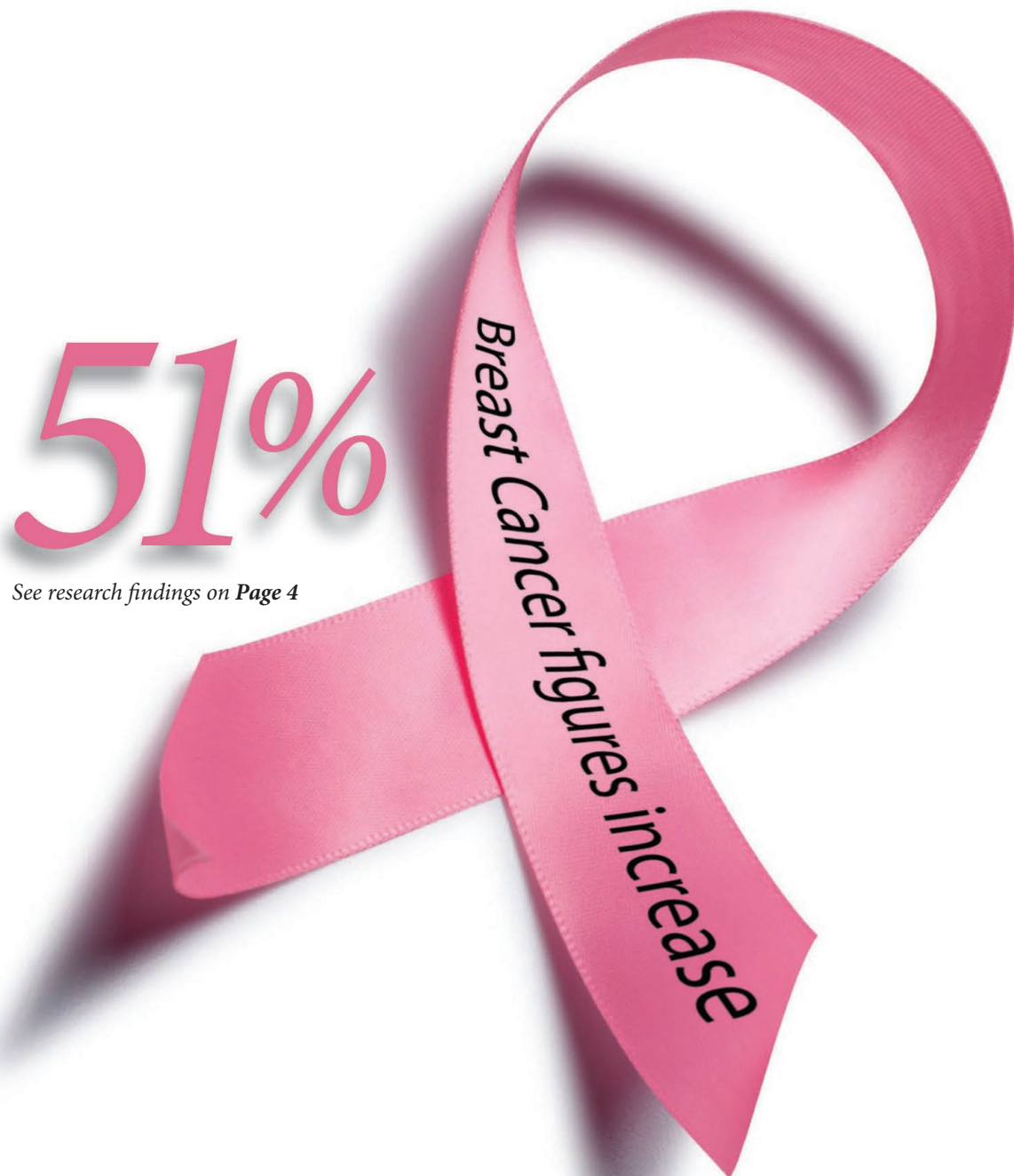




UWI TODAY

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES · ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS

SUNDAY 30TH JANUARY, 2011



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NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL

A Time of Renewal

As we start a new year and a new semester, I would like to extend a warm welcome back to all our students and staff members who contribute to making the UWI St. Augustine Campus the vibrant centre of intellectual, cultural and sporting activity that it is all year round.

A new year always ushers in the sense of renewal – a renewal of purpose and collective commitment to excellence in teaching, learning, research and service to our community. With this comes the firm resolution to achieve desired results and meet deliverables. I am enthused by the many exciting initiatives for our Campus that are in the pipeline, all of which are intended to meet the tertiary education needs of our students and community stakeholders and support the further development and advancement of our country and region.

We are actively pursuing opportunities to develop new programmes such as the MA in Creative Design Entrepreneurship in collaboration with De Montfort University, as well as expand existing programmes in fields such as law, medical sciences, agriculture, education and business studies, both in Trinidad and in Tobago. We have also been channelling our energy into the development of a South Campus of the UWI St. Augustine with a flagship Faculty of Law, to be followed by programmes from other disciplines.

In the coming weeks, we will also be welcoming to the UWI St. Augustine Campus, a team of distinguished evaluators who will be conducting a site visit as part of the process for institutional accreditation with the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago (ACTT). As the largest tertiary education institution in Trinidad and Tobago to

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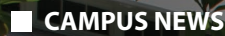
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ACCREDITATION SITE VISIT FOR CAMPUS

The UWI St. Augustine Campus, in its candidacy for institutional accreditation, has completed a comprehensive self-study and forwarded the report of this exercise to the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago (ACTT).

The ACTT has since scheduled an external review of the Campus during the period, February 1-4, 2011. During this four-day review, the evaluation team will determine the accuracy and thoroughness of the Campus' self-study analysis in meeting the minimum threshold of quality against the set criteria and resultant standards established by the ACTT. The evaluation team comprises four reviewers from the United Kingdom, United States and Trinidad and Tobago.

The on-site review will include a tour of the facilities, examination of documents, and interviews with various stakeholders across the Campus, both at St. Augustine and Mt. Hope Medical Sciences Complex. Through the process of institutional self-study, the St. Augustine Campus has compiled a comprehensive database and is in the process of populating its resource room with documents to support

references made in its institutional self-study report.

The journey for this exercise, which began almost two years ago, was driven by **Mr. Jeremy Callaghan**, Campus Registrar & Chair of the Self-Study Steering Committee; **Dr. Sandra Gift**, the Institutional Self-Study Co-ordinator; **Mrs. Deborah Souza-Okpofabri**, the Campus Self-Study Co-ordinator. A Self-Study Steering Committee was established together with Six Working Groups. The latter had responsibility for specific areas addressed within the Self-Study Report. The Chairs of the six Working Groups were **Prof. Jonas Addae**, **Mr. Jeremy Callaghan**, **Dr. Anna-May Edwards-Henry** and **Dr. Maria Byron**, **Prof. Patrick Watson**, **Dr. Sandra Gift** and **Dr. David Rampersad**. The Campus Self-Study Editorial Committee was led by **Dr. Paula Morgan**, the final editorial reviewer was **Prof. Emerita Elsa Leo-Rhynie**; the report was proofread by **Mrs. Lynda Quamina-Aiyejina**. **Ms. Jo-Ann Georges** continues to lead the exercise for the preparation of the Resource Room.

COCOA RESEARCH FINDINGS AT WORKSHOP

The challenges facing regional cocoa producers are many, but with the ongoing thrust to revitalize this industry, many efforts are underway to support a sustainable recovery, such as the **January 26** workshop hosted by the Cocoa Research Unit (CRU) of The UWI.

The workshop, "Caribbean Fine Flavour Cocoa Industry Commercialisation; Caribbean Region; CAR-RFO - Initial Workshop on Implementation: Communication, Mobilisation and Institutional Strengthening" was organised under the Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE) funded project entitled "Caribbean Fine Flavour Cocoa Industry Commercialisation."

The overall goal of this project is to address the challenges faced by fine/flavour cocoa producers in the Caribbean, particularly those of declining production and low productivity as well as food safety and other

quality concerns. It promotes the development of value-added products and agri-tourism associated with cocoa production. The CRU participated in its diagnostic phase from February to July 2010, and has been selected as the lead consultant for the initial step of the project, "Communication, Mobilisation and Institutional Strengthening." This involves the Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour Le Développement (CIRAD) and seven Caribbean territories: Belize, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Grenada, and Trinidad and Tobago. The T&T consultant is Dr. Darin Sukha, Research Fellow, CRU.

CRU hosted this workshop to advise local stakeholders on the findings of the diagnostic stage, the expectations and obligations to the project and investments required as well as to mobilise their participation.

To find out more, please contact Sophia Thompson at Tel/Fax: (868) 662 8788, Office Ext: (868) 662 2002
Ext. 2115, 2114, or 3332, or Email: cru@sta.uwi.edu or Sophia.Thompson@sta.uwi.edu.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL

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engage in this process and the first Campus of the regional University of the West Indies to launch its candidacy for institutional accreditation, it is indeed an historic moment for us. For we view this not only as a demonstration of our commitment to maintain very high standards and engage in continuous quality improvement but also as an investment towards enhancing the competitiveness of our Campus and University for the future.

Within a challenging national and regional financial context, we remain firm in our drive to build a more robust and sustainable Campus. I am pleased that we were able to settle the negotiations with the West Indies Group of University Teachers (WIGUT) before the end of last year and I remain hopeful that the other trade unions represented on the Campus, the Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU) and the Estate Police Association (EPA), would be able to reach a settlement within the remit set by the government, in the near future.

Indeed, we hope to also be able to provide a larger number of bursaries to our needy students this year and initiatives such as the annual UWI Development and Endowment Fund Fete, which is now in its 21st year, have played a pivotal role in supporting our fundraising efforts. Last year, the UWI Development and Endowment Fund awarded bursaries totalling one million dollars. This is just one of several creative ways in which the Campus continues to work towards meeting the needs of our students. This year's UWI Fete, which is themed Bollywood, will take place on February 6th at the UWI St. Augustine Campus and I look forward to seeing many of our alumni, corporate partners, friends and well-wishers at this special event, which



has become a landmark in the national carnival calendar.

While the past year tested us in many ways, as a Campus, we have remained resilient and we are forging ahead with renewed vigour to achieve our strategic objectives.



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

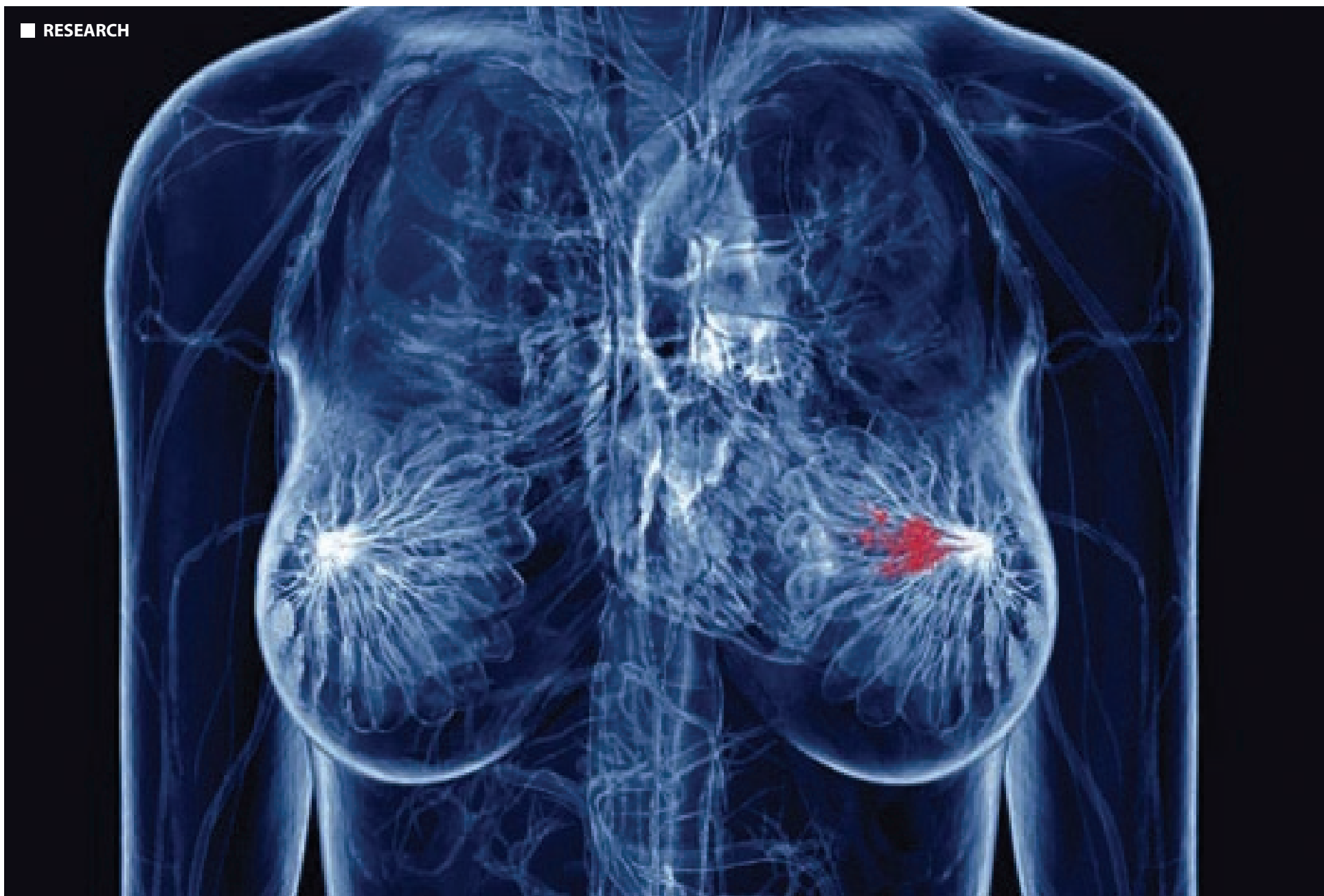
CONTACT US

The UWI Marketing and Communications Office

Tel: (868) 662-2002, exts. 2013, 2014

Or email: uwitoday@sta.uwi.edu

■ RESEARCH



SURGE IN BREAST CANCER

51% increase in rates in T&T

BY DR ANESA AHAMAD AND DR GEORGE LEGALL

There is much concern over the apparent increasing cancer problem in Trinidad and Tobago. Breast cancer is the commonest cancer among females. We studied cancer cases in this country to see if there was need for concern. We analysed 22,704 cancers from 1995-2006 and found 3,427 cases of female breast cancer. We were startled to find a continual increase from 233 cases in 1995 to 352 cases in 2006: a 50% increase. This contrasts sharply with the United States where breast cancer rates have steadily declined since 2000, but is similar to other developing countries.

Apart from rising breast cancer rates, another striking difference among the cases studied was that, unlike Europe and North America, the highest number of cancers occurs in the 40-49-year-old age group. This is true for both women of Indian and African ancestry. This is mainly due

to the effect of race. The median age at which breast cancer is detected among white American women is 61-62 years and among African Americans is 52-57 years. In our study, among women of African ancestry it was 54.0 and among women of Indian ancestry it was 53.0 years. The most frequently occurring age at diagnosis was 45 years among women of African ancestry and 44 years among women of Indian ancestry.

It is common to blame this rising cancer trend on chemicals or pollutants in the air, water, food, soil or materials. However, many of the things that increase the chance of developing breast cancer are lifestyle related: being overweight and obesity, low physical activity, alcohol intake, delay of childbearing to age older than 30 years or no childbearing, less breast-feeding, use of the oral

contraceptive pill and use of hormone replacement at menopause. These are all modifiable.

Other risk factors that are not modifiable are: female gender, increasing age above 40, family history of breast cancer, race (white women are more likely to get breast cancer than African or Indian women), non-cancerous breast conditions where there is overgrowth of the breast tissue, and having certain genes.

Some of the increase that was observed may be due to more women being diagnosed through greater screening using mammograms. However this does not account for all of the increase since many cancers are diagnosed after a lump is felt instead of after an abnormal mammogram.

A diagnosis of cancer is a devastating life experience. Can we reverse this upward trend? While we cannot

Data was collected by the Registry in strict accordance with guidelines set by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). The data does not include cases that were managed by private practitioners and private hospitals which do not permit access to their medical records for abstraction. Cancer notification is not yet mandatory in Trinidad and Tobago, as it is in Barbados. Information is collected actively by registry offices, which abstract data at health institutions, free-standing clinics and private hospitals from the medical, admission and discharge records and from death certificates.

“It is common to blame this rising cancer trend on chemicals or pollutants in the air, water, food, soil or materials. However, many of the things that increase the chance of developing breast cancer are lifestyle related: being overweight and obesity, low physical activity, alcohol intake, delay of childbearing to age older than 30 years or no childbearing, less breast-feeding, use of the oral contraceptive pill and use of hormone replacement at menopause.”

guarantee a way to prevent breast cancer, there are things that might reduce the risk or find it at an early, more treatable stage.

You can lower your risk if you limit alcohol intake, exercise regularly, and maintain a healthy body weight. Women who choose to breast-feed for at least several months may also get an added benefit of reducing their breast cancer risk. Not using hormone therapy after menopause can help you avoid raising your risk.

Other than lifestyle changes, a woman can follow early detection guidelines to find breast cancer early. It will not prevent breast cancer, but it can help find cancers when the likelihood of successful treatment is greatest; 90-98%

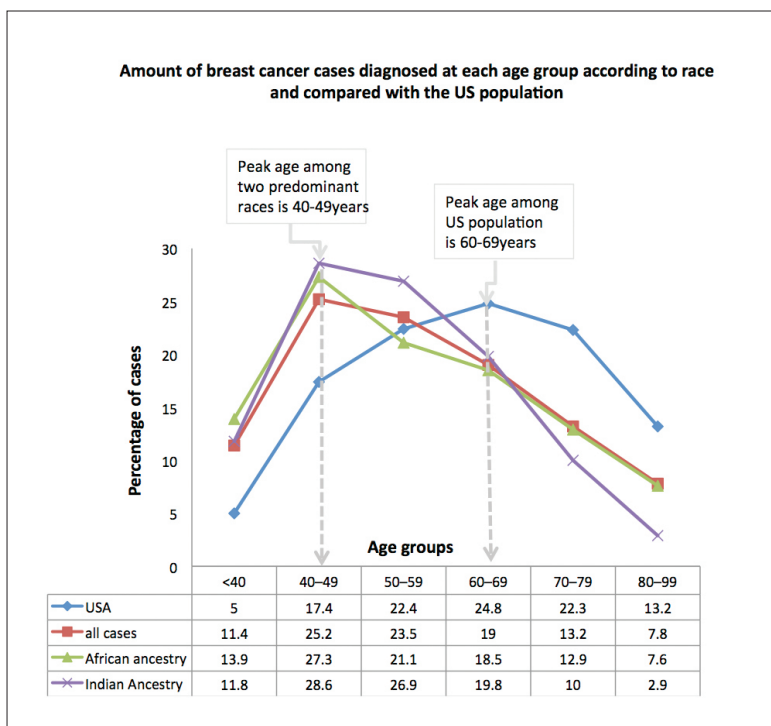
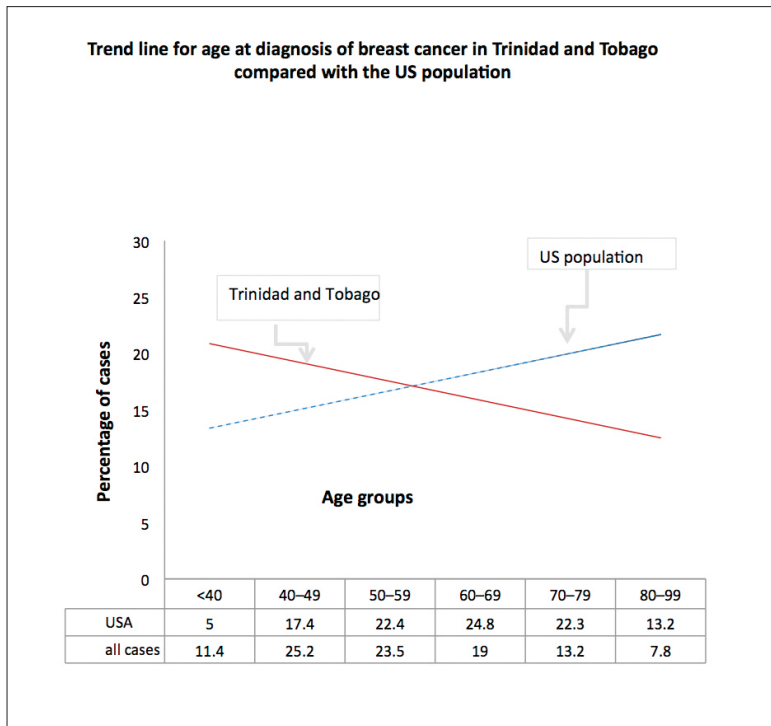
of women with Stage 1 breast cancer survive without even needing to remove the breast.

Beginning in their 20s, women should know how their breasts normally look and feel and report any breast changes to their doctor right away. Women in their 20s and 30s should have a clinical breast exam by a health professional, at least every three years. After age 40, women should have a breast exam by a health professional and a mammogram as often as advised by their doctor. Women at high genetic risk should get an MRI in addition to a mammogram every year. Special analysis by a trained professional needs to be done to determine if a person is high risk. Such women may also benefit from use of drugs or from removal of the

breasts and ovaries.

There is need for more research on the causes, prevention, and treatment of cancer in the region and for the implementation of a comprehensive patient-centred strategy to manage this surge in cancer incidence.

–This research was conducted by a team based at the Department of Paraclinical Sciences, Faculty of Medical Sciences, UWI, St. Augustine: Anesa Ahamad. Oncologist and Senior Lecturer and George Legall, Biostatistician and Lecturer, School of Basic Health Science. Special thanks to Veronica Roach, SRN, SCM, HV, Registrar, National Cancer Registry of Trinidad and Tobago.



■ VOX POP

What do you wish for 2011?



■ “To accept the things I cannot change. Traditionally I’ve wasted time dwelling and worrying about things I have no control over. This year, I wish to grow, mature, change my outlook on life, most of all understand that any challenge I may encounter for 2011, I’m strong enough to overcome.”

Renée Spence

Student, MSc. Tourism Development and Management, Department of Management Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences

■ “My wish is that the UWI St Augustine Campus be sufficiently/well resourced academically and financially to deliver the student-centred experience that is envisioned in STRIDE; that the student body makes the time to find the right balance between study and UWI Life so that their University experience is as enjoyable as mine was, and that more graduates speak with the pride that graduates of other tertiary level institutions do of the head start that their UWI degree has given them in life.”


Mark Regis

President, UWI Alumni Association (Trinidad & Tobago Chapter)



■ “I wish for a more integrated and united campus and University of the West Indies, for a truly memorable celebration of the Guild’s golden jubilee and for greater development of the Guild and our relationship with the students, staff and community that UWI and the Guild has a vested interest in.”

Hillan Morean

President, UWI Guild of Students, St. Augustine



■ “I would wish that in 2011, our world moved decisively to embrace reason as the organizing force in human affairs. It of course goes without saying that I would look forward to faith taking its place as an interesting relic of our immature past.”

Jeremy Callaghan

Campus Registrar, UWI, St. Augustine

■ “Apart from a reduction in all forms of violence and criminality, I would like to see greater attention to the history and heritage of Trinidad and Tobago. This must be the only country in the world that does not teach its history in its schools. So most of our leaders, citizens and young people have no understanding of who we are and from whence we came, and there is little appreciation of our natural, cultural or built heritage. We need a renewed and strengthened system of museums, public art and art galleries throughout, with programmes that reach out to the entire population.”


Rhoda Reddock

Professor Gender Social Change and Development, Deputy Campus Principal, UWI, St. Augustine

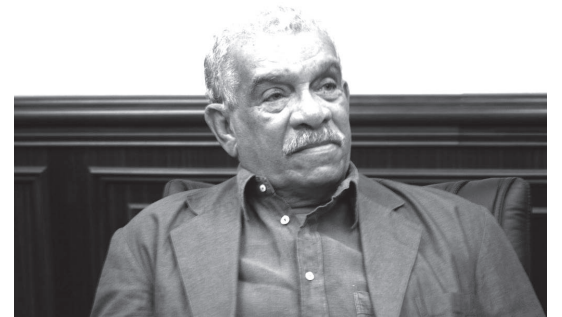
■ “My wish is to make my parents proud after I have a first degree in hand, move back home (Princes Town, which I miss so dearly) after living on campus and start my internship in Advance Community and Institutional Dietetics. After which I am keeping my fingers crossed to obtain a scholarship for a Master’s in nutrition or any related field later this year as well as secure a decent job.”


Vandana U. Rampersad

Student, Final Year, BSc. Human Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Science and Agriculture, Agriculture and Extension.

2010

THE YEAR WE SAW


■ JANUARY 2010 – UWI CELEBRATES NOBEL LAUREATE DEREK WALCOTT

Nobel Laureate Derek Walcott during his visit to the Office of the Campus Principal of The UWI on January 12, 2010, when he spoke at a press conference to launch a four-day conference hosted by The UWI in his honour.

As part of its Nobel Laureates Celebrations, The UWI honoured Derek Walcott from January 12th to 15th, 2010, showcasing Walcott’s art and literature in an academic conference titled, “*Interlocking Basins of a Globe*”, which included an exhibition of the Walcott family’s private collection of his paintings and a performance of “*Fragments*,” a play celebrating Walcott’s literary works, put on by The UWI Department of Creative and Festival Arts.

To see images of 2010 captured in our Facebook album, please visit: <http://www.facebook.com/album.php?aid=267425&id=18438998892>

Postgraduate Open Day

A Postgraduate Open Day was held at the St Augustine Campus on January 21 at the JFK Auditorium, for prospective students and it attracted more than 850 people.

Information on programmes in Agriculture, Engineering, Social Sciences, Medicine, Business, The Arts, Education, Literature and Language was made available in a drive to help students make better choices.

“Faculty Hours,” presentations meant to describe new and existing programmes, were a major part of the day’s activities. The idea behind the Postgraduate Open Day is to help students get a clearer sense of the options available in terms of the programmes themselves and the opportunities to collaborate on international and local research projects.

Faculty booths offered advice, financial information and entry requirements. **The postgraduate applications deadline is February 28, 2011.**



Providing the Right Tools for the WORLD OF WORK

A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

■ **STEP 1**

PREPARE THE SITE

Interview Preparation Workshop
3rd February

■ **STEP 2**

LAY THE FOUNDATION BLOCK

Seminar
5th February

■ **STEP 3**

INSTALL THE FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

Networking Workshop
10th February

■ **STEP 4**

OBTAIN FINAL APPROVALS

Mock Interviews
12th and 19th February

■ **STEP 5**

MOVE IN

Recruitment Fair
17th- 18th March



For more information on WOW: visit www.sta.uwi.edu/wow
LOOK OUT FOR REGISTRATION BOOTHS AT YOUR FACULTY OFFICES AND STUDENT ADVISORY SERVICES

RESEARCH

For many centuries, European and Asian societies used the concept of humoral medicine to explain health and wellness as the delicate balance between ‘hot’ and ‘cold’ spheres in the body. Disease was defined as an imbalance between these spheres, with associated excessive ‘hot’ and ‘cold’ conditions. Although modern evidence-based medicine has effectively replaced humoral medicine in the Western world, remnants of humoral medicine (pertaining to body fluids) and its practice remain alive and well in many parts of the developing world, including Trinidad.

In most instances ‘cooling’ is used traditionally as preventative medicine (prophylactic) to bring the ‘body back in balance’ in ‘hot’ conditions. ‘Hot’ diseases appear to be associated with fever, infectious skin manifestations (such as rash and ringworm) and inflammatory conditions such as hives. Traditionally, ‘hot’ states required ‘cooling’ treatments, which included medicinal plant preparations that supposedly restored the body’s balance. We hypothesized that humoral medicine was still being actively practised in rural Trinidadian communities and undertook to conduct an ethnobotanical survey to document the use of ‘cooling’ medicinal plants, as well as plants used for the treatment of fever, a ‘hot’ humoral state.

A survey was conducted in 50 rural communities to include 450 households by face-to-face interviews over the period October 2007 to July 2008. This was done as part of the larger Caribbean-wide TRAMIL (Traditional Medicine in the Islands) network. We restricted our survey to rural agrarian communities where we assumed that there would be a higher incidence of use of local herbal remedies from the garden or backyard and preservation of traditional knowledge.



Senna alata (Candlestick plant)

A simple pilot-tested qualitative survey questionnaire was used to collect details, such as the plants being used, the part or parts being used, and forms in which remedies were made. Samples of live plant specimens were collected and placed in a plant press for preservation. These specimens were subsequently taken to the National Herbarium of Trinidad and Tobago where they were dried, identified and accessioned to be filed with the main collections. Global positioning system (GPS) coordinates were also collected at the interview sites to locate respondents and plant specimens.

Twenty households from each of the 50 communities were conveniently selected and the most knowledgeable person in the household was interviewed on the use of herbal medicines. In most instances, respondents were the eldest female in the household who was often responsible for the healthcare of the family. This is the first extensive ethnobotanical study done in Trinidad, and to our knowledge, the English-speaking Caribbean, that quantifies the extent of traditional use of medicinal plants as ‘cooling’ and for the treatment of fever in rural communities.



Peperomia pellucida (L.) Kunth (Shining Bush)

The survey found that 44 plant species belonging to 31 families were used for ‘cooling’ in 48 out of the 50 communities with 238 citations. Cat’s Claw, Vervain, Candle Bush, Caraile and Shiny Bush accounted for a significant proportion of the citations (142 out of 238 or 40.9%). There were 109 citations for the treatment of fever from 41 out of 50 communities. A total of 28 plant species belonging to 19 families were identified, with Lemon Grass (Fever Grass) and Jackass-Bitters (sepi) accounting for 75 or 68.8 % of all citations.

These findings confirm that humoral medicine remains popular in rural communities throughout Trinidad.

The indigenous flora of Trinidad is mainly neotropical. However, during the colonial period, numerous plant species of economic and horticultural importance were introduced into the island, some of which become major plantation crops. It is therefore not surprising that almost half of the species found in this survey are also exotic species, such as *Aloe vera* or *Citrus sp.* It is uncertain to what extent the Amerindians’ use of the indigenous flora for medicine influenced the use of the indigenous species for medicine found on this survey by the transplanted population from mainly Africa and Asia. Albeit all the species are mainly common roadside weeds or forest species which are not threatened or endangered. It would be difficult to trace with certainty the routes whereby humoral medicine reached the island of Trinidad.

Although there are limited studies in humans to support the use of these plants as ‘cooling’ or any of the associated conditions, we conducted a review of published research to determine whether medicinal plants identified in our survey showed antibacterial properties and could be used to treat fever, pain and inflammation in laboratory and animal-based studies.

Although *Macfadyena unguis-cati* (Cat’s Claw) was the most commonly used plant for ‘cooling’ in Trinidad there is very little research done. In animal models for pain and inflammation an extract of *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*



Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (Vervain)



Cooling it

Survey finds the hottest

(Vervain) significantly reduced sensitivity to pain and experimentally-induced inflammation.

Senna alata (candlestick plant), native to tropical America, is commonly used to treat skin conditions such as fungal growth, pimples and ringworm. In Trinidad its use as ‘cooling’ in bush teas could be related to the preventative effects against skin conditions related to these ‘hot’ conditions. Human and laboratory studies support the traditional use of candlestick plant in the treatment of skin conditions caused by microbial organisms.

A study in humans demonstrated the effectiveness of ‘candlestick plant’ when applied directly to the skin as antifungal treatment for the flaky discoloured skin patches of *pityriasis versicolor*, caused by a yeast fungus. Other extracts of the bark of candlestick plant prevented the growth of the *Candida albicans* fungus, which causes thrush. It also prevented the growth of pus-forming bacteria responsible for triggering acne inflammation. These experiments were done in the laboratory.

In classical West Indian folkloric tradition a ‘purge’ is often given to ‘clean out the insides and purify the blood’ and to prevent the occurrence of disease which oftentimes manifest as ‘hot’ skin conditions. This purge often included bush teas which may include candlestick plant to cause diarrhea. A clinical study using people who complained of constipation for at least three days showed that a bush tea from candlestick plant produced significant relief after 24 hours.



with herbs

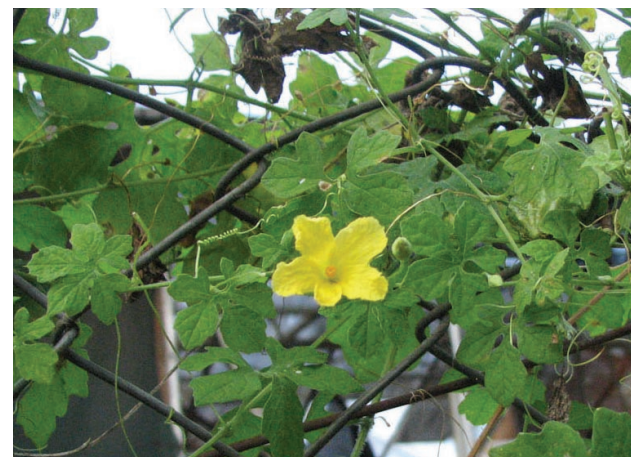
st plants in the country



Macfadyena unguis-cati (Cat's Claw) on the St. Augustine Campus, UWI.

to support the antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and related biological activities for most of the plants identified for 'cooling' and its associated indications. However, caution must be taken as most of this research was done in using laboratory experiments or animals which do not represent the 'real' situation in the human body. Clinical studies in humans must be done to determine whether these remedies are in fact safe and effective.

Our survey has identified medicinal plants for traditionally labeled conditions which could be partly explained by modern medical terminology. However, the preliminary support of laboratory and animal-based studies should be used as a platform from which clinical studies in humans could be done to determine the effectiveness and safety of herbal preparations used as 'cooling' and for fever. It is possible that these research efforts may provide alternative and/or complementary approaches for healthcare provision in the Caribbean.



Momordica charantia L. (Caraile)

Caraile (*Momordica charantia*) was also identified as a useful plant for 'cooling' in Trinidad and is traditionally used to treat skin conditions including rash, furuncles (boils) and hives. For skin conditions, the leaves are crushed and prepared as a poultice and applied directly to the skin; for preventative 'cooling' an infusion is used. Fevergrass was the most frequently cited plant in Trinidad for fever.

There is much laboratory and animal-based research



Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf (Fevergrass)

PLANT SPECIES	COMMON NAME	TRADITIONAL USE	CITATIONS FOR TRADITIONAL USE (FREQUENCY %)	PLANT PART(S) USED	METHOD OF PREPARATION
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i> (L.)	Cat's claw	'Cooling'	41 (17.3)	Vine	Bush tea
<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> (L.) Vahl	Verven	'Cooling'	38 (16.0)	Leaves	Bush tea
<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb.	Ringworm bush	'Cooling'	25 (10.6)	Leaves, flower	Bush tea
<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Karaile	'Cooling'	22 (9.2)	Leaves, vine	Bush tea
<i>Peperomia pellucida</i> (L.) Kunth	Shining bush	'Cooling'	16 (6.7)	Whole plant, leaves	Bush tea
<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf	Fevergrass	Fever	47 (43.1)	Leaves, stem & roots	Bush tea
<i>Neurolaena lobata</i> (L.) Cass.	Zebapeek	Fever	28 (25.7)	Leaves	Bush tea

TABLE 1. COMMONLY USED PLANTS FOR 'COOLING' AND FEVER IN RURAL TRINIDAD

This is an edited excerpt from a report on a survey done by Dr. Yuri Clement, Department of Paraclinical Sciences, Ms. Yasmin Baksh-Comeau and Mr. Rajesh Ragoo, Department of Life Sciences of The University of the West Indies, and Dr. Compton Seaforth, Herbal Institute, The University of Trinidad and Tobago. We acknowledge Mr. P. Mark, Ms. Alicia Halls, Mr. Steve Ramsaran (who conducted interviews and collected plant specimens) and Mr. Winston Johnson and Ms. Keisha Manaure of the National Herbarium of Trinidad and Tobago assigned scientific names, sorted and vouchered collected plant specimens. The report was presented at the International Year of Biodiversity Research Poster and Paper Symposium in November 2010, which was a collaborative event of The UWI and the Ministry of Housing and the Environment.

■ NEW PROGRAMME

IDEAS, ART, WORK

“I want to attract people thinking in much bigger ways.

In other words, designing for social welfare, not just for consumption.”



Steve Ouditt

■ MA CREATIVE DESIGN: ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Beginning this September, The UWI St Augustine Campus will welcome its first cohort of students in its new Postgraduate programme – *MA Creative Design: Entrepreneurship*. Programme Coordinator, **Mr. Steve Ouditt**, chats with **Serah Acham** about the programme and how it can help change the world.

Tell us about the programme.

It's a one and a half year long programme, so three semesters. We're starting in September 2011 and our deadline for applications is the end of February.

There are going to be courses in the nature of creativity, in design strategy, strategic thinking, and in all of that, people are going to explore what it means to come up with innovative ideas and what it means to be entrepreneurial or what are the various meanings of it, and how it has been discussed or described historically, and why that's important.

We are trying not to focus on designing objects and things as we know it in most Industrial Design programmes. We're thinking more about having a set of creative people in a space, to design systems, solutions, and take on big, tricky, slippery issues – social, cultural, political issues. So the programme leans towards social innovation and social entrepreneurship rather than designing objects, spaces, things.

We are hoping to get lecturers who work in the industry ... either in advertising, in strategy, or in creative and cultural policy, or who work as entrepreneurs who have developed businesses.

What are my chances of being accepted?

Applicants can have a first degree, ideally in an area of interest which would be a creative area. Now, one can be a creative mathematician, or a creative dentist or a creative ... plumber. But you have to submit a preliminary design proposal which is, what would you like to develop? What are some things that you have been thinking about for a long time and would like to see happen?

Let's say you think about a communications strategy that would work very successfully for rapid poverty eradication or ... for education on chronic diseases. That could be a really good idea if somebody can develop the strategy. And if somebody can write in the proposal that this is a multimedia plan and, "I'm going to do print and I'm going to do events and I'm going to do a film," ... one could say "gosh, I could admit somebody like that into the programme." We're accepting 25 applicants. If we get more than 25, we'll short list the best 25, based on their proposals, as well as on their qualifications to matriculate.

What are some of the courses?

There is one called *the Nature of Creativity*. Of course that sounds very simple, because in general, everybody has an idea of what creativity is, but in an academic context you have to explore it a lot more. Where did this discussion of creativity start? Did it start in one place or a million places? What were the times? How was it manifested in the arts, in music, in literature, in medicine ... in business? You come right around again, I think, to what are big buzz words right now in our business culture ... entrepreneurship and innovation.

If you look at another course like *Design as a Strategic Business Tool*, you'd have to look at the design industries: how people train themselves, what they look at for great opportunities to develop good, key creative strategies to advance their product or service. So a course like that will look at a lot of case studies.

One other really interesting course is called *the Creative Project*, and that's when you are going to develop your ... creative project. You're being taught all these things on creative strategy, marketing, business, design, and creativity. Now you're going to have to develop a project ... and that's the area that I think can be really exciting.

In the June 2009 issue of UWI Today, this MA programme was profiled and it was mentioned that it was a collaboration between The UWI and De Montfort University. Can you tell us a bit about that partnership?

This programme is being run in collaboration with De Montfort University in Leicester in the UK. Principal Sankat met with De Montfort years ago and they had very fruitful discussions about what a design programme should be and Principal Sankat put an internal team together to work with De Montfort to develop the programme.

The essence of the collaboration really, is in the courses ... we are actually buying the intellectual property for the six courses. The staff will be selected from academics at The UWI or other practitioners in relevant industries, but we are going to use the De Montfort courses and their course outlines.

What specific skills can students expect to walk away with?

Many. But I think the key thing is that they would be in a better position to spot opportunities to develop innovative, creative solutions for things that we need, things that will make human life a lot more sustainable. I don't necessarily want to say a lot more comfortable because one can make life comfortable and bypass all the effects that could be dreadful. Cars make life comfortable, but what are the effects of that? So it's not just about comfort, but to look at opportunity, to commit themselves to developing solutions, ideas, experiences that would help our planet to be a lot more sustainable.

About Steve Ouditt's role

I will be the coordinator of the programme and also teach in the programme. The role of the coordinator, I suppose, is to keep the programme going, keep it well oiled and take care of all the day-to-day matters – staff, student, curriculum and resource matters.

What's your vision for this programme?

I want it to attract a lot of very interesting, very creative candidates, who are committed to developing brilliant ideas that would come to terms with some of the key social, political, cultural issues that we have and design systems, experiences, events, even spaces and objects, to deal with these things.

I want it to attract people because of this brilliant work ... In other words, if a student here wanted to study music, they'd probably think about Berkeley. If somebody wanted to study architecture, they'd probably think about Harvard School of Design, or Princeton School of Architecture. If somebody wanted to study art, they would think about Goldsmiths College, University of London. How have all these universities developed such a reputation? Because for a very long time, they've turned out really smart, bright, creative people who were committed to advancing the specific discipline in very interesting dimensions. I'm hoping that our programme can become something like that ... very well-known because of the work it's doing, and how highly interesting and innovative the approaches are ... a programme that will attract students from anywhere in the world, who want to develop bright, creative, intelligent ideas for a better world. That's what I want – a better world.


 ■ NEW PROGRAMME

A Noble Call to Morality

Uplifting course in Professional Ethics

BY SURENDRA ARJOON

To foster some of the core values of The UWI, the Department of Management Studies will now be offering a course in Professional Ethics. This course is a response to the current global financial crisis which was precipitated by abuses of authority and power, conflicts of interests, scandals, and so on. Ultimately, it is not institutions and markets that fail, but the judgments and actions of decision-makers. At the heart is the lack of professional and personal integrity.

Broadly, the course will try to show students how to pursue excellence, develop a capacity for independent thought and critical analysis, stimulate self awareness and social awareness, nurture a keen sense of individual and social responsibility, sustain personal growth, and foster ethical values, attitudes and approaches.

Professional ethics has become more relevant with the increasingly more complicated moral issues as societies continually revise their ethical codes. Participants would be encouraged to recognise the values fundamental to the experience of being a professional and to develop the skills for moral reasoning that would allow these values to be interpreted.

In their book, “Morality and Professional Life,” authors Cynthia Brincat and Victoria Wike noted that the current business environment has seen an increasing demand for ethically-sensitive professionals. As such, professional ethics has come of age in a period of great change. It is relevant for all those who work or plan to work professionally, and not just relevant to those in stereotypical professions such as medicine and law.

It is perhaps more appropriate to refer to all work as *professional work*. The authors also point out that in this dynamic climate, there is a great call for moral professionals: those who have acquired not only technical competence,

but moral intelligence, moral skills and moral leadership as well. It is debatable whether or not everyone who works has a concern for morality, but it is certainly now the case that the marketplace and society need moral sensitivity in those they employ.

The course intends to develop participants’ moral skills (personal integrity and responsibility, managing their emotions, compassion and forgiveness, beneficence and non-maleficence, justice and respect for human dignity) and their moral intelligence (becoming a moral leader).

It is important to recognise how one does one’s job is of greater moral relevance than what one actually does as a job. Concepts of work and how it is to be done (let alone done well), are being challenged, since most people view work from its economic worth rather than from its moral relevance. It is not simply about professional obligations and duties, but the solutions to the world crises ought to go beyond the idea of this strict justice notion of professional work. For example, the idea of *sanctification of work*, involves doing all honest work (intellectual or manual, significant or insignificant) with the greatest human perfection (professional competence) and supra-human perfection (for love of God and a service to others). Human work then becomes indispensable for personal and human development. It is a call to sanctify one’s work, to sanctify oneself in one’s work, and to sanctify others through one’s work. Work then is elevated to something divine (this is what is truly meant by the dignity of work) and should be carried out with professionalism and a spirit of service. This view of work is rooted in a humanism that insists on the inseparable synthesis between spiritual and material well-being. To sanctify work means that it must be done with a spirit of sacrifice, in an orderly way, and with human perfection from start to finish.

The view of ‘sanctification of work’ fits in with the concept of *professionalism* or how professional work ought to be conducted. It is not simply to be limited to professional duties and obligations (which reflects strict justice), but one must go beyond this view which is rooted in the letter of the law, to a *spirit of service* (one which is imbued with self-sacrificing love and compassion with the aim of serving and helping others). It is only by being generous with others that one can be truly happy. Adhering to strict professional duties inclines one to be more self-centered and one ends up being closed to the needs of others. This phenomenon can be described by what can be termed *the logic of professional services*: one gives one’s services to receive the appropriate remuneration for one’s services. On the other hand, professional work characterized by a spirit of service promotes an enlightened self-interest which goes beyond the logic of professional services and has its basis in the *principle of gratuitousness*: one gives without claim. Professional work done in this way recognises the dignity of work (by sanctifying work), the dignity of the human person (by sanctifying oneself and others through one’s work), and thereby promoting the common good (the good of each and everyone). It is a pity that, driven by a materialistic mentality, many people view work mainly from its economic worth and lose sight of its profound dimension and value as realizing and ennobling their dignity and, as a consequence, to the detriment of their own happiness.

– Surendra Arjoon is a Senior Lecturer in Ethics in the Department of Management Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, The UWI. This article forms part of the Professional Ethics undergraduate course, recommended for all UWI students, which is to be introduced in Semester II 2010/11. It is an elective which is designed to promote and improve the ethical behaviour of UWI students.

“The course will try to show students how to pursue excellence, develop a capacity for independent thought and critical analysis, stimulate self awareness and social awareness, nurture a keen sense of individual and social responsibility, sustain personal growth, and foster ethical values, attitudes and approaches.”

CAMPUS NEWS

EDULINK and a new way of seeing

In December 2010, an Edulink programme was being wound up. The official part of the project, “Capacity Building for the Financial Sustainability of ACP Higher Education Institutions,” had ended, but those involved accepted that now the classroom sessions were over, and the trainers had been trained, it had really just begun.

The project was funded by the ACP-EU Cooperation programme in Higher Education (EDULINK) and was meant to train members of higher education institutions (HEIs) in the art of resource mobilization. Recognising that global education budgets were shrinking even as the number of HEIs was growing, the idea was to provide relevant and needed skills for them to achieve sustainable growth.

Overall, the aim was to help HEIs to diversify their incomes and thus become self-reliant, to learn fund-raising strategies, to commercialise research, how to properly apply for grants, and develop business within the parameters of a university. A project of this type is a first for The UWI, and with staff learning all these new skills in a structured manner, and being taught how to spread the knowledge, the ripple effect will be enough to create a culture shift that will transform the way the university supports itself.

Joy Cooblal, the project coordinator, is confident that research capacity will improve as participants have discovered untraditional ways of funding through exploring a wider community of donors through private citizens and organisations.

The whole business of resource management has taken about 20 years to take root in universities, and it came about as it became clear that universities had to change their strategies if they wanted to survive in the increasingly competitive environments. “Everyone is looking for creative ways to market what they are doing at the tertiary education level,” said Cooblal.

As she enumerated the benefits of the programme, especially the resource mobilisation, which was “new, in the sense that it is now being professionalised,” she said, but it is something the university has to do continuously. The 35 trained trainees from UWI, who received joint certificates from The UWI, EU and ACP, will now go back into their respective organisations and pass on their lessons to colleagues, so it is an ongoing project in that sense.

The UWI was leader of this particular project, partnering with The University of Technology, Jamaica, The University of Mauritius, The University of Suriname, The University of Guyana, The University of Belize, The University of the South Pacific and the University of Warwick. All of these institutions belong to the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of states and the 15 EU member states that are signatories to the 9th European Development Fund.



Second from the left Joy Cooblal, Project Coordinator and Dr David Rampersad (at right), Director, Business Development Office with some representatives of the partner HEIs.

The project could have run a bit longer than two years, said Cooblal, saying that various stakeholders have had the same comment in trying to meet the project timelines. One of the biggest challenges arose because of distance among partners and not all of the participating HEIs had access to the level of technology required to make interactive communication feasible. Through Moodle, they found common ground to store and locate documents and programmes.

“You need to have everything up and running,” she said, “all the technology must work. Ideally, we should have had smoother interaction using the Virtual Office as not all partners had equal access to bandwidth and equipment and we had to find alternate ways.” However, she said this was part of the learning process that helped them to prepare for the next time.

“It didn’t happen for this project, but hopefully it will in the future.”



The best outcome is that it has reshaped ways of thinking, to the extent that even the UWI Fete (the largest contributor to the UWI Development and Endowment Fund since its inception in 1991) has been used as a model for fund-raising initiatives. With fresh eyes, new strategies, and a committed team dedicated to spreading the word, the Professional Development Programme coming out of this EDULINK project is far from over.



On behalf of her group, Alicia Ward received a prize from Dr. Joan Rawlins. Photo: Dexter Superville

MEDICAL STUDENTS RESEARCH DAY

Students of the Faculty of Medical Sciences, UWI, St. Augustine are introduced to the World of Research in the second year of their five-year programme. After several weeks of classroom lectures, students are assigned research projects and, working in groups of 8-10, they collect and analyze data on a range of health issues.

The responsibility for teaching the students research methods and epidemiology rests with the Public Health and Primary Care Unit (Department of Paraclinical Sciences).

Dr. George Legall, a senior Lecturer, currently coordinates the research activities, and this year he was

assisted by Dr. Kameel Mungue and Dr. Abiodun Olukoga, both lecturers in the Unit. The research project, which begins in the second year of the medical programme is completed the following year. The high-point of the research activity is the Research Day which takes place in the third year of the medical students’ programme.

Over the past 13 years, the students have presented papers, many of which have later been accepted for further presentation at international conferences and have also been published in peer-reviewed journals. On Research Day, the students present their research in groups.

TESTING, TESTING 123

HIV infection rate has not dropped

HIV/AIDS a Regional and Local Analysis: Where are we now? Where are we headed? This was the topic of discussion among students of the UWI, St. Augustine at a programme held in November 2010. The programme to mark World AIDS Day, was organized by The Psychology Seminar Series: A Meeting of Minds, in collaboration with The UWI Guild of Students. Led by postgraduate students, Rosana Yearwood and Jannel Philip, and supported by their supervisor, Dr. Derek Chadee, it was designed to generate interaction, reflection and action.

Opening discussions examined the question, The HIV/AIDS epidemic 30 years later – Why?

From the audience, the president of Post Graduate Association, Aduke Williams, suggested that the HIV epidemic persists because we feel detached and personally unaffected by the HIV/AIDS and do not think we can contract the virus.

A brief historical overview and global perspective on the epidemic provided the context for more focussed attention on the regional and local analysis. Jannel Philip conducted this segment, referring to recent news articles and reports which indicate that progress on HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean has stalled, and that in Trinidad and Tobago there is a steady rate of HIV infection.

“Do you know someone with HIV?” she asked, pointing out that, based on trends, within three years the HIV virus would be closer home; someone in our family or among our close friends may be affected.

The discussion turned to vulnerability, with statistics showing that in the Caribbean, women account for 50% of those living with HIV. In Trinidad and Tobago, among the 15-34 age group, the number of new HIV infections among females is more than twice that for males. Students’ contributions suggested that the most vulnerable are those who are sexually active as well as those with low bargaining power: children and women.

The discussions on vulnerability paved the way for the main speaker, Dr Neil Singh’s presentation titled, “Testing, Testing 123.” Dr. Singh, Student Medical Officer/Head Health Services Unit, at the Campus, began with the point that HIV is like any other chronic illness for which you receive treatment and attend clinics, like diabetes and cancer. He covered a wide range of issues such as risky sexual behaviours, alcohol and risk for HIV, sexually transmitted infections, HIV testing options, timing and frequency, and sexual health services. He encouraged HIV testing and challenged those whose status is HIV negative to remain positively negative. He emphasized that HIV is not a death sentence; and if one’s status is HIV positive, be positively positive, seek treatment and live responsibly.

Mr Roger McLean, a lecturer from the Health Economic Unit, Centre

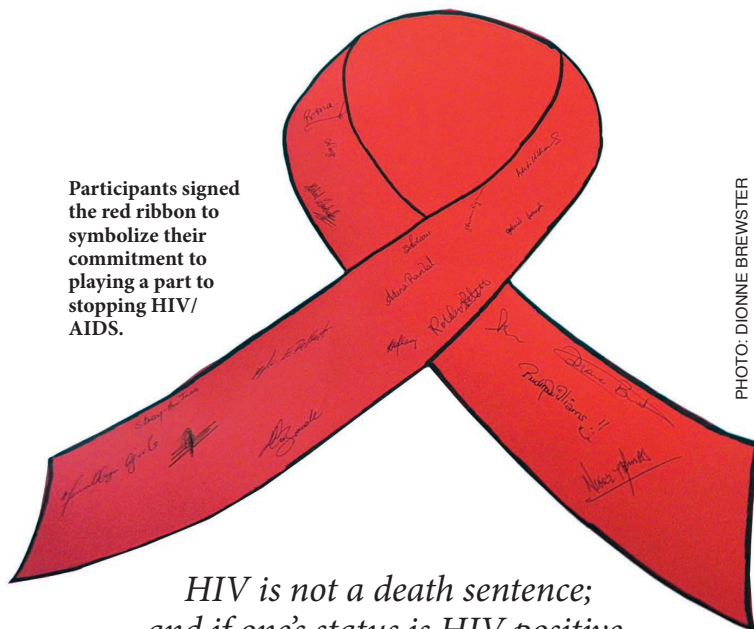
for Health Economics, Economics Department and a member of regional organizations, Pan Caribbean Partnership against HIV/AIDS (PAN CAP) and University of the West Indies HIV/AIDS Response Programme (UWI HARP), said that discrimination is an impractical approach to the issue, in that we prevent persons with HIV/AIDS from becoming members of the economically active population at our own expense. We ultimately bear the financial burden of our decision to be “apart from” HIV/AIDS. He pointed out that we make it hard for these people when we shun casual contact; when we do not allow them to work; when we do not patronize a restaurant where they are employed. We are the ones making it hard for people to get tested and treated; we are the ones hindering the HIV prevention strategies. Until and unless we see ourselves as *part* of the community of PLHIV we would be the ones responsible for the epidemic lingering after 30 years.

Rosana Yearwood closed the programme with “*Call to Action – What can U do What can WI do?*”

–World AIDS Day is recognized on Dec 1 every year. For students at The UWI, St. Augustine Campus, HIV testing is free and confidential. Visit or call the Health Services Unit at 662-2002 for an appointment.

Participants signed the red ribbon to symbolize their commitment to playing a part to stopping HIV/AIDS.

PHOTO: DIONNE BREWSTER



*HIV is not a death sentence;
and if one’s status is HIV positive,
be positively positive, seek treatment
and live responsibly.*

Your only limit is your imagination.



DR. KIM MALLALIEU

*BS Electrical Engineering, MIT
MS Optics, University of Rochester
PhD, University College London
Fulbright Fellow and repeat
Visiting Scientist at MIT*



UWI
ST. AUGUSTINE
CAMPUS

Dr. Kim Mallalieu imagined being a trail-blazing pioneer in engineering education. Recently, a team of UWI students led by Dr. Mallalieu won the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) NextLab Award for Excellence in Technology Innovation for their mobile phone application designed to track package and courier activities and display locations on maps in real time. Dr. Mallalieu is a senior lecturer and leader of the Communication Systems Group, Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering. She is also the Developer of the Master's degree programme in Regulation and Policy in Telecommunications (MRP Telecommunications).

✘ Apply for 2011 entry into one of UWI's postgraduate programmes today. Visit www.sta.uwi.edu/postgrad for instructions on the online application process. Closing date for applications: February 28, 2011.

For more information, contact the Office of Graduate Studies and Research at 662-2002 ext 2616 or 2613

RESEARCH



Children now facing ADULT TYPE DIABETES

Obesity underlies most cases of diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, cardio-vascular diseases

Metabolic Syndrome is a widespread syndrome with a prevalence of 25% in the developed world and a surprisingly higher (and increasing) prevalence in developing countries. In 2007, the **Diabetes Education Research and Prevention Institute (DERPi)**, was established through a \$5million grant from **Helen Bhagwansingh**, to research the disease and determine early preventative measures. The results of the DERPi Project research were presented on Tuesday 18th January at the Daaga Auditorium, UWI.

Obesity, said **Professor Surujpal Teelucksingh**, is the common factor in a range of diseases linked to the Metabolic Syndrome. Obesity underlies most cases of diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, cardio-vascular diseases – part of the Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases for which the Caribbean has some of the highest incidences in the world. Indeed, said Prof Teelucksingh, we lead the regional figures for diabetics. Citing pioneering work done by **Dr Theo Poon King** more than 50 years ago, Prof Teelucksingh established the relationship between unhealthy lifestyles, urban living, and childhood obesity with the onset of what was once adult diabetes in the local population of youngsters.

This project was aimed at providing information about diabetes in children and adolescents in primary and secondary schools in Trinidad and Tobago. This is the first study of this nature and magnitude to be conducted in Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean. Many of the deaths caused by the Metabolic Syndrome can be prevented

by improving early detection, and prevention of diabetes in childhood is likely to be more cost effective than treating complications that accrue from the undiagnosed or under-treated disease. Earlier recognition will add many years of quality of life.

The cross-sectional survey was performed among 67,000 school children aged 5-17 years in Trinidad during 2009 for urine glucose. It was determined that in testing every 100,000 children, 10 children with type 2 diabetes and 19 children with difficulty in handling ingested glucose, were detected. As many of these children signalled undiagnosed type 2 diabetes in the family, DERPi proposed to intervene on all family members in the household, who were willing to participate in a family-oriented, school/community-based intervention.

DERPi's intervention focused on the promotion of healthy eating behaviour, physical activity, diabetic education and the creation of a suitable environment for the acquisition of the knowledge, skills and attitudes to understand and address chronic disease.

PhD candidate, **Ms Yvonne Batson**, has been integral to this work, moving the project from the initial survey to working with schools to address lifestyle changes.

Speaking to an audience which included the Minister of Education, **Dr Tim Gopeesingh**, **Mrs Helen Bhagwansingh**, **Prof Teelucksingh** made the case for funds to be allocated towards prevention and early detection of diabetes, as this was roughly a third of the cost of treatment.

He also predicted that depression (a feature of the Metabolic Syndrome) was going to assume epidemic-like proportions in the near future, and that this further underscored the urgency with which attention and funds must be directed towards these diseases.

The members of the Board of Directors of this collaboration between The UWI and the private sector are **Professor Surujpal Teelucksingh**, **Dr. Rohan Maharaj**, **Dr. David Rampersad** (Secretary) **Mr. Vishnu Ramlogan** (Chairman, Finance), **Dr. Brian Cockburn** (Treasurer), **Dr. Bhoendradatt Tewarie** (Chairman), and a representative of the Medical Board of Trinidad and Tobago

The DERPi Trust was established to “operationalize” existing knowledge on the treatment and prevention of diabetes into effective, immediate interventions. It is expected that this will help prevent the potentially exponential increase in cases of Diabetes in Trinidad and Tobago through a series of interventions and projects aimed at education and prevention, most of which will be community based.

The Trust supports research to increase knowledge about the disease in the local context. The research agenda has been built upon work by researchers in several Faculties at The UWI as well as by those operating in the field who have already made significant inroads and discoveries on their own such as the identification of the “Slippery Slipper Syndrome” the “Ticking Thumbtack Sign” and a new subtype of Diabetes, MODY Type 4.

“The cross-sectional survey was performed among 67,000 school children aged 5-17 years in Trinidad during 2009 for urine glucose.”

UWI CALENDAR of EVENTS

JANUARY – MARCH 2011

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES
& REPUBLIC BANK



UWI
ST. AUGUSTINE
CAMPUS



Republic Bank

WOW
WORLD OF WORK
2011

THE UWI ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
(TRINIDAD & TOBAGO CHAPTER)

WORLD OF WORK (WOW) 2011

26 January – 18 March, 2011
UWI St. Augustine

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

■ WOW REGISTRATION

26 January – 2 February

■ WOW INTERVIEW PREPARATION

3 February

■ WOW SEMINAR

5 February

■ WOW NETWORKING

10 February

■ WOW MOCK INTERVIEWS

12 February

Faculties of Science and Agriculture,
Medical Sciences and Engineering

■ WOW MOCK INTERVIEWS

19 February

Faculties of Humanities and Education
and Social Sciences

■ WOW RECRUITMENT FAIR

17 – 18 March

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

UWI FETE

Sunday 6 February, 2011

Grounds of the Office of the Campus Principal,
UWI St. Augustine

After a sell-out year in 2010, the UWI FETE, the original all-inclusive, celebrates 21 years when the UWI family will journey from China, the 2010 theme, to India. At UWI Fete 2011, guests will be welcomed to Bollywood.

For further information, please contact Dennis Ramdeen, Chairman, UWI Fete, at 329-2777.



TH?NK – CARNIVAL AND MULTICULTURALISM

Friday 11 February, 2011

9am-3pm

CLL (Centre for Language Learning)

The inaugural Th?nk forum will examine the Trinidad Carnival Complex as a jumping off point to explore the development of a multicultural policy. The Th?nk series is aimed at interrogating/questioning/inverting the tried and tested paradigms about the cultural sector that have gone uncontested

and/or have not been effective in the past.
Registration - \$60



For further information, please contact Marissa Brooks at the Department of Creative and Festival Arts, at marissa.brooks@sta.uwi.edu or Tel: (868) 662-2002 ext.3792

THE OLD YARD

Sunday 27 February, 2011

Noon

The Gayelle, DCFA, Agostini Street, St. Augustine

DCFA, will be hosting The Old Yard (formerly Viey La Cou) in the form of an actual yard, complete with an architectural style reminiscent of long ago. This event promises to offer a dynamic mix of a journey into cultural history and a carnival masquerade showcase within the format of a heritage fair.

For further information, please contact Marissa Brooks at the Department of Creative and Festival Arts, at marissa.brooks@sta.uwi.edu or Tel: (868) 662-2002 ext.3792



JOUVAY AYITI

January – March 2011

Department of Creative and Festival Arts (DCFA)
UWI St. Augustine

The Faculty of Humanities and Education will present a transformative Carnival Project: Jouvay Ayiti: Transformation through Celebration, Celebrating Haiti's Past, Encouraging Her Future. Jouvay Ayiti approaches the task of creating a discussion of Haiti amongst the national community through five main experiences:

- A small Carnival band of individual characters that will take part in 2011 regional carnival competitions under the theme: 'Haiti: Gods, Villains and Heroes.'
- A Haitian RaRa band within "The Old Yard"
- A Jouvay band that references historical and contemporary realities of Haiti
- A virtual mas camp
- A theatrical production

For further information, please contact Marissa Brooks at the Department of Creative and Festival Arts, at marissa.brooks@sta.uwi.edu or Tel: (868) 662-2002 ext.3792



UWI TODAY WANTS TO HEAR FROM YOU

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