



Mike and the MILLIPEDE



A little discovery went a long way: In 2012 a new species of millipede was found near Charlotteville, Tobago. Specimens were sent to an expert in the USA who consulted with an expert in Russia and finally, just last month, the species description was published, naming it *Pandirodesmus rutherfordi* after the discoverer **Mike G. Rutherford**, curator of the UWI Zoology Museum. *Rutherford tells the story on Page 11.* PHOTO: ATIBA CUDJOE

55 YEARS ON - 09

Way Ahead

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Freshers Aboard!

■ New Journey Begins



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■ The
Doctor's
Doctor

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CPL Fever

■ Shot in the Arm



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PRESENTED BY

First Citizens

SUNDAY OCTOBER 25, 2015 AT 5:30 AM

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1st TT \$1,500 • 2nd TT \$1,000 • 3rd TT \$500

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15 – 19 Male & Female

1st TT \$1,000 • 2nd TT \$700 • 3rd TT \$500

20 – 29 Male & Female

1st TT \$1,000 • 2nd TT \$700 • 3rd TT \$500

30 – 39 Male & Female

1st TT \$1,000 • 2nd TT \$700 • 3rd TT \$500

40 – 49 Male & Female

1st TT \$1,000 • 2nd TT \$700 • 3rd TT \$500

50 – 59 Male & Female

1st TT \$1,000 • 2nd TT \$700 • 3rd TT \$500

60 – 69 Male & Female

1st TT \$1,000 • 2nd TT \$700 • 3rd TT \$500

70 – 79 Male & Female

1st TT \$1,000 • 2nd TT \$700 • 3rd TT \$500

Over 80 Male & Female

1st TT \$1,000 • 2nd TT \$700 • 3rd TT \$500

Physically Challenged Male & Female

1st TT \$1,000 • 2nd TT \$700 • 3rd TT \$500

Special Olympics Male & Female

1st TT \$1,000 • 2nd TT \$700 • 3rd TT \$500

Wheelchair Male & Female

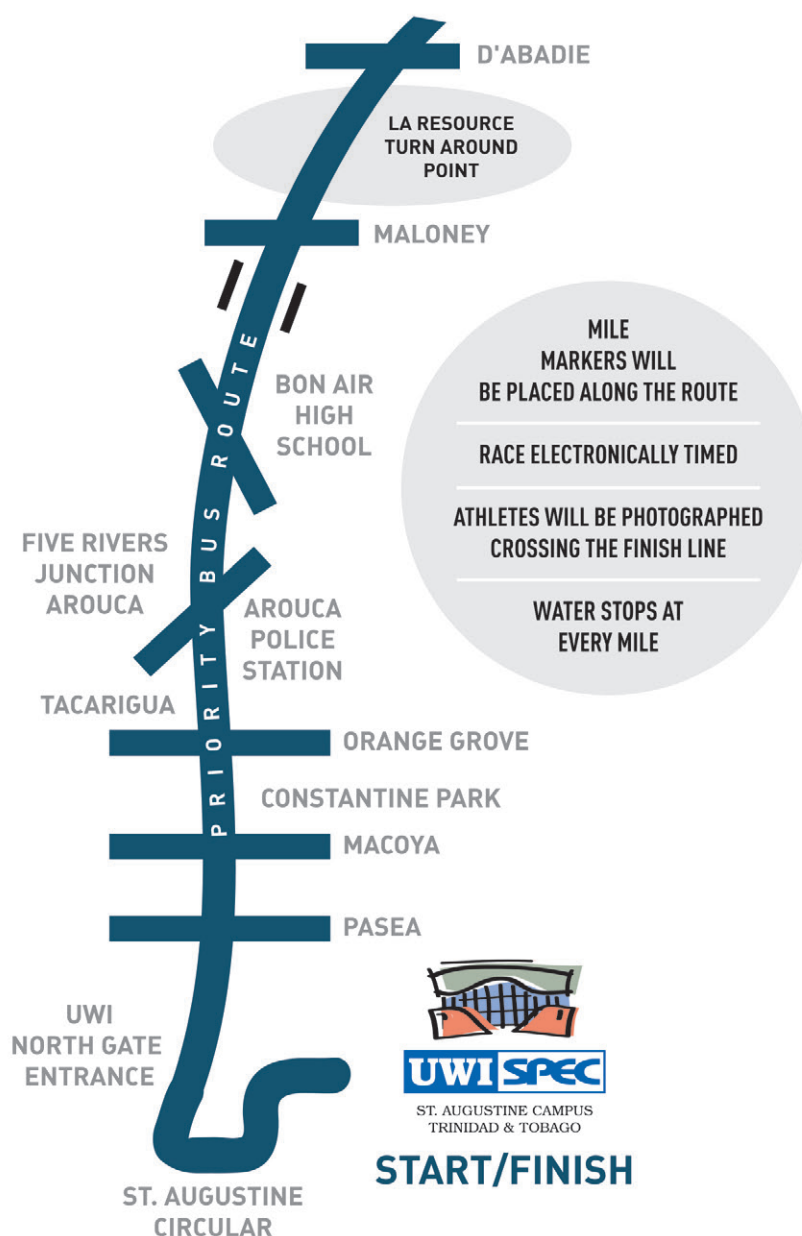
1st TT \$1,000 • 2nd TT \$700 • 3rd TT \$500

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1st TT \$8,000 • 2nd TT \$4,000 • 3rd TT \$3,000



MAP OF THE ROUTE



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■ OUR CAMPUS

PROFESSOR VIJAY NARAYNSINGH RETIRES



PHOTO: DEXTER SUPERVILLE

In the photo above, Professor Vijay Naraynsingh receives a painting from Melrose Yearwood at a function hosted by the Faculty of Medical Sciences at The UWI on September 4, to mark his retirement from The UWI.

Saying he was “overwhelmed by the celebration of my career,” Professor Naraynsingh thanked Professor Dilip Dan, Head of the Department of Clinical and Surgical Sciences, for organizing the affair, which was attended by colleagues from throughout the UWI system, as well as students and administrators.

A Professor of Surgery and former Head of the Department of Clinical and Surgical Sciences, he was named as one of The UWI’s outstanding researchers, lecturers and surgeons, in the publication: “Advancing Knowledge: Impacting Lives” launched to coincide with the 55th anniversary commemoration of The UWI St. Augustine Campus.

“Internationally, Professor Naraynsingh has been a pioneer in the design of twelve new operations, never done in the world before,” says his entry, adding that in the Caribbean region, he has been credited with a number of other firsts as well, citing replantation surgery (1984), vascularized free tissue transfer (1984), myocutaneous flaps for breast reconstruction (1981), laparoscopic cholecystectomy (1991), retroperitoneal aortic surgery (1984), and minilaparotomy cholecystectomy (1992).

Sounds complicated to everyone, but the medics, doesn’t it? The publication tried to portray his enormous accomplishments in less technical terms.

“Professor Naraynsingh is an educator, community leader, mentor, scholar, adviser, author and surgeon. He has taught and administered programmes at The UWI for more than 30 years, and has started the postgraduate surgical specialties and sub-specialties in Trinidad and Tobago. He exhibits outstanding work ethic, professionalism and leadership. He is passionate about teaching and improving the quality of instruction and his contribution to surgery in the West Indies is remarkable.

He revised the surgery curriculum and radically changed the structure of the final MBBS examination ten years ago.”

It also looks at his research, saying he is one of The UWI’s most published academics.

“He has co-authored five book chapters on vascular, thyroid and leg ulcer surgery by international publishers and has authored over 250 indexed articles in peer-reviewed high impact factor journals.”

Since he graduated in 1974 – just over 40 years ago – his has been a career full of superlatives. The UWI acknowledges his tremendous contribution and wishes him continued success in this new chapter of his life.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL

55 Years of Accomplishment



This October, I am proud to state that the St. Augustine Campus of The UWI is celebrating its 55th anniversary, having emerged from the iconic Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (ICTA) in October 1960. This is indeed a special occasion as we celebrate our successes, but at the same time, also engage in critical thought as to how we can improve our service to our diverse stakeholders across the world.

While we have seen considerable expansion throughout our 55 years of history, I do wish to point out that in the last five years (since our golden jubilee in 2010), the St. Augustine Campus has seen perhaps its most significant period of growth. Indeed, expansion continues to take place in all directions at a phenomenal rate as we naturally evolve to ensure that we remain relevant and responsive to all of our stakeholders.

The first significant achievement of that last five years is that St. Augustine, the second Campus of the UWI System to be created, is now the largest with approximately 18,000 students, of whom more than 5,000 are postgraduate students. We have seen major new physical spaces emerge, new partnerships with the private sector, internationalisation that has led to strong links with India, China, Canada, Cuba, Brazil, etc, and opportunities for our students; major research funding from international agencies like the European Union, and an exponential growth in commercialisation activities on the Campus to enable us to earn income, leveraging on our assets.

We were the first Campus of the regional UWI to attain institutional accreditation for the period 2011-2018. This speaks to our leadership in total quality management, both in academic and service related issues. Another significant achievement is the establishment of The UWI-Trinidad and Tobago Research and Development Impact (RDI) Fund in 2012 – a unique multi-million dollar scheme that bridges university research and academic outputs with development outcomes. Just last week we had a triple research event.

Our campus hosted the UWI-NGC Research Expo, a resounding success again, and we took the opportunity to launch our second research publication, “Advancing Knowledge: Impacting Lives” as well as a series of UWI Research Impact films.

Over the last five years, we launched the Diplomatic Academy of the Caribbean; the Academy of Nursing and Allied Health; a state-of-the art Dental Teaching facility; the expansion of the Mt. Hope School of Dentistry (the first expansion since its inception); together with the Faculties of Law; Science and Technology; and Food and Agriculture. Emerging from the latter, is the Agricultural Innovation Park at our East Campus in Orange Grove which we are certain will bring agriculture alive in Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean. We have made significant progress at The UWI St. Augustine South Campus which we expect to be completed and operational by early next year. This South Campus will be utilized by all of our Faculties, starting with Law, as well as our associate institutions such as UWI-ROYTEC and UWI-Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business. The Campus is being transformed with an entrepreneurial mindset like never before as we maintain our core mission and values as a University. We also value the partnership we have had with national and regional Governments over the years.

It would be remiss of me, however, if I do not mention that one of UWI’s greatest contributions to society remains our consistent ability to produce leaders for every sphere of society. Many of our graduates are heads of government, captains of industry, entrepreneurs and scholars in many disciplines, and we are certain that the thousands of students enrolled at our Campus will follow in the footsteps of those who have gone before.

I must mention the consistent quality of our members of staff (both administrative and instructional) whose dedication to duty has allowed us to achieve such an excellent record of service. Without the commitment and support of our staff, our institution would not enjoy the success we enjoy today. I salute all staff members of The UWI St. Augustine Campus, both past and present. The St. Augustine Campus has continued to attract very talented students from our communities and our students and their accomplishments are a source of considerable pride. We are working hard to engage our Alumni, through a new re-connect campaign that will bring immense value in the years ahead.

On this, the 55th anniversary of The UWI St. Augustine Campus, let us reaffirm our commitment to strengthening The UWI as a necessary beacon of light that will guide our country and region towards a brighter future.

CLEMENT K. SANKAT

Pro Vice-Chancellor & Principal

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HEALTH



DIABETES *and your* BABY

New app keeps mother, foetus and doctors connected

BY FALLON LUTCHMANSINGH

HiPTT

Teels Ramlochan, one of the patients taking part in the pilot study, which is being done at three health institutions in Trinidad. The plan is that eventually HiPTT application can be expanded into every health center and hospital across Trinidad and Tobago.

Each year in Trinidad and Tobago there are approximately 20,000 pregnancies. Of these pregnancies there are 1,000 cases of pre-gestational diabetes and perhaps as much as three times as many gestational cases are to be expected.

Diabetes and its associated complications are at epidemic proportions in Trinidad and Tobago. Women are at greater risk and often declare this risk for the first time during pregnancy. As pregnancy advances blood sugar can rise progressively into the diabetic range. Following delivery, diabetes often subsides only to return in subsequent pregnancies or as full blown diabetes in later life. Diabetes can of course also precede a pregnancy. Whether diabetes precedes a pregnancy or develops during the course of a pregnancy, there is serious risk to both mother and fetus.

When diabetes goes undetected during pregnancy, particularly during the first few months of pregnancy, the risk for fetal abnormalities is increased and maternal mortality rates are also significantly higher. There is compelling evidence that early detection and treatment of diabetes in pregnancy improves outcomes for both mother and baby; and most studies show that universal screening (screening of all pregnant women) doubles the detection rate.

The Helen Bhagwansingh Diabetes Education, Research and Prevention Institute (DERPI) at The UWI has begun a national screening and treatment programme for diabetes in pregnancy. This programme initially focused on the predictors of diabetes in the womb and the reduction of it. To support the programme, we developed an ICT application – HiPTT (Hyperglycemia in Pregnancy in Trinidad and Tobago).

As the project evolved the HiPTT Team understood that while the problem is health related the issue is social, and the name Health in Pregnancy in Trinidad and Tobago was adopted. A HiPTT Social component of the study began. HiPTT Social will build a website and social media pages linked to the HiPTT app to provide important information on health in pregnancy to the wider public.

The HiPTT application will replace a very basic traditional process of largely reactive health care with a localized, human-



The HiPTT Team held a stakeholders meeting on September 21, 2015, at the University Inn and Conference Center to present a progress report on the pilot study, launch HiPTT Social and engage with all stakeholders. Prof Paul Teelucksingh, team leader, with Dr Stacey Chamely, another team member.



Dr. Kim Mallalieu, Leader - Communications Systems Group, at the Electrical & Computer Engineering Department at The UWI St. Augustine, was integral to the project to develop the HiPTT ICT application. PHOTOS: ALVA VIARRUEL

centric, technology solution. It will stimulate improved patient self-management, enable personal empowerment and ultimately, yield improved medical outcomes and reduced burden on the public health care system. The ICT HiPTT application is being jointly developed and tested by the HiPTT team of lecturers from the UWI Department of Clinical Medical Sciences and Faculty of Engineering, members of DERPI and the CARIRI CED with support from Microsoft.

HiPTT is a software product that will facilitate, for the first time in Trinidad and Tobago, a system of data logging, analysis, visualization, archiving and communications necessary to provide efficient support to pregnant women. HiPTT is a cloud-based solution, intended for use by both public and private medical institutions. At the heart of HiPTT is a web portal which supports the full cycle of data entry, flow and visualization between patient, doctor and medical laboratories for the management of diabetes in pregnancy. The application allows for the registration of patients and institutions, covering doctors, administrative staff and medical labs.

Once HiPTT has been successfully adopted into an institution's workflow, it will automatically provide interpreted test results and reports to registered patients. Healthcare providers will be notified of any abnormal results and can review and provide real time feedback to pregnant women about the blood glucose readings. This feature of providing quick feedback to patients will significantly improve the detection of diabetes earlier on during pregnancy, facilitate timely medical interventions as well as improve self-management abilities. From the institution's perspective, medical labs can more easily produce electronic as well as hard copy reports with doctors being able to conveniently review a patient's medical results either via a mobile device or desktop computer.

The Health in Pregnancy in Trinidad and Tobago project is a DERPI initiative with support and funding from the National Gas Company (NGC), i2i Grant from the Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development, the Rotary Club of St. Augustine, Community Chest and 2001 Carpet World with technical support from Microsoft and CARIRI.

■ HONOURS

A Culture of Efficiency

Findings from quality research by academic staff, research students and other collaborators are presented on economic and social policy impacts. This year, the conference honours former Head of Department and Current Director of the Centre for Health Economics, **Professor Emeritus Karl Theodore**, and will explore the theme *Managing Development in Caribbean Economies: The Key Role of Health, Public Policy and Social Security*, consistent with Professor Theodore's research output. **Roxanne Brizan-St.Martin** talks about **Professor Theodore** and his drive to create a culture of efficiency in our Caribbean economies.



Honouring Karl Theodore

Quoting from Sir Arthur Lewis, Professor Karl Theodore believes that “good economics begins with a concern for the conditions under which people live”. For him, economics is meant to serve society by examining factors that affect the welfare or quality of life of the

population - issues of efficiency, effectiveness and equity.

This concern for people, and the conditions under which they live, inspired his interest in and passion for many developmental initiatives in the region, particularly as it relates to health, and public and fiscal policy. He saw the reality in the region as one of “fiscal sensitivity”. Simply put, when the government experiences hard times, the system suffers. In his opinion, addressing hard times does not necessarily mean more funds but, rather, finding innovative ways of maximizing resource efficiency and effectiveness. It is about “creating a culture of efficiency.”

This drive to create a culture of efficiency is evident by various technical collaborations with organizations such as the World Health Organization and the Pan

COTE
2015
OCTOBER
8-9

*“good economics begins with
a concern for the conditions
under which people live”*

~ PROFESSOR KARL THEODORE

American Health Organization on issues of health financing, social security systems, and costing and financing of health services, in his capacity as the Director of the Centre for Health Economics at The UWI. His work focused on finding new ways to align health system objectives with government priorities, particularly with respect to health financing in the Caribbean. Professor Theodore recognized that one of the main issues affecting the performance of healthcare systems in the region is the ever-increasing cost of healthcare and the sustainability of health financing. “The calibre of health systems”, he said, “are being severely threatened by the universality requirement embodied in the drive to Universal Health Coverage as well as by the response to the Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases”. There is a need for health reform. That is, a purposeful and fundamental cultural change, that effectively links sustainability and efficiency with an appropriate financing mix and policy formulation.

Professor Theodore believes that there is a need for political will and more technical work to clarify mechanisms by which reforms can be implemented. He emphasized that, while there are policies which work against the achievement of efficiency and equity, we need to make a conscious decision that in our region these will not be part of the landscape.

Roxanne Brizan-St.Martin is an Instructor in the Department of Economics

FELLOWSHIP FOR PROFESSOR DEREK CHADEE

The Association of Commonwealth Universities recently announced the winners of this year's Titular Fellowships and one of The UWI's professors is a recipient. The University of Manitoba Fellowship has been granted to Professor Derek Chadee, head of the Department of Behavioural Sciences at the St. Augustine Campus to establish the first Caribbean-Canadian research agenda on fear of crime rates. His research will also look at the disconnection between official crime statistics and unreported crime rates.



Professor Derek Chadee

The awards cover various academic disciplines, from information technology to food science, and will see Fellows visit prestigious institutions across the Commonwealth between October 2015 and September 2016.

Professor Chadee spoke on this subject at his Professorial Inaugural Lecture held on March 26, 2015 at The UWI, St. Augustine campus. A summary of his lecture can be found here: http://sta.uwi.edu/uwiToday/archive/may_2015/article7.asp

*His research will also look at the disconnection between
official crime statistics and unreported crime rates.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES – ST. AUGUSTINE CAMPUS GRADUATION CEREMONIES 2015

THE CIRCUMSTANCE OF THE

GRADUATION IS AN ANNUAL COMING OF AGE CEREMONY, traditionally the end of “*the apprenticeship*,” and its elaborate rituals are riveting for all their attention to reproducing every detail of centuries of academic celebrations. While many admire the processions and solemnity of the occasions, the meanings of the rituals and symbols remain a little obscure. Serah Acham explains some of them and their origins.

Each year, students around the world don the ceremonial “cap and gown” and prepare to cross the proverbial stage to receive their diplomas, a ritual that signifies the end of one phase of their lives and the beginning of another. However, its significance stretches to a much broader scale since, for the university the ceremony also symbolises its role in the progress of a nation—both good reasons for the pomp and circumstance that surround the occasion.

Yet, many of us take part, whether as performer or member of the audience, without knowing where these rituals began or why they are still such important components of contemporary proceedings.

The graduation ceremony is one that is steeped in tradition. Every element, from the term “commencement” used to describe the event, to the regalia that the major players wear, finds its roots deeply embedded in history.

COMMENCEMENT

Although the word “commencement” implies beginning, it is also the word used to describe the celebration of the end of a student’s academic career, or at least one stage of it. Why such contradiction? The reason can be found in the 11th and 12th century medieval universities of Paris and Bologna. These universities were guilds where students (called apprentices) learned skills from masters of certain crafts. At the end of the period of study, the apprentice earned a “testimonial of skill,” today known as the “degree,” gaining him admission into the guild as a new master of his craft. Immediately after receiving his testimonial, he was expected to begin teaching. Hence, the commencement ceremony celebrated the apprentice’s induction into the profession—the beginning of his life as a member of the guild.

THE PROCESSION

Every commencement ceremony begins and ends with a procession. This ritual was derived from the clerical processions of the Roman Catholic Church and many of its symbolic elements are still incorporated into graduations today. The stately music that provides the background for the entrance of the marchers, for instance, is one such element. It lends a dignified tone to the occasion and its rhythm sets the pace for the marchers, allowing the audience time to savour the grandeur of the occasion and contemplate its meaning.

Traditional formations have also been preserved. The ranks of two seen at UWI graduations are part of that solemn, time-honoured walk. The academic procession enters first, headed by the university marshals and then the graduands. A fanfare follows, heralding the entrance of the chancellor’s procession.



HRH Princess Alice at the end of the first Graduation Ceremony at the Harbour Site in Barbados in 1967. The mace bearer at front is still a fundamental part of the ceremony. (Photo reproduced from “The University of the West Indies: A Caribbean response to the challenge of change” (Phillip Sherlock & Rex Nettleford))



THE LINING COLOURS WHICH RE

UNDERGRADUATE

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture - Avocado Green
 Bachelor of Arts - Plumbago Blue
 Bachelor of Education - White
 Bachelor of Science in Engineering - Aluminium
 Bachelor of Laws - Black
 Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery, Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Veterinary Medicine - Purple
 Bachelor of Science (The Natural Sciences) - Aluminium
 Bachelor of Science (Nursing) - Purple, and top curve of the purple enhanced with black
 Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy, BB Medical Science, B Medical Science, Physical Therapy) - Purple, with the bottom curve of the purple enhanced with black
 Bachelor of Science (Social Sciences) - Orange
 Bachelors: Interdisciplinary Programmes - Ecru



The mace is carried by the mace bearer at the end, entering directly before the chancellor, who comes in last.

THE MACE

The mace is an integral part of the commencement ceremony. It is a heavily ornamented metal or wooden staff which symbolises the university’s authority—the internal authority of the university’s governing body over its members and the university’s sovereignty from external authority. Whenever this authority is exercised, such as in the conferring of degrees to its students, the mace must be present.

It, too, was adapted into the ceremony from old French and English traditions where the ceremonial mace was carried by the King’s bodyguard, used as a weapon to protect him.

By the 14th century, however, its practical use began to be phased out as it became more ornate. Encased in jewels and precious metals, the mace grew to be a more decorative piece, gaining symbolic importance.

REGALIA

The traditional dress for graduands consists of three elements: the gown, hood and mortarboard.

GOWNS

The custom of the graduation gown began in the 12th century, when the everyday attire at institutions of learning consisted of a long gown or robe, covered by a full-length cloak with a cowl (the hood of today’s graduation garb). This remained the fashion until the 15th century when tight breeches, capes and plumed hats became the style.

By the year 1600, the gown as a part of regular academic garb was almost completely phased out, being worn only by religious, legal and academic staff. However, because during medieval times most scholars belonged to a religious order, graduates of these institutions continued to wear the gown. The tradition has since been retained, as graduands continue to wear

the gown during the commencement ceremony.

The colour of The UWI’s gown is blue, with doctoral students wearing scarlet, and while most universities today allow much flexibility in what their graduands wear under their gowns, UWI’s protocol mandates that graduating women wear white dresses or suits and men wear dark coloured lounge suits. At The UWI, as with most other universities, gowns for the various degree levels differ slightly in length and shape, with the more advanced degrees having slightly longer sleeves and more elaborate gowns.

HOODS

The hood, a part of the original academic costume of the 12th century, was initially meant as a head cover for the monks who wore them. Today, however, it has evolved into the most descriptive piece of the graduation attire. Its length and colours of the lining and binding indicate the wearer’s school, degree and field of study.

The UWI’s hood is blue (with the exception of Doctor of Medicine and PhD candidates) and most are bound with red, while the colour of the lining depends on the faculty and type of degree conferred.

Though most universities have the graduands wear their hoods with their gowns throughout the graduation ceremony, traditionally the hoods were presented after they received their degrees. A special Hooding Ceremony was held for the presentation of hoods to Master’s and PhD degree holders. This custom is still preserved by some universities, while others have abandoned it due to the large volume of students that they may have to accommodate. At The UWI, there is no special ceremony. All graduands don their hoods before the commencement and must wear it throughout.

THE MORTARBOARD

The mortarboard completes the ensemble. Casually referred to as the “cap,” it has long been a part of graduation regalia. Though no one knows where or when the tradition originated, there are many theories.

Employing the term “mortarboard” to describe this headgear is a relatively recent development, dating only as far as the mid-19th century. It is thought to have come about due to its resemblance to the literal mortarboard: a wooden plate with a handle underneath, used by bricklayers to carry small amounts of mortar.

The use of the mortarboard can be traced back as early as 16th century Europe, when members of academic institutions wore distinctive hats to show their rank in the world of academia. Members of the clergy and scholars wore birettas, which were similar in appearance to the square cap of graduates today. Their students wore a round pileus rotundus, akin to a beret fashioned with a “stalk” or “tab” in the centre. It is believed that the modern mortarboard design began in the early 1500s, at the University of Paris, when graduates merged the two hats, creating a square pileus.

Its design continued to be altered and in the 1600s it became a skull cap, topped with a soft, flat, square cap. By the 1700s, the mortarboard began to take shape as the soft cap was replaced with a flat, stiff square that sat atop the skull cap. The tassel was added a century later.

Traditionally, the mortarboard was reserved for those receiving a Master’s degree, since during medieval times this was the highest degree awarded. While today, most academic institutions have adopted it in the dress for graduands of all degrees, The UWI remains true to its roots, only awarding the privilege of wearing the mortarboard to recipients of its highest degree: the PhD.

Additionally, universities typically stress that it is imperative for the mortarboard to be worn correctly—fitting snugly on the head, with the flat top parallel to the ground.

HONORARY DEGREES

The honorary degree is the most prestigious form of recognition to be given by higher education institutions. The university waives its usual requirements—matriculation, years of study and research, residence and passing of examinations—expected of regular students, and selects candidates via a nomination process.

Recipients of an honorary degree are typically individuals of renowned reputations, either nationally or internationally, such as leading scholars, discoverers, inventors, authors, artists, musicians, entrepreneurs, social activists and political leaders.

Occasionally, it may be reserved for an individual who has greatly affected the university itself, either through board membership, volunteerism or making major monetary contributions.

The recipient also need not have any prior connection to the presenting university. Rather, purpose of the honorary degree is for the institution to establish ties with a prominent person and to honour the individual’s contribution to a specific field.

RESPOND TO EACH DEGREE TYPE ARE AS FOLLOWS (the binding is red unless indicated otherwise):	
	POSTGRADUATE
reen	Master of Science in Agriculture and Master of Philosophy - Avocado Green
	Master of Science and Master of Philosophy (The Social Sciences) - Orange
	Master of Arts and Master of Philosophy (in Humanities) - Plumbago Blue
m Grey	Master of Education and Master of Philosophy (In Education) - White
	Master of Science and Master of Philosophy (In Engineering) - Aluminium Grey
tor of Dental Surgery	Master of Laws - Black
	Master of Science and Master of Philosophy (The Natural Sciences) - Alamanda Yellow
amanda Yellow	Doctor of Medicine (Dm) - Hood: Red and lined with Purple (No Mortar Board).
edge bound with Blue and White	Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) – Hood: Black Panama fully lined with Red and Black
ence,	Velvet Mortarboard with Black Tassel.
by a panel of gold.	

REGIONALISM

To Guyana via the EDUCATION PATH

BY REBECCA ROBINSON

It is widely accepted that the West Indian institutions of cricket and The UWI do for unification of the Anglo-Caribbean what politics and economic agendas have failed to do. It's no surprise then to hear rhetoric of 'reconnection' with Guyana coming from the St. Augustine Campus Principal. The conduit being, naturally, UWI programmes and with the right environmental forces at work currently, a.k.a. opportunity, a clear strategy in mind, a.k.a. as preparedness, he may find success, a.k.a. luck.

In a recent interview on this theme of reconnection with Guyana, Pro Vice-Chancellor and Campus Principal, Professor Clement Sankat, acknowledged past efforts. In particular, he acknowledged the connection efforts of former UWI Chancellor, Sir Shridath Ramphal – both sons of the Guyanese soil, in The UWI's offering of programmes at the master's level in Project Management, Construction Management and International Relations in Guyana. Adding the Lok Jack's Business School offering of an International MBA, and the recent signing of an MoU by UWI's Institute for Gender Studies at the University of Guyana (now headed by the former UWI Vice-Chancellor, Professor Nigel Harris), one can fairly say that the road has been smoothly paved for now – 'reconnection' on a national level – as is the essential vision and strategy of Professor Sankat.

While here for a ceremony for The UWI St. Augustine's new South Campus in Penal-Debe, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, David Granger spoke of an interest in the reintegration of Guyana into The UWI system. Subsequently, there was an invitation from the Minister of Education of Guyana, Dr Rupert Roopnaraine for representatives of The UWI to visit Guyana to meet with relevant technical experts and create a plan of action for building a capacity in Guyana for graduates particularly in the fields of Petroleum Engineering and Petroleum Geoscience. A UWI team met with Prime Minister of Guyana, Moses Nagamootoo on August 13, 2015.

Prime Minister Nagamootoo indicated his support for quick movements given the current status of Guyana's investment in its energy sector. In Georgetown, the team also met with the Minister of Education, Chief Education Officer and representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment. A proposal was put forward by The UWI team, stating that The UWI offers its master's programmes in Petroleum Engineering on the ground in Georgetown, from January 2016.



While here for a ceremony for The UWI St. Augustine's new South Campus in Penal-Debe, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, David Granger spoke of an interest in the reintegration of Guyana into The UWI system.

The proposed duration of the programmes is two years with 18 months of classes delivered both "face-to-face" and using distance technology followed by a six-month capstone internship where students would spend this time assigned at an energy company in T&T. In addition to strengthening the knowledge, understanding and awareness of the students, the expansion would help build bridges between the petroleum industries in T&T and Guyana. Discussions were also held about the possibilities for conducting executive education and short courses for technical skills development along with a wider suite of graduate programmes that would be delivered in Guyana to support the high level professional development there.

Professor Sankat explained that while the conduit is

the UWI-structured programmes, his vision is for more of an equal and simultaneously wider nation-to-nation exchange. That is to say, while Guyanese capacity is being developed on the mature expertise of TT petroleum exploration, Trinbagonian capacities can be developed on the experienced Guyanese know-how in the areas of natural resource management, urban and rural development, the legal and revenue managements aspects of exploring natural resources (based on the many years GT has had in mineral mining done by non-national companies) and in the area of food and agricultural production. In this last area he added that European Union funded cooperative projects have long existed, but new ones deepening those already established paths should be pursued.

At the end of August 2015, the University of Guyana (UG) launched its Institute for Gender Studies after two years of collaboration. This involved York University's Kamala Kempadoo, coordinator of the Inter-Guiana-Canada women's and gender studies exchange, academics at the University of Guyana, activists from Guyana's Women and Gender Equality Commission, officials from the Ministry of Social Protection, and The UWI Institute for Gender and Development Studies.

Professor Verene Shepherd, Regional Director of the IGDS, and Dr. Gabrielle Hosein, Lecturer at the St. Augustine Unit, also delivered comments at the launch. Professor Shepherd and UG Vice-Chancellor Jacob

IGDS at UG



At the launch of the Institute for Gender Studies at the University of Guyana.

Opadeyi signed a Memorandum of Understanding, on behalf of The UWI and the University of Guyana, to strengthen collaboration.

The launch also offered an opportunity to bring together The UWI and UG with the Institute for Women, Gender and Development Studies at the Anton de Kom University in Suriname. One such example of possible collaboration may be an intake of Guyanese and Surinamese students in The UWI St. Augustine's Philosophy of Gender in the Caribbean graduate course, which will be offered regionally through online blended learning strategies from January 2016.

The launch also offered an opportunity to bring together The UWI and UG with the Institute for Women, Gender and Development Studies at the Anton de Kom University in Suriname.

■ 55 YEARS



This pastoral scene with bison harks back to the days of ICTA. PHOTO: ARTHUR SUKBHIR

Research

THE THRUST OF THE FUTURE

From the very beginning the institution that would become the St Augustine Campus of The UWI, was an important centre for research. Its first incarnation was the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture (ICTA), formed in 1921 when food production still formed the basis of the Trinidad economy. ICTA provided training and research at a time when scientific knowledge in the field was largely unavailable to farmers. Nearly 40 years later in 1960, ICTA became the St Augustine Campus, evolving its mission to meet the specific needs of the emerging Caribbean society.

This year makes it 55 years since then and as the regional societies have developed from agricultural colonies to increasingly sophisticated societies with many needs and challenges, so has the impetus for homegrown research. At 55, the St Augustine Campus has embarked on perhaps its most ambitious research agenda since its creation.

These are critical times for the Caribbean. In Trinidad and Tobago the prosperous energy sector faces increasing international competition, falling commodity prices and the threat of depleted oil and gas reserves. Attempts to diversify the economy have met with little to no success. The wider region suffers from slow economic growth as many islands remain dependent on stagnant food production sectors. Unemployment, especially among young people, is high. Crime, racial tension, corruption, climate change, social development and a host of other issues affect Caribbean society. The UWI was created in part to address these challenges on behalf of the region and research is perhaps its most powerful tool.

“Developing a strong research agenda, a cadre of talented and well-respected researchers and dedicated research funding mechanisms are all very important, particularly as we continue to build a world-class UWI St Augustine Campus,” Campus Principal Professor Clement Sankat said late last year at a research awards ceremony. “Intensifying our focus on the societal impact of UWI research projects and how we communicate these findings to our diverse audiences will also ensure that the public better understands what we do at UWI and how university research affects their daily lives.”

One of the vehicles for this new research agenda is the UWI-Trinidad and Tobago Research and Development Impact (RDI) Fund. The fund, launched in 2012, was created to encourage and support research projects that address “pressing developmental challenges” and will achieve “recognisable and substantive impact in the short and

medium term”. The RDI fund emphasises multi-disciplinary research. Its categories include climate change, crime and security, economic diversification and competitiveness, entrepreneurship, public health and technology and society. Up to TT\$3 million can be requested per project. The fund provides support for three years.

In its first two years the RDI Fund awarded grant funding for 22 projects totaling more than TT\$14 million across a variety of thematic areas. These included three in climate change, four in economic diversification and competitiveness, seven in public health, three in technology and society and five in crime and security. They ranged from looking at the impact of climate change on the Caroni Swamp, to the analysis of counseling programmes for at-risk youth, to understanding the heritage of East Port of Spain, to finding new methods of detecting and preventing the spread of dengue fever and the development of an agri-knowledge digital portal.

In the 55th anniversary year of the campus, nine calls for proposals were accepted for RDI funding. These projects research the impact of human activity on the endangered leatherback turtle, microorganisms as a means of supporting food security, technological solutions for sustainable agriculture, beach erosion and coastal flooding, a programme for ensuring medication safety, work/life balance and its impacts, a genetic programme for the development of a dairy goat industry, and the development of precision agriculture techniques for crop management. Research teams come from the Departments of Geography, Food Production, Civil and Environmental Engineering, Behavioural Sciences and Agricultural Economics and Extension, as well as the School of Pharmacy and the Institute for Gender and Development Studies (IGDS).

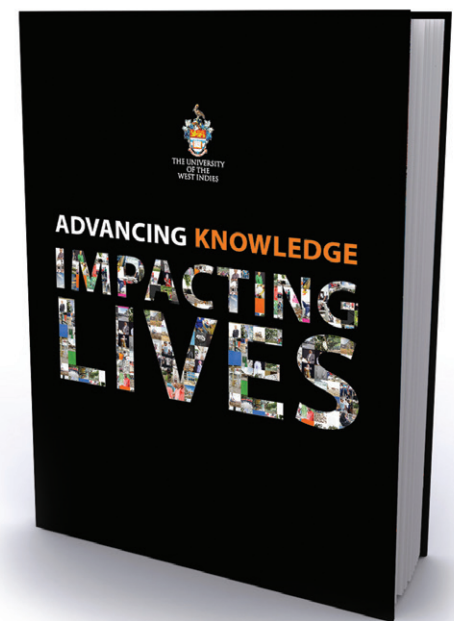
St Augustine’s anniversary year also held the 2015 UWI Research Expo, from September 22 to 25. This biennial expo is a partnership with the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago (NGC). It featured interactive displays, experiments, mini workshops, mini concerts, poetry readings and film screenings. The Research Expo is designed to show campus work and to encourage a research culture and create linkages between researchers and the wider society (such as the private sector and civil society).

It is fitting to commemorate over five decades as a research institution – reinforcing one of the core missions for which the campus and the university were created at the dawn of Caribbean independence. (Joel Henry)

In Commemoration

“Chatham is a small community in Trinidad, heading south from Point Fortin in the county of St Patrick. The Chatham Youth Camp is currently used, among other things, to train young men in the arts of communication and life skills, engaging them through sport to discipline both minds and bodies. The site has a pleasant and pastoral prospect, tree-filled green hills alternating with lush valleys, and the souging leaves of elegant bamboo limbs are the backdrop for agile boys in red and black dribbling a football. This seems a long way from the classrooms and laboratories of The University of the West Indies. Yet here was another field for research engagement of our scholars and students through a project of a team of scholars from the Faculty of Social Sciences.”

This is the opening paragraph of the editorial written by Professor Patricia Mohammed, the editor of the book, “Advancing Knowledge: Impacting Lives” commissioned by the Campus Principal at St. Augustine, Professor Clement Sankat.



The book was meant to coincide with the celebration of 55 years as a campus, which will be formally marked on October 12, 2015. It focuses on the growing research agenda and highlights the work being done by researchers throughout the St. Augustine Campus.



■ MATRICULATION 2015

Some 3,523 first-year undergraduate students are currently enrolled at The UWI St. Augustine Campus for the academic year 2015-2016, a 10.6% increase from the September 2014 intake. As has been the tradition, the Campus welcomed a sizeable contingent of students from the region – hailing mainly from Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines and The Bahamas. The Campus also welcomed students from Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Tunisia, Turkey, Tanzania, Fiji, Solomon Islands and New Zealand.

The new students took part in the formal Matriculation Ceremony on September 17 at the Campus. Among those who welcomed the new intake were Pro Vice-Chancellor and Campus Principal, Professor Clement Sankat, Vice-Chancellor of The UWI, Professor Sir Hilary Beckles (via video), and Reverend Daniel Teelucksingh, who delivered this year's feature address.

The Campus Principal told the students about the UWI family they have joined. "...We are all one big family. So look out for each other, encourage each other, motivate each other, consult each other, and study together! This is how a family functions and is able to achieve great success.... So ensure that you all work together – this is key to our collective success as a university, as a nation and as a region," he said.

The UWI's Matriculation Ceremony is the traditional 'rite of passage' for new students, as they are formally recognized as members of the academic community of The UWI. It takes place at the physical sites of campuses across the region. The event is marked by an academic procession and the symbolic signing of the Matriculation Register. The register is one of the prized archival records of the University. Bound in beautiful leather with golden inscriptions, it features the names of all the undergraduates who have studied at the University.

This year, the signing was done by Campus Registrar, Richard Saunders and first-year student in the Faculty of Engineering, Gabryelle Gunness, who represented the incoming class. The recital of the Academic Vow is also integral to the ceremony and was led by President of the Guild of Students, Makesi Peters.

Welcome to the Family



PHOTO: ROBERT TAYLOR



PHOTOS: ATIBA CUDJOE



■ DISCOVERY

That Millipede from Charlotteville

BY MIKE RUTHERFORD

In June 2012 I was in Charlotteville, Tobago with several friends and colleagues carrying out research on land snails and reptiles. We were spending a lot of our time walking forest trails and searching for any interesting animals, which involved raking through leaf litter, rolling over rotting logs and generally delving into all sorts of nooks and crannies. One trail in particular, heading north past Pirate's Bay, provided many good sites for study as it was a mix of forest and agricultural land. It was on this path that I made my discovery.

I was looking at a large fallen tree, which had been slowly rotting away, and noticed several tiny creatures in amongst some soil and bark. I knew they were some sort of myriapod (an arthropod with a long body and multiple pairs of legs) but beyond that I wasn't sure if they were millipedes or centipedes. I collected a few specimens to take back to our base for a closer look.

Under the microscope it was soon obvious that they were millipedes as they had two pairs of legs on each body segment, unlike centipedes which only have one pair per segment. Beyond that though they were quite unlike any other millipede I had seen in Tobago or anywhere else for that matter. The pairs of legs were not of the same length with a short one and a long one on each side and the whole of the animal's body was covered in a fine layer of sand which looked like it had been carefully cemented onto every segment. I cleaned one up and found they were a pale translucent colour underneath. I didn't think much more of it and just carried on with our main research for the rest of the trip.

When I got back to the St. Augustine Campus I emailed Rowland Shelley, an international expert on millipedes at the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences. We had already corresponded on other research matters so he was happy to look at some photos I had taken of the millipede. He got back to me very quickly as he had not seen anything like it before, he contacted Sergei Golovatch at the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow and he was excited as well. The only other species that they could find that was close to my one was collected from central Guyana many years ago but it had no mention of being covered in sand. They both wanted more specimens to study; males in particular (the genitals of male millipedes are a key feature in species identification!).

I didn't get a chance to visit Tobago for research until June 2013 and I found more specimens in the same site as well as two other sites near Charlotteville and Speyside. I sent some specimens to Rowland who did some very delicate dissection work to look at key features and then started work on describing the new species. He asked me if I would like to write up the paper with him or if I would prefer that he did it himself in which case he would name the millipede after me – it didn't take me long to choose the latter! On September 11, 2015 the paper was finally published naming the new species *Pandirodesmus rutherfordi*.

Years ago when I was an undergraduate student at Glasgow University in Scotland a friend made a cartoon birthday card showing me traveling to far off countries and discovering new species, it was a great feeling to have that story finally come true.

Discovering more about the nature that surrounds us is not just the preserve of scientists it is something that anyone can do. To help people do this the UWI Zoology Museum along with partners the Trinidad & Tobago Field Naturalists' Club, will be running the first ever Tobago Bioblitz on October 24-25. Since 2012 there has been an annual Bioblitz in Trinidad. The first event was in Tucker Valley, then Arima Valley in 2013 and Nariva Swamp in 2014 so it is about time to head over to Tobago. Charlotteville was the ideal choice as within a short distance you can find a wide range



PRESERVED FOREVER: Mike and the Millipede *Pandirodesmus rutherfordi*. PHOTO: ATIBA CUDJOE

of habitats from coral reefs and seagrass beds to rainforests and rivers. Many other scientists and researchers have made interesting discoveries in and around Charlotteville and hopefully some of this year's bioblitzers will do the same. Other groups getting involved in the Bioblitz include the Trinidad & Tobago Eco Divers, Environment Tobago and Trinibats.

On Saturday 24 various experts and volunteers will gather to record every species of plant, bird, mammal, reptile, amphibian, fish, invertebrate and fungus that they can find. Starting at noon they will cover the forests, streams, rivers, coral reefs and beaches looking for potential species. As well as taking photographs and making notes some specimens will be collected and brought back to the Bioblitz basecamp for further identification. The basecamp will be at the Environmental Research Institution, Charlotteville (ERIC) where the Bioblitz teams will bring back their records, get food and drinks and then head back out to survey some more - many of them going through the night!

On Sunday 25 the public is invited to drop in and see what the experts have been up to. From the basecamp there will be guided walks along the trail from Charlotteville past Pirate's Bay and into the forest (6am, 8am and 10am); guided snorkelling in Man of War Bay (8am, 9am and 10am); displays of specimens and information about the biodiversity of the area and fun activities for families (from 6am to 1pm). The recording stops after 24 hours at noon on the Sunday and the final total of species recorded will be announced around 12.30pm at the basecamp.

“Years ago when I was an undergraduate student at Glasgow University in Scotland a friend made a cartoon birthday card showing me traveling to far off countries and discovering new species, it was a great feeling to have that story finally come true.”



For more information about this event and past

Bioblitzes you can visit the website

<http://sta.uwi.edu/fst/lifesciences/BioBlitzHome.asp>

or the Facebook page - **TandTbioblitz**

or email ttbioblitz@gmail.com or call **Mike Rutherford** on 329 8401

RESEARCH

It was January 1996, one of the coldest months in a particularly cold year, when Dilip Dan ventured from the Caribbean for the first time. He'd applied for a position at the State University of New York in Buffalo. Dressed in light shoes, thin gloves and a borrowed overcoat, he was confronted with minus 23° weather. He was confronted with naysayers at the university; black and brown people like himself who told him he would not get the position.

"Well if that's the case, I thought, I'm all the way up in Buffalo, I'm going to Niagara Falls," he recounts.

He took a bus to the Falls, where it was colder still, and the wind cut right through his borrowed coat. But he endured, staring into the chasm where the hundreds of thousands of cubic feet of water thundered down unrelentingly, a true force of nature. After all – and unbeknownst to the naysayers – he was a force himself.

He did get the position and went on to excel at the post, as he has in every post since. From the beginning of his medical career to today, Professor Dan has been so successful and his contribution to Caribbean medicine so impactful, that at 46, he is a Senior Medical Officer, Professor of Surgery and Head of the Department of Clinical and Surgical Sciences at The UWI.

The Doctor's Doctor

Of the professorship (he was promoted in July of this year), Professor Dan says, "to obtain this academic status at this age is a privilege. I am privileged and honoured."

On his promotion in August 2015 to department head he's a bit more measured:

"It's work, more work, phone calls and challenges," he laughs. "But I'm still enjoying it. It's a new era for me because I'm a clinician. I'm a surgeon. I love to operate. Administration has not been my forte. It's a challenge and I am embracing it."

It's not that achieving a senior administrative position hasn't been one of his goals. It just happened sooner than he expected.

"You look at these types of positions as something you aspire to as you grow in the field and say one day I can achieve that position and make a change, make a contribution. I thought it would happen later in life but the opportunity came up and I decided I would accept it."

Professor Dan's accomplishments as a surgeon and his contribution to the surgical practice in the region through education and training are the catalysts for his rapid rise. He is a Caribbean pioneer in both laparoscopic surgery (a surgical method that makes only small incisions in the body and uses optics to view the interior) and bariatric surgery (anti-obesity surgery that reduces the size of the stomach through various methods). He has trained surgeons throughout the region and introduced and developed UWI's doctorate in medicine in the surgery programme. If you know anyone in Trinidad and Tobago who has received laparoscopic surgery it is possible that Professor Dan has trained the surgeon.

"I decided this was something that Trinidad needs," he says of his choice of specialisation. "I was always intent on coming back [from the US]. So I insisted that I find a fellowship for subspecialty training. I got a fellowship at Providence Hospital [Howard affiliated] in Washington DC, so I went down and started laparoscopic surgery."

He says, "When I came back the skill wasn't in existence in the Caribbean except in miniscule amounts. I started teaching surgeons how to do these procedures. I started teaching at San Fernando General, then Port of Spain, then Tobago, then Sangre Grande [hospitals], and then privately, at all the different institutions. I think it is important that we give back. You are not here and given opportunities for yourself. I don't think I learned the skill for me. I learned the skill and decided to come back for the Caribbean."

Surgical Precision

The daring ambition of DILIP DAN

BY JOEL HENRY

I want to see this metabolic surgery take off and to be able to help these patients with diabetes on a larger scale. PHOTO: ALVA VIARRUEL



Professor Dilip Dan receives the Hummingbird Medal Gold from President Anthony Carmona while Mrs Reema Carmona stands ready to greet him at the National Awards Ceremony in August 2015. PHOTO: ANDREA DA SILVA



Our family didn't have but we would always give. If we had to choose fruits to sell or to give we always gave the best. It's a philosophy that I live by. When you give, it always comes back to you in a multiplied fashion.

Roots in the soil

Making a positive contribution is a recurring theme throughout Professor Dan's career. In August he received a national award – the Hummingbird Medal Gold – for his work (2015 has been his harvest year). He credits the value system imparted by his parents for his outlook.

"I have to dedicate all that I have achieved, including the Hummingbird Medal, the professorship and becoming a doctor, to my parents," he says. "They sacrificed beyond what is normally expected to ensure that we got an education. It all started with the values they inculcated in me and my siblings. Our family didn't have but we would always give. If we had to choose fruits to sell or to give we always gave the best. It's a philosophy that I live by. When you give, it always comes back to you in a multiplied fashion."

Professor Dan grew up in Rio Claro, one of four children in a family of farmers.

"I come from very humble beginnings," he says. "Our father planted cocoa, coffee and citrus. I grew up planting the land and taking care of the trees and the produce. Those were good times. It was hard but we made it work. The struggle was there but we never gave up."

Hard work is another value that the professor stresses. In fact, he believes it to be the reason for his success. He cites his experience in Buffalo:

"I wasn't a bright fellow. I will tell you straight. I wasn't bright. But I accomplished a lot. And the reason for that was just pure hard work. I spent five years in Buffalo and realised how welcoming these people were. The ethics that I had, the hard work, that's what they wanted to see. And they reward you for it. I topped all the programmes. I graduated top of the class and top of the country. I went to work. I worked harder than anybody else. While people were sleeping I was studying. Working hard is part of what I do."

Sitting across from Professor Dan as he recounts his tale, I'm taken by the lack of arrogance. If you have had the opportunity to interview powerful people, you grow to accept an overblown persona as part of the job, particularly in business. But Professor Dan is remarkably easygoing and accessible, considering his accomplishments. It's a meticulous kind of easygoing.

And even today, the agriculture instinct still buzzes in him. He has a piece of land where he grows exotic fruits, oranges and grapefruits.

"I try to go even for 10 minutes a day just to relax," he says. "I value where I come from. That is what makes me happy and calm after all the stresses of work."

The Pioneer

There is another ingredient to Professor Dan's career that can't be explained by his parent's teaching or his formative years in agriculture – a daring ambition. It's not necessarily ambition for wealth or fame but looking at his choices it is clear that he was determined to make his presence felt in his field. He decided to go abroad to further his medical career. He chose fields of specialisation that were lacking in the Caribbean. Even in his choices of patients Professor Dan has shown a pioneering streak.

In one case he performed obesity surgery on a five-year-old girl. She weighed more than 175 pounds and her knees had buckled so badly that she could not walk. But the idea of obesity surgery on children was taboo at the time. Nevertheless, after giving the child psychiatric counselling, he performed the operation. It was a success. She lost nearly 80 pounds and they were able to repair her knees so that she could walk. Today, she is a student at a prestige school in South, living normally.

The procedure was controversial. Professor Dan wrote a report on it for a leading medical journal. They agreed to publish it but only if an opinion piece by a child obesity expert could be published alongside. It was scathing.

"He wrote a very long piece – longer than the article. In essence he said how bad it was and what a bad decision we made," he laughs.

That was five years ago. Today, not only is the procedure Professor Dan carried out the surgery of choice for childhood obesity, it is the one that even the opinion writer recommends.

He made a bold decision and it paid dividends. This is partly why his reputation in the field is international and his contribution to the medical literature is considerable.

"Sometimes you have to do things that are controversial once you believe it's right," he says.

"Obesity (bariatric) surgery is one of the operations that I find most beneficial to the patient. Patients are the happiest after surgery. When you operate on these patients and they lose weight you are transforming them into different human beings. You are taking them away from depression and difficulty and bringing them into a life that is totally different. Sometimes I don't recognise the patient when they lose weight and come back a year later."

Likewise laparoscopic surgery has made the lives of many patients much easier by reducing pain, bleeding and recovery times from a host of surgical procedures.

So what's the next bold endeavour? Metabolic surgery is essentially bariatric surgery carried out with the primary purpose of treating type 2 diabetes. It has been gaining prominence in recent years as physicians such as Professor Dan have found that obesity surgery has been highly effective (in as many as 80% of patients) in treating the disease.

"I want to see this metabolic surgery take off and to be able to help these patients with diabetes on a larger scale," he says. "We are doing it but the problem is education. We need to educate not just the patients and the public but our own doctors. This is the challenge, to get our own physicians and nurses to understand the value in offering surgery for a disease that you typically treat with medications. That is a big challenge but it will come."

■ Laparoscopic Surgery: This form of surgery, also known as minimally invasive or keyhole surgery, is a surgical technique through which small incisions (less than 1.5 cm) are made in the patient and a laparoscope (a long optical cable) is inserted through which the surgeons can see the area from a more easily accessed part of the body. As opposed to open surgery, laparoscopic procedures cause less pain, bleeding and recovery time (patients are often better within a few days).

■ Bariatric Surgery: Also known as weight loss or obesity surgery, is a variety of procedures that lead to weight loss by reducing the size of the stomach. These include placing a gastric band around the top of the stomach, removing a portion of the stomach or rerouting the small intestine to a pouch within the stomach. In Trinidad and Tobago, bariatric surgery can be carried out on people with a body mass index (BMI) of 35 and over (the average BMI is 25).

■ Metabolic Surgery: This is bariatric surgery carried out for the purpose of treating type 2 diabetes. Doctors have discovered that over 80% of bariatric surgery recipients with diabetes are cured of the disease by the surgery. Although weight loss has been found to cure type 2 diabetes, the obesity surgery recipients were cured of the disease within a few days of the procedure, well before they had the opportunity to lose weight. This has led a growing number of physicians in recent years to promote metabolic surgery as a treatment option for the disease.

REGIONALISM

Three years ago, when franchise cricket was introduced to the Caribbean, it provoked a considerable amount of disquiet at many levels. It disturbed ideas of loyalty and patriotism. It questioned inequitable distributions of strengths. It resurrected unresolved issues within the region about the dominance of big over small islands, and for the millionth time, people vacillated between nationalism and regionalism. It was a bumpy start.

How would you level this playing field?

Although on the surface it seemed like a wide range of issues, it all seemed to come down to questions surrounding identity. Am I West Indian? What does it mean to be West Indian? Who am I?

In June, Professor Gerard Hutchinson raised the spectre of the end of the West Indies as he discussed the dilemmas of identity in this “age of branding.” (http://sta.uwi.edu/uwiToday/archive/june_2015/article13.asp)

“Cricket and the UWI have been touted as the last remaining symbols of regional unity but the title West Indies may now be anachronistic, given the current preferred generic referencing of the region as the Caribbean,” he noted.

For a West Indian identity struggling to keep its head afloat even in its own Caribbean waters, the idea of forming franchise teams bearing national names but composed of players scattered across the globe was unpalatable to many.

“It just felt downright weird,” said one woman as she reflected on how her feelings had changed since 2012 when the Caribbean Premier League T20 tournament was launched (the first edition was held in 2013). But in 2015 she looked forward to it, and the things she had found unnatural then, seem like the best aspect now.

The six inaugural teams reflected the global nature of franchise cricket. They bore national names, but their composition was primarily West Indian with international players in the mix. It was indeed weird. For the 2015 edition, while the T&T Red Steel’s 15-member squad featured seven Trinis and three Bajans, of the Barbados Trident’s 16, six were Trinis and six Bajans. How did one pitch support? Nationalistic grounds didn’t seem to hold water.

Things have changed since that first year when Kieron Pollard, a pillar of the Trinidad and Tobago team, was named captain of the Barbados Tridents. It was like the old flying fish bacchanal. It was unfair to Trinis to have their T20 star poached and it was an affront to Bajans to have a Trini foisted on them. There were protests against Pollard’s selection, a former minister of social transformation, saying, “I have a great difficulty with a Trinidadian captaining the Barbados franchise in the upcoming CPL. They have retained the name Barbados, so I believe a Barbadian like [Dwayne] Smith or [Fidel] Edwards should be captain. I feel it is fundamentally and psychologically wrong. It affects the psyche of some Barbadians.”

Samuel Badree, a player from Trinidad and Tobago, thought it went against the spirit of the tournament. “I think the names should not be that of the countries. They need to come up with something creative. To have (Kieron) Pollard (of Trinidad) playing for Barbados and calling the team Barbados does not make sense and won’t reflect what they are trying to achieve with the CPL.”

Bringing the knowledge and experience of years of international cricket to the table, Sir Gary Sobers stepped up, saying he believed the franchise system would help strengthen West Indian bonds.

“If Pollard is playing for Barbados and he is the captain, I don’t see anything wrong with it,” he was quoted as saying in the Bajan press. “If it was like the inter-territorial games [in the past] and he was playing for Barbados, well then he became a Barbadian because he was playing for Barbados and that is a similar thing that is happening right now. I don’t see the big argument about it and all the fuss that is being made.”

A Flag for the Islands

UWI TODAY editor, **Vaneisa Baksh**, explores the recent Caribbean Premier League tournament’s contribution to the region.



Chris Gayle, captain of the Jamaica Tallawahs, shows his support for both sides at the final match between the T&T Red Steel and the Barbados Tridents in the 2015 edition. PHOTOS: CPL T20 LTD.

It didn’t end then. In the second year, the T&T Minister of Sport was so incensed at the export of players he considered key to T&T’s success (like Sunil Narine), he refused to permit the Red Steel team to be branded as a national one, saying it was an issue of sovereignty. Captain Dwayne Bravo was already out on the field for the toss against the Barbados Tridents in Grenada when he was told he no longer represented a T&T team.

“I was shocked and I thought it was a joke but I was told so officially,” he said.

The T&T brand was returned to the Red Steel team after other ministerial interventions, but questions of identity and loyalty remained close to the surface even as they seemed to have gone under the skin.

As the games played out, a number of elements combined to assuage fears and misgivings. Interest, then support began to grow.

What was it that people discerned that made them shift in their seats?

It wasn’t one thing. It was about twenty.

First, as if to underscore the dead zone in which the West Indies Cricket Board operates, the tournament was launched with a thoughtful and robust marketing strategy that was well communicated. That kind of promotional hype had only previously been matched in the region by Allen Stanford. It has never even been imagined by the WICB.

Even so, the opening matches did not draw crowds; and for a time, it seemed this too would go the WICB way. Then momentum came riding in like a drama queen.

The tournament’s structure, drawing on the experience of former West Indies players as mentors and coaches, added an indefinable touch of class. It showed respect and appreciation for them; and it was an important element because at every match, no matter how deep the party mood, their presence was a visible reminder of the magnificent heritage of West Indies cricket.

■ REGIONALISM

I had followed the tournament with great curiosity since its inception, and this year it struck me that only something that has managed to penetrate right to the core could have caused so many changes in such a short time. It has only been three years, and the CPL has become acclaimed internationally as the biggest party in sport; its blend of fabulous locations and exciting cricket combining to provide the perfect tourist package. (Those two elements had been an integral part of West Indies cricket once upon a time.) And while for the purists that may not be the ideal branding, the point is that it is very high on the radar of people in and out of the region.

At the end of the 2015 tournament, Bajans were ready to make Pollard a citizen, and though he descended to silly behaviour on the field too often; it was because they thought that his captaincy was excellent. (It was an interesting element of the rivalry that the final showdown was between teams headed by Trinidadian friends.)

As the tournament grows, not only has its following, but the nature of the support has shifted. People have learned to move past nationalities and are more prepared to focus on good cricket – technique, athleticism, strategies and talent. And there was a lot of that on display – in shocking contrast to the standard we are exposed to when the West Indies senior team performs. Indeed, one of the elements of the CPL that makes people seethe is seeing players deliver outstanding performances when their normal modus is unremarkable.

I think the root of this could be traced to what players of a former time have often identified as a key factor to developing their cricket: playing county cricket in England. So many of our better players have said that it took their game several notches higher because they were able to learn a variety of techniques, and significantly, the exposure to different cultures broadened their minds. They could observe lifestyles that were alien, approaches to fitness and training that were disciplined and rigorous, and being around players as team mates, meant knowledge was being shared.

It was clear that there were many benefits from having teams with a mixture of players and cultures. (The Jamaica Tallawahs was the only team with an almost entirely national membership with ten in the 15-member squad.) From the very first edition, the quality of fielding had been remarkable. I cannot forget the South African Martin Gupthill for some of his fieldwork in the second and third editions.

You could see young West Indian (and I don't mean the team) players approaching the fielding with slides and stops they would not ordinarily use. The competitive spirit was also many realms above the norm, and I daresay that the nature of T20 cricket extracts a very high adrenaline flow that contributes to the intensity of the performances.

At another level, the widespread coverage and the opportunity to share close spaces with international cricket stars would have helped build the confidence of the younger, inexperienced players in the mix. I include here the former West Indian players, icons of another era – whose value is not often appreciated by our homegrown youth – being treated with the respect they deserve. Can you imagine the impact of being in close proximity to the knights: Viv, Curtly, Andy, and Courtney, Gordon and Desmond?

For the youngsters it was an opportunity of a lifetime for them to play cricket on an international stage. This year's CPL featured 69 players from the region, giving them that fateful chance to make an impression, and giving us a chance to see who has been waiting in the wings.

The more I think about the CPL, the more I think it is something good for the region.

Marissa, a young woman with a passion for life, said she attended the match between the Tridents and the Red Steel (not the final) and "it was one of the top five events of my

■ CPL 1: July 30-August 24, 2013

TEAM	CAPTAIN	NATIONALITY
Antigua Hawksbills	Marlon Samuels.....	Jamaica
Barbados Tridents.....	Kieron Pollard	Trinidad and Tobago
Guyana Amazon Warriors.....	Ramnaresh Sarwan	Guyana
Jamaica Tallawahs	Chris Gayle.....	Jamaica
St Lucia Zouks	Darren Sammy	St Lucia
Trinidad and Tobago Red Steel.....	Dwayne Bravo	Trinidad and Tobago

■ CPL 3: June 20-July 26, 2015

While there were a few changes during the 32-match tournament (the Antigua Hawksbills was transformed into the St Kitts & Nevis Patriots), at the beginning, 94 players were scheduled to take part. Participation came from 11 countries from the region, accounting for 69 players with 25 coming from the six other nations involved. Trinidad and Tobago offered the greatest number of players to the tournament with 18, spread out most widely, over five teams. Barbados was next with 15 players spread over four teams. For those interested in just how the players were spread out, here is a breakdown.

COUNTRY	TEAMS REPRESENTING	TOTAL PLAYERS
Barbados.....	4	15
Trinidad & Tobago	5	18
Guyana	3	09
Jamaica	2	12
St Lucia	1	03
St Kitts & Nevis.....	1	02
Montserrat	1	01
Dominica	1	02
St Vincent & the Grenadines.....	2	03
Antigua.....	1	03
Grenada	1	01
Sri Lanka	3	03
Pakistan.....	4	06
South Africa	6	09
Australia.....	2	02
England.....	1	01
New Zealand	3	04

life." At the games, the screaming fans, the flags that proudly flew, the cap that supported one team with its bearer clad in a tee-shirt supporting another, or the painted face ready to turn the other cheek to show support for both teams – they told a story of people feeling the threads of an identity woven out of mixtures – a West Indian story.

But as with all things West Indian, size is an issue.

After the tournament's third season, Tony Becca, a cricket writer for decades, wondered whether the region was too small to contain the CPL.

His comments came after the CPL's CEO Damien O'Donohoe said that the region was economically constrained both by its size and the global climate and for the next season they would be exploring the possibilities of the USA, particularly Florida.

My understanding is that regional governments had been asked to contribute US\$ 1 million to host matches with a return of over twenty times that amount. It is curious that with figures like that being assured, continued investment seems tentative at best. Perhaps after the ICC World Cup hosted by the West Indies in 2007 at great cost, there is greater skepticism about financial returns, and in the shrunken economies of today, the risk appears too high. But there are benefits that are broader: apart from

strengthening the region's tourism profile, it can rebuild a sense of regional pride and identity. With Hero Motocorp of India taking over from Limacol as the overall sponsor, it's possible that the ground can really open up and swallow the greatest party in sport.

I think there is a mental boundary that is hard for many people to breach. We think that because we are islands we are too small to contain anything big. I disagree. This region has produced so many phenomenal people, things and events that I am sure it has a higher per capita output than anywhere else in the world. But we still find it difficult to imagine the potential within.

It comes back to that question of identity so hauntingly raised by Professor Hutchinson. How do we see ourselves? In a world that has changed realities more than once in your lifetime, we have to be mindful of change and be prepared for it. Test cricket is not the same as T20; they were designed for worlds apart. And no matter how T20 evolves, Test cricket is already slipping into the arms of history.

In just three short years, the CPL went from being an alarming outsider to a beloved part of the family.

It has breathed new life into cricket in the Caribbean, or if you prefer, West Indies cricket.

RESEARCH

We know good social policy is based on good social research. But did you know that good social research is not often based on good information? The research process itself is set up to favour what researchers want and believe. Thus resulting research-based policies mainly favour the interests of the researchers and their institutional funders rather than benefiting the people and societies to whom the policies apply. These are the claims of UWI researcher and Professor of Language and Culture, **Dr. Beatrice Boufoy-Bastick**. Here is an excerpt from her explanation of how it works. The full text is available online at <http://sta.uwi.edu/uwiToday/default.asp>

I'm a CARICOM national, with Jamaican and French dual nationality. It can be surprising what it means to be Jamaican. Obviously, the meaning of being a Jamaican is quite different for different people, particularly for younger and older Jamaicans who are in a good position to own the 'truth' about being Jamaican. There is a vast gender and generational gap between the Jamaican-ness of young Jamaican men and the Jamaican-ness of older Jamaican women – with considerable influence from family in the US. But I'm talking about cultural identity in terms of behaviours that communicate personal values, attitudes, beliefs and intentions, VABI. What the American philosophers call the Intentional Stance. Whereas you might be referring to ethnic look and, of course, as they say, looks can be deceptive. In cultural identity research, looks can even be misleading.

I have been fortunate to have lived and researched with the peoples of five continents. I have experienced the dire poverty of diasporic Indian cane farmers in the South Pacific. I have experienced the enormous wealth of European aristocracies. I have always tried to speak their languages, to understand what it means to be them and through these shared experiences to understand my own changing self – mine is perhaps the classic Socratic 'examined life.' Most importantly for me is the freedom to be who I want to be. So my me-search not only aims to measure and describe cultural identities, but helps to empower by enabling others to retain or to change their cultural identities so as to fulfil their own potential for self-actualisation.

When institutions fund 'evidence-based research' we must ask whose evidence the research is based on – researcher-chosen evidence or respondent-chosen evidence – who selects the facts, who determines the 'correct' meaning of the questions, who says which responses are valid and which are not.

For a simple, everyday example we could take those ubiquitous 'satisfaction questions' we are asked to answer. When I go with my family to one of our favourite restaurants in Trincity, we are often asked to fill in one of their questionnaires. If you Google 'restaurant questionnaire' you will get 14 million of them. Typically you are asked to 'Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements' by ticking one of 4 or 5 boxes that range from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree.'

Typically, restaurants want to know if their dishes are 'tasty and delicious' so they ask if we agree with "The dishes are tasty and delicious." Obviously, we keep going back because we 'strongly agree' that the dishes are tasty and delicious, mostly, though my husband prefers different ones to those I choose. He thinks my dishes are not so tasty as the ones he chooses – but that is to do with personal preference and they are not asking about that. What most mothers

CULTUROMETRICS

Measuring cultural identity



would notice is that if their children are very hungry they like everything about the restaurant. But if they have been 'snacking' then they rate everything with less enthusiasm.

So the answers to their questions are mixed up by the needs and expectations of the respondents and have very little to do with the quality of the food and service and all the other things restaurants choose to ask about. That's traditional research. Take the World Health Organisation's classic question "How healthy are you? Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor." In some countries, responses to this survey question correlate negatively with objective measures of health status.

This is mainly because healthy people have a higher expectation for their health – the smallest deviation from their expected optimal levels is reported as dissatisfaction with the level of their health. Those who are used to poor health, report their usual poor health as average and any unexpected slight improvement as being in good health. In addition, we have the current 'happiness effect.' Many social

survey questions are actually measuring State Satisfaction (current personal satisfaction levels) and these depend on current Expectation rather than being a measure of what the question asked.

Compounding the untruths is that the questions themselves – that is their factual content – are chosen by the researcher as representing the respondents' problem. The respondents themselves, if they had the choice, might have chosen other questions as being more important to their problem – and simply, the actual questions and the levels of response might have different meanings to the respondents than they do to the researcher. These problems are far from unknown in traditional research. They are referred to as Cultural Relativism or inter-subjectivity and are 'swept under the carpet' by assuming that individual cultural and subjective choices are 'statistical errors' that can be eliminated by asking large numbers of respondents and averaging out their differences and assuming that the average result is the 'true' response for each person.

■ ON TOUR

Summer in The Hague

Law Lecturer energized by UN Fellowship

Alicia Elias-Roberts, lecturer in the UWI St Augustine Faculty of Law spent the summer in the The Hague, the Netherlands and participated in the United Nations International Law Fellowship Programme (ILFP). She said that the United Nations ILFP was an unforgettable experience that benefitted her in several ways and that she has returned to work with not only new ideas but new connections.

Mrs Elias Roberts is the Deputy Dean in the Faculty of Law and was among a group of 21 participants from various countries who were selected from over 700 applicants to be awarded the 2015 United Nations Fellowship. She said that her participation in the programme has strengthened her research in several developing areas of international law including trade and investment law. The UNILFP is held annually at the Peace Palace and is organized by the Codification Division of the UN Office of Legal Affairs. It is part of the United Nations initiative to provide high quality training by leading practitioners on a broad range of core subjects of international law.

Apart from the new things she learnt while on the programme, she said the other experiences while in the Hague were also very valuable, including visiting new places, sampling different cuisine and making many new friends. The UN had various activities organised for the group during the course of the programme. The organisers planned visits to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the International Criminal Court (ICC), the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and other important international organisations and embassies. These visits allowed Mrs. Elias-Roberts to see international law in action and make direct contact with key players in international law. The organisers also planned some leisure trips to different parts of The Netherlands including a boat cruise in Leiden, day trip to Amsterdam and walk around the cities of Delft and Den Haag. Mrs Elias Roberts also joined a group of participants and used the weekends to visit nearby countries, including France and Belgium and established important contacts with the other participants and organisers.

The group of participants was selected from several countries and included ambassadors who represent their countries in the Sixth Committee at the United Nations from Senegal, Saudi Arabia, Brazil and Colombia; lawyers working at the Foreign Affairs Ministries in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Malaysia, Yemen, Sri Lanka, El Salvador; lecturers from Iraq, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan; Legal Officer from the African Union Commission; Legal Officer and Legislative Drafter from the OECS in St Lucia, and several other lawyers, ambassadors and academics from various countries.

The facilitators on the programme were among the most distinguished academics and practitioners in public international law and included Judge A. Cancado-Trindade, Judge of the International Court of Justice, The Hague, Netherlands; Judge Joan Donoghue, Judge of International Court of Justice, The Hague, Netherlands; Sir Michael Wood, Member of the International Law Commission and Senior Fellow of the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law University of Cambridge, UK; Professor Georg Nolte, Member of the International Law Commission, Humboldt University Berlin, Germany; Judge Kevin Riordan, Deputy Chief Judge of the Court Martial and Deputy Judge Advocate General, Former Director-General, Defence



Alicia Elias-Roberts at an ILFP Lunch with a colleague in the Netherlands.



In front of the Peace Palace with some colleagues on the Programme. PHOTOS COURTESY ALICIA ELIAS-ROBERTS

Legal Services, New Zealand Defence Force and Lecturer, Victoria University of Wellington Wellington, New Zealand; Sir Nigel Rodley, Chair of the Human Rights Committee University of Essex Colchester, United Kingdom; Professor Pierre Bodeau-Livinec, Université Paris VIII, Vincennes-Saint-Denis Saint-Denis, France; Professor Laurence Boisson De Chazournes, Director of the Department of Public International Law and International Organization, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; and Professor Lucius Caflisch, Member and former Chairman of the International Law Commission, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies Geneva, Switzerland.

The curriculum was very intensive and included seminars on Introduction to international law, treaty

law, State responsibility, international peace and security, peaceful settlement of international disputes, diplomatic and consular law, international organizations, international human rights law, international humanitarian law, international criminal law, international environmental law, law of the sea, international trade law and international investment law.

Mrs. Elias-Roberts said that she was very grateful that she was selected to participate in the United Nations Fellowship programme believes that the experience will strengthen her professional development. Mrs. Elias-Roberts has over 13 years' experience as an academic and her teaching and research focuses on the areas of Public International Law, Oil and Gas Law, International Environmental Law and Administrative Law.

■ ON TOUR

Our Journey to Seggau

A student's story of 22 days that changed her

BY NETTY-ANN GORDON

It is often said that a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. Organizing this 22-day transcontinental European trip was no easy task. The University of Graz International Summer School 2015 held in Seggau, Austria was the main destination in a series of international symposia attended by the Trinidad and Tobago team. It took an experienced navigator and a coordinated team for Seggau to become a reality.

The University of Graz International Summer School celebrated its 10th anniversary in July 2015. The summer school attracts interdisciplinary students from universities across the globe. This year's programme ran from June 28 to July 11, attracting 82 students from 31 countries. Our team of nine was the second largest; the USA had 12 participants.

The UWI European Academic tour led by Dr. Christian Cwik, sought to forge academic partnerships between European universities and The UWI. At the close of the International Symposium in Germany in July, UWI Pro Vice-Chancellor and Campus Principal, Professor Clement Sankat visited the University of Cologne to initiate negotiations on an agreement between the two universities. Similarly, a MOU with the University of Graz is in progress and in June 2015, the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Education, Dr. Heather Cateau signed a MOU with the Faculty of Historical and Cultural Studies at the University of Vienna in Austria.

This year marks a milestone for institutions and events as we joined the University of Graz on its anniversary; celebrated with the University of Vienna on its 650th anniversary and paid tribute to the fallen heroes on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of World War II with the University of Cologne in Germany.

Looking back at World War II which lasted from 1939 to 1945, we focused on the impositions and consequential activities for the Caribbean islands as the parallel search for meaning continues. This historical discourse may be described at face value as callous and unwarranted but there is still room for the reassessment of what it meant, and what it cost the Caribbean – for the legacy of this war is not completely understood.

History is not the past nor dwells in the past. The historical links between Europe and the Caribbean cannot be fully explored from one location or cultural context. To appreciate where the veins of our history lie, there must be a collaboration of resources and the exchange of knowledge.

The International Symposium in Cologne kicked off the first leg of the academic tour. Austrian-born, Dr. Christian Cwik, introduced the topic "German and Austrian Refugees in French and Dutch Colonies during the period 1933 to 1955."

We appreciated the riveting presentation by Dr. Michael Toussaint in his noted Trini homily style. His discourse on "Nationalism and the Nationalist Movement in Trinidad and Tobago," initiated a renewed passion for Caribbean history for persons who were into other disciplines.

The two-day symposium in Cologne culminated with presentations from UWI students. Allyce Woodhouse



Outside the Main Entrance of the University of Vienna, from left: Marianne Knieling MA (PhD Student, visited UWI in March 2015); Rosa Hannreich MA (PhD Student, visited UWI in 2007, 2011); Dr. Michael Ferguson Toussaint (Lecturer at the Department of History, STA); Roman Schloegl (Undergraduate History Student, visited UWI in March 2015); Renate Korotwiczka (PhD Student, visited UWI in March 2015), and Dr. Christian Cwik (Lecturer at the Department of History, STA). PHOTOS COURTESY NETTY-ANN GORDON.



Seggau Castle, home of the Graz International Summer School.

presented on "The growth and expansion of the Trinidad and Tobago Cadet Force." My presentation was on "Persecution under martial law in the British Caribbean during World War II," and Renee Nelson concluded with "The Gibraltar Camp at Mona, Jamaica: the biggest internment camp in the Caribbean." Genette-Amlak Pascall, President of the History Society, moderated day two of the symposium.

After Cologne, the team visited the University of Vienna to deliver more lectures in European and Caribbean History. In attendance were students who had previously visited UWI and participated in history courses and regional expeditions. The Vienna series concluded on the eve of our return to Trinidad on July 11 with a presentation by Dr. Toussaint on "Black Power in Europe, 1920-1950." He

traced the evolution of the movement and highlighted the consequences of their actions and contribution to university life as we know it today.

Nestled in the lush Styria country region, Seggau Castle is the home of the Graz International Summer School, which is primarily sponsored by the Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz, University of Graz with support from the Center for Inter-American Studies and other corporate and government sponsors. The academic programme was an intensive two weeks module with morning lectures and afternoon seminars. It included a science slam competition, poster presentations and sightseeing tours. Students had the opportunity to present their countries in a five-minute time slot, and were also invited to participate in karaoke/talent night. The Trinidad and Tobago team made a good impression when Tyronne Ali captured the Best Country Presentation Ever, delivering a stimulating comical display with "Island Kokomo" which became the 'Capital' of Seggau and whose theme song became its 'national anthem.' Renee's Jamaica presentation resulted in cheers of "Big-up Bob Marley."

Drs. Cwik and Toussaint presented on "Shifting Perspective – Europe and the Americas," challenging the colloquial ideology of everyone present.

Some of us left Trinidad as young ladies and returned as empowered women. Some of us thought we could hide in our introverted shells but ended up befriending many. Some who were afraid to lead, led the way. We made some poor decisions; underestimated the required readings; and even grew weary of the intensity of the academic programme. Nevertheless, we stuck it out; we stood together; we made friends; we had a good time, and yes, we came back home edified, rejuvenated, and broke. But the joys of shopping, the vibrations of the music on graduation night and the sites of romantic Vienna, have etched a monumental experience which our certificates of achievement cannot fully express. To all the sponsors, organizers, administrators, we thank you.

■ ON TOUR

Hospitality and Tourism students on the move

A billion opportunities with sugar cake, barfi, tamarind balls, fudge and kurma

BY LESLIE - ANN JORDAN - MILLER

World Tourism Day was celebrated on September 27 and this year the theme was: 1 Billion Tourists, 1 Billion Opportunities. In 2014, 412,447 visitors came to Trinidad and Tobago, contributing TT\$4,882 million or 3.2% of total GDP and employing 27,500 persons, i.e. 4.4% of total employment (Tourism Development Company Limited 2015; World Travel and Tourism Council 2015).

At The UWI, students can pursue a BSc International Tourism, BSc Hospitality and Tourism Management (in partnership with the TTHTI), MSc Tourism Planning and Development and more recently, a PhD in Business Administration with a specialization in Hospitality and Tourism.

And what better way to study and learn about hospitality and tourism than to travel the world and experience it first-hand!

That's exactly what the students of the Department of Management Studies have been doing for the past eight years, accompanied by lecturers, Dr. Acolla Lewis-Cameron and myself, with financial support from the Department, the Faculty of Social Sciences, corporate sponsors and students' fundraisers.

So far, we have visited St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Curaçao, Mexico, Margarita Island, Jamaica, The Bahamas (on a Carnival Cruise Line) and Cuba.

In March, as part of the Final Year Hospitality and Tourism Field Trip, 25 undergraduate and postgraduate students visited the Dutch Caribbean island of Curacao in order to learn about tourism development in that country and to see if there are any best practices that can be applied to Trinidad and Tobago.

By staying at the Sunscape Resort, Spa & Casino, we were able to critically examine the all-inclusive concept and have fun at the same time! Scheduled presentations by the Curacao Tourist Board, as well as visits to sites and attractions such as the Sea Aquarium, the Floating Market and Hato Caves helped us to appreciate destination management, the need for quality customer service, as well as tourism product development that enhances the overall visitor experience. Olivia said that "the ability of the locals to speak several languages is impressive. This is an asset to a tourism destination since it makes it simpler for locals and tourists to communicate." Kadesha commented that "The ability to maintain the traditional architecture in the capital, Willemstad, is an outstanding feature of Curacao. In



We found chocolate made in Trinidad in a souvenir shop in Geneva, Switzerland. PHOTOS COURTESY DR LESLIE-ANN JORDAN-MILLER.

keeping with such traditions, it helps to share the history and heritage of the island with its visitors. Such a practice should be followed in T&T to avoid losing our unique attractions".

Next, from August 3-17, nine students were selected to participate in a Sustainable Tourism Exchange Programme organized by Lecturer Wendy Fehlner (a fellow Trinbagonian!) from the Department of Tourism, Baden-Württemberg Cooperative State University, Lörrach (South West region of Germany) and her husband Dr. Gert Fehlner from Freiburg University.

The Programme involved a well packed, exciting 10-day stay in Germany, where we learnt on site about best practices in the area of sustainable tourism in Germany. We had a good taste of German culture as well as a touch of France and Switzerland. The formal lectures, cross cultural exchanges, food and visits to a wide variety of different types of sites and attractions proved very useful in expanding our understanding of sustainable tourism. It was also very encouraging to see the genuine bonds that were immediately formed between the students – this really demonstrates

one of the most powerful positive socio-cultural impacts of tourism. We were also able to give the Germans a literal taste of Trinidad and Tobago as we carried with us sugar cake, barfi, tamarind balls, fudge, kurma and even pholourie mix!

Devana described this once in a lifetime trip as "one of the most profound learning experiences I have ever had." Elizabeth said, "This experience has taught me more than I imagined about the inseparability of the people, the environment and the economy in building sustainable tourism," and Sabita said, "highlights for me included the tour of the Black Forest Nature Conservation Centre, understanding why protecting the environment is important and how it is done in Feldberg; as well as having a fun filled time at the Europa Park." We must say "danke schön" (thank you) to the Trinidad and Tobago National Lotteries Control Board (NLCB) for their kind sponsorship of this trip – we would not have been able to visit Germany so soon without their financial support!



With the German students on Mount Feldberg in the Black Forest, Germany



The UWI Hospitality and Tourism Group on an Island tour in Willemstad, Curacao.

■ BOOK REVIEW

A Dookeran without Borders

BY MANFRED JANTZEN

Winston Dookeran in *Crisis and Promises in the Caribbean, Politics of Convergence*, encapsulates his life-long experience and deeply reflective thoughts as philosopher, strategist, politician and genuine solution leader. This book reflects the author's multi-dimensional and interdisciplinary mindset dealing with such diverse yet interrelated fields as politics, economics and diplomacy in the context of a turbulent local, regional and global environment. *Crisis and Promises in the Caribbean* is about assessing the recent past, understanding the turbulent present and providing a pathway to the future of the Caribbean.

I have had the privilege of knowing Dookeran for over 20 years and working with him closely for the last ten years. I can attest that the content of this book also reflects his core values, deep insights and I believe that this book is not just an academic exercise but a testament to his unwavering belief in the goodness of human nature. He firmly believes in the future of the nations of the Caribbean to achieve their rightful place in the international fora of the world.

The book is based on the many presentations to conferences in the author's capacity as Governor of the Central Bank, Finance Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister of Trinidad & Tobago. It is also the continuation and evolution of his thoughts as expressed in two previous books: *Leadership and Governance of Small States: Getting Development Right* (Dookeran & Malaki, 2008) and *Power Politics and Performance: A Partnership Approach for Development* (Dookeran & Jantzen, 2012).

Crisis and Promises is in three parts (with a total of 15 chapters): "New Politics: A Democratic Society," "Inclusive Development: Sustainable Growth," and "Caribbean Convergence: Integration without Borders."

In the four chapters of Part I, "New Politics: A Democratic Society," the author challenges societal leaders to question the old political assumptions and build the foundations for a new democratic societal order. Chapter 1, "The Old Politics" exposes the shortcomings of a political system that continues to thrive on that which divides rather than that which unites. Dookeran stresses the need for an idea-based party that puts 'country first.' Chapter 2, "The New Leadership" speaks to the new political leadership requiring politicians to have both a philosophical and strategic mindset when developing an idea-based party. Chapter 3, "The New Role of the State" advocates building a nation from the bottom up, from a community-based democratic infrastructure connected to central authorities through transformed



Dr Manfred Jantzen reviews *Crisis and Promises in the Caribbean: Politics and Convergence*, at the launch on September 15, 2015.

"the content of this book also reflects his core values, deep insights and I believe that this book is not just an academic exercise but a testament to his unwavering belief in the goodness of human nature."

local government. This demands devolution of authority and resources from central government. Chapter 4, "Towards True Democracy" explores specific political, electoral and constitutional reforms.

The five chapters of Part II, *Inclusive Development: Sustainable Growth*, take a political economy perspective. As a developmental economist by training, in Chapter 5, "Political Economy of Development," Dookeran examines international models of economic development (Nordic/European, East Asian and Pacific, Transitional Economies, African, Latin American and the Caribbean and Middle East and North Africa). He highlights critical departures from current economic strategies and recognizes that stable politics promotes economic development.

In Chapter 6, "Synchronizing the Logic of Politics and Economics," the author explores the interplay between economics, law and politics; he states that if politics and economics are inseparable, then politics without economics is disastrous. He reinforces the 'third way' philosophy with the understanding that the right policies will determine the right outcomes and that realizing the growth potential of a society requires closing the gaps in social equity.

Chapter 7, "Addressing Inequality," deals with the social dimensions of development by focusing on the inequalities related to poverty and issues of income distribution. The author explores the troubling question why despite rapid growth many developing countries have not seen the overall benefit to society.

Chapter 8, "Financing Development," addresses the challenge of the ability to pay for development – financing development through government spending and borrowing. The author identifies key strategies to protect and stimulate the economy to improve competitiveness of the key financial institutions. This includes the development of private-public partnerships and forward looking public policies. Chapter 9, "Drilling Down for Development," continues the theme of reform and public institutional transformation urging a 'drilling down for development' focus on public policy and pension reform. For small island developing states (SIDS), growth must not only be transformational but must be endogenous.

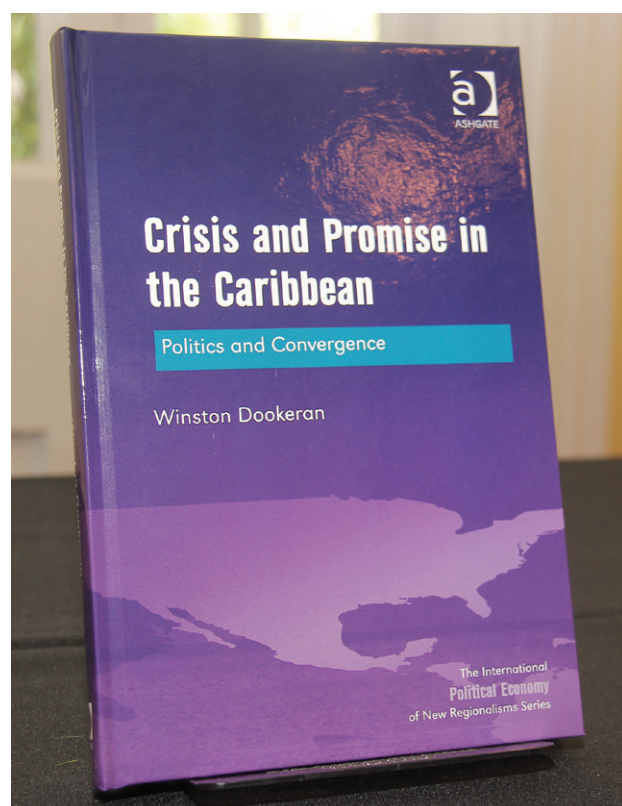
The six chapters of Part III, "Caribbean Convergence: Integration without Border," shift the focus from individual country development to Caribbean development in the context of the global environment. In Chapter 10, "The Caribbean Integration of Yesteryear," the author provides a historical perspective on the early attempts of

BOOK REVIEW

Caribbean integration and why it failed and emphasizes a 'rethinking of the centre periphery' approach of the past. Chapter 11, "Trade and Foreign Policy in Concentric Circle," links the previous chapter and argues that the new integrationist is more concerned about inserting the country's economy into the international economy rather than regional one. Therefore, there is an emphasis on connectivity and convergence of integrative processes.

In Chapter 12, "Measuring Sustainability," Dookeran urges that the small states of the Caribbean must 'drill down for development,' insisting that development cannot be imported. It must be 'home-grown' and requires the unearthing of entrepreneurship, natural talents and capabilities of our people. We need new approaches and new models of development that are 'customized' to the Caribbean.

The thoughts expressed by Winston Dookeran in this book can serve as a guide for anyone seeking solutions to the challenges of adaptation in today's dynamic global, regional and local environment.



Crisis and Promises in the Caribbean: Politics and Convergence, Winston Dookeran, Surrey, England: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2015. *The International Political Economy of New Regionalisms Series*

Chapter 13, "Caribbean Integration," encourages open regionalism, getting rid of all the 'artificial' borders, creating a borderless Caribbean space as a means to achieve development in both economic growth and social equity simultaneously. Dookeran prescribes ways to position the diverse economies of Caribbean states into the global economy. He promotes 'clusters and hubs' of economic cooperation and synergies to meet the challenges of the global competitive markets. He reiterates the need for regional blocs to operate and negotiate as economic units (not political) so as to obtain reciprocal benefits. If SIDS and the global south is to have equitable voice and relationship in the global economic affairs there is need for them to assume critical positions and exercise political power within the existing institutional architecture.

Chapter 14, "A New Frontier for Caribbean Convergence," Dookeran asserts that the 'old integration approach' through CARICOM, in its present state, has reached its limits. Dookeran proposes that the way forward for integration is to move from a political strategy to an economic one by rekindling it through a new process of Caribbean convergence. He defines the necessary steps to create the "Economy of the Caribbean Sea," create a new Caribbean space.

Chapter 15, "The Challenge for Tomorrow's Leaders" is precisely that leaders must "embrace this New Caribbean Space." A new solution leadership capable of rethinking the old paradigms must boldly move into the new frontier. It is a shift from 'place' to 'space,' from the limits imposed by physical geography, like 'national borders,' to the nearly 'unlimited' 'borderless' space created by the flow of information. Here the challenge is how to converge and integrate without recognizable borders. The borders of a country and the Caribbean are only defined by the network or web of relationship created and managed to maintain.

Dookeran's most significant contribution of this idea-filled book is the conceptual framework of Convergence without Borders. Alfonso Munerva, Secretary General, Association of Caribbean States says that he has "witnessed the evolution of the concept of 'Convergence without Borders' which is so thoroughly expounded in this book. I am convinced that said concept constitutes a powerful theoretical tool to foster bold transformations which are necessary for the emergence and development of a new political and economic vision in the context of integration among Caribbean peoples."

The time has come for a new leadership, a solution leadership. The thoughts expressed by Winston Dookeran in this book can serve as a guide for anyone seeking solutions to the challenges of adaptation in today's dynamic global, regional and local environment. All chapters are rich sources for further research and inclusion of quantitative support and analysis. *Crisis and Promises* with its new ideas, approaches is a valuable resource for students, academics, policy makers and practitioners – for all those who search for a new paradigm for Caribbean inclusive and equitable societal development.

Three Naipauls

This month ends with the long awaited conference: Seepersad & Sons: Naipaulian Creative Synergies, organised by the Department of Literary, Cultural and Communication Studies of The UWI, St Augustine and the Friends of Mr Biswas.



The conference is free and open to the public and runs from October 28-30, 2015.

It begins on the Wednesday evening with an opening ceremony and keynote address by Naipaul scholar, Dr Bhoendradatt Tewarie. The following two days are dedicated to more interactive discussions of the Naipauls' work. Most of the sessions will take place at the Open Campus Auditorium on Gordon Street, St Augustine. This site was selected to afford ample parking, lack of traffic congestion and a generally laid-back ambience. The first session from 9-10:30 on Thursday morning is an address by Professor Arnold Rampersad.

Professor Rampersad, honoured by another doctorate from The UWI in 2009, is Sara Hart Kimball Professor in the Humanities at Stanford University. Professor Rampersad will be followed after the morning break by sessions led mainly by speakers who are themselves writers. The first one ends at lunch time and after lunch, the conference moves to visit the Lion House in Chaguanas. The evening ends with a panel at the Chaguanas Mayor's Office, comprising writers and artists who will speak about the synergies between their own work and the Naipauls'.

Friday entails a full day of discussions at the Open Campus Auditorium, and includes sessions by very young Naipaul scholars in-the-making such as Varistha Persad, Fariza Mohammed and Meghan Cleghorn as well as more well-known ones such as Paula Morgan and Kenneth Ramchand. The conference is likely to end with a bang at the Naipaul House in St James. We invite you to keep abreast of developments in the daily newspapers and on the Friends of Mr Biswas website at <http://www.friendsofmrabiswas.org/>

■ BOOK REVIEW

A MANDARIN'S MEMOIR

BY BRIDGET BRERETON

Reginald Dumas has been described as a mandarin: a member of a scholarly elite devoted to public service, perhaps an endangered species in these days. His contributions to nation-building in his own T&T and to regional and international causes have been multifaceted, distinguished, and sustained over a lifetime.

Now he has published a memoir—he calls it a retrospective—covering his first 30 years. (We must hope that subsequent installments will amount to a full-fledged autobiography.) Dumas says in his preface that he has focused more on the social environments he inhabited than on details of his personal life, and he provides many pages of valuable historical background and context for the different stages of his education and career up to age 30.

As a historian, my main interest in Dumas' memoir is its value as a source for T&T's history in the twentieth century. Now, historians are trained to be wary of this kind of source. When someone writes a memoir or autobiography, he is crafting his own life story, he is hoping to make his readers see it as he sees it, and we are all naturally biased in our own favour.

At the same time memoirs can open a window into the past; through one life, which may or may not be typical of its times, we can enter the society in which that person lived. This is definitely the case here; we learn a great deal about T&T during the 1940s to 1960s through the pages of Dumas' memoir.

For me (but probably not for many readers), the first three chapters, taking the boy and young man up to the time he went to Cambridge (chapters 1 to 3), are especially rich. Dumas was the classic 'scholarship boy.' The son of an ambitious, educated, but far from rich mother (his father died when he was quite young and seems to have been less influential on the boy), he won them all: college exhibition to Queen's Royal College (QRC), house scholarship to go on to sixth form, and the supreme prize, the Island Scholarship which took him to Cambridge.

Though both his parents were Tobagonian, the young Dumas grew up in Chaguanas, where his formidable mother was the district midwife and government nurse. His was a middle-class household by virtue of her profession and local influence, and her lifestyle, but it was often cash-poor, especially after his father's death when he was ten. Dumas remembers a racially mixed neighbourhood but no racial friction. His most influential teacher at Chaguanas Government School was a Presbyterian Indo-Trinidadian, Isaac Sinanan.

THE FIRST THIRTY YEARS A Retrospection

Reginald Dumas



The move to Tunapuna when he was 14 (in 1949) brought the youth to a much more 'modern' town, with electricity, piped water in the homes, cinemas, a library, and many schools and religious and social institutions. In 1952 there was much rejoicing in Tunapuna when the three boys who were first placed for the Island Scholarship all came from that lively and multi-racial town: Lloyd Best, John Neehall and Dumas.

The chapters on growing up in Chaguanas and Tunapuna in the 1940s and early 1950s are excellent sources for social history. Many readers will be especially interested in the chapter on Dumas at QRC. He was there in its glory days (1946-53) and he gives a rich description of the ethos of the school, its traditions and its masters, which can be compared with C. L. R. James' celebrated account from an earlier generation.

After Cambridge (1954-58), described in chapter

4, Dumas goes on to write on his posting in the civil service of the Federal Government (1959-62). Like so many young West Indians who had been educated abroad in the 1950s, he was deeply disappointed when the Federation collapsed in 1962. It was the shattering of the dreams of so many. Altogether, his time in the Federal civil service does not seem to have been especially challenging; but the course of his future career was set when he was selected for training in Geneva as a diplomat, to serve in the (future) Federal Foreign Service.

This never came to pass, since the Federation collapsed before it gained independence and thus control of its foreign affairs, but the year's training meant that Dumas was an obvious choice for the new Foreign Service of independent T&T. Many readers will be especially interested in the last chapter, which deals with his experiences between 1962 and 1965, and his relationships with Ellis Clarke and Eric Williams.

He was sent to Washington as a junior member of the new Embassy there, headed by Clarke. Dumas gives a lively account of life as a very junior diplomat under Clarke, who greatly influenced him, and writes of his shock at being exposed for the first time to American racism—Washington in the early 1960s was still very much a southern and segregated city, despite being the national capital.

This last chapter includes an eye-opening account of how foreign policy in the new nation was developed, with Williams (of course) as the chief architect of that policy no matter who happened to be the minister of the day. The new ministry had little input into policy making and ambassadors like Clarke usually had no clear instructions: Clarke simply "deduced" that T&T should take a non-aligned position when the nation entered the UN.

Probably because of Clarke's close personal relationship with Williams, Dumas was chosen to make the on-site arrangements for the Prime Minister's celebrated trip to Africa in 1964—his first experience of Africa—and then to open a T&T Embassy in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in 1965. He was just 30 when he left on this mission.

This memoir gives us a valuable source document for understanding T&T's social and political history in the 1940s to 1960s, when the modern nation, for good and for ill, was in process of formation. And it also illuminates the early years of a distinguished son who has contributed to nation-building in so many ways, and continues to do so in these troubled times.

■ BOOK REVIEW

It doesn't get any better than this

BY DR LOUIS REGIS

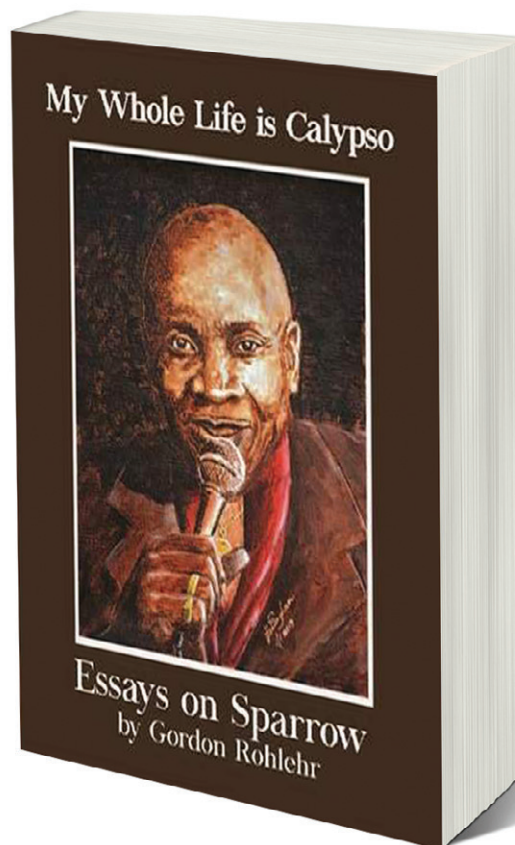
In his **Author's Preface**, Gordon Rohlehr describes *My Whole Life Is Calypso* as “my personal tribute to Sparrow for his eighty (80) years of residence on earth and his sixty (60) years of affirmative performance of calypsos.” He also considered it “a sample of my contemplation of the career of one of the region's premier and most celebrated artists,” and advises that the book comprises basically “*My Whole Life Is Calypso*,” his latest essay, and “*Sparrow and the Language of Calypso*,” his first essay. It includes as lagniappe “*Sparrow as Poet*” and “*Carnival Cannibalized*” and ends with the citation he prepared for CARICOM in 2001 “when they endowed Sparrow with the region's most prestigious title: Order of the Caribbean Community.”

Essentially, the book proposes these two questions: “What has Sparrow... given to Calypso over his six decades of journeying between worlds, publics, audiences and homelands, and what has Calypso done for Sparrow in return?” In addressing these issues, Rohlehr covers Sparrow's 60-year engagement with his homelands and places of residence and performance, especially Trinidad and Tobago which has provided inspiration to launch the Birdie into orbital flight and simultaneously the challenge to bring him crashing back to earth.

The literary quality of *My Whole Life Is Calypso* is enhanced by the fundamental underlying unity of the themes discussed throughout the essays and by the omnipresence of the bird motif. This draws from Sparrow's self-description as a “bird flying from tree to tree” taken from the early calypso “*Sparrow is a bird*.”

Rohlehr suggests that while in its original context it referred to Sparrow's irresponsible freedom to enjoy sexual escapades, it may have deeper implications and can apply to the restless journeying and performing which characterized Sparrow's life and career. Some of the pivotal discussion points in “*My Whole Life Is Calypso*” echo some of the thoughts published previously in “*Sparrow and the Language of Calypso*” “*Sparrow as Poet*” and “*Carnival Cannibalized*.” For one thing this can excuse – if not properly explain – Rohlehr's reference to “*Sparrow as Poet*” and “*Carnival Cannibalized*” as lagniappe; for another, it may require the reader to re-read the essays in their order of original publication to appreciate the development in Rohlehr's thinking.

In “*My Whole Life*” Rohlehr's deeper engagement with issues raised before transcends what he sometimes calls ruminations and musings, and emerges as a complex of interrelated philosophical disquisitions. To give one example, in the essays before “*My Whole*



MY WHOLE LIFE IS CALYPSO

Gordon Rohlehr

Tunapuna:

Gordon Rohlehr, 2015

Life,” Rohlehr consistently muses about Sparrow's problematic relationship with the different spheres of Trinidad and Tobago society. This musing is taken to another level in “*My Whole Life*” where he wonders whether “the necessity Sparrow as entertainer and performer has faced to communicate with so many different audiences and publics, do not result in a state of permanent transitionality in which identity becomes performance and the audience's indifference to or rejection of performance is received as a deadly blow to identity, to centre-self.” This business of locating self within space and time, although present in differing degrees in the earlier essays, is central to “*My Whole Life*” which focuses on the psychology of Sparrow rather than his art, which was the principal subject of

“*Sparrow and the Language of Calypso*” and “*Sparrow as Poet*.” Here, too, one can see a development – or better – a change in focus in Rohlehr's thinking viz-a-viz Sparrow.

“*My Whole Life*” zooms in on the psychology of Sparrow's performance of identity: “for Sparrow character, ability and reputation became interchangeable components of a single personality...” Again and again Rohlehr interprets Sparrow's songs and controversial behaviour over 60 years as manifestations of his essentialist problematic: this desire to take flight away from Trinidad and Tobago measured against the need for affirmation from the very society.

Rohlehr interprets his inclusion of “*Congo Man*” and the somewhat less controversial “*Marajhin*” in his set after he received the Order of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the nation's highest award, as him calling the bluff of unnamed individuals and groups.

Rohlehr accords Sparrow, whose “main theme had become himself and the recurrent phenomenon of survival,” the mythic status reserved for heroes and demigods. “*My Whole Life Is Calypso*” accords Sparrow the highest form of respect by first submitting his work to academic rigour and then by acknowledging the heroic dimension to his persistent struggle to affirm his rightful place in time and space.

My Whole Life, which has been 46 years in the writing, is emblematic of the sterling quality of vision and expression that has earned Rohlehr, Emeritus Professor of West Indian literature at The UWI, the acclaim of architect of literary criticism on the Calypso.

Taken together, the book's five essays constitute the distillation of a literary scholar's meticulous examination of the technical artistry and psychology of The Mighty Sparrow; it also crystallizes the thoughts of the celebrated scholar who has, from a distance, watched Sparrow “[resurrect] himself decade after decade amidst paradoxes of acclamation, censure, glorification, nullification and the underlying reality of time, aging, and diminishment.” Rohlehr readily acknowledges that his first essay “*Sparrow and the Language of Calypso*” “helped define the terms of my interface and engagement with the Trinidadian and Tobagonian for the next four decades,” the collection *My Whole Life* testifies in part to this interface and engagement.

Tweaking a David Rudder phrase, I can say with reference equally to Sparrow's career and *My Whole Life Is Calypso*, surprisingly the only full-length academic study on him, “It doesn't get better than this.”

UWI CALENDAR of EVENTS

OCTOBER 2015–JANUARY 2016

COTE 2015

October 8 and 9
Learning Resource Centre
UWI St. Augustine

The UWI St. Augustine's Department of Economics' Annual Conference on the Economy (COTE 2015) takes place under the theme Managing Development in Caribbean Economies: The Key Role of Health, Public Policy and Social Security. Learn about sub-themes addressing Caribbean development like Health and Sustainable Development, Public Policy: Resource Challenges in Health, Social Security Challenges & Opportunities and many more.

For further information,
visit: <http://sta.uwi.edu/conferences/15/cote/index.asp>.

COTE
2015
OCTOBER
8-9

UWI SPEC INTERNATIONAL HALF-MARATHON

October 25
Sport and Physical Education Centre
UWI St. Augustine

The 12th UWI SPEC International Half-Marathon kicks off at 5.30am at the UWI Sport and Physical Education Centre (SPEC). Package collection for registered participants is from October 5 to 18 on weekdays from 9am to 5pm, and weekends from 9am to 1pm. Spectators are welcome.

For further information,
please visit www.sta.uwi.edu/spec/marathon



GRADUATION 2015

October 22 to 24
UWI St. Augustine

2015 Graduation Ceremonies will take place as follows:

OCTOBER 22

(AM) **Faculties of Science & Technology and Food & Agriculture;** Honorary Graduand and Guest Speaker: *Mr. Hollis Charles*.

(PM) **Faculties of Engineering and Law;** Honorary Graduand and Guest Speaker: *Justice Jean Angela Permanand*.

OCTOBER 23

(AM) **Faculty of Social Sciences** (Group 1) & ALL Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business graduands; Honorary Graduand and Guest Speaker: *Mr. A. Norman Sabga*.

(PM) **Faculty of Social Sciences** (Group 2); Honorary Graduand and Guest Speaker: *Mr. Gerard Besson*

OCTOBER 24

(AM) **Faculty of Humanities & Education;** Honorary Graduand and Guest Speaker: *Dr. Marjorie Thorpe;* Honorary Graduand and Guest Performer: *Mr. David Rudder*.

(PM) **Faculty of Medical Sciences;** Honorary Graduand and Guest Speaker: *Justice Ralph Narine;* Honorary Graduand: *Mr. Rajkumar "Krishna" Persad*.

For more information, please visit the UWI St. Augustine Campus' graduation website, closer to graduation dates at <https://sta.uwi.edu/graduation/>.

THE HISTORY OF INVESTMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN

November 4 to 8
UWI St. Augustine

The Caribbean Economic History Association (Asociación de Historia Económica del Caribe, AHEC) and the University of the West Indies present the 3rd Annual Conference of the AHEC with the theme The History of Investment in the Caribbean. Listen to panelists discuss the evolution of investment in the Caribbean from the 15th century to the present; the movement of capital flows into and out of the greater region and the incorporation of the Caribbean into global economies and markets over the past centuries. The Conference will also address the flow of investments, its sources and destinations and the impact of these flows on the region's economy and society, in micro and macro terms.

For more information, please visit the Campus Events Calendar at www.sta.uwi.edu/news/ecalendar.

SPORTS AND HIGHER ED

January 13-15, 2016
UWI St. Augustine

Save the date for the 2nd Biennial Conference on Sport Studies and Higher Education: An Interdisciplinary Approach under the theme, Physical Literacy: Gender, Science, and Sport for Development. This conference will contribute to the development of research and scholarship on sport which can support programmes of sport in tertiary and higher education institutions. They have issued a call for papers – abstracts should be submitted by October 31, 2015 addressing sub-themes including but not limited to The Role of the State; Sexuality and Gender Identities in Sport, Anti-Doping Policy and more.

For further information, please email sportstudiesconference@sta.uwi.edu or visit www.sta.uwi.edu.

Sport Studies
and Higher Education
An Interdisciplinary Approach
2ND BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

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