the post of Deputy Principal.



PROFESSOR RHODA REDDOCK

The University Council, which is the supreme governing body has also approved the appointment of several senior managers. The newly established Open Campus, which incorporates the former outreach arms of the University, namely, the School of Continuing Studies, the Distance Education Centre and the Tertiary Level Institutions Unit, will be headed by Principal, Pro Vice Chancellor Hazel Simmons-McDonald. Professor Simmons-McDonald was formerly Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Education at the Cave Hill Campus and has been working assiduously to bring the Open Campus to reality since her appointment as Pro Vice Chancellor for 'Non-Campus Countries and Distance Education' in succession to Professor Lawrence Carrington. Professor Simmons-McDonald will be assisted in the leadership of this new endeavour by Dr Vivienne Roberts in the position of Deputy Principal.

EXAMINING THE CARIBBEAN LABOUR MARKET

In recognition of the Year of Sir Arthur Lewis, the Faculty of Social Sciences hosted a distinguished lecture by Professor Andrew Downes, on Tuesday 13th May at the Learning Resource Centre (LRC). Professor Downes examined "Arthur Lewis and the Caribbean Labour Market Analysis".

A distinguished Caribbean Scholar who is qualified to speak on this topic since labour and employment issues have occupied a substantial part of his professional life, Professor Downes has been Director of the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies at the UWI Cave Hill Campus since 1994 and University Director since 2000. He holds a BSc. and MSc degrees in Economics from the UWI and a PhD from the University of Manchester. He is a recipient of several academic awards, including the Vice Chancellor's Award for Excellence.

Sir Arthur Lewis is the only son of the Caribbean to be awarded a Nobel Prize in the field of Economics. He was also the first Vice Chancellor of a fully independent University of the West Indies. This lecture is the fourth in a series of Distinguished Lectures being organized by the Faculty of Social Sciences of the St Augustine Campus, in collaboration with the Department of Economics and the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, to commemorate the Year of Sir Arthur Lewis.



USABILITY LABORATORY LAUNCHED

A modern Usability Laboratory was recently opened on May 9th at the Sir Frank Stockdale Building, Faculty of Science and Agriculture. This state-of-the-art facility will serve as the foremost usability resource in the Caribbean for promoting practices both within the public and private sectors. The Laboratory will provide usability testing facilities, resources and services including user-centered design and evaluation of ICT systems and industrial products. The Laboratory will also offer training in usability. Speakers at the launch including Prof. Clement Sankat, PVC & Campus Principal, UWI, St. Augustine, Prof. Dyer Narinesingh, Dean, Faculty of Science and Agriculture, Dr. Shanaz Wahid, Head, Dept., Math & Computer Science and Dr. Alexander Nikov Lecturer, Dept., Math & Computer Science, spoke of the many benefits this lab will bring to stakeholders. Usability studies will be carried out on various types of products such as web-based and desktop interactive systems as well as on large and small hardware devices, including mobile technology. The Laboratory will help to develop cutting edge products by focusing on positive user-experiences. For further information, please contact Ms. Indira Ousman at (868) 662-2002 Ext. 3903 or Indira.Ousman@sta.uwi.edu

UWI STUDENT HONORED FOR SPIDER RESEARCH

Jo-Anne Nina Sewlal a PhD student at the UWI Department of Life Sciences at St. Augustine was recently awarded the Vincent Roth Award from the American Arachnology Society. This is the third time she has received this award which sets an historic record for the society. This award is open to young arachnologists all over the world and supports research in the area of systematics. She was also awarded another post graduate scholarship for the 2nd year of her PhD research on orb-weaving spider families of Trinidad. A UWI graduate, she received Bachelor of Science and Mphil degrees in zoology. She decided to focus on the area of arachnology while pursuing a Master's Degree, where she looked at spider behaviour and autecology. Sewlal's goal is to document the spiders of the Eastern Caribbean; she has researched spider fauna found on several Caribbean islands including Nevis, Anguilla, Grenada, St. Maarten and St. Vincent.

PEOPLE

PROFESSOR
GURMOHAN KOCHHAR

PHOTO BY ARTHUR SUKHBIR

PASSING THE BATON: NEW DEPUTY PRINCIPAL APPOINTED

In 1972, a young graduate Engineering student from India came to Trinidad for a holiday. He took this opportunity to visit a UWI Professor to gain more information in the field of solar energy. Little did Gurmohan Kochhar know that he would spend the next 36 years helping to develop the very same Campus he thought so beautiful and lush on his first visit.

Although he did live for a brief time abroad, consulting in Canada from 1976-79 and being promoted quite rapidly; he decided to return to Trinidad, get married and start a family, all the while lecturing at UWI. In a few years he would be promoted to the Dean of Engineering and then on 1st August 2002, Deputy Campus Principal. This year he will hand-over the baton to Professor Rhoda Reddock, a highly respected lecturer and current Head of the UWI Centre for Gender Development Studies (CGDS).

Professor Kochhar has left an indelible mark as Deputy Principal of the St Augustine Campus- having acquired a reputation for straight talk, being results oriented and having a progressive policy with students.

“I have an open door policy,” he explained recently. “Staff have to make an appointment but students can walk right in.”

And over the years the students have done just that – walked, talked, marched and rallied. For the Professor it’s

been worth the long hours and hard work. Interestingly, he has continued to lecture, supervise MSc projects and even moderate over 20 final year projects.

“It has been most rewarding and fulfilling. And the best feeling you get is when you see a distressed student leave your office with a smile on [his or her] face,” he explained recently.

He has also been instrumental in developing policies, programmes and facilities on Campus to better accommodate the needs of students. One major initiative is the World of Work (W.O.W.) Programme, which as Chairman he has worked closely with the Student Services Office, Marketing and Communications Office, Alumni Association (T&T chapter) and Student Guild to develop in scope and size. W.O.W. helps students to meet the challenges of crossing over to the working world. The W.O.W. programme is sponsored by UWI and Republic Bank Limited.

The latest initiative is the on-line job availability launch, which allows employers and students to benefit from a modern recruitment facility. “The monies generated [from this] would go to supporting students...through hardship loans and grants...” the Professor explained.

He has also been instrumental in several areas including as Chairman of the highly successful Vice Chancellor’s cricket match held at the Campus over three years ago.

The landmark event saw thousands converge on the UWI Sport and Physical Education centre’s grounds, including international media, to be entertained by world class cricketers.

Collaborating with Campus Principals Professor Clement Sankat, Professor Bridget Brereton and Dr. Bhoendradatt Tewarie as well as other key administrators, Professor Kochhar has also been integral to the enhancement process of facilities at the St Augustine Campus for students and staff: including revamping the now air-conditioned food court; the establishment of a travel agency, Digicel and B-Mobile outlets; as well as the installation of a recreational centre and cafeteria for those students at the Mount Hope Medical Sciences Complex.

He has also worked tirelessly to reduce the crime rate on Campus by collaborating closely with Director Wayne Richardson and members of the Security Committee; and has been key to the introduction of co-curricular credits for students. He adds that “on my watch” there was the opening of the Academic Advising and Disability Units. He has also chaired the negotiation panels with the union, WIGUT. Currently, he looks forward to continuing his teaching and research activities, leaving a legacy that will undoubtedly be built upon by his successor. –AWH

TEACHING & LEARNING

REMEMBERING CÉSAIRE

There is much to be said about this writer who has been lauded for his writings and who has received numerous awards for his works

BY ELIZABETH HACKSHAW

On April 17th 2008, the Caribbean lost one of its greatest poets. Born in the town of Basse-Pointe in 1913, Aimé Césaire, Martinican poet, playwright, essayist and politician passed away at the age of 94 on the French Caribbean island of Martinique. Césaire’s voice shaped the politics and poetics of the Francophone region. Elected mayor of Fort-de France in 1945 Césaire did not retire from the political arena until 2001. During that period he helped draft the 1946 law making Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana French Departments. Although the law afforded the former French colonies greater autonomy, the politicians who favored Independent status for the islands criticized Césaire for his role in Departmentalization. Césaire remained a vigorous critic of colonialism. In his polemical essay *Discours sur le colonialisme*, (*Discourse on colonialism*, 1950) he robustly attacked Europe and the Western world for their role in the colonizing project and its decivilizing effects on both colonizer and colonized.

In 1931 Césaire traveled to Paris on an educational scholarship. Paris in the 1930s was home to many black American writers and musicians from the Harlem Renaissance who had left a homeland plagued with racism and segregation. It was during this period, while attending University that Césaire met fellow French –speaking, black students Léon Damas from French Guiana and Léopold Sédar Senghor, of Senegal. In 1934 the three scholars started the literary review *L’Étudiant Noir* (*The Black Student*). In the review they voiced many of the concerns that would shape the Negritude movement. Their vision of Negritude focused on a desire to redefine the black experience through a rejection of Western ideology of black inferiority. Each of the founding members expressed his Negritude as it related to his personal history, but the movement would come to have a universal significance not only to those of African origin but to all oppressed peoples.

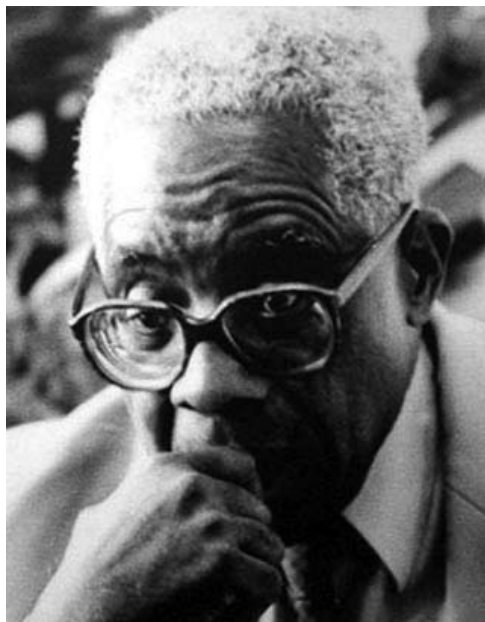
Césaire’s *Cahier d’un retour au pays natal* (*Notebook of a return to a native land*) written in 1939 articulated his Negritude; it is one of his greatest literary legacies. In the *Cahier* Césaire explored the Antillean condition in light of its colonial history. He exposed human and natural landscapes infected with physical and psychological maladies, drawing the Antilles in a manner that had not been done before. The *Cahier* was also revolutionary in its form; influenced by the French surrealist movement, Césaire employed poetic strategies that freed the poem from traditional constraints, liberating both form and content. The poem ends on a celebratory note emphasizing the notion of fraternity and the benediction of creation.

There is much to be said about this writer who has been lauded for his writings and who has received numerous awards for his works. St. Lucian poet, Derek Walcott called Césaire one of the greatest poets of the archipelago, French writer, André Breton considered the *Cahier* a masterpiece. There is reason to celebrate and remember this writer, and what gifts await those discovering Césaire for the first time.

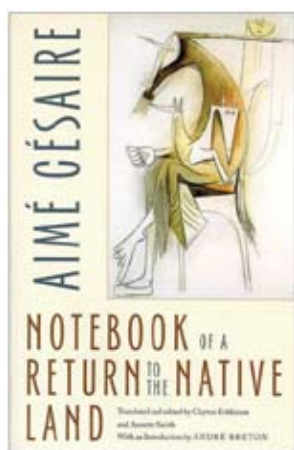
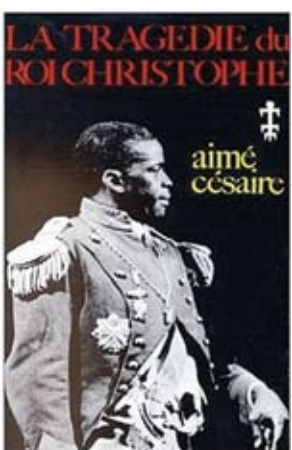
On Thursday 8th May 2008, the French Section of UWI organized a seminar, which was open to the public, to honour this great writer. The UWI Main Library also held an exhibition from April 1st -May 2nd in memory of this poet and anti-colonial activist.



PHOTO BY SILVER SIMPHOR



“There is reason to celebrate and remember this writer, and what gifts await those discovering *Césaire* for the first time.”




 ■ THE YEAR OF SIR ARTHUR LEWIS OPEN LECTURE SERIES

LITTLE CAYS CAN OPEN MIGHTY DOORS:

*The potential role of Small & Island Developing States (SIDS)
in the transition from Capitalism to Econologism*

BY DENNIS PANTIN

1. INTERPRETING ARTHUR LEWIS

Sixty odd years ago a young West Indian - who must have been considered an absolute upstart by the ruling colonial elite - advanced a bold proposition and economic strategy to rescue the region from the poverty in which its population was mired. History has been kind to his ideas which, if they had been implemented, could have led the region to emulate the successful economic transformation of Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea, Japan even. I refer, of course, to Sir W. Arthur Lewis whose collective intellectual contribution to the discourse on economic development was recognized in his 1980 Nobel Prize award for economics.

I wish to interpret Lewis' methodological approach to addressing the economic development challenge and then apply this to the potential role and contribution of Caribbean and other small and island economies (SIDS) to what I understand to be the historic shift now demanded in the nature of economic, social and political structures on a regional and global scale.

Lewis' methodological approach to the development question is interpreted as having six (6) main elements. First, Lewis was concerned with the 'here and now': the concrete, practical realities/problems faced by human beings in specific, contemporary socio-economic circumstances. This is consistent with his definition of economics as "the study of the conditions under which people live."

Second, Lewis then sought to identify the causal factors which explain these realities/problems: distinguishing manifest factors from a theoretically-mediated grasp of the historic roots and continuities which explain the core problem(s) at the current juncture. Third, Lewis turned next to identification of generic solutions followed by identification of the constraints to realizing the generic solutions. Finally Lewis advanced policy interventions to relax these constraints together with complementary institutional interventions.

This interpretation of Lewis' methodological approach to the development challenge can be illustrated by reference to his seminal contribution to Caribbean economic thought: "The Industrialisation of the British West Indies". Here, Lewis identified the core problem as widespread poverty in the BWI. Lewis can be interpreted to have then advanced what the literature on the philosophy of science would term a 'a bold hypothesis' to the effect that: *The British West Indies (and by inference other Caribbean countries) could liberate themselves (from what George Beckford later called) 'Persistent Poverty' by investment in high income elastic, manufacturing products for export to metropolitan markets given the (then) dominant manufacturing product processes required a substantial, not particularly skilled, labour input thereby providing a comparative advantage opportunity to low labour cost countries.*

Imagine how audacious if not outrageous Lewis' proposal must have appeared in the context of a reality in which 50% of the labour force was in agriculture; education was focused on the primary level, income was low and most importantly the British colonial office had already accepted and embraced the recommendations of the Moyne commission for social welfare improvements but maintenance of the economic status quo ante in terms of continued primary agricultural production. It would be left to the

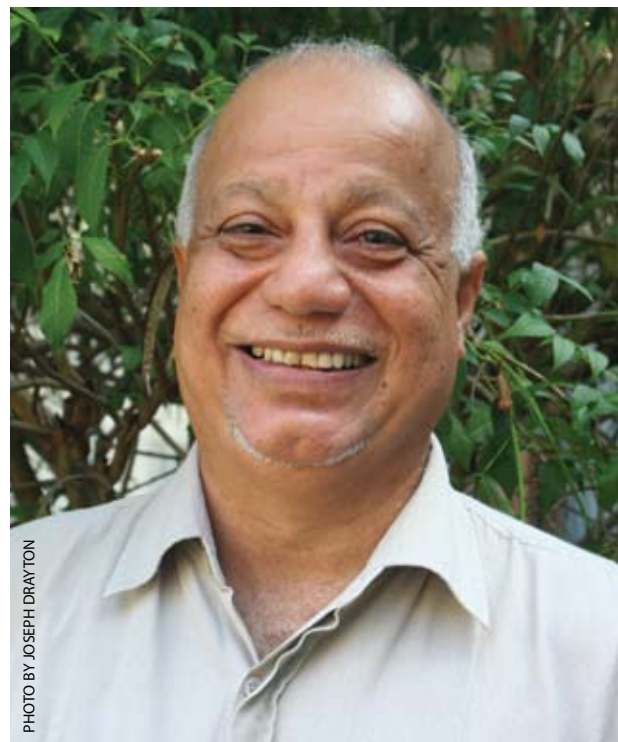


PHOTO BY JOSEPH DRAYTON

resource poor countries of Asia: Japan and then South Korea and the island economies of Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong to exploit the then available labour intensive manufacturing production processes and implement export manufacturing.

2. THE 21ST CENTURY PROBLEM: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ECOLOGICAL CRISIS: ARE WE AT THE TIPPING POINT?

In 2008, as the first decade of the 21st century comes to an end, I wish to propose that the core problem is an ecological time-bomb ticking away at the global (including Caribbean) environment, society and economy.

The two key concrete manifestations of this ecological crisis are the widespread and deepening degradation and destruction of the natural environment together with social implosion and incipient civil war. This concept of ecological does not exclude human beings from the matrix

of an integrated analysis. In fact, human beings are central to a holistic understanding of the core problem and the fundamental causal factors addressed later.

Hawkens et al in a 2001 book on "Natural Capitalism" point out, for example, that "Humankind has inherited a 3.8-billion-year store of natural capital. At present rates of use and depletion, there will be little left by the end of the next century".

Summary empirical indicators of global environmental decline include the fact that tropical rainforests are estimated to be disappearing at a rate of 100,000 acres per day. Moreover, some 66% of the global forest loss from 2000-2005 is estimated by UNEP to have occurred in the Latin American and Caribbean region. On average freshwater species populations fell worldwide by about 50% between 1970 and 2000. Since 1900, more than 50% of the world's wetlands have disappeared. Significant reef degradation also has occurred in ninety-three (93) of the 109 countries in which coral reefs occur.

Carbon Dioxide, global warming and climate change

There is a possibility of a 1.8 to 6.3° Fahrenheit rise in temperature during this century if atmospheric levels are not reduced. The potential effects include extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods; threatened coastal resources and wetlands by rising sea levels; increased risk of certain diseases by producing new breeding sites for pests and pathogens. Agricultural regions and woodlands are also susceptible to changes in climate that could result in increased insect populations and plant disease and reduced biological diversity. (EPA, 2007)

Environmental Trends in the Caribbean

Environmental degradation trends in the region reflect the global. Since 1980, arable and cropland in the Caribbean has risen 20 per cent. As a result the annual loss of forest cover has averaged 1.7 per cent while the freshwater fish catch has declined by 12 per cent. Urban growth, 50 per cent greater than population growth since 1980, has resulted in substantial discharge of improperly treated waste. In 1991, only 10 per cent of the Caribbean population was served by central sewerage systems, and nearly 60 per cent of treatment plants in the Eastern Caribbean were operating inefficiently. Very little has changed since then and over 80 per cent of improperly treated municipal waste is estimated to be discharged directly into the sea (UNEP, 2000).

Marine resources also have been altered by inland activity, coastal construction and over-fishing. More than 10 million tons of eroded sediment is deposited yearly in coastal waters of the wider Caribbean because of deforestation and poor agricultural land practices (UNEP, 2000:44). Caribbean reefs, which represent 12 per cent of the world total, are in substantial retreat: exacerbated more recently by climate change-induced coral bleaching

Future Regional Trends

UNEP's 2002 outlook for the future of the Caribbean environment included a 30-year forecast which concluded, inter alia, that increased globalisation and trade will put further pressure on terrestrial and marine resources and that without significant policy reform, market forces will weaken long-run management practice for short-term commercial gain, with continued deforestation and erosion projected.

Social Implosion as manifested by Crime

The growing crime pandemic is now exacerbated by increasing attacks on the very fabric of the system of justice and even on sitting Governments. A recent United Nations and World Bank study on **Crime and Violence in the Caribbean** reports, for example, that the murder rate in the region at 30 per 100,000 of population is the highest for any region in the world. This murder rate has been estimated by the *ECONOMIST* magazine to be four times that of North America and 15 times that of West/Central European average.

Pollution: both the 'human pollution of poverty' and as well solid, liquid, air pollution (inclusive of the toxic dimensions of these waste types) are themselves symptomatic of the failure to recognize that the domination of man over nature may have arrived at the 'tipping point' where nature is now reacting in terms of negative feedback loops.

3. GENERIC SOLUTION: THE TECTONIC SHIFT FROM CAPITALISM TO ECONOLOGISM

The generic solution to the specific contemporary, core realities and problems in the Caribbean today cannot be divorced from the larger global frame in which the region is enclosed.

The key generic, global solution is the urgent need for a tectonic shift from man's domination of nature to a symbiotic relationship between man and nature. It is a moot point as to whether capitalism can make this shift. Hawker et al (2001) have expressed optimism, for example, that capitalism can be transformed into what they call natural capitalism: meaning by this an integration of the economy and nature and they provide examples of actual changes in business systems along these lines. A similar position is articulated by Anderson and Leal (1997) in terms of what they term 'Enviro-Capitalism.'

It is, however, a race against time (and ecological melt-down) since, as Hawken et al themselves concede: *This newly emerging pattern of scarcity implies that, if there is to be prosperity in the future, society must make its use of resources vastly more productive: deriving four, ten, or even a hundred times as much benefit from each unit of energy, water, materials, or anything else borrowed from the planet and consumed.*

ECONOLOGISM.

Certainly, in the same way that the transition from feudalism to capitalism passed through the stage of merchant capitalism one can infer that capitalism is not going to simply disappear one morning. What one can more logically infer is that capitalism - when it has clearly and manifestly become a 'fetter' on human survival and advance - will morph into another mode of production which would have to be based on a symbiotic relationship between man and nature. Let us call this desired shift: **ECONOLOGISM**.

The term draws on the fact that both Eco-nomics and Eco-logy derive from the same common Greek root word: Eco: meaning Household with the former (Eco-nomics) referring to the human household and the latter (Eco-logy) to nature's household. It is understandable that at the time that the Greeks were 'naming' their reality they would distinguish between the human and nature's household. Today, however, this is not possible or realistic in terms of the impact of human beings on nature and Marx's seminal observation that capitalism marked the tectonic shift from the domination of nature over man to man's domination of nature. The terms **ECONOLOGISM**, therefore, seeks to emphasise the need to integrate both 'households' in a symbiotic relationship.

4. CONSTRAINTS TO REALIZING ECONOLOGISM

Four constraints are identified as blocking the historically required tectonic shift to a symbiotic relationship between man and nature and these are addressed below.

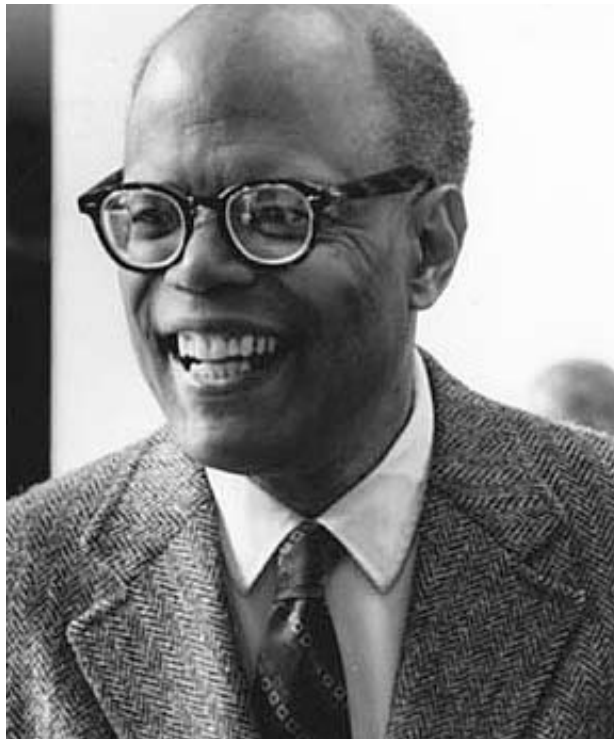
(i). Theoretical/conceptual constraint

Increasing disciplinary specialization in academia and emphasis on empiricism has produced a wealth of information but a poverty of understanding of the 'integratedness of things'. The discipline of Economics is perhaps most at

fault here but is not singular in this respect. This blind spot is best illustrated by the dominant neo-classical economics which perceives the open world economy as the unit of analysis in a so-called globalised world. In fact, the open world economy (or open national economy for that matter) is really a sub-set of two other integrated elements of human reality: society and the closed eco-system.

The recognition of the closed eco-system alerts us to the logical conclusion that there are limits to the expansion of production and consumption which draw on the environment as a source of useful material inputs but also simultaneously depend on the very same environment to serve as a sink for their waste.

Environmental disciplines have contributed to our enhanced awareness of the importance of



the natural environment and this needs to be acknowledged and applauded. However, there is a problem with a narrowly-conceptualized environmental perspective which sees human beings merely as 'villains', as it were, as opposed to recognizing that there also is a social ecology which needs to be linked to the natural ecology since they both form an ineluctable, integrated whole.

(ii). Sustainable Development Impossible in One Country

There can be little chance of sustainable development in one country given the recognition that the ecological problem is global in nature. However, we are not all coming to the problem from the same initial conditions. Herman Daly has provided a useful framework by distinguishing between 'Over-developed' and 'Under-developed' economies. An 'over-developed' economy can be defined as one whose per capita natural capital impact, if generalized to the world's population, would lead to ecological collapse (e.g. USA). An 'under-developed' economy, on the other hand, is one whose per capita natural capital impact is not merely well within global carrying capacity but as such a low material level as to only reproduce global poverty and misery if generalized to all countries (e.g. Haiti). To these two categories of Daly I would myself add the concept of the sustainably developing economy: defined as one which shows *positive trends in terms of the economic, socio-political and environmental indicators of sustainable development* (Scandinavian countries are perhaps examples).

(iii). Capitalist ethos of self-interestedness and the Elephant Constraint

The rise of capitalism is, therefore, the critical theoretico-historic frame within which to locate the current dominant realities of environmental destruction and social disorder. (This is not to acknowledge, as Marx himself did, the positive forces released by capitalism).

Substantial profits are being made by firms and countries from the *status quo ante* in terms of exploitation of natural resources and emitting of pollutants. The 'Elephant constraint' therefore refers to the fact that 'Over-developed' economies and large population, integrated economies in general, are like elephants: very big and dominant but slow to 'shift gears' or change direction. In purely economic self interested terms, there are trillions of dollars tied up in assets which would need to be written off for the tectonic shift to **ECONOLOGISM** to be realized. Moreover, one of the derivative constraints would be the uncertainty as to the success of introduction of new, symbiotic production and consumption patterns.

(iv). The Governance problem

Finally, government 'capture' by the owners of these assets (including widespread stock market equity ownership) implies that there are governance constraints (both corporate and national) to the type of radical shifts demanded.

5. LITTLE CAYS CAN OPEN MIGHTY DOORS: THE CASE FOR ECO-CARIBE

David Rudder, in one of his calypsos, laments a world 'which does not need islands anymore' alluding to the historic role that sugar cane plantation slavery played in the transition to industrial capitalism. Eric Williams captured this historic contribution in 'Capitalism and Slavery' where he noted that: "The *commercial capitalism of the eighteenth century developed the wealth of Europe by means of slavery and monopoly... (and) helped to create the industrial capitalism of the nineteenth century.*"

However, in another of his calypsos, Rudder opines that 'little cays can open mighty doors'. I concur and I am positing that Small and Island Economies (SIDS) can play a decisive role by active policy interventions and institutional innovations to provide a similar knowledge development as that described by another historian, Philip Curtin, who pointed out that plantation slavery contributed substantially to the knowledge base of industrial capitalism: "...the Europeans who ran the (plantation) complex learned a great deal from the experience - in ocean shipping, tropical agriculture and economic management at a distance. All this is a part of the background of the industrial age" (Curtin 1998, p. 204).

The bold hypothesis which I am advancing, therefore, is that: **The Small & Island Economies (SIDS) of the (greater) Caribbean (in collaboration with SIDS in the rest of the world) have the potential to repeat the catalytic contribution made by this region to the tectonic global shift from merchant to industrial capitalism: this time on own and active account and to mutual benefit of all (regionally and internationally).**

The 'elephant' constraint provides an opportunity for small and island economies for several reasons. First, the asset constraint in SIDS is not as critical in that there is no stock of assets worth trillions of dollars which would need to be written down or off. Second, the evidence from the economic literature on innovation points out that the diffusion of what is called new "techno-economic paradigms" tends to be more quickly embraced by those at the periphery of the dominant existing paradigm. Moreover, new innovations also tend to be more rapidly embraced by those who have little to lose and much to gain since they are already in desperate circumstances. On all these three scores, many small and island economies in the larger Caribbean region would seem to be well-placed for an early embrace of **ECONOLOGISM**: We have little to lose and much to gain. Moreover, we are already in significant ecological crisis both in social and environmental terms as described earlier.

Small islands can usefully serve as laboratories for testing theories and linked strategies and policies to realize the transition to **ECONOLOGISM** since SIDS possess four additional advantages on this score.

- There are a large number of small islands scattered almost randomly across all the continents and latitudes.
- These islands are of varying sizes and hence offer some variety in the 'test' conditions, while remaining within an acceptable range.
- There is a variety of both biological and cultural diversity across these islands to reinforce the 'laboratory' testing criteria.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

■ OUTREACH

CARIBBEAN HARMONY

The University Singers excel on stage and in the classroom



Trinidadians were smiling. The two truly Caribbean institutions were doing the region proud. In Woodbrook, at the Queen's Park Oval the West Indies Cricket Team was back to its winning ways and in St. Ann's it was The University of the West Indies in the limelight. The University Singers of the Mona Campus, Jamaica, were celebrating their 50th Anniversary with a Caribbean Tour and Trinidad was the last stop.

The visit of the University Singers was truly memorable. Under the direction of Mr. Noel Dexter they would give two sparkling performances at the Queen's Hall on the 10th and 11th April and two Lecture Demonstrations, one at Queen's Hall and the other at the UWI School of Continuing Studies, St Augustine, during a brief two day visit. The Board of Queen's Hall were part sponsors of the event.

The theme of the Lecture Demonstrations was *Caribbean Regional Integration Through Choral Theatre*, clearly signaling the underlying spirit and purpose of the visit. Conducted by the Directors of the Chorale, and ably assisted by Professor the Honourable Rex Nettleford, UWI V.C. Emeritus who presented the Choral Theatre approach, both workshops were well attended. At each venue over 200 enthusiastic musicians and performers from Primary and Secondary Schools, Community Groups and Choirs actively participated in sessions on Vocal Techniques, Arranging and Technical enhancements and of course Choral Theatre.

Although the Choral Theatre Approach was a new term to participants, it was soon clear that the style, a blend of movement and music, was not unfamiliar. One immediately thought of John Arnold's *Signal Hill Alumni* from Tobago and *Jeunes Agapes* from the South, but it was informative to have the rationale and process explained by the illustrious Professor Nettleford.

During the proceedings at Queen's Hall participants were invited to share some of their music with their Jamaican counterparts. Pupils from the Bishop Anstey Senior Choir were persuaded to take the stage. Their lively rendition of *Coconuts* was well appreciated by participants and directors alike. Later, Professor Nettleford further demonstrated the process with the young choir. It was obviously a treat for the participants, a rare opportunity to see one of the Caribbean's most talented dancers, an articulate and influential artist at work. Similarly, at the Lecture Demonstration at the St. Augustine Campus, *Jeunes Agape* performed for the visitors. The Caribbean spirit was alive and well.

A Jamaican resident in Trinidad for many years, Robert 'Bob' Henry started the University Singers fifty years ago. He explained recently that a few undergraduates wanted to sing "other music" (other than classical) focusing on folk, gospel and indigenous music. It is coincidental that one of the early members was Freda Farrell, a Trinidadian who later as Freda Araujo would become the principal of the Bishop Anstey High School whose Choir performed at the Lecture/Demonstration. Because Mona was the sole campus in those early days, Henry explained, the group was truly representative of the region. Today UWI has three main campuses in Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Jamaica as well as twelve regional centres. Yet the choir, although mostly Jamaican, is still well represented by other West Indians. Bob Henry added that The Jamaican Government recognizes the UWI Singers as an integral part of Jamaican expression. They are truly an integral part of Caribbean expression and should be treasured.

The repertoire of the Singers is wide and varied, it includes the classical, spirituals, folk, gospel, jazz, local and pop. Even more interesting is the inclusion of original work of Caribbean composers. Some of the composers – F.E Halliburton, and Noel Dexter are members of the group. The programme presented at Queen's Hall was well balanced, the first half offering classical music, original compositions, spirituals, while the second half was devoted to Folk.

One appreciated the wholesome tone of the choir and the seamless way the programme moved along. The soloists complimented but did not overshadow the choral effort; mention should also be made of Murphey Osborne's *Every Time I Feel the Spirit* which was particularly moving. One of the strong points of the Choir is its impressive male section which gives depth and resonance to the overall tone. The Folk was captivating, beautifully costumed (in fact the whole show was skillfully costumed and lit) using the red motif cleverly to keep the eye alert, the items were lively, amusing, with some original numbers. The Choir has its own musicians who provided accompaniment throughout and in a Band Interlude of Caribbean Rhythms showed their considerable skill.

The University Singers in concert clearly demonstrated a professionalism, originality, precision and enthusiasm that captivated the audience and distinguished them as one of the leading choral groups in the Caribbean. – MW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

- Finally, the population of the global community of islands also faces a range of political systems from the traditional 'chiefdoms' of the Pacific, through autocratic, authoritarian and more openly democratic and participatory forms of governance.

In other words, SIDS can serve as a 'laboratories' to test and perfect new techno-economic paradigms. Small and island economies can thereby illuminate the theoretical and strategy/policy challenges in simultaneously creating fully employed, globally competitive economies, adapting/building resilience to natural events/climate change, as well as creating consumption and production patterns which are within the eco-cultural carrying capacities of small places together with economic and socio-political equity: ECONOLOGISM for short.

SPECIFIC POLICY INTERVENTIONS: ECO-CARIBE

The desirable outcomes will demand a shift to maximizing eco-culturally enhancing production and consumption patterns and minimizing eco-culturally degrading patterns. These in turn will require industrial, trade, technology and Human Resource policies buttressed by foreign investment, fiscal and monetary policy. What is being proposed is, in effect, an ECO-CARIBE initiative in which Trinidad and Tobago can play a leading role given its current, temporary hydrocarbon windfall.

Industrial Policy: To target production and consumption patterns which maximize eco-culturally enhancing investments and minimize eco-culturally negating investments.

Trade Policy: To reinforce industrial policy by linking trade policy and negotiations to the demands of ECONOLOGISM.

Technology Policy: To further reinforce industrial policy by investment in and/or import of technologies which also are sensitive to the overarching demands of ECONOLOGISM.

Human Resource Policy: To provide the human resource values and, as well, skills demand for ECONOLOGISM.

Foreign Investment Policy: To target foreign investors who will contribute to the solution, not exacerbate the problem.

Fiscal and Monetary Policy: To be used to steer production and consumption systems in the desired directions through a mix of incentives and disincentives (e.g. greening of taxation).

INSTITUTIONAL INTERVENTIONS

There is no need for additional institutions at the regional or inter-regional SIDS level but for improved collaboration and partnerships among existing ones such as CARICOM/CARIFORUM, CEHI, CDB at the inter-governmental level together with a range of regionally linked professional, business, trade union and NGOs organizations. UN agencies such as UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, UNIFEM, etc are obvious bridges to the international community together with a range of private, foreign foundations. UWI and other universities and research centres clearly would have a critical role.

ECO-AOSIS

At the inter-SIDS level there exists the Association of Small Island States (AOSIS) and also the incipient University SIDS consortium involving UWI and the Universities of the Virgin Islands, Malta, the Pacific.

GOVERNANCE REFORM

Finally, there would be need at national and regional level for governance reform to provide 'Voice' for a range of communities in the determination and implementation of the policy matrix in the transition to ECONOLOGISM.

CONCLUSION

'Ridiculous', you say, in response to my hypothesis and proposal as your eyes remain fixed on the ground? Arthur Lewis must have faced a similar, even more negative reaction in 1950. However, hopefully, the intervening 60-odd years has led to sufficient emancipation from 'mental slavery' to allow you to raise your head and see the sky is the limit in terms of the possibility and opportunity we can draw out of the global ecological crisis.

A summary of the lecture delivered on Wednesday March 19, 2008, 7:00 pm. UWI, St Augustine Campus. For the full lecture Visit: <http://sta.uwi.edu/dpantin>

STUDENTS

NEW GUILD PRESIDENT ELECTED

Hillan Morean – President of UWI Student Guild

At a time when the CNN, FOX and MSNBC airwaves are saturated with Hillary and Obama sound bites, it's good to look towards an important election held closer to home. Hillan Morean a 22 year old (soon to be 23) UWI student, recently became the new President of The University of the West Indies Student Guild.

The focus on his campaign was on “action” and the campaign trail did not disappoint. For Hillan, who is pursuing a degree in Sport Management (Major), with a Minor in Economics, it was an opportunity to “reach out to the student population” in his final year at UWI. Although he commutes to UWI for classes, he spends almost 16 hours a day studying, attending classes and playing sports at the Augustine Campus. At high school he enjoyed playing football and is currently involved in several extra-curricular activities at UWI, including Futsal and Hockey. Obviously enjoying the programme, he spoke enthusiastically about the innovative Sport Management degree, “It's going great”.

When asked why did he “run” for the post of President of the Student Guild, he responded with a short laugh, “Why run? Because as someone who's been involved with the Guild, it hasn't made the impact it should have been making and I want to try to put some policies in place so that it can actually fulfill some of the functions...”

“Our major focus is on communication and structure....we want to reach out faster and at a wider level [to the student community]... we want to structure Faculty committees and other committees so that they reflect the wide array of students we have on campus.”

A graduate of Queen's Royal College, Hillan grew-up in a family of six – four boys and two girls, in East Dry River, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Describing himself as “simple and service oriented” he credits his “entire family” including his mother, Patricia Brathwaite and father Clarence, for their unstinting support over the years. After secondary school he decided to attend UWI, St Augustine for two fundamental reasons.

“I don't think I really wanted to go out of Trinidad as yet and from what I'd seen at the {UWI} Open Days, I was pretty thrilled by the prospects that UWI seemed to offer...”

Over the next year he and his team are committed to making a difference by laying a “foundation and setting a standard so that it can be built upon”.

He also added that during his tenure, he will also focus on ensuring that students understand the electoral process for the Guild as well as student rights. As for the future – he is looking forward to graduating and working in a developmental capacity in the area of sport.



PHOTO BY ANEEL KARIM

■ CARIBBEAN LAUREATE SPEAKS AT UWI

In April, celebrated writer and poet David Dabydeen visited the UWI St Augustine Campus to donate a collection of his books to the Main Library and lecture students of the Faculty of Humanities and Education on Caribbean writers. A graduate of Cambridge University, Dabydeen was born in Berbice, Guyana, in 1955. Currently a Professor at Warwick University, UK, he was recently awarded the Anthony N. Sabga Caribbean Award for Excellence (Arts and Letters) in 2008.

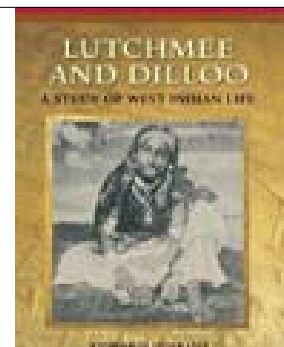


PHOTO BY MICHAEL GUTTERIDGE

■ REDDOCK HONORED BY UWI PRESS

Professor Rhoda Reddock was celebrated by The University of the West Indies Press at the Fifteenth Anniversary and Author Award ceremony on May 20th at the Errol Barrow Centre for Creative Imagination, Barbados. A prolific writer, Professor Reddock was presented with an award in the category of bestselling textbook for her publication 'Interrogating Caribbean Masculinities: Theoretical and Empirical Analyses.'



PHOTO BY ANEEL KARIM

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DAVID DULAL-WHITEWAY
*Managing Director, Republic Bank Limited
UWI Class of 1979, Management Studies B.Sc;
Part-time Lecturer Management Studies
(1982-1988)*

From a class of 33 pioneers who began their medical studies at the Mona Campus, UWI has grown into a multi-campus institution with over 75,000 alumni. Our graduates include artists, scientists, medical practitioners, lawyers, agriculturalists, entrepreneurs, prime ministers, philanthropists and a nobel laureate among others; icons who have helped to forge our archipelago and contribute to world development.



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GETTING IT RIGHT

PE teachers upgrade skills with new Physical Education – Secondary degree

BY ANNA WALCOTT-HARDY

“One of the failings for us in international sport... is that our athletes do not have the basic skills right – we need to know, for instance, how to kick, catch and throw properly,”

Director of Sport and Physical Education at The University of the West Indies, St Augustine Campus, Dr. Iva Gloudon explains candidly, seated at her office. Behind her, through a large window there is a panoramic view of the verdant cricket field, perfectly manicured; a roller moves slowly over the pitch. Ironically, it was the legendary cricketer, Sir Frank Worrell who created this field over 20 years ago. Worrell captained a cricket team that was known for deftly throwing, catching and hitting a ball.

When asked why we have fallen in international rankings in sports like cricket, Dr. Gloudon says that we need to introduce the scientific and systematic learning of these basic skills to re-gain prominence. And she has a plan that will certainly help. In the past, she explained, “we roamed our villages – we would stone mangoes in a tree – those were all unconventional ways of practising these basic skills... but now we have become sedentary... before these basic skills were routine – now they have to be learnt. Physical Education informs sport. It is the precursor to sport much in the same way that arithmetic informs calculus and trigonometry.”

The Bachelor of Education Physical Education – Secondary degree programme is the first of its kind at UWI. It aims to provide students with opportunities for learning about the teaching of physical education in today’s world. This three year degree programme is tailored to meet the needs of Physical Education teachers across the region by encompassing some of the best practice examples around the globe, taught by local and international experts in the field. The modules are integrated and yet there is a continuous thread so that students can review, plan, act, reflect and review again on what they are being taught. The structure is a ‘Reflective Practice Model’, cyclical in nature, it encourages holistic thinking.

In-service Physical Education teachers who all hold teaching diplomas are the pioneers of the programme which is a collaborative effort between UWI and the Ministry of Education in Trinidad and Tobago. The innovative degree is held under the aegis of the Faculty of Humanities and Education at U.W.I. It is practical in nature, yet designed to enhance teaching techniques while building on the expertise and experiences of the teachers themselves.

Dr. Gloudon sends a challenge to the first cohort to “grow and expand while cultivating a new breed of physical educators who would become a beacon in our region.”

For the past seventeen years Dr. Gloudon has been working tirelessly to develop sport and physical education



DR. IVA GLOUDON – Director of Sport and Physical Education

on the St. Augustine Campus. She has been able to introduce several cross-faculty programmes, launch an internationally certified half-marathon (currently sponsored mainly by U.W.I. and First Citizens) and significantly enhance the playing fields and sporting facilities on Campus to meet international standards. She is quick to acknowledge the support of the private sector, especially U.W.I. former Campus Principal Professor Compton Bourne, Mr. Ronald Harford, former Managing Director of Republic Bank Limited as well as Mr. Alfred Reid and his team from the U.W.I. Projects Office for their support in developing the modern Sport and Physical Education Centre (SPEC) and its outdoor facilities and grounds.

A graduate of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Dr. Gloudon is also eager to acknowledge those who helped her create and develop this innovative Physical Education Bachelor Degree programme that has been in the works for over a decade. This latest milestone came about after a conversation about three years ago with the former Minister of Education, the Honourable Mrs. Hazel Manning on the need to develop personnel to teach physical education since the subject was then made an “examinable subject at the CXC level”. While tendering for the delivery of the programme Dr. Gloudon knew that there was a need for a more “international consensus” and she looked to several international experts, enlisting the support of Prof. Patt Dodds (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), Dr. Della Fazey (University of Wales, Bangor) and Dr. Patti Denham-Mason (University of Canberra, Australia), as well

as those close to home, collaborating with Mr. Carol Keller (U.W.I.), Dean Ian Robertson (U.W.I.) and Dr. Lennox Bernard (School of Continuing Studies, U.W.I.). She also spoke with several secondary school teachers.

She also underscores the importance of the collaborative work done by Ms. Auldyth Bravo School Supervisor - Physical Education, Ministry of Education and Mr. Mark Mungal, President, the Alliance for Sport and Physical Education, both of whom were “very involved in shaping the programme.”

“I must say that while I created, and designed, the degree I wanted to get more international consensus not only in the development of the degree, but also in its delivery.”

In an effort to also build local teaching capacity at the University Lecturer level, a team of international lecturers from Kent State University, University of Illinois, Urbana and Pacifica Lutheran University as well as Aberystwyth University, Wales, has been working with local lecturers.

U.W.I. lecturer Mrs. Paula Chester who currently teaches the module - Issues and Values in Sport and Physical Education, spoke on the importance of this degree.

“It is a good programme, because we need to ensure that all persons involved in sport and physical education are operating from the same page; that they understand the systems governing sport and physical education and the value system so that the issues are addressed in the development of athletes and students... and only when we have that, when we are all on the same page, can all these objectives be met,” she explained

And so in 2007, seventy-seven (77) certified teachers from throughout all the regions of Trinidad & Tobago were awarded a scholarship to participate in this three year degree. To accommodate their teaching schedules, the classes are held on evenings after 5:00 p.m. and the hours are “stepped-up” during the school vacation period. After these pioneers graduate in 2010, the programme “opens-up” to physical education teachers from the wider Caribbean.

Undoubtedly, the benefits are endless – not only will there be improvement in the teaching and delivery of Physical Education programmes, but also in the health and wellbeing of students. Dr. Gloudon concluded by explaining that some secondary school sporting facilities may also need to be upgraded to complement what these practitioners would have learnt and what they would now be required to implement.

At the end of the programme teachers should be able to understand why they teach as they do and be able to continually investigate more effective ways of helping their students to learn. Surely a significant goal.



Q&A

DR. BASIL REID

UWI lecturer and archaeologist, Dr Basil Reid, takes a critical look at our past

Q: *Do you think our West Indian history books are accurate especially in terms of the reporting on the Amerindians, their way of life, government, culture, society etc?*

A: Yes and No. Some books provide useful and reasonably accurate information on Amerindian lifeways but the majority are grossly inaccurate as they tend to “lump together” most of the major Amerindian groups in the Caribbean as either “Arawaks” or “Caribs.” Using these broad categories does not adequately reflect the multiplicity and social complexity of the Amerindian groups that existed in the region before and after Columbus. There are also major inaccuracies concerning the naming of groups of people as well as their geographical distributions. While doing research for my book *Popular Myths About Caribbean History*, I reviewed several text books currently being used for teaching Caribbean history in secondary schools and noticed many had these glaring inaccuracies. I partially blame serious scholars like myself for this

privity to the most current information on the Caribbean native peoples, we have been busy talking to among ourselves at conferences and writing esoteric papers for often inaccessible journals rather than writing for popular audiences. The book *Popular Myths About Caribbean History* is an attempt on my part to correct this shortcoming and it seeks share current information with the general public, in simple, non-academic language.

Q: *Is there a particular case study that you found to be quite revolutionary, a breakthrough?*

A: Recent information that the Archaic peoples in fact produced pottery was quite revolutionary as for decades many Caribbean archaeologists, including myself, assumed that the Saladoids were the first potters in the Caribbean. The Archaic people, also called the Casimiroids and the Ortoroids, migrated from Central America and South America approximately 7000 to 5000 years ago, colonising much of the Caribbean

until the arrival of the Saladoids in 500 B.C. The Archaic people were generally classified as preceramic but pottery found at their sites in Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands suggest that they were also potters. In Caribbean archaeology, pottery is closely associated with farming. Interestingly, there is emerging evidence that the Archaics were also engaged in plant domestication. The Archaic people also inhabited Banwari Trace in southwest Trinidad. To date, no pottery has been found at Banwari Trace. But given that the site is still very much under-researched, we should keep an open mind to possible discoveries in the future.

Q: *Do you think we are doing enough locally and in the Caribbean to preserve our sites and archaeological discoveries?*

A: To an extent, there are efforts to preserve our sites and various archaeological discoveries. Throughout the Caribbean, there are a number of heritage management



PHOTO BY ANEEL KARIM

agencies such as the National Trust of Trinidad and Tobago, the National Museum of Trinidad and Tobago, the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, the Barbados Trust, the Jamaica National Heritage Trust, the Institute of Jamaica, the St. Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society and the national Archaeological Museum of the Netherlands Antilles (NAAM). Several Caribbean territories have enacted laws aimed at protecting sites and monuments. In Trinidad and Tobago, for example, the National Trust Act offers some measure of protection provided that the site or historic monument is designated as a property of interest. The protection of underwater archaeological heritage in Trinidad and Tobago was given attention in 1994 with the passing of the Protection of Wrecks Act. There is also a Cabinet-appointed National Archaeological Committee that advises the Minister of Culture on archaeologically-related matters.

Despite all of these useful legislative and institutional frameworks in Trinidad and Tobago and elsewhere in the Caribbean, sites are still being destroyed or compromised due to urbanisation, agriculture or industrialisation. This problem is certainly commonplace throughout the Caribbean and perhaps one of the ways of to curtail the problem is to ensure that the laws are more effectively policed. This may be achieved by sensitizing local communities to their heritage through the formation of county or parish heritage groups throughout the region. Providing developers with tax credits can be a useful incentive to encourage them to protect archaeological sites on their private properties. We also need to train more archaeologists to satisfy local needs rather than becoming so dependent on overseas expertise. By so doing, we would create a local cadre of archaeologists available for rescue archaeology, whenever sites are threatened by development. Geoinformatics can also be used to map sites that are being threatened as well as identify those that are neither visible nor accessible because of thick vegetation or rugged topography. These are just some of the ways in which we could more effectively protect and preserve our archaeological heritage.

Q: What important discoveries have been made in Trinidad and Tobago?

A: The discovery of the Banwari Trace in southwest Trinidad as well as the discovery of Banwari Man by members of the Trinidad and Tobago Historical Society in November 1969 can be cited as important discoveries. Radiocarbon dates indicate that Banwari Trace was inhabited around 5000 BC, making it the oldest in the Caribbean. Another important discovery was the Saladoid site of Gandhi Village in south Trinidad. Although not many artifacts were found there by my students in 2003 and 2006, the site, given its hilltop location, nevertheless provided us with useful insights into the defensive nature of some pre-Columbian sites in Trinidad.

Q: Where is Banwari man housed?

A: The remains are housed in the Museum of the Life Sciences Department. Persons interested in viewing the remains may contact Ms. Savitree Rattan; telephone number 662-2002 extension 2237.

Q: How many digs are you currently involved in?

A: At present, my digs are usually conducted when I teach the course: Research Methods and Techniques in Archaeology...and that the fieldwork component of that course usually takes place around March or April of each year. When I started teaching at U.W.I., I was very active in the field. I organised major projects at Blanchisseuse (Trinidad) and Lover's Retreat (Tobago) between 2003 and 2005. However, I have decided to limit field activities for the time being in order to complete a number of publications that have been hanging for a while. Once, I get those publications out of the way, I will be going back into the field for more primary data, which in turn can be used to fuel new research publications.

Q: What future projects are you involved in at UWI?

A: I am looking at the possibility of working collaboratively with colleagues in the Department of Surveying and

Land Information in the teaching of Caribbean archaeology based on geoinformatics.

The Department of History is considering the introduction of a Masters degree in Heritage Studies in September 2009 and I have been asked to coordinate this course. Teaching this course will require that I work closely with my colleagues at U.W.I., St. Augustine as well as those outside of U.W.I. This course will focus on heritage management, heritage tourism, cultural legislation, archaeology, museology, landscape studies and environmental issues etc. and should be of particular interest to heritage professionals, tourism professionals, museologists as well as archaeology, museology and cultural studies enthusiasts.

I plan to become more actively engaged in research projects outside of pre-Columbian archaeology such as historic landscapes, parks and gardens, railways as well as the archaeology of the industrial era. The archaeology of Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean is far more diverse than people are sometimes led to believe as it extends beyond the pre-Columbian period into the more recent historical periods where the data are a lot more visible and in greater abundance. When these projects have jelled, I will be in a better position to speak more definitively about them.

Q: Why did you decide to produce this book?

A: Because I felt that there was the need to legitimize the application of geoinformatics within the context of Caribbean archaeology. The vast majority of archaeology publications based on geographical information systems (GIS), remote sensing, aerial photography and other geoinformatics techniques, have tended to focus very heavily on North America and Europe with scant regard being paid to the Caribbean. This has been the situation for years despite the fact that Caribbean archaeologists have increasingly been employing geoinformatics techniques in their research projects and despite the fact that geoinformatics has been used worldwide for over 20 years. In the past, there were a handful of papers published on the use of geoinformatics in Caribbean archaeology. These were published as chapters in the Proceedings of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA) rather than as edited chapters in an international publication like *Archaeology and Geoinformatics: Case Studies from the Caribbean*. This book is therefore an important milestone as it showcases to both regional and international audiences, the important work that is being done by Caribbean scholars.

Q: What is geoinformatics and is it used at UWI?

A: Geoinformatics pertains to the application of geographic information systems (GIS), remote sensing, aerial photography, photogrammetry, cartography, global positioning systems (GPS) and geophysical surveys. The Department of Surveying and Land Information at UWI, St. Augustine provides training in the judicious application of these techniques. I am sure that individual lecturers in other departments at UWI use geoinformatics in their various research projects. I received my geoinformatics training at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida (U.S.A.) where I did my Ph.D. in anthropology.

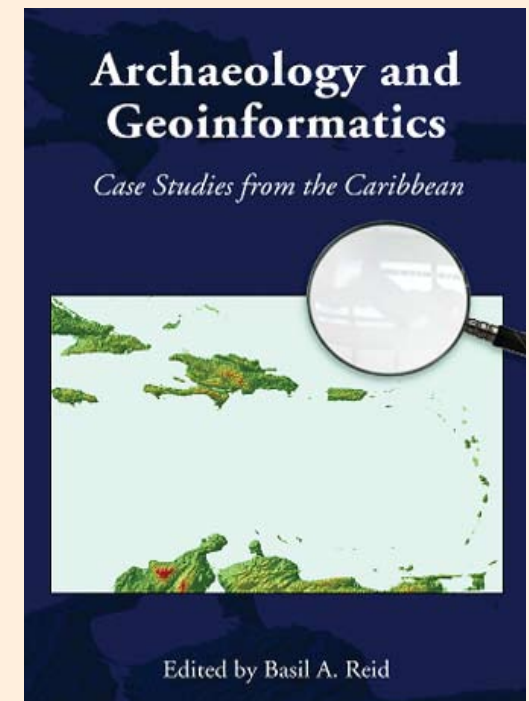
Q: Why should we look at our history and these artifacts from a regional perspective? What are the benefits?

A: A regional perspective is not only important, it is also absolutely necessary as it provides us with opportunities to compare and contrast the histories of Caribbean territories. For example, while it is useful to study individual sites such as the Saladoid sites of Blanchisseuse and Gandhi Village in Trinidad, unless we view these sites within the context of other Saladoid sites found elsewhere in the Caribbean, such as those in Montserrat, Antigua and Puerto Rico, then we will be unable to fully explore issues of migration, trade networks, community organisation and settlement patterns from a regional perspective. Being engaged in research from a regional context also brings us in contact with several colleagues throughout the Caribbean and outside the Caribbean, which in turn facilitates fresh perspectives, new lines of enquiry and a better research product in the end.

■ BOOKS

ARCHAEOLOGY AND GEOINFORMATICS: CASE STUDIES FROM THE CARIBBEAN

Edited by Basil A. Reid
University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, U.S.A.



Archaeology and Geoinformatics: Case Studies from the Caribbean edited by UWI lecturer, Dr. Basil A. Reid, underscores the need, now more than ever, for the preservation and conservation of our West Indian heritage.

Geoinformatics refers to the use of geographic information systems (GIS), remote sensing, aerial photography, photogrammetry, cartography, global positioning systems (GPS) and geophysical surveys to gain critical information on Caribbean archaeological sites. It is fundamental to unearthing the past, especially within the Caribbean where storm surges, hurricanes, ocean and riverine erosion, urbanization, industrialization, agricultural development, as well as commercial development along the very waterfronts that were home to many prehistoric peoples, may have affected the landscape. The case studies are drawn from several interesting island projects including those in Barbados, St. John, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Nevis, St. Eustatius, and Trinidad and Tobago. Not only will archaeologists want to gain a copy of this publication, but historians, environmentalists, museologists, engineers, ecologists, heritage managers, historic preservationists, cultural studies scholars, land surveyors, geophysicists, and geoinformatics specialists may also find the work quite engaging. Contributors to the volume include Basil Reid, Bhesheem Ramlal, Kevin Farmer, Grant Gilmore III, Douglas Armstrong, Stephan Lenik, David Knight, Mark Hauser, Parris Lyew-Ayee, Ivor Conolley, Eric Klingelhofer and Roger Leech. Dr Basil Reid has stated that, "by demonstrating that the region is fertile ground for the application of geoinformatics in archaeology, this volume places a well needed scholarly spotlight on the Caribbean". Extremely fundamental to our understanding of not only our past but how we may better craft our future, this landmark book is currently available at the UWI Bookshop.

UWI CALENDAR *of* EVENTS

MAY – JUNE



HRM: Adding Value or Adding Complexity?

Friday 23rd – Sunday 25th May, 2008

Examine the challenges currently facing Human Resource professionals at this upcoming co-hosted event by The University of the West Indies and the Association of Commonwealth Universities HR Network Steering Committee. The Third Biennial Conference from Friday 23rd to Sunday 25th May 2008 at the Hilton Hotel, Tobago, will focus on three sub-themes: Developing Leadership and Management Capability, Managing Performance, and Enhancing the Institution.

For further information please contact Ms. Gene Francis
Email: Gene.Francis@sta.uwi.edu • Tel: 662-2002 ext. 2162



The Sound of Music

Thursday 26th – Sunday 29th June, 2008

The Queen's Hall will definitely be alive with the UWI Festival Arts Chorale presentation of *The Sound of Music*. The award winning producers of *Fiddler on the Roof* (2006) and *Oliver!* (2007) bring another popular Broadway musical to the stage in June. With stage direction by Louis Ms Williams and musical direction by Jessel Murray, as well as live music by the National Sinfonia, it's great family entertainment that can't be missed.

Tickets: \$150.00; \$100.00 for children
at the Sunday Matinee (2:00 p.m.)

For more information please contact
Evette 316-7651 / Stacy 787-8981 / Daryl 725-4765

Residential Workshop for Caribbean Writers

Monday 30th June – Thursday 31st July, 2008

This year's Caribbean Creative Writers' Residential Workshop will focus on fiction, poetry and playwrighting. Writers will have an opportunity to learn from UWI Lecturers Merle Hodge and Funso Aiyejina. The Residential Workshop is sponsored by the Cropper Foundation in partnership with the Centre for Creative and Festival Arts CCFA at The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine.

For application forms and further information please contact
Dr. Dani Lyndersay or Ms. Marissa Brooks at the UWI CCFA
662-2002 Ext. 3539 • Fax: 663-2222 or via email MBrooks@fhe.uwi.tt



UWI MEMORIES

In celebration of our Sixtieth Anniversary we would like you to share your memories with us by sending (2) captioned photographs of your best times at UWI. Remember to include your name, address, year of graduation, faculty/programme. We'd also like to get a brief description (100 words) of your best memory of UWI or details of the event captured in the image.



Please send your submissions to
The EDITOR, UWI TODAY,
The Marketing and Communications Office
The University of the West Indies,
St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad and Tobago.
Or email us at markcom@sta.uwi.edu