



UWI TODAY

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES · ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS

SUNDAY 29TH APRIL, 2012



MIDDAY RAINBOW



PHOTO: JOSHUA BRIZAN

A **circular rainbow** is not something you often see, but it happened on April 14, triggering a flurry of interest and speculation. It happened during the Postgraduate Open Day taking place at the St. Augustine Campus (*see Page 4*) and fortunately, one of the faculty members helping students make their decisions, **Professor Ramsey Saunders**,

a professor of medical physics was on hand to shed some light.

He explained that it is a simple optical phenomenon where light is dispersed by the clouds and because of the dispersion one would see the various colours.

As it was midday, with the sun directly overhead, the

symmetry would create a circular rainbow, he said. If the sun were further to the east or the west, the result would be more of an arc, "what we got is a midday rainbow," he said.

As is typical of the times, several people captured the sight and posted it online, but we particularly liked this one taken by **Joshua Brizan** from his home in Trincity.

ENVIRONMENT - 05

Taking Out the Plastic

■ Picnic on the greens



ENTERPRISE - 08

The Journey of a Cocoa Pod

■ Beautiful beans

CAMPUS HISTORY - 14

Food Technology Pioneer

■ George Moon Sammy



INNOVATION - 15

Kites and Computers

■ Bonds that fly



■ CAMPUS NEWS

Reporting to the Council



From left: Deputy Registrar, David Moses, Campus Principal, Professor Clement Sankat, Campus Council Chairman Ewart Williams and Vice-Chancellor, Professor E. Nigel Harris at the Campus Council.

The annual Campus Council meeting is one of those events on the UWI calendar that carries a strong sense of institutional tradition and stature. It is attended by the principal officers of the Campus and it is where the Campus Principal presents a report on the preceding year, and where the Council officially receives the Annual Report.

On March 27, 2012, The UWI, St. Augustine, hosted this meeting, which was themed, 'Take a closer look.'

Campus Principal, Professor Clement Sankat reported on the increase in matriculating students, and the efforts to accommodate them with capital projects, including the renovation of the Old Bachelor's Quarters at the San Fernando General Hospital for medical students, the renovation and expansion of Canada Hall, the fencing of Orange Grove lands to support the work of the Agricultural Field Station, the renovation of Harnanan House and the creation of a UWI Inn for income-generation opportunities. One of

the biggest initiatives undertaken in the academic year was the extension of the UWI St. Augustine to South Trinidad, this development forms part of a strategic goal to provide increased access to quality tertiary education to remote communities.

“One of the biggest initiatives undertaken in the academic year was the extension of the UWI St. Augustine to South Trinidad, this development forms part of a strategic goal to provide increased access to quality tertiary education to remote communities.”

The meeting also heard of the ways in which the St. Augustine Campus poised itself to continue strengthening partnerships and forming beneficial relationships, during the 2010/2011 academic period. The Campus Principal reported of the many meetings held with Government officials, members of the diplomatic corps, the private sector and captains of industry in this regard. The results of which could be seen by the developments of MOUs with key institutions such as the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) and the Institute of Marine Affairs, among others.



Pro-Vice Chancellor and St. Augustine Campus Principal, Professor Clement Sankat delivers his report to the Campus Council.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL

Two New Faculties



One of the historical changes taking place at the St. Augustine Campus this year is the demerger of the Faculty of Science and Agriculture into two distinct faculties, the Faculty of Food and Agriculture (FFA) and the Faculty of Science and Technology (FST). The separation is to take effect from August 1, 2012.

The strategic move is one that has been long contemplated. It comes at a time when current global trends identify Agriculture and Food Security as one of the most significant challenges in the world today, as it affects just about one third of the global population. The issue concerns basic factors of human survival, and it must be addressed in order to tackle other issues plaguing our society. Nearly two billion people worldwide are, on a regular basis, unable to grow or get enough food to eat—and a staggering 75% of those vulnerable persons live in rural areas in the least developed countries.

The creation of the FFA and the FST responds to the global food security challenge, but also reflects the University's commitment to the transformative, socio-economic development of our regional and national communities and is in keeping with the strategic vision and mission of The UWI. It presents a model for the revitalization of the crucial agricultural sector, and renews focus on the disciplines of science and technology. It supports placing agriculture at the top of the national and regional development agenda.

This decision is also closely aligned with the strategic direction of our country and region. In the national context, one would recall that on March 12, 2012, Senator the Honourable Vasant Bharath, Minister of Food Production, Land and Marine Affairs, launched the National Food Production Action Plan 2012-2015, which outlines the strategic goals of the Ministry in creating a food secure nation. CARICOM's agenda for socio-economic transformation puts science and technology, food security and agriculture on the front burner in terms of sustainable development.

Our external stakeholders have welcomed the prospect of The UWI leading the way in returning agriculture to the forefront of regional development; we remain committed to that. To do this, we are continuously examining our structure, programmes and courses for relevance; we want to produce a more proactive graduate whose focus is on creating employment and becoming a social entrepreneur, and in the case of our Agriculture graduates, contributing to the entire food value chain. The creation of the two new faculties at the UWI St. Augustine Campus is as relevant as it is timely. It is fortuitous that the Campus has just received over 200 acres of land at Orange Grove where we plan to create a modern university agricultural field station.

Change can be intimidating; transitions can be tough; but these have been carefully considered and deemed to be in the interest of developing more relevant programmes and more impacting research.

CLEMENT K. SANKAT
Pro Vice Chancellor & Principal

EDITORIAL TEAM

CAMPUS PRINCIPAL
Professor Clement Sankat

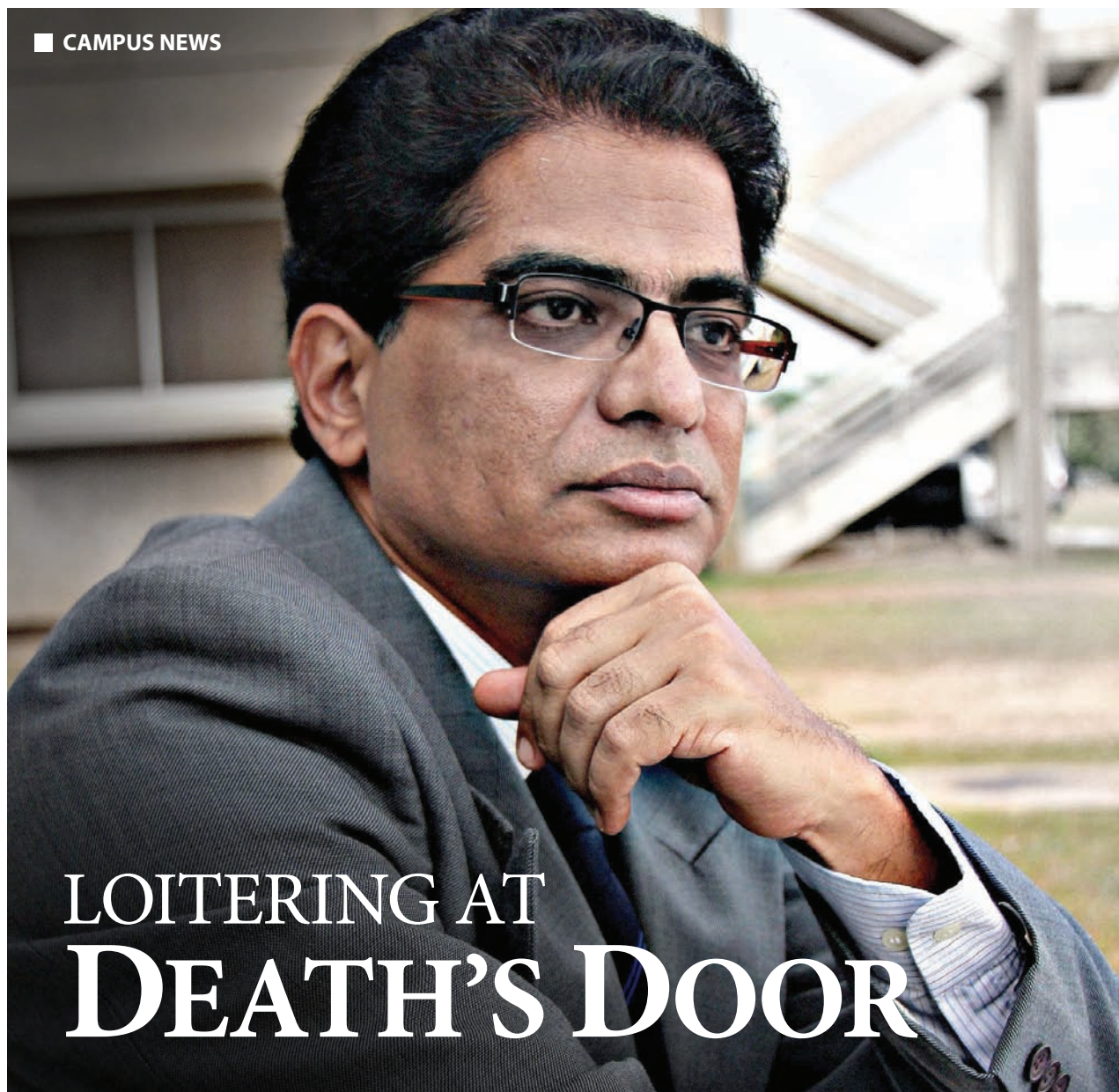
DIRECTOR OF MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS
Mrs. Dawn-Marie De Four-Gill

EDITOR
Ms. Vaneisa Baksh

CONTACT US

The UWI Marketing and Communications Office
Tel: (868) 662-2002, exts. 82013 / 82014
Or email: uwitoday@sta.uwi.edu

■ CAMPUS NEWS



LOITERING AT DEATH'S DOOR

His inaugural professorial lecture examined a sensitive healthcare issue: “Keeping ICU patients alive—at all costs?” and Professor Hariharan Seetharaman brought his considerable experience in the area of critical care to his presentation on April 12 at the Eric Williams Medical Sciences Complex in Mt Hope.

A Professor of Anaesthesia and Critical Care Medicine at The UWI's Faculty of Medical Sciences, Professor Seetharaman questioned the role of the healthcare system in the death of a patient.

“Although ‘risk-adjusted mortality’ has been traditionally accepted as the ‘metric of performance’ of a healthcare unit, I argue that ‘death’ of patients alone may not necessarily reflect a ICU’s real performance. I presented several innovative models adapting tools from the ‘project management’ arena, for performance appraisal as well as quality improvement of healthcare units. This has been a pioneering work in the area of healthcare management,” he said.

“I also argue that due to the fact that ‘death’ in hospital has been misconstrued many a time as a failure of the healthcare system, and due to changing belief patterns, many patients whom we consider futile are continuing to receive life-support, consuming a vast quantity of resources,” he said.

He said it was not simply a matter of economic costs, but one had to consider the loss of dignity, and the quality of life for patients and their relatives.

Saying that ICU care is offered “free of cost” in all our public hospitals, Prof Seetharaman asked if the ICUs were being used for patients who will really benefit.

He noted that technology has created a mindset that death is preventable and can be staved off at all costs, creating a ‘death denying’ notion in society, and he reminded the audience that in the course of treating a critically ill patient, it sometimes becomes apparent that further intervention will only prolong the final stages of the process of death.

Professor Seetharaman is also the Deputy Dean of Graduate Studies and Research at The UWI's St. Augustine Campus, and the Director of Operating Theatres, at the EWMS.

NEW GUILD OF STUDENTS EXECUTIVE

These are the new representatives of the Guild of Students, elected on April 12, for the 2012-2013 year. President: **Kevin Ramsewak**, Vice President: **Candice Allain**, Treasurer: **Travis Laugier**, Secretary: **Kelsey Turpin-Carrington**, Postgraduate Rep: **Matthew Peters**, Deputy Postgraduate Rep: **Leslie Sylvester**, Part Time and Evening Rep: **Nigel Thomas**, GCC: **Ronald Marcelle**, PCC: **Alexander Johnson**, SACC: **Steven Moore**, NACC: **Garvin Kadoo** and IACC: **Tamika De Gannes**.

Postgraduate choices

What would spark your imagination, Creative Design, Arts and Cultural Enterprise Management, Coastal Engineering... Aviation Management? These were a few of the many postgraduate programmes on offer at UWI and they were showcased at the recently held Postgraduate Open Day on Saturday April 14th at the JFK Auditorium. Throughout the day, prospective students who visited got the opportunity to seek advice from lecturers and graduate students on pursuing postgraduate study. Applications were also re-opened from Friday 13th to Monday 16th to give interested persons the chance to submit an application for a postgraduate degree or diploma.

Applications were also re-opened from Friday 13th to Monday 16th to give interested persons the chance to submit an application for a postgraduate degree or diploma.

But what really sparked the creative mind was the apparent halo around the sun seen in the cover photo. A sight like that might have made some imaginations soar. So what would you pursue postgraduate research in: your only limit is your imagination!



(From left) Staff of Graduate Studies and Research: Vanessa Duncan, Amryl Joseph, Sherelle Trim, Krista Ferreira and Jacqueline Cashe with a prospective student.

■ ENVIRONMENT

The Solid Waste Management Company (SWMCOL) has estimated that approximately 1,000 tonnes of waste enter landfills daily in Trinidad and Tobago. An additional amount of waste is improperly disposed into our surrounding environment including our water ways and land.

Most of these wastes are recyclable material: plastic products, glass bottles, paper, metal and rubber which can be further processed by downstream manufacturers to make new products.

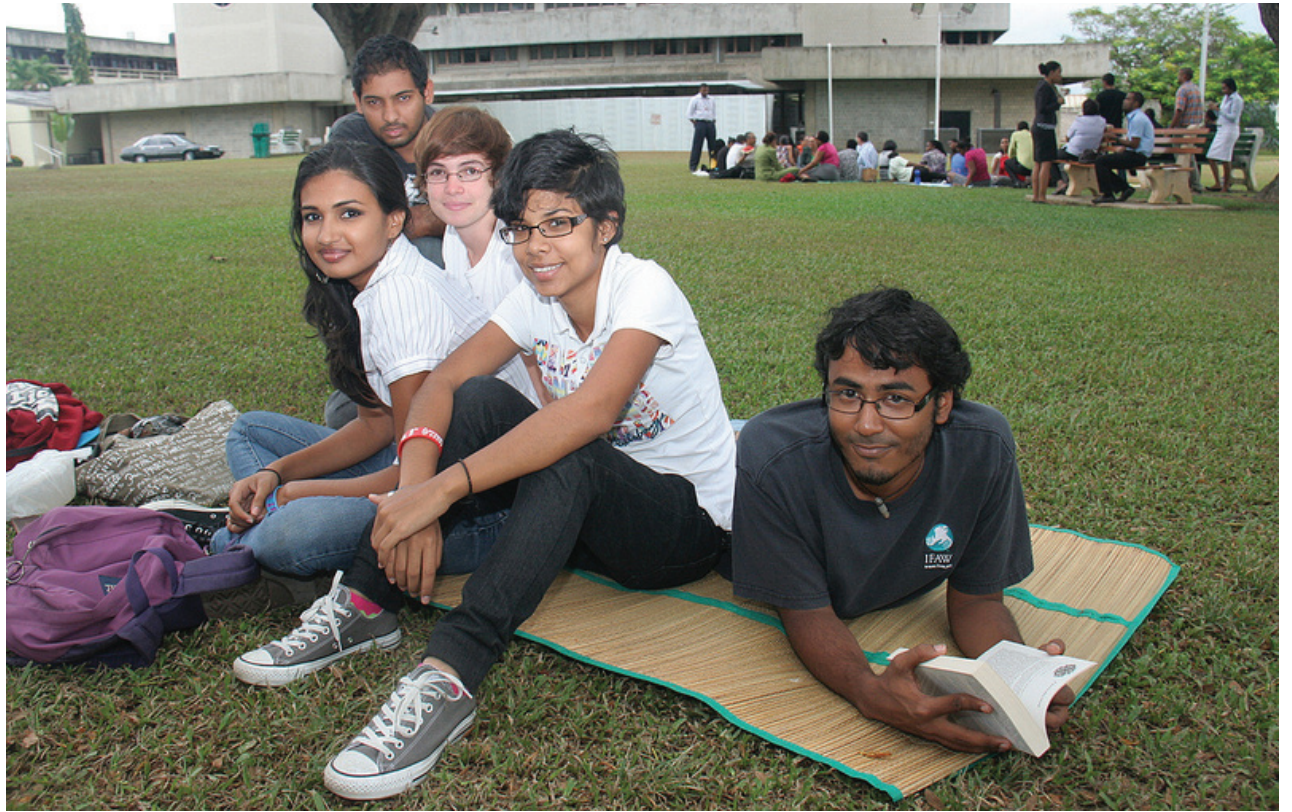
But there are few recycling initiatives in Trinidad and Tobago, and those are mostly carried out by the private sector. Some of these private recycling companies include Recycling in Motion (RIM), Piranha Technology Asset Management Limited and the Caribbean Battery Recycling Company.

In the 2011/2012 Budget presentation, Minister of Finance Mr. Winston Dookeran proposed the introduction of a much needed recycling industry, which he thought could play a major role in sustainable economic development. Several economically sustainable recycling methods can be practised in Trinidad and Tobago.

Although recycling is not generally incorporated into the culture of Trinbagonians, people should be made more aware of the great benefits and innovations that could be derived from it. (The steel pan is a perfect example.)

Initial costs are high, but it is economically viable in the long run. With over 600 million plastic and 120 glass containers sent to local landfills in 2005 alone, something has to be done. People can be taught methods to promote recycling on various levels. Used vegetable oil, for instance, can be used as fuel to power motor vehicles. The population, especially those falling within the younger demographic, can be informed and influenced into embracing recycling activities through the use of mascots, icons used in television and other forms of media. Recycling programmes should become part of the curriculum and also occur at a community level. Posters and snippets of audio clips should accompany facilities

Ways to reduce plastic use



UWI's Environmental Committee marked Earth Day with a Picnic on the LRC Greens, with no plastic or Styrofoam in attendance. A tree was also planted to mark the event.

such as public recycle bins. The younger demographic also has a lot of purchasing power and strong influence on that of the older, which would make acceptance of recycling as a way of life a bit easier.

The Deposit-Refund system is used locally, but only with respect to glass bottles. This system involves an additional charge on a certain product and a subsidy

for its return. With plastics, each year it is estimated that more than 500 million empty Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) plastic bottles go into land-fills in Trinidad. Since there are local plastic recycling companies, a deposit-refund system may be appropriate. With the passing of the Beverage Container Bill, T&T has made a step in the right direction.

Students in the Faculty of Science and Agriculture doing a Semester I course in Environmental Economics were asked to work in groups and produce papers on various environmental issues. This is an extract from the paper presented by a group comprising Shanta R. Pirmal, Nandani Bridglal, Darion Fraser, Shenelle Olivieri, Ishan Kalliecharan, Stephan Matamoro and Linda Gajadhar.

A LONG LOVE STORY

BY PROFESSOR RHODA REDDOCK

This is the text of Professor Rhoda Reddock's address to the graduating class of 2012 at the University of the Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa on March 15. The UWI St. Augustine Campus Deputy Principal was conferred with an honorary doctorate on that occasion.

This honour has particular significance to me because of my long love story with South Africa, its people and its struggle. I was just eleven years old when my mother did me the signal honour of allowing me to use her library card to borrow books in the Adult section of the Central Library in Port of Spain, the capital of my country Trinidad and Tobago.

That library card allowed me to enter a new world of reading, and to further my interest in this country and to learn more about its story. With that card I was introduced to Peter Abrahams and his South Africa through his books: *Tell Freedom, A Wreath for Udomo, Mine Boy* and others. I know that most of you are quite young and may not have heard of the South African author Peter Abrahams. I think that he is still alive in Jamaica. Through his books, I learnt about the Great Trek, the loss of lands by African and coloured people and about work in the mines. From his writing I could also get his take on the different standpoints of all the various protagonists in the South Africa scenario—white, black and coloured. This was the beginning of my deep interest in this great country.

This interest continued as I—like millions of young people the world over—walked in marches, boycotted events, wore buttons and stickers and attended talks and lectures. At graduate school in The Hague and Amsterdam in the Netherlands, I was able to further my interest and solidarity with the many people of South Africa in exile there. There as well I was able to join in actions, in solidarity with Southern Africa more generally, as the struggle in Zimbabwe was also taking place at that time. On my return home to Trinidad and Tobago, I recall my women's organisation carrying out a series of anti-apartheid activities focussing in particular on the Role of Women in the anti-Apartheid Struggle. Many exiled South Africans resident in Trinidad and Tobago were often called upon to speak. These actions gave South Africa a special place in my heart and mind and I am sure that this was true for many others as well—the world over.

Chancellor, I was privileged to spend my sabbatical in South Africa in 2005-2006 and that was a dream come true. ...I recall the visit I made to this campus—the University of the Western Cape—at the invitation of the Women and Gender Studies programme and Gender Equity Unit and how intrigued I was at the famous sculpture at the front of the Administration Building. The sculpture of the domestic worker complete with mop, celebrating the graduation of her son.

Many of you may have begun to take that sculpture for granted—seeing it every day as you go about your everyday lives, but that sculpture is a wonderful memorial to the women (and men) who struggled and continue to struggle under difficult working conditions for the success of their children and most importantly for the greater success of South Africa. The domestic worker and her son danced in that sculpture in a fashion that has become symbolic of the struggles of the South African people to make a better life for themselves and for generations to come. For you



Deputy Principal Professor Rhoda Reddock with Registrar Dr. Ingrid Miller and Ag. Vice Chancellor Ramesh Bharuthram of the University of the Western Cape at the graduation ceremony on March 15.

the graduating class of 2010—take the memory of that sculpture with you as you leave this place to remind you from whence we all have come and of those who made it possible for you to be here today. The question I want you to ask yourself today is—what is my role now as UWC graduate in making the change that I would like to see in South Africa, in Africa and indeed, the world.

Chancellor, my visit to South Africa in 2005-2006 brought home many things to me. First I was reminded of the ties that bind our two regions: the Caribbean or the West Indies and Southern Africa. First, there is our common history of slavery, migration and forced labour systems. Second, I was reminded when I was here that 1834 marked the end of slavery not only in the West Indies but also in the wider British Empire including South Africa. I was reminded that The Great Trek occurred because of the Emancipation declaration. While here I also learnt more about the Trans-Indian Ocean Slave Trade something of which we know little on our side of the hemisphere. We focus on the Transatlantic Slave Trade but there is still much historical work to be done on the relationships between these two.

In South Africa I also learnt about the small numbers of West Indians who settled here over the last century. At the District Six Museum I couldn't miss the small photo of the well-dressed West Indian musicians who had lived in District Six before its destruction. Based on my own research during my time here, I also realised that Trinidadian lawyer, Henry-Sylvestre Williams, the person who first coined the term Pan-Africanism, spent two years

in Cape Town... and was apparently one of if not the first Black man to be called to the bar in South Africa.

Chancellor, I see this event as yet another opportunity to strengthen the ties between the post-colonial Caribbean and Southern Africa through greater university to university collaboration. I look forward to the establishment of closer working relationships between our two institutions, for example collaborative research and exchange visits among our students and faculty.

I want to say a few words to my fellow graduates. First, it is always important to say thanks, and we thank our families, spouses and partners, children, teachers and staff and administrators at this great institution for bringing us to this day, especially some of us who at times felt we wouldn't make it. Second I hope that what you received here was education and learning and not just certification. Certification will take you so far but true education and learning is what marks us as special and a credit to our institution. If not, then there is still time to make up for this—learning is life-long, this is just the beginning, there is still a great deal for you to learn when you leave this place.

Chancellor as a daughter whose ancestors were torn from this continent so many centuries ago, it is great to be welcomed back home.

(Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu has now retired and is no longer the Chancellor of UWC. He has been succeeded by Archbishop Thabo Makgoba.)

■ INNOVATION

Bean to Bar

The Life and Times of a Fine Cocoa Pod

BY SERAH ACHAM

The Cocoa Research Unit marks its 50th anniversary this year, and over time it has been a substantive force in keeping cocoa alive. Through its research, its cacao collections, its outreach and the help it gives to farmers and chocolatiers, it is indeed a national treasure. We continue our series on some people who have benefited from the CRU.

Chocolate. Many of us simply need to see the word and we can taste it... thick, smooth, creamy. Perhaps you prefer yours richer and darker, maybe sweeter, whatever your fancy, while you're nibbling or sipping away, you couldn't be less concerned with where it started. No. Not in Mr. Cadbury's Birmingham chocolate factory. Right here in Trinidad and Tobago's cocoa fields.

T&T's Trinitario cocoa beans are among the world's best. They're the main ingredient for the finest, literally clamoured after by the world's fine chocolate makers.

"Every chef would kill to have Trinidad beans and feature Trinidad cocoa because it's known for the flavour profile. You can't get that anywhere else in the world," says Lesley-Ann Jurawan, owner of *Delft Cocoa Plantations Violetta Fine Chocolates*.

Our conversation has my head spinning. Ask one question and she partially answers two others and raises another. She's apologetic. I'm quick to forgive. It's not hard to do.

As owner of both a cocoa estate and a blossoming chocolate making business, Lesley-Ann takes on many roles, each requiring as much time and dedication as the other, "because cocoa is a really exciting industry to be in now. Every facet of it is developing," she declares. "Yes, I make the chocolates but ... my major focus is having an impact on the cocoa industry," raising awareness of the superb quality of Trinidad's cocoa and encouraging Trinidadians to take full advantage.

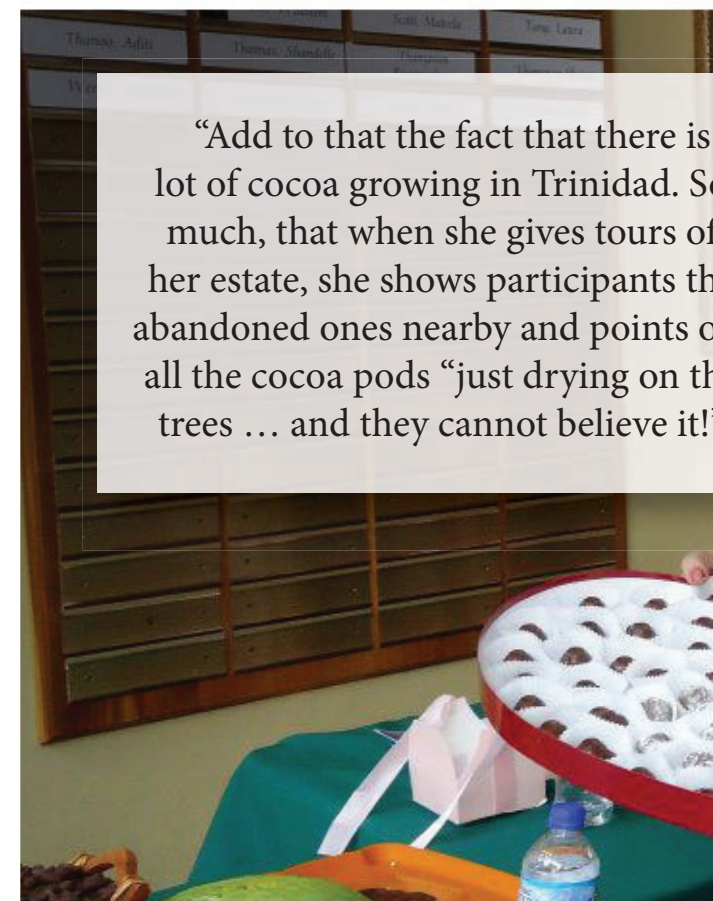
Take Valentine's Day, she continues, when people flock towards the Cadbury section at groceries. "Little do they know that it's using lower quality stuff compared to us."

"The same way we know about mas and pan," as a part of our cultural identity, she urges, we should "be aware and proud of the quality of cocoa we produce."

Lesley-Ann and Delft crossed paths in early 2009 when her father acquired an estate in Gran Couva and needed someone to take the helm. "I found out kind of after the fact that he had gotten it and I did a lot of research to figure out what could happen with bean-to-bar."

When she discovered what a future in chocolate could hold, she jumped in.

"I did a lot of theory where ever I could find it ... Just any research I could get my hands on. Anywhere." She registered for online classes at Ecole Chocolat, based



"Add to that the fact that there is a lot of cocoa growing in Trinidad. So much, that when she gives tours of her estate, she shows participants the abandoned ones nearby and points out all the cocoa pods "just drying on the trees ... and they cannot believe it!"

in Vancouver, Canada, and then enrolled in its Master Chocolatier programmes which took her to Belgium and Switzerland.

Along the way she discovered the value of Trinidad's cocoa. "People from all around the world would die to come and see what we have in our backyards. It's the most amazing thing," she says, recalling an experience while at class in Switzerland.

"They took out a frozen cocoa pod they shipped from somewhere in the world. They defrosted it, thawed it out and sliced it open to let people in the group taste it ... and they went nuts to be able to taste the cocoa pulp. It was insane, they were so impressed."

In the end, she didn't depart with just her diploma and new skills. Lesley-Ann left Europe with a vision for Trinidad's cocoa. Her studies in Belgium entailed a visit to a renowned chef, World Chocolate Ambassador, Chef Bart Van Cauwenberghe. He's a taste designer, she explains, capable of performing feats such as picking out the flavours in a perfume after taking a whiff of it, and then creating a chocolate to taste like it. From his passion, she sensed he was the one to help her generate "the kind of interest and excitement I want to bring about for Trinidad cocoa." She left Belgium in October 2010 at the end of her training and returned the following month to enlist his help in opening a cocoa and chocolate school.

"When I started doing the chocolatiering, the more I studied, the more I met young people from around Trinidad who want to do it badly but they don't have the resources." Coming from a career in teaching (she was a math and computer science teacher at Naparima Boys' High School), she felt that others shouldn't have to struggle to get started the way she did. "That's my mantra in general," she says, "nothing in life has any worth unless you can share it with people, so that really is the driving force behind everything that I do."

Add to that the fact that there is a lot of cocoa growing in Trinidad. So much, that when she gives tours of her estate, she shows participants the abandoned ones nearby and points out all the cocoa pods "just drying on the trees ... and they cannot believe it!"

With this school, she says, she hopes to show that "going bean-to-bar," or being involved in the entire chocolate making process, from growing and harvesting the cocoa

Pods, to turning the beans into chocolate, "can not only provide a sustainable lifestyle, but a comfortable lifestyle." Hopefully, this will motivate the younger generation to get involved "and therefore create a supply again and that would have a lasting impact."

Once she popped the question, Chef Bart "said yes immediately, because that's where he wants to be as well—he wants to teach what he knows," and is now her technical advisor with over 20 years of chocolate expertise under his belt.

Lesley-Ann and Chef Bart have conducted Chocolate Discovery shows in T&T, with the help of the Ministry of Food Production Land and Marine Affairs, the Division of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago's hospitality schools and the Tobago Cocoa Farmers Association.

These shows targeted students at the hospitality and tourism institutes, and covered everything from "where chocolate comes from, how it's made, where we fit in that chain and ... the world class reputation that Trinidad and Tobago's fine flavour cocoa enjoys," to chocolate tasting since you can't "just gobble it down. It's just like wine, there's a way to taste it." They actually paired the chocolates with different wines and other spirits, but only used local products, "local spirits with local chocolates," specifies Lesley-Ann. They included a session on the chemistry of chocolate and how to temper it.

Lesley-Ann explains that the shows also served as a research visit for Chef Bart, allowing him to experience the tastes of our islands. "He was blown away by all that we had to offer, from sorrel to pomegranate to Angostura Bitters and spirits—he was shocked by how under-utilized chocolate was in combination with these flavours and implored our young chefs and chocolate enthusiasts to take advantage of them."

Her plans for a full-fledged school are underway and are being facilitated by the Centre for the Development of Enterprise. "We will be providing training in everything from chocolate making from the cocoa bean and assistance in sourcing machinery to chocolatier training in Belgium," Lesley-Ann confirms.

When she's not focusing her energy on training, Lesley-Ann slips into another of her roles. At one moment she may be a cocoa farmer, pruning, fertilizing, cleaning and harvesting. Delft Cocoa Plantations is situated in Gran Couva's Montserrat Hills, and is part of the Montserrat Cocoa Farmers Co-operative Society Limited. The farmers who own cocoa fields in that area all come together after harvesting, to dry and ferment their beans. This is so that "we have a consistent grade," explains Lesley-Ann, boasting that it is "the highest grade in Trinidad right now" and this is where the beans her chocolates are made with come from. "So the chocolate we produce is single domain," or from a single area. We'd like to produce one that's made from Delft, but that's later on down the line."

True to her bean-to-bar model, after the pods are harvested, and the beans removed, fermented and dried, Lesley-Ann dons her chef's hat and is Violetta Fine Chocolate's master chocolatier. "We do solid chocolates, enrobed chocolates, bars, truffles, pretty much anything you want."

She doesn't produce her chocolates in bulk, rather, each batch is tailored to the person it's being made for. "I talk to you about the kind of flavours you like and I build the chocolate around that." Flavours depend on what's in season. One of her favourites is her pomegranate pate de feuille, "a fruit gel, on a layer of dark chocolate ganache." She also does a pineapple version of this on a pimento ganache. Intrigued? Well, when you go to pick up your order, you'll find it nestled under the lid of a wooden keepsake box. "After you spend all that time and you're using the finest ingredients possible, and making a really luxurious thing ... the box has to be at least as special as the chocolate going in it."

Lesley-Ann maintains that she couldn't have come as far as she has, in such a little time, without the help of The



UWI's Cocoa Research Unit (CRU). "That's where I got started," she affirms, recalling her first visit there. Though she knew next to nothing about the CRU, she came onto the Campus, walked into the Unit and the first person she met was Mrs. Frances Bekele.

"I said, 'look I have some cocoa and I want to do something with it' ... and she sat me down and answered all my questions, gave me all the numbers for all the persons I could contact." From there, she was given advice on how to rebuild her estate and joined the Montserrat Cocoa Farmers Co-operative Society Limited. The rest is history. "My 5-year plan was accomplished in one year because of the opportunities (the CRU) provided me with."

Lesley-Ann makes sure to add that the CRU was also instrumental in her training as a chocolate maker. Despite her chocolatier courses, she didn't have any practical experience. "I knew how to take the finished chocolate and make it into pretty things but as far as taking the beans and making it into chocolate ... it was Naailah [Ali of CRU] who showed me how to do all that." With the CRU's assistance, and the use of their flavour lab, she learnt the fastest and best practice for producing her chocolates, including useful roasting techniques.

"I foresaw us making chocolate by year four and in year one, we were able to produce a bar."

Motivated, she is working on developing her signature line. "Everything is still beta testing for me," she says. "As fast as I roll them out I like to get feedback. I'm always trying to come up with new things." This can be challenging as she's found that Trinidadians tend to prefer solid chocolates. "Mr. [Jude] Lee Sam, [President of the Montserrat Cocoa Farmers Co-operative Society] always tells me that Trinidad is a bar culture. They know chocolate as bars. You can't just spring these things on them and expect them to like it," but this, she says, is the type of thinking she wants to eliminate.

"Trinidad as a society is evolving and ... instead of saying 'Trinidad is not a market for fine chocolate, forget about it and go on to something else' ... make the market." She decided early on that she's not going to try to compete with multinational companies like Cadbury and Hershey. She's not in the business of making candy bars, she says. "We want to make something pure, exquisite, uniquely Trinidadian."





Substance and Mortality

BY PROFESSOR GERARD HUTCHINSON

The relationship between substance use and mortality is very important in the context of planning and implementing drug prevention policies

Substance use continues to be recognized as one of the major health and social issues in the Caribbean. The use of alcohol and illicit drugs is known to significantly affect health in the context of morbidity and mortality, but this has never been quantified in Trinidad and Tobago.

Substance use affects mortality, either through toxic effects on the body's metabolism or through the elevation of risk for a variety of medical disorders for which the user becomes predisposed. Substance use can contribute to poor judgment and impaired decision-making, resulting in high-risk behaviour that further increases the risk of morbidity and mortality from accidents or acts of violence.

The relationship between substance use and mortality is very important in the context of planning and implementing drug prevention policies. Mortality is the final common pathway of all life, and behaviour is powerfully influenced by fears related to the inevitability of death. There is growing concern that mortality related to substance use is increasing worldwide, particularly in the industrialized world. From an 18-year follow-up study in Italy, the mortality risk for men and women dependent on substances is estimated to be 15 and 38 times (respectively) that of the general population.

The other important consideration is that drug use, apart from overdose and poisoning, is never a direct cause of mortality. It contributes to the development of the pathology and/or the sequence of events that ultimately result in death but it is rarely the actual cause of death. Definition of a drug-related death is sometimes difficult and requires accurate historical and laboratory support to confirm its contribution to mortality. This, in turn requires sensitivity to the issue among doctors, especially pathologists, and the careful assimilation of information to establish the actual determinants. Support, in terms of resources to identify these links and encouraging families and friends to share information must also be part of the documentation process.

■ ALCOHOL

Most of the work on drug use and mortality has been focused on alcohol, where deaths related to unintentional



“Cigarette smoking, although not the only risk factor, is estimated to contribute to **20%** of all deaths by heart attacks and about **30%** of all cancer deaths.”

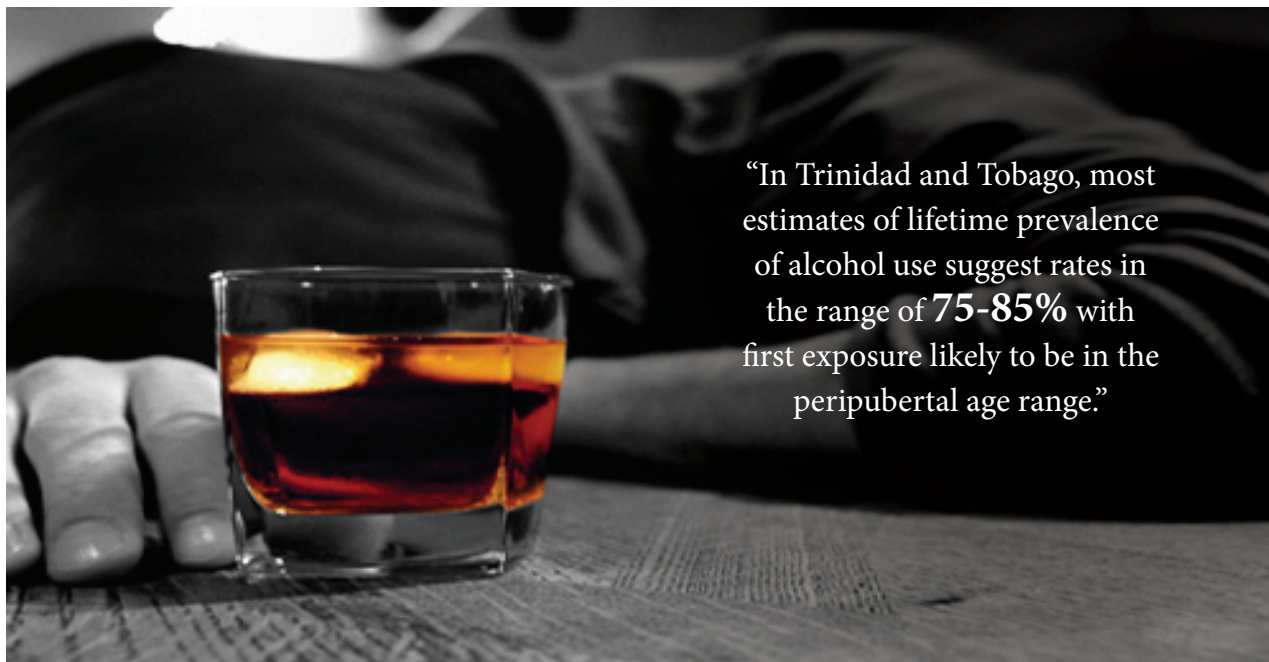
injuries and violence, suicide, road traffic accidents, malignant neoplasms and a range of gastrointestinal diseases rank highest. In the case of cardiovascular (heart) disease, alcohol in moderate amounts is proposed to have a protective effect but in excessive quantities can contribute to uncontrolled hypertension and strokes. In Canada, it is estimated that alcohol contributes to 6% of all deaths, which is consistent with findings from New Zealand which suggest a range of 3-9%. There is also age group delineation as in East Germany for example, 30% of deaths in the 25-44 age group are attributable to alcohol use (Britton et al, 2003). The mortality risks related to alcohol occur in women at lower levels of consumption. Alcohol related mortality is especially significant in the younger age groups where deaths due to accidents are more likely to occur than deaths from chronic disease. In addition, there is a strong relationship between population alcohol consumption and mortality from homicide, suicide and accidents.

In Trinidad and Tobago, most estimates of lifetime prevalence of alcohol use suggest rates in the range of 75-85% with first exposure likely to be in the peripubertal age range. This suggests that lifetime exposure to alcohol use is extremely lengthy for those who continue to drink throughout their lifetime. There is some indication that alcohol use is more common among Indo-Trinidadians and marijuana and other illicit drug use more common among Afro-Trinidadians, a pattern evident from as early as adolescence (Singh et al, 1991). Alcohol consumption has also been shown to be associated with the geographic prevalence of completed suicide in Trinidad.

■ TOBACCO

Nicotine or tobacco use has also long been associated with lung cancer specifically, and a greater risk for several other malignancies in the oral and pharyngeal areas. Smoking also contributes to increasing the risk for vascular disease and this must also be taken into account in any assessment of substance-related mortality. In the USA, it is estimated that cigarette smoking reduces life expectancy by 15-25 years and is the single most preventable cause of mortality. The danger of second-hand smoke is now acknowledged. Cigarette smoking, although not the only risk factor, is estimated to contribute to 20% of all deaths by heart attacks and about 30% of all cancer deaths. These cancers include lung cancer where smoking may account for up to 85% of deaths and cancers of the throat, mouth and oesophagus (Winkler et al, 2006). There are also higher rates of leukaemia and cancers of the kidney, stomach, bladder and pancreas among smokers. Interestingly, lung cancer patients who survive and continue to smoke face a greater risk of developing a second tobacco related cancer within ten years.

People who smoke are at greater risk of developing strokes, which are associated with increased mortality. Other diseases that contribute to smoking-related mortality are peptic ulcer disease and thyroid disease, though smoking may not be the only risk factor implicated here. Given the high rate of cardiovascular and cancer related deaths in Trinidad and Tobago, tobacco



“In Trinidad and Tobago, most estimates of lifetime prevalence of alcohol use suggest rates in the range of **75-85%** with first exposure likely to be in the peripubertal age range.”

smoking has to be considered a significant risk factor in any cause related mortality analysis. Surprisingly little empirical information has been documented about the relationship between tobacco smoking and mortality in Trinidad and Tobago.

■ COCAINE AND CANNABIS

Cocaine and other stimulant drug use are associated with cardiomyopathy (heart muscle disease), particularly after long term use. This may cause sudden cardiac death as there is the risk of raised blood pressure and increased pulse rate which may result in an increased risk of myocardial (heart) events. This risk is significantly increased when there is use of cannabis and alcohol as in the poly drug user/abuser. The range of other CNS stimulants including amphetamines and ecstasy are also implicated in this risk for cardiac death.

Cocaine use is also associated with deaths due to homicide and HIV/AIDS and while these deaths may be indirectly caused through the facilitation of high risk behaviour, they constitute a real contribution to the deaths associated with substance use. Risky sexual behaviour is associated with substance use and therefore with an increased risk for the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. In Brazil, crack cocaine use has been found to be predominantly associated with homicidal death in the young adult population.

The use of all psychoactive drugs increases the risk of accidents and road traffic accidents in particular with a corresponding impact on mortality. Habitual marijuana use, while not a significant contributor to mortality on its own, is associated with an increased risk of lung disease and injury implicated in mortality due to road traffic accidents and may also increase the risk of suicide in adolescents although it is unclear whether the disturbance in mood would have predisposed to the smoking of marijuana as a form of self medication.

Little research to date has established the degree to which other drugs such as ecstasy, amphetamines and heroin are being used and affecting the population in Trinidad and Tobago, however it is clear that they are present and may present a growing threat in years to come.

In a report about substance use related mortality prepared for the National Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Prevention Programme (NADAPP), 19% of deaths occurring in Trinidad and Tobago over a three-year period (2003-2005) were directly related to substance use. Males were three times more likely than females to be so affected and in the 35-44 age group, they were ten times more likely than females to die from substance related causes. In the younger population (under 44 years) the main causes were unintentional injuries (road traffic and other accidents, homicide, suicide, drowning) which represented 64% of this population and HIV/AIDS and other infectious illnesses. In the older population, the main causes were cancer and heart and brain vascular disease, for instance, heart attacks and strokes. Alcohol use contributed to liver disease, gastrointestinal disease and unintentional injuries particularly among the older (over 44 years) age groups while cocaine and cannabis were more prevalent among the younger age groups.

With regard to ethnicity, alcohol accounted for a greater percentage of deaths in Africans over 44 years and in East Indians who were less than 44 years, though overall, more East Indians (57%) were found to have alcohol related mortality. Alcohol related deaths were more common in the South Central area (61.3%) compared to the North East and Tobago. African ethnicity was associated with greater deaths for the other categories of drug use (62%). However this must be interpreted cautiously as deaths are recorded and registered where they occur and may not correlate with where people live.

In general, substance use accounted for the greatest percentage of deaths in the mortality of the 35-44 age group and this was so mostly because this age group combined mortality from heart disease and unintentional injuries, including suicide and homicide. The health risks of alcohol have been previously described to account for more than 50% of medical admissions to the Port of Spain General Hospital (Prasad, 1979) and this is borne out here with the marked and significant preponderance of alcohol related deaths when compared with the other drugs and indeed with other causes of death.

Some of the drug use, particularly in the case of unintentional injuries and road traffic accidents, was contextual and may not indicate long term substance dependence

Alcohol use was common to all age groups, including the youngest age groups although deaths

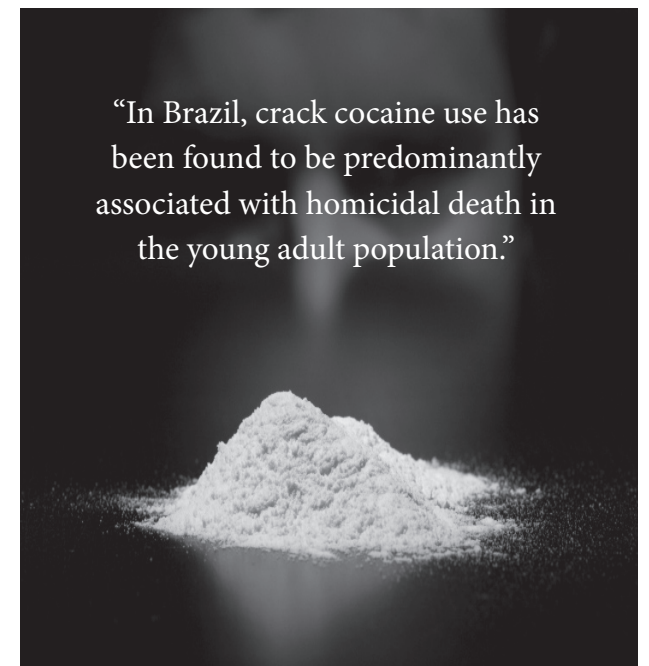
were predominantly seen in the over 44 age group. Preventive measures against the use of alcohol must include information related to the risk of mortality for both acute and chronic use. The impact of alcohol on judgment and impulsive behaviour needs to be measured more specifically in the younger age groups, particularly with regard to self harm and violent behaviour.

Substance use related mortality is a more significant problem for males than females and this is consistent with reports on general use. This is especially so for long term alcohol use and is consistent with reports from the international literature. This is a factor therefore that contributes to earlier mortality in men and may be partly responsible for the lower life expectancy of men compared with women. This disparity applied across causes of death and was seen for the range of drugs as well as the range of causes.

There is also the interesting finding that alcohol related mortality was approximately equally seen in both Africans and East Indians although epidemiological surveys suggest that alcohol use is more common in East Indians compared with Africans. It may be that some of the deaths due to vascular disease may have arisen from alcohol and cigarette use and therefore the impact on the East Indian population may have been more indirect. Future research needs to target specific drugs and employ a means of ready verification of drug use.

Another interesting association was the relationship between deaths from HIV/AIDS and other infectious illnesses and substance use. Substance use increases risky sexual behaviour and predisposes them to contracting sexually transmitted diseases but it appears that it also further compromises the immune system and makes them more likely to suffer fatal consequences of these infectious diseases. It is also known that chronic alcohol use depletes the immune system but not much is known about the impact of cocaine and cannabis in this context.

What can be gleaned is that high rates of cardiovascular related mortality are at least partly due to substance use and that deaths from unintentional injury and infectious illness are also related significantly to substance use. Additionally, alcohol remains the greatest single substance of abuse that affects mortality. Preventive measures must include information that alerts particularly young males that abuse of substances will shorten their life spans.



“In Brazil, crack cocaine use has been found to be predominantly associated with homicidal death in the young adult population.”

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES and REPUBLIC BANK



CONGRATULATIONS!

UWI Final Year Students you have successfully completed all 5 steps of the WOW 2012 Programme and now you are ready for the World of Work!

Over 50 local and regional corporate entities together with more than 1,200 students, participated in the highly anticipated **World of Work (WOW)** program. From this, they received invaluable experience and feedback, which they will now use as they enter the job market. The University would also like to thank our supporters.

The University is deeply grateful to **Republic Bank Limited**, the title sponsor this year and main supporter for the past 10 years. Republic Bank's contribution to **WOW 2012** is a major part of the Bank's ongoing social investment initiative – **The Power to make a Difference** – which has embraced an overarching vision of youth empowerment through education.

The **World of Work (WOW)** Programme is an annual professional development series offered to all students of The University of the West Indies and focused mainly on providing career guidance to final year students.



■ LINGUISTICS

Language pervades our lives, from the wonder of our first babbles to our famous last words. Linguistics is the study of language and languages. Linguists investigate the many facets of languages: from how babies acquire their first language, to how languages vary and how they have changed over time, why languages are born and die, and why people have the attitudes they do to the accents, dialects, and languages around them (and much more besides).

Unsurprisingly, just about everyone has an opinion about matters of language. Whilst molecular biologists (we imagine) generally have their field largely to themselves, it is quite normal for non-linguists to express very forceful opinions about the topics that linguists spend their careers investigating. This is perfectly appropriate: language is something we all share; it is fundamental to who we are, and it is quite right that we should all care about it deeply.

Often the most vociferous opinions are expressed by those whose careers involve skilful use of language in its written and spoken forms, and who therefore appear to claim a special authority on the subject. But just as being a skilful driver doesn't qualify someone as a mechanic, it is quite possible to be a highly skilled writer and speaker, without understanding the complex ways in which languages work.

In a recent article published by the *Express*, Winford James argued that certain Trinbagonian pronunciations should be accepted and not vilified. This provoked two forceful responses from Clive Borely and Dana Seetahal, who both railed against the dangers of accepting "incorrect" language use in formal situations such as in Parliament. Unfortunately, their responses, the online feedback and other comments contained a number of errors and misunderstandings of the key terms of the discussion.

Borely contrasted "the dialect pronunciation of certain words" with the "Standard English version." Seetahal was upset at hearing pronunciations in Parliament which she finds unacceptable in such a context, also referring to Standard English as one of the two (sic) languages spoken in T&T. Both are apparently unaware that Standard English is itself a dialect or variety of English. Seetahal wrote that "constant references, for example, to 'tousands and tousands' cannot be acceptable speech in what purports to be Standard English," and bemoaned "the egregious 'tirty tree.'" These comments reveal a misunderstanding of what Standard English is, and what it is not.

Standard English is not an accent, nor is it associated with any one particular accent. This column is written in Standard English. If the words written here were read aloud by an American, an Irish person and a Trinidadian, we would hear many differences in vowel and consonant quality, stress and intonation. All three would be speaking Standard English, but with different accents. The Irish and Trinidadian speakers may pronounce the 'th's with a 'd' sound. Likewise, the American would probably make a sound close to 'd' instead of the 't' in the word 'quality.' Some speakers pronounce an 'r' sound in 'standard' and some do not. Which of these is the 'correct' Standard English pronunciation? The answer is that the question is flawed. Standard English can be pronounced in different ways by different people, with none being more 'correct' than the others. 'Tousands' represents a perfectly normal pronunciation that you will often hear in many parts of the Caribbean and also in Ireland and some parts of the USA. Just because it reflects regional pronunciation does not mean that it is incompatible with Standard English.

Similarly, differences between conventions for greetings are not a question of Standard English or of correctness. There is no single standard for greeting people in English.



"Should a Trinidadian or Tobagonian adopt an English accent when travelling in England? If so, which one?"

Australians and Trinbagonians often say 'good day,' but in England 'good day' tends to be viewed as rather old fashioned. 'Good night' is used as a greeting in the Caribbean, but as a valediction elsewhere. Is one convention more correct than another? Seetahal, recalling a conversation with the confused wife of a British diplomat, who wondered why everyone was leaving just as she had arrived, is clear that Trinbagonians ought to see the error of their ways and adopt "the correct 'Good evening.'" But to argue that using 'good night' as a greeting is incorrect on the grounds that it caused the wife of a British diplomat some (presumably fairly mild and short-lived) confusion seems bizarrely deferential.

While Seetahal argued for Trinbagonians changing their speech to ensure the linguistic comfort of visitors, Borely argued that "[o]nce a speaker moves out of his native speech community, he must adapt his speech to the standards of the new speech community if he wants to make maximum communication and to avoid being identified as an outsider." Should a Trinidadian or Tobagonian adopt an English accent when travelling in England? If so, which one? Should they switch accents as they travels between cities? Should they attempt to talk like Bajans as soon as they get off the plane in Barbados? And, since Borely argues that James has no licence to speak Tobagonian in formal contexts in Trinidad, does he also accept that when Trinidadians go to

Tobago they must speak (correct) Tobagonian? Would we expect Barack Obama or the Queen of England to adopt Trinbagonian accents when they visit here "in order to make maximum communication?" As amusing as the results would be, we think that this is neither remotely likely nor indeed particularly desirable.

As Borely and Seetahal make very clear, the speech community represented in the Parliament uses pronunciations like 'tousands' and 'dat' all the time. Such pronunciations are not at all egregious, nor do they threaten to disrupt successful communication. What, then, is the problem (beyond the fact that Borely and Seetahal and others don't seem to like it)?

As linguists, we feel compelled to enter the debate, but not because we wish to claim sole right to pronounce on language; we know that language and linguistics are too important to be the preserve of a select few. The danger is that when people without any training in a specialist field such as linguistics nonetheless see fit to proclaim vehemently on the subject, they will make fundamental errors in their use of the technical terms of that field, as these commentators and others have done with the terms 'Standard English' and 'dialect' and 'grammar.' Because language matters, it is important that those who write about it know what they're talking about.

■ CAMPUS HISTORY

A Founding Father

BY PROFESSOR BRIDGET BRERETON

George Moon Sammy (1922-1988) was one of the founding fathers of the Faculty of Engineering, and a man who achieved several 'firsts' in his career on campus. For instance, he established the Food Technology Unit in the Department of Chemical Engineering and ran it until his retirement. It was wholly appropriate, therefore, that Block 9, the Food Technology Lab at the Faculty, was named in his honour at a ceremony in November 2011.

Sammy joined the Department of Chemical Engineering as a lecturer in 1964, just three years after the Faculty first admitted students. In 1966, he became the first person to receive a St Augustine PhD (in physical organic chemistry). In 1976, he was the first St. Augustine staff member to be promoted to the rank of Reader—a British academic title, which we abolished some years ago, conferred for distinguished scholarly work. And in 1977 he was promoted to professorial rank as the first Professor of Food Technology.

This man was an institution builder, a true founding father. He founded the Caribbean Institute of Food Science and Technology and was its first President. (He also founded the Trinidad Tropical Fish Association—raising tropical fish and orchids were among his serious hobbies.)

Since the aim of the Food Technology Unit was to contribute to national and regional self-reliance by processing food from our own agriculture, Sammy pioneered and taught modes of canning, bottling, preserving, drying and processing the products of local farming, for commercial markets at home and abroad. Among the better known products from this work were sorrel concentrate, instant yam flakes and flour made from a blend of wheat and sweet potatoes.

Sammy was a distinguished scientist with many scientific publications and an international reputation in his field. But he was also a tireless advocate and public educator in the cause of self-reliance and what would today be called food security: eating more of what we produce, reducing our dependence on imported foods, changing our culturally and historically determined taste preferences for foreign commodities.

It's not surprising, then, that Sammy played a full role in national life outside the campus. He was a Senator in 1976-77; he chaired or was a member of several important national organizations, such as the (then) Standards Council and the board of CARIRI—he was its first chairman; he was vice-chairman of the Integrity Commission when he died; and he was a life-long activist in the Boy Scout movement.

This record of achievement is all the more remarkable when put in the context of his life story. Sammy was born in a small rural village in south Trinidad to poor parents of South Indian origin—they spoke Tamil—only two years after the final end of Indian indenture. Though they were Hindus, they sent him to the Canaan Canadian Mission (now Presbyterian) School. This primary school was the only one he attended. He left what was then called 'post-primary' at 14; no secondary school, no prestigious college, for him. At 14 he went to work: he was a yard boy, he worked a vegetable garden, he sold its products in San Fernando, he did laboring jobs at the Union Hall sugar estate; he was even an apprentice tailor for a time.



“Sammy pioneered and taught modes of canning, bottling, preserving, drying and processing the products of local farming, for commercial markets at home and abroad.”

Eventually he got a job as a 'bench hand' and then a technical assistant in the laboratories of Texaco at Pointe-a-Pierre. Here he saved money and studied through correspondence courses to qualify to enter a British university—remember he had neither O nor A Levels. At the age of 31, he entered the University of London, studying for four years there to obtain his BSc in chemistry—funded by his own savings and his young wife's salary as a teacher. On his return from London, he spent another seven years at Texaco as a research chemist, and began work for his PhD, which he was awarded at the age of 44.

In this age of universal and free secondary schooling, GATE and plentiful scholarships for tertiary education, undergraduate and postgraduate—the story of George Sammy, one of the founding fathers of this campus, is definitely worth recalling.

PATENT DRAFTING

As an academic institution, the acquisition of patents is essential not only for the protection of intellectual property, but for establishing The UWI as a centre for innovative research. However, the process of patenting an invention is unfamiliar to many regional inventors. In an effort to bridge this knowledge gap, the Office of Research Development and Knowledge Transfer (ORDKT) in collaboration with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), hosted a four-day workshop on Patent Drafting and Examination.

The workshop held at The UWI from April 2nd to 5th, 2012 was designed to assist inventors, and those providing services to them, in acquiring the technical skills necessary to prepare and file patent applications. The workshop, while encompassing all aspects of patent drafting, focused on the all-important claims that determine the scope of protection to be granted by the patent.

Scientists and engineers from The UWI St. Augustine Campus, along with representatives from the Mona and Cave Hill Campuses and from the University of Trinidad and Tobago were invited to learn how to draft patent applications that are likely to be granted and that will fully protect their inventions.

Presenters included Mr. Paul Regis, Head of WIPO's Caribbean Unit; Mrs. Yumiko Hamano of WIPO's Innovation Division; Mr. Thomas Ewing, Attorney at Law, Avancept LLC, Oklahoma, USA; and Mr. David Barford, a former UK Patent Examiner, and Ms. Mary-Ann Richards, WIPO Regional Consultant and Coordinator.

Presentations included an introduction to intellectual property (IP), what can be patented and the determination of patentability, preparing and filing patent applications, designing around prior art, and prosecuting patent applications. **(Rey-Anne Paynter, ORDKT)**



After viewing presentations on types of claims, claim sets and claim design, participants were given the opportunity to draft their own claims, both individually and in groups. PHOTO: ANEEL KARIM

Bridget Brereton is Emerita Professor of History and author of the 2010 "From Imperial College to The University of the West Indies."

■ CAMPUS NEWS

CITS flies high



Team Badman takes flight with Project Flying Squid. PHOTO: NATASHA RAMKHALAWAN

Organisational experts will tell you that camaraderie and team spirit within a department almost always enables a productive and innovative unit. CITS (Campus Information Technology Services) is a model department in that sense, living those qualities in an environment where staff members obviously enjoy what they do, and each other's company.

One of their latest 'extra-curricular' activities was their kite-flying competition which challenged each team to come up with creative kites (that could really fly) to take to the air over the SPEC South Football field in mid-March.

The kite we feature was called Project Flying Squid, a project of Team Badman (which won the People's Choice). Yet, looking at the list of kite entrants—Le Buccoo Reef; My First Box Kite; Geometric Progression (Team Rahoop... rahoop being the opposite of poohar); Pacific Airborne; and Singing Mad Bull, Ah didn't have time kite—this seemed quite an enthusiastic showing and the photos showed that it was well attended.

It was worth a question. Daren Dhoray, the affable webmaster cheerily responded that the kites were just the year's latest events; they'd had a day at the races, not to be confused with their 100m and 400m races, and are planning an egg drop event soon. The unit really gets involved and everyone takes part. They have badminton evenings, 'chow' afternoons (known as: who can survive the pepper?), an unofficial birthday club, and various other bonding devices.

Remembering some of the charitable work I'd seen them undertake, it occurred that theirs was a special unit.

And, they were prompt to respond to IT issues!

What accounts for it?

Not surprisingly, I got a team response. All said that the spirit extended beyond the workspace and was fostered by managers who appreciated that their jobs required flexibility and agility, especially in responding to trouble calls. Here's some of what they also said.

"I applaud the fact that we celebrate each other as individuals, yet as a team, we are worth far more than the sum of our individual parts," said Noveck Gowandan.

"There are places where employees are so measured by time rather than productivity, that a coffee break is considered unproductive due to time lost. ...Decades ago, having a playground for a workplace would be considered craziness and the least productive environment... but Google proved otherwise," said Vishwanath Samsundar.

"Management and supervisors within CITS recognise individual and team talent and allow the freedom to innovate and encourage creativity in producing solutions for the campus," said Kerry Bullock.

"We all see the value of what these relationships brings to each of us, and this gives us the energy to sustain it. This same energy is transferred to our projects which frequently call for the cross-discipline skills from the various teams in CITS. No one is left out!" said Claire Craig.

It's all about mutual respect, said Director Nazir Alladin.

So it is. (*Vaneisa Baksh*)



T20 CHAMPS

Fifteen nights of cricket ended with a grand win for **Llumera Esmeralda**, who defeated the **Ceramic Merryboys** to take home the \$20,000 first prize in the inaugural **UWI T20** tournament. The final match was played at the UWI SPEC Grounds in St. Augustine on Thursday 5th April after a series of matches taking place on Thursdays and Fridays in a knockout format. The man of the match was Esmeralda's captain, **Shazan Babwah**, who also took the Big Six Award.

Visual Arts Winners

The second year Design class of the Visual Arts Unit of the DCFA made some significant accomplishments this year:

Nigel Glasgow placed among the top three in the National 50th Anniversary logo competition and also won an internal competition for the logo for the Caribbean Centre for Competitiveness, CCfC.

Christel Mohammed designed the DCFA 25th anniversary logo and the Visual Arts T-shirts. **Shazana Mohammed's** design was selected for the new covers of the Music Unit's covers for the "Graded Examinations in Pan" series.

The design class develops projects in conjunction with stakeholders from the wider community. Current and past projects have included collaborations with various units and departments at the UWI, corporate citizens and small businesses. Students have the opportunity to interact with real clients in the development of these projects and they provide good practice for the world of work.



UWI CALENDAR of EVENTS

MAY – JUNE 2012



CANADA'S GOVERNOR GENERAL VISITS UWI FOR A PANEL DISCUSSION

2 May, 2012
Daaga Auditorium
UWI St. Augustine

His Excellency, the Right Honourable David Johnston, Governor General of Canada conducts a State visit to Trinidad and Tobago to mark 50 years of bilateral relations between Trinidad and Tobago and Canada, as well as the 50th anniversary of our country's independence. As a part of this visit, UWI will host a panel discussion with Trinidadian and Canadian delegates on the subject of educational linkages. His Excellency will deliver the keynote address on the topic "Educating and Innovating in a Connected World."

For further information, please contact the Office of the Campus Principal at 662-2002 Ext. 83937.

"TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: OUR PLACE IN THE REGION" AT THE NAPARIMA BOWL

3 May, 2012
Naparima Bowl
San Fernando, Trinidad and Tobago

The Open Lectures Committee at The UWI, St. Augustine hosts the second panel discussion in commemoration of the country's 50th Independence Anniversary, titled "Trinidad and Tobago: Our Place in the Region." The discussion will be chaired by Sir Shridath Ramphal and features panelists such as Ambassador Paulo Sergio Traballi Bozzi of the Brazilian Embassy, Mr. Arthur Lok Jack and Professor Hollis Liverpool.

For further information, please contact Ms. Patricia Sampson at 662-2002, Ext. 82254.

HYDROCARBON ECONOMIES

20-22 June, 2012
Hyatt Regency Trinidad
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

The Trade and Economic Development Unit, a research cluster at The UWI's Department of Economics, hosts a conference on Revenue Management in Hydrocarbon Economies. This conference will address some of these critical success factors within the context of revenue management.

For further information, please contact the Trade and Economic Development Unit, Department of Economics, at 662-2002 Exts. 83233 or 83231 or via e-mail at corm@sta.uwi.edu or visit the conference website at <http://sta.uwi.edu/conferences/12/revenue/index.asp>



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

POECILIID BIOLOGISTS

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

The Department of Life Sciences hosts the 5th European Conference of Poeciliid Biologists. This conference is held every two years and this year, for the first time since its inception, it will be held outside of Europe. Approximately 100 delegates from USA, Canada, Mexico, South America, Britain, Europe, India and Australia will visit The UWI St. Augustine Campus to attend the conference, scheduled to take place from 8 am-5:30 pm each day.

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

SEMINAR ON THE FUTURE OF THE PENSION INDUSTRY IN THE CARIBBEAN

4 May, 2012
Hyatt Regency Trinidad
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

The Caribbean Centre for Money and Finance, The University of the West Indies, hosts the Caribbean Business Executive Seminar on "The Future of the Pension Industry in the Caribbean". Registration for the event will take place on the day, beginning at 8am. Representatives from major financial institutions in the region will be speaking at the Seminar. These include Mr. Ewart Williams, Governor, Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago; the Honourable Winston Dookeran, Minister of Finance, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; and Mr. Will Price, Senior Financial Sector Specialist, World Bank.

For further information, please contact Mrs. Kathleen Charles at 662-2269, 662-2002 Ext. 82544, or via e-mail at kathleen.charles@sta.uwi.edu

