



CARIBBEAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER

Volume 32, Number 1, Fall 2005

A Publication of the Caribbean Studies Association

CONTENTS

CSA 2006 Call for Papers	2
Strategies for Future Hydrogen Economy	2
Returning "Home"	5
CSA 2005 A Success	7
The Environment and the Power of Greed	8
Gordon K. Lewis Award	9
Not Getting Any Younger?	10
The Indo-Caribbean Presence in Britain	12
Mass Media Call for Papers	13
Position Announcement Univ. of Florida	14
Africana Studies Conference	15
Council Members	16
Mission Statement	17

FROM THE PRESIDENT: CSA 2006 IN TRINIDAD

Pedro Noguera

The 31st annual conference of the Caribbean Studies Association is only a few months away. Excitement is building as we return to Trinidad, the host country, after having last held a meeting there in 1990.

Under the guidance of Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard, the chair of the conference local committee, and numerous faculty from the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine campus, we have already begun planning

what we believe will be a stimulating and worthwhile meeting.

We are hoping that this year's theme will encourage our members and others to submit papers that address how scholarship can play a role in responding to the numerous challenges confronting the region. Though many of us are based in affluent societies where the hardships related to underdevelopment are not an ever-present reality, those of us who have devoted a substantial portion of our scholarly work to the Caribbean know that it is impossible to escape those realities if you reside there. From hurricanes to hunger, from racial conflict to the debt crisis, the Caribbean is a region where prospects for sustainable improvements in the quality of life are dim and large segments of the population experience considerable suffering. We owe it to the peoples of the region to ask ourselves whether or not what we do as scholars can serve as a source of help in alleviating or at least illuminating the sources of these hardships.

Members of the Council have also been busy making plans for a permanent home for the Secretariat (possibly at UWI in Trinidad), developing our website, and fundraising. We will issue reports on all of these activities in the months ahead. Of course, without your continued support and involvement the CSA cannot be a viable organization. We encourage those of you with time, ideas and a willingness to work to get involved with your CSA. Feel free to contact me directly (pan6@nyu.edu) if you would like to get involved, or Kristen Ghodsee, conference program chair (kghodsee@yahoo.com).

See you in Port of Spain!

CALL FOR PAPERS

31st Annual Conference of the Caribbean Studies Association
in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, May 29 to June 2, 2006, (Crowne Plaza Hotel).

THE CARIBBEAN IN THE AGE OF MODERNITY:

The Role of the Academy in Responding to the Challenges of the Region

"The fact is that the Caribbean region, as the first overseas outpost of European imperialism and capitalism, was "westernized," "modernized," and "developed" before most of the colonial world had even become colonial, and that the peoples of the Caribbean - whatever their physical type- are the peculiarly disfranchised beneficiaries of centuries of Western capitalist solicitude."

Caribbean Transformations by Sidney Mintz,
(1989: Columbia University Press: Morningside Edition: New York).

"The Caribbean was itself the creation of a modernist scheme established with unusual clarity and completeness by Europeans, and today the IMF and World Bank continue to exert this peculiar rationality of economics, if in less extreme fashion."

Modernity, An Ethnographic Approach: Dualism and Mass Consumption in Trinidad.

(1997) Berg Publishers, Oxford, UK.

CSA WEBSITE

<http://sta.uwi.edu/caribbeanstudies>

CALL FOR PAPERS

31st Annual Conference of the Caribbean Studies Association
in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, May 29 to June 2, 2006, (Crowne Plaza Hotel).

*THE CARIBBEAN IN THE AGE OF MODERNITY:
The Role of the Academy in Responding to the Challenges of the Region*

The challenges of underdevelopment and globalization continue to exact considerable hardships upon the people of the Caribbean region. In the face of these challenges, the traditional isolation of the Ivory Tower is especially problematic. Far too often, scholars based at universities, engage in research and academic work that are not readily available to individuals outside the academy. This is in distinct contrast to professionals, administrators, policy-makers, and politicians whose work, by its very nature, is one of practical engagement and problem solving. As a result of this separation, the strengths and benefits of scholarly research are often not utilized by those preoccupied with addressing pressing matters, and questions are raised regarding the value of public investments to support universities and scholarly endeavors that are not regarded as helpful or relevant to the peoples of region.

The theme of the 31st annual conference of the Caribbean Studies Association is aimed at addressing this dilemma directly. How can scholars located in the academy engage more directly and more specifically in research that is relevant to the many challenges facing the Caribbean region? What types of research and scholarship might be of greatest value and what forms should they take?

We seek scholarly papers from individuals spanning the broadest disciplinary and methodological range whose work focuses upon the Caribbean and its Diaspora. In this we include the Circum Caribbean region incorporating Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and North-East Brazil. We also seek to encourage papers and contributions from professionals, those engaged in the formulation and implementation of public policy, and public and private sector administrators. We see this conference as an opportunity to begin a dialogue among and between scholars and practitioners to chart a course for the practical engagement of academic researchers with the problems facing the Caribbean region. We invite individual papers but strongly encourage panel proposals with themes intended to provoke stimulating discussion and debate. Graduate student papers and panels are particularly encouraged. Papers and panels from all disciplines are sought, including (but not limited to): the social sciences and humanities, biological and physical sciences, as well as interdisciplinary fields such as gender and women's studies, Diaspora studies and ethnic studies. Artists in film, music and theater are also encouraged to participate. Papers from professional practitioners, policy makers, politicians, and public and private sector administrators from the region are especially encouraged. We also encourage papers that interrogate, enhance and preserve the rich cultures of the region.

All paper presentations will last for an absolute maximum of 15 minutes.

Please e-mail a paper (or panel) title, a 300-word abstract (for each paper), a brief CV (for each presenter), and a disciplinary affiliation no later than December 20th to Kristen Ghodsee at kghodsee@bowdoin.edu. Include in this e-mail your complete contact information or the complete contact information of the panel chair. Panel chairs will be responsible for communicating with their panel members.

All those who submit papers and/or panels will be notified no later than March 1st of their participation.

STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS IN THE FUTURE HYDROGEN ECONOMY

Denver Cheddie and Norman Munroe

ABSTRACT

It is predicted that by the middle to late 21st century, hydrogen would replace fossil fuels as the main worldwide energy vector. This represents a major shift in the world energy landscape and one that would have far-reaching economic implications for all nations. Developing nations face unique challenges in setting plans in place to prepare for such a future. In particular, nations, which depend on fossil fuel as a source of income, need to be especially mindful of the predicted changes. This paper discusses the trends toward a hydrogen economy, the status of fuel cell technology, and specific strategies for oil producing countries such as Trinidad and Tobago.

TRENDS

Various economic and political indicators over the past two decades point to the eminence of a hydrogen economy - one where hydrogen acts as the main energy vector. These indicators include the fluctuating cost of oil and gas, global warming, air pollution, and climate change.

Because of the escalating price of oil and the desire to become independent of Middle Eastern oil, the United States and most Western nations are aiming to move away from an oil based economy. The cost of oil has increased to over \$70/barrel compared to \$11/barrel in January 1999. In addition, given the strained political relations with oil producing nations (e.g. those in the Middle East and Venezuela), it behooves the US to seek alternate sources of energy. The US, which imports over 10,000 barrels of oil per day [1], represents a major importer of fossil fuel worldwide, and its moving away from an oil based economy would be detrimental to oil pro-

ducing countries such as Trinidad and Tobago. Sensing the urgency of this trend, oil giants such as Amoco/BP, Shell, Chevron/Texaco and Exxon/Mobile have developed hydrogen related programs in an attempt to get ahead of the market shift [2].

The past five years have also seen an increasing interest in gas/electric hybrid vehicles. Hybrid electric vehicles presently achieve significantly greater fuel economy than their gasoline powered counterparts - for example, the 2005 Honda Civic Hybrid gives 47/48 miles per gallon for city/highway, compared with 31/38 miles per gallon for the Civic VTEC [3]. This trend is fueled by the continual rise in gasoline prices in the US since September 11, 2001. Although the present hybrid vehicles do not utilize hydrogen energy, they are seen as a stepping stone toward a full fledged hydrogen economy. Their introduction and acceptance in the market paves the way for future vehicles working on hydrogen.

Numerous automobile companies have jumped on the hydrogen vehicle bandwagon, such that there appears to be a race to commercialization between companies in the US, Japan, Germany, China and Iceland. A partial list of automobile manufacturers that have placed and/or plan to place hydrogen powered vehicles on the road include Honda, Toyota, BMW, Nissan, DaimlerChrysler, and General Motors [2].

Environmental concerns provide yet another driving force toward a hydrogen economy. The increasing desire to reduce air pollution in cities, carbon dioxide emissions and global warming further raise the stock of the hydrogen vehicle industry. Hydrogen vehicles are "zero emission" vehicles, meaning that the emission of green house gases such as carbon dioxide is much less than that of internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles. The environmental effects of green house emissions are seen in an increase in global warming. The average earth temperature is presently approximately 15 °C, a 0.5 °C increase since 1850, but is expected to increase by 1.0 - 3.5 °C over the next 100 years [4]. The warmer waters in the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico are believed to have increased hurricane activity. By August 25, 1992, there was 1 named tropical storm in the Gulf/Atlantic region. By the same date in 2005, there were 11.

FUEL CELLS OVERVIEW

For a long time, the concept of a hydrogen economy remained merely a good idea. However, with the emergence of fuel cell technology during past 15 years, there has been renewed interest. Fuel cells are power devices, which electrochemically extract the energy resident in a fuel and oxidant without direct combustion. The fuel is typically hydrogen, although simple hydrocarbons such as methanol may also be utilized. This fact, combined with the promise that the technology has shown, has raised optimism in the future of a hydrogen economy.

Typical ICEs, by contrast, convert the chemical energy in the fuel to kinetic energy via direct combustion. As a result, the efficiency of typical ICEs is relatively low (~ 20%). The efficiency of an individual fuel cell ranges from 80-90%, but taking into account auxiliary equipment, system efficiencies range from 40-60%. This is 2-3 times more efficient than ICEs. Fuel cells are also much more environmentally friendly, the only emissions being heat and water. There may also be trace amounts of carbon dioxide emitted during reformation, nevertheless, this emission is much lower than that of ICEs.

Fuel cells are considered prime candidates for future energy systems including stationary applications (wide scale electricity generation), mobile applications (for use in vehicles) and portable applications (small scale uses such as power sources for laptops and cell phones). There are various types of fuel cells. Proton exchange membrane fuel cells (PEMFCs) and direct methanol fuel cells (DMFCs) operate at low temperatures. As such, they are candidates for use in vehicles and small appliances. The low temperature operation allows for quick start up and shut down, as well as rapid response to changes in load requirements. Solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs) and molten carbonate fuel cells (MCFCs) operate at higher temperatures, and as a result, are much better suited for use in larger scale electrical power generation.

Fuel cells are presently in the research and development stage, although more recently, there has been an observable shift to the commercialization stage [5]. There are presently over 100 manufacturers of fuel cells [2]. Ballard has invested over USD \$1 billion in research, and have yet to see a profit margin [6]. This demonstrates the promise that they see in fuel cell technology.

One of the biggest challenges faced by the fuel cell industry is the handling of hydrogen - specifically the methods of hydrogen generation and the means of storage and transport. Safety issues must also be addressed. Hydrogen does not exist naturally. It must be produced. The methods of hydrogen generation depend largely on the natural resources existing in any particular region. The most common method of hydrogen generation is reformation of natural gas, methane and heavy oils. In this process, the naturally existing fuel is made to react with oxygen or steam over a catalyst at high temperatures, thus converting the fuel into hydrogen and carbon dioxide. Another method of hydrogen generation is electrolysis of water. Water, at certain conditions under the polarizing effect of an electric current, splits up into hydrogen and oxygen. The driving energy for the electrolysis of water may come from some renewable source such as wind, wave, hydro-electric or solar power. In this regard, hydrogen technology does not compete with renewable technologies, but complements them. One of the biggest problems with renewable technology has been the intermittence of the energy source, resulting in inconsistent amplitude and frequency of the electricity produced. Consequently, rectification is required in order to make the electricity useful and safe for household devices. This adds cost to an already inefficient process. Using the renewable energy to produce hydrogen rather than electricity negates the need for rectification, and paints another dimension to the alternative energy landscape.

The means of storage and transport of hydrogen for fuel cells depend on the individual fuel cell system. For example, if the fuel cell system is equipped with an onboard reformer, hydrogen is produced on site i.e. there is no need for storage or transport. For systems without an onboard reformer, hydrogen must be stored and transported to the location. Hydrogen could be stored as a high pressure gas, a cryogenic liquid, or as a reversible solid hydride. Each method has merits and demerits which are discussed elsewhere [7,8]. Alternatively, the fuel cell need not use hydrogen directly. The DMFC uses methanol as the fuel, which is more easily obtained

than hydrogen. However, DMFCs suffer from higher voltage losses and lower efficiencies than direct hydrogen fuel cells. It is believed that over the short to mid-term, hydrogen for use in fuel cells will come from the reformation of naturally existing fossil fuels [2]. Over the long term, when fuel cells have already gained a sufficiently large foothold in the market and the necessary infrastructure has been put in place, hydrogen production from renewable sources may become more prominent.

SAFETY CONCERNS

There are a number of safety concerns associated with using hydrogen as a fuel, especially in the post 9/11 era where terrorist concerns must be taken into account in engineering design. It must be stated, however, that the public conception of the dangers of hydrogen are highly exaggerated. The following table shows some properties of hydrogen along with two other commonly used fuels - methane and

	Hydrogen	Methane	Propane
Density (kg/m ³)	0.084	0.65	2.01
Ignition limits in air, volume % at NTP	4.0 - 77	4.4 - 16.5	1.7 - 10.9
Minimum ignition energy in air (MJ)	0.02	0.3	0.26
Detonation limits in air, volume %	18 - 59	6.3 - 14	1.1 - 1.3
Ignition temperature (°C)	560	540	487

propane [9].

Hydrogen has a lower minimum ignition energy in air (0.02 MJ) than methane and propane (0.3 and 0.26 MJ respectively). This would suggest that hydrogen is easier to ignite. However, all three of these values are low, meaning that a spark is very likely to ignite any of these fuels. Conditions must be right, however, for ignition to occur. The temperature and concentration of the fuel in air must be within specific ranges for ignition to take place. The minimum concentration of hydrogen in air required for detonation is 18% by volume. This value is much lower for methane and propane. Methane only requires 6.3 % concentration in air to detonate, and propane only requires 1.1%. This makes the latter two much easier to detonate than hydrogen. Another necessary factor is the ignition temperature. The temperature must be at least 560 °C for hydrogen to ignite. It needs only be 487 °C for propane to ignite.

The most dangerous figures shown in the table are associated with the ignition range of hydrogen, which is much greater than those of methane and propane. This implies that hydrogen is most dangerous if it builds up in confined spaces. But given the low density of hydrogen, this is a very unlikely scenario. It is true that under certain circumstances, hydrogen may ignite. However, it requires a temperature of 560 °C and an unlikely build up of hydrogen for that to occur by accident.

LOCAL TECHNOLOGIES

The previous sections dealt with the eminence of a hydrogen economy and an overview of the concomitant fuel cell technology. This section deals specifically with natural resources local to Trinidad and Tobago, and energy strategies which may be employed there. If the US do succeed in attaining an independence from a fossil based energy economy, that would spell economic disaster for oil and natural gas producing countries, especially the smaller ones which depend on the US market. Trinidad and Tobago fall into that category. It is incumbent on oil producing countries to make plans today for the hydrogen economy of tomorrow. In fact it is incumbent on all nations to evaluate their natural resources to see how best they could fit into the future economy.

Trinidad and Tobago are presently a leading exporter of natural gas to the United States. They also have a flourishing methanol industry, and large reserves of crude oil. It is estimated that Trinidad and Tobago has 990 million barrels of oil in reserves and 25,887 billion cubic feet of natural gas [10]. The most obvious strategy for Trinidad and Tobago would be to use methanol directly in DMFCs. However, DMFCs are only expected to be viable in the short to mid-term as a means of introducing fuel cells to the market. In the mid to long-term it is necessary for TT to produce hydrogen via reformation of natural gas, methanol and crude oil. These technologies already exist and are not difficult to implement.

However, concomitant with its production is the need to store and transport hydrogen. Storing hydrogen as a gas is the most common means of storage presently, especially for laboratory purposes. However, given hydrogen's extremely low density, the storage efficiency is not very high. 5 kg of hydrogen gas stored at 200-300 atmospheres requires 200 liters of storage space. Such high pressures render the storage device a projectile hazard if punctured. Special material consideration must also be given to avoid hydrogen embrittlement, which is due to its minute molecular size. Storing hydrogen as a cryogenic liquid requires cooling the gas to -250 °C, which is a very energy intensive process. Also, extremely low temperature insulation is required since hydrogen liquid slowly evaporates over time. Storage as a reversible hydride is a promising technique, which is presently very inefficient, and requires further research.

Another issue which must be considered is the transport of hydrogen. Hydrogen may be transported in high pressure tanks using trucks. Another method of transport is via piping from production centers to refueling stations. However, this requires extensive infrastructure reform, as does the implementation of hydrogen refueling stations.

In the short to mid-term, the most feasible solution is to produce hydrogen on site via reformation of natural gas or methanol i.e. onboard reformation. In that way, the issues of hydrogen storage and transport are side-stepped until the relevant technologies become more mature.

Biomass, which represents another source of hydrogen, includes municipal solid waste (MSW), sewage sludge, and forestry residues. Biomass can be converted to a methane rich gas or to liquid fuels, prior to conversion to hydrogen. In Trinidad and Tobago, such opportunities exist in the sugar cane industry. Brazil, under its National Alcohol Program adopted in 1975, produce 3 billion gal-

lons of ethanol per year via fermentation of sugar cane. This ethanol is used to power vehicles. They plan in the near future to develop the capability to convert the biomass waste from the sugar cane industry into hydrogen for use in fuel cells. Trinidad and Tobago, which also possesses a sugar cane resource, may be well advised to follow suit. This way, waste disposal is alleviated since some of the waste goes into productive use. It should also be noted that sugar cane may not be the only candidate for biomass conversion to hydrogen.

CONCLUSION

Various economic, environmental and political indicators point to the eminence of a hydrogen economy. The realization of a hydrogen economy depends on a complex interplay among the factors affecting it; namely methods of hydrogen production; fuel cell technology; research and development and marketing of hydrogen, fuel cell applications; and the implementation of the necessary infrastructure, such as hydrogen refueling stations and hydrogen pipelines.

This paper discussed the implications of a hydrogen economy, and measures that may be adopted by developing countries to help them to strategically position themselves ahead of the global energy revolution. In particular, strategies for Trinidad and Tobago lie in producing hydrogen from crude oil, natural gas, methanol and even sugar cane. It is suggested that even direct methanol fuel cells may be a viable option given the ready availability of that resource in Trinidad and Tobago.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful for the FIU Graduate School Dissertation Fellowship, and to Gas Technology Institute (Contract Number 8390) for their support of this work.

REFERENCES

- [1] Net Oil Import Data. Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review, August 2005. Retrieved August 31, 2005, from <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/ebri/ebmoi.html>.
- [2] Solomon BD, Banerjee A. A global survey of hydrogen energy research, development and policy, Energy Policy 2005, Article in press.
- [3] DOE. 2005 Fuel Economy Guide. Retrieved August 31, 2005, from <http://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/FEG2005.pdf>
- [4] Urban Programs Resource Network. Global warming questions and answers. Retrieved August 31, 2005, from <http://web.aces.uiuc.edu/urban/world/qanda.html>.
- [5] Hart D. Sustainable energy conversion: fuel cells - the competitive option? Journal of Power Sources 2000; 86; 23-27.
- [6] Ballard Power Systems. 2003 Annual Report. Burnaby, Canada.
- [7] Munroe N, Cheddie D. Perspectives on fueling fuel cells for energy systems in developing countries, Proceeds of the Latin American and Caribbean Consortium of Energy Industries (LACCEI) 2004, Miami, Florida.
- [8] Munroe N, Cheddie D. Fueling fuel cells from domestic resources in developing countries, presented at the Latin American and Caribbean Consortium of Energy Industries (LACCEI) 2005, Cartagena, Colombia.
- [9] Larminie J, Dicks A. Fuel Cell Systems Explained, Wiley, Chichester, 2001, pp. 215.
- [10] DOE. Caribbean Fact Sheet (2005). Retrieved August 31, 2005, from <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/carib.html>.

RETURNING "HOME"

Kathleen James

In March 2005, my cousin Jaye and I had the opportunity to spend our spring vacation in the Caribbean. We visited the "Gem of the Antilles" also known as St. Vincent and the Grenadines. I was born in Toronto, Canada, but I remain very connected to my Vincentian heritage. So, trips to the Caribbean are familiar to me, it's just like returning home.

During my vacation, I hoped to reconnect with my 11 year old nephew Tevin who I had not seen in 8 years. His father (my brother) lives in New York and does not have much contact with him. As a result; Tevin is not close to my family. Jaye and I were overdue for a trip to St. Vincent, so it was perfect timing. We both hoped to climb the famous La Soufriere volcano and to visit Grenadine islands such as; Union Island and Bequia. In this short travel diary, I would like to share a few observations and photos from my journey.



A shot of Barbados from the plane.
Photo by author.

SATURDAY MARCH 19TH

Jaye and I left Toronto on a midnight flight to Barbados. This is always a part of my trip, as St. Vincent does not have an international airport. However, it gives me the opportunity to visit my relatives who live in Barbados. We landed early on Sunday morning where we were greeted by my uncle Joel. After a nap, we visited more relatives and enjoyed the sun.



My uncle's backyard in Queen's Drive, St. Vincent.
Photo by author.

MONDAY MARCH 21ST

We traveled on a small plane destined for St. Vincent. Similar to our arrival in Barbados, my uncle Josh greeted us with open arms. As we drove to Queen's Drive, I noticed that the island was as beautiful as I had remembered. There were endless trees, big houses, black sand beaches and winding roads. This was different from Barbados which contains a more flat terrain.

I was filled with excitement as I was happy to see my aunts, uncles and cousins. I could not wait to contact my nephew and to do some sightseeing. After a few phone calls I was able to arrange a hike to La Soufriere and a boat tour of the Grenadines.



Flying into Union Island.
Photo by author.

TUESDAY MARCH 22ND

Jaye and I woke up at about 6 o'clock. We went back to the airport. From there, we flew to Union Island in the Grenadines. Here, we took a taxi to a dock where we waited for the "Captain Yannis" catamaran. When the boat arrived, we were greeted by our hosts and received breakfast. Our tour lasted most of the day taking us to lovely beaches, especially Palm Island. It was a very peaceful day filled with beautiful scenery.



Shots of a black sand beach and the Windward Coast of St. Vincent.
Photos by author.



WEDNESDAY MARCH 23RD

Jaye and I woke up around 7 o'clock. My uncle dropped us off at Fantasea Tours where we waited for our ride to pick us up. When he arrived, he stopped to pick up a few other passengers and we were on our way. We drove to the Windward side of St. Vincent where we saw a spectacular view of several villages and black sand beaches.

We stopped in Georgetown to pick up our tour guide, a roti and two bottles of water for lunch. Before we reached the bottom of the volcano we had to pass a large dry river. Our driver

told us that traffic cannot pass the road in heavy rain. Luckily, we were able to cross without incident.

At the base of La Soufriere, our guide gave us information about the volcano and some safety tips. Having studied St. Vincent previously, I was able to share my knowledge of the volcano with other hikers. Standing at 4,000 feet and filled with lush vegetation, La Soufriere is a natural wonder. It has erupted several times from the early 18th, century to 1979. It is an active volcano which made the challenge of the climb more exciting.

At various points of the hike Jaye and I questioned our ability to finish the task. I stopped several times to rest. I reminded myself that my mother climbed the same volcano only two years ago, and the side that we were climbing was less rugged than the Leeward side.

Two hours later, our persistence paid off. We reached the top of the volcano and we took a break for lunch. After I ate, I ventured to the edge of the volcano to take a shot of the crater. It was a spectacular view which was somewhat blurred by the mist. The top of La Soufriere was windy so we only rested at the top for about 15 minutes. The journey back down was slippery at times, but I found it to be easier than the climb up. At the end of the trip, I felt energized. I hiked the La Soufriere as my parents and friends had done. Now I am truly Vincentian.



The starting point of the hike.
Photo by author.



Looking down from Mt. Soufriere.
Photo by author.



View from the top of the volcano overlooking the crater. Photo by author.

FRIDAY MARCH 25TH

Today was the day that I had been waiting for. I contacted my nephew Tevin, and was surprised to find out that he lived ten minutes away from where I was staying. At first, I wasn't sure that Tevin would want to spend the day with me, so I was pleased when he said

that he was free. I decided to take him with me to visit some friends in Bequia. This island is one of the bigger Grenadine islands and it is about an hour's distance from St. Vincent by ferry.

During the ride, Tevin informed me that it was his first trip on a boat. I also had an opportunity to learn more about him. I learned that he loves to sing. He even sang a song that he wrote with his step-father. He did not know my family in Canada, or our relatives in New York and Barbados. I had a lot of questions for him; "when last have you seen your father?, is there anything that you would like to know about me or the rest of the family?, what is your favourite subject in school?" etc. He answered my questions freely and posed some of his own.

When we arrived in Bequia, we visited my friends, then headed for the beach. Here, Tevin and I spent the day catching up, playing in the water and enjoying the sunshine. Before leaving the island we ate at a Mexican restaurant. My only regret is that I did not have my camera with me to take pictures. While I enjoyed other activities that I did with my cousin, I felt satisfied that I had at least one day with Tevin. It will not make up for the years that he did not know me, or my family. However, I know that it will mark the beginning of building bridges.

Kathleen Judith James a.k.a. "Strong" is a spoken word poet from Toronto. Kathleen holds an Honours B.A. and a BEd. from York University and she recently completed her Masters degree in History at Queen's University. Her area of interest was African-Canadian Studies and she wrote her cognate essay on the history of spoken word poetry in Toronto. Kathleen is currently a teacher at Victoria Park Secondary School where she exposes her students to various forms of expression.

CARIBBEAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION MEETING A SUCCESS

John Collins

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic June 06, Caribbean INVESTOR -- – Hundreds of Caribbean-oriented academicians from throughout the region and from abroad attended last week's 30th annual conference of the Caribbean Studies Association (CSA) in Santo Domingo a highlight of which was the visit of the new secretary general of the Organization of American States (OAS), Jose Miguel Insulza of Chile.

Insulza was elected to his post May 5 after a spirited campaign in which he was pitted against the Mexican foreign minister and earlier former El Salvador president Francisco Flores. Both withdrew in the end and Insulza was overwhelmingly elected.

Only four days after taking office, and just two days after meeting with President George W. Bush in Washington, Insulza traveled to Santo Domingo to address the CSA. A promise he had made to CSA president Emilio Pantojas Garcia long before his election.

Pointing out that the Caribbean was crucial to his victory. Insulza said that the Dominican Republic (D.R.) and 10 of the members of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) supported his candidacy. "Therefore it is quite appropriate that my first trip is here to the CSA," he said.

His address was well received by the CSA members because of Insulza's grasp of the challenges his leadership faces at the OAS in the hemisphere, including the Caribbean. One after another he spoke of the problems the hemisphere faces including poverty, democracy, development and security as well as health, education, agriculture, among others. His description of his visit to Grenada after last year's devastating hurricane was particularly moving.

During the question and answer period he also addressed Haiti and Suriname as well as the specific challenges faced by the small member states in the Caribbean. His hands-on approach and the sensitivity he displayed during his presentation as well as during his campaign made quite an impression on the Caribbean and are cited by many as reasons for his success.

Attending the event was Vice President Rafael Albuquerque of the Dominican Republic (D.R.), Global Foundation director general Frederic Emam Zade and numerous members of the diplomatic corps including U.S. Ambassador to the D.R. Hans Hertell.

CHILEAN DIPLOMAT HAS QUITE A PUERTO RICAN CONNECTION

Secretary General Jose Miguel Insulza's choice of the Caribbean Studies Association (CSA) annual conference had a particular connection because of scholar Jorge Heine, a former CSA president, who facilitated the secretary general's appearance in Santo Domingo. Heine now serves as Chile's ambassador to India and previously was his nation's envoy to South Africa.

Heine also has quite a connection with Puerto Rico. He taught at both Inter-American University and the University of Puerto Rico (UPR) at Mayaguez. He also taught at Stanford University and the Wilson Center in Washington. He is married too Norma Acevedo of Mayaguez. They met at York University in England where they both studied Economics. Earlier Acevedo was an executive of Allergan. They have two children and their son, Gunther, was born in Mayaguez.

It was while at UPR Mayaguez that Heine was elected CSA president in 1991. Although he later returned to Chile to pursue his career and was subsequently assigned to both South Africa and now India, he has stayed in contact with Puerto Rico as well as the Caribbean. "It was really wonderful to get back to Puerto Rico and now Santo Domingo because we have been able to renew old acquaintances." he said.

The author of a number of books, Heine is especially proud of "Benjamin Cole, the Last Cacique: Leadership and Politics in a Puerto Rican City." Published by the University of Pittsburgh Press in 1994, it was chosen as one of the best academic books that year by Choice Magazine. He is proud that no other study of Puerto Rican politics has been so widely acclaimed. – J.C.

PLENARY ON GREAT THINKERS OF THE CARIBBEAN WELL ATTENDED

The plenary session with the largest attendance was the one on "Great Thinkers of the Caribbean" at which three scholars addressed

the works of the late President Juan Bosch of the Dominican Republic, the late Prime Minister Eric Williams of Trinidad & Tobago, and the late professor Gordon K. Lewis of the University of Puerto Rico (UPR).

The panel was chaired by Brian Meeks of the Center for Caribbean Thought at the University of the West Indies (UWI) in Jamaica. Recalling the contributions of Williams was UPR's Humberto Garcia Muniz, while the contributions of Lewis were recalled by Anthony Maingot of Florida International University, and addressing the Bosch contribution was Dominican ambassador to Mexico Pablo Marinez. The discussant was UWI's Patricia Mohammed.

Puerto Rico figured in the lives of all three of the subjects and it was impressive how the presenters repeatedly referred to the interactions of all three with Puerto Rico.

In his presentation of Lewis Maingot recalled that the late Gov. Luis Munoz Marin was so impressed with Lewis' classic, "Freedom and Power in the Caribbean," that he immediately ordered 25 copies of it and distributed it to his cabinet members as "required reading."

Maingot recalled that Lewis, a native of Wales, was invited to Puerto Rico by Gov. Luis Munoz Marin and subsequently became a long-time resident of the island and is buried in Old San Juan with his wife, Sybil Farrell. Numerous leaders of Puerto Rico today studied under the scholar and his classes were very popular.

Marinez was a long time associate of Bosch and spoke of his long life in exile where he founded both the opposition Dominican Revolutionary Party and the governing Dominican Liberation Party of President Leonel Fernandez, patron of the conference. Although the president opened the conference the following day his responsibilities of state required his attendance at a meeting in Canada.

There was a spirited question and answer period during which many of those in attendance recalled their associations with the subjects. "Unlike the other two, Lewis had no political ambition," recalled David Lewis. "But without question the two political leaders were ahead of their time. Maingot was a friend of both Williams and Lewis while Garcia studied at UWI in Trinidad and there became interested in Williams.

Present for the session were dona Carmen Quidiello, the widow of Bosch, Erica Williams Connell of Miami, the daughter of Williams and David Lewis of Washington, the son of Lewis. Erica Williams is the director of the Eric Williams Memorial Collection at UWI in Trinidad. President Fernandez invited Erica to Santo Domingo to recall the life of her great father.

This article was published in [Caribbean Investor](#) (6/8/2005).

THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE POWER OF GREED

Michael Rosberg

Yesterday, I attended the meeting of a new organization in Belize interested both in supporting researchers concerned about the people's destruction of the environment, and also about the impact of the a deteriorating environment on the region's population. Considering the lesson Hurricane Katrina has just taught us about ignoring the inter-relationship, I'd say the new Belizean organization is important. Belize still possesses a fairly pristine environment. The pressures on it are increasing rapidly because of logging, a growing population in the forests and coastal wetlands. And snorkeling, diving and over-fishing near the off-shore cayes along the length of the world's second longest barrier reef are causes for concern. The organization is also important because Belize increasingly prospers from eco-tourists.

But what especially interested me at yesterday's meeting was the approach to achieving change which was taken by some of the discussants. I thought the approach was moralistic, a surprising position to take by people interested in scientific research. Some of the conversation, of course, was pragmatic dealing with appropriate ways for the new organization to grow and to obtain financing. But some of it had to do with achieving environmental protection on the basis of research. My impression-and I must insist that these were only impressions of a first-time visitor-was that a line had been drawn by some between right and wrong thinking. Right thinking seemed to lie with the environmentalists; wrong, with the politicians, the entrepreneurs and the public. The politicians and the public were seen not to care; and the entrepreneurs, to be out for themselves. The environmentalists, it seemed to me, spoke as representatives for Mother Nature. The expected environmental research would raise the consciousness of the public; they in turn would advocate strongly enough to force the politicians to make the entrepreneurs stop the destruction and good would happen as a result.

A concern raised by one participant was that pro-environmental findings would be marketed to protect nature but that the natural resource exploiters would then market contrary findings to undermine the important messages the environmentalists needed to communicate to the public. The challenge was then seen as being sure that the 'good' findings would have greater impact on the public than the 'bad'. In a sense, fear was being expressed about the destructive power of greed.

The conversation caught my attention because only last month, the University of Alberta Press published my book, *The Power of Greed: Collective Action in International Development* (ISBN: 0-88864-429-9) which considers exactly this issue of using moral methods to promote development, whether focused primarily on the environment, community health, community empowerment or any of a number of important development objectives. The concern that has caught my attention is not with the importance of the improvements desired but with the methods we have come to use to achieve them. And I am concerned because I have begun to suspect that it is because of the moral approach we're taking that so little of our development work is proving sustainable.

If I was right that some of the environmentalists saw themselves as Mother Nature's spokespersons-the protagonists if you will-then it follows that the public, the politicians and the entrepreneurs are the antagonists and that the method of proceeding would have to be to pit good against evil and to win battles.

There would be ample reason for environmentalists to be thinking in oppositional terms here in Belize. Recently, the lines were drawn to keep a Canadian company from building a power dam on pristine Belize's Macal River, home to the rare Scarlet Macaw. The environmentalists cannot be faulted for lack of effort in their defensive work to stop the construction. They wrote articles, made powerful videos and got them on TV, brought environmental media 'stars' to bolster their cause, made much of study findings supporting their position and pointed out the weaknesses of the study findings which did not. I happen to think we could have done without that dam and did not need to threaten the habitat of those gorgeous and precious macaws so I have to say that I'm sorry that yet another 'consciousness-raising' initiative failed.

But I also noticed that the politicians were not moved and that the general population tended to ignore the issue. And that, I think is important. It makes me want to know more about what was important to the politicians and especially, by the public who, if united and determined might have been able to prevent dam construction. If dam construction was not the public's great priority, what was? If forcing politicians to effect policy and legislative changes was not attractive to the public, why not?

In other words, I find myself asking questions about cost and benefit where I had thought the environmentalists were focusing on issues of right and wrong. If the 'right vs. wrong' approach can be called a 'moral approach', then perhaps we can call the 'cost vs. benefit' approach an 'economic' one. I don't mean to limit an economic approach to a consideration of dollars and sense (nor to leave money out of it). I suggest that issues of personal safety, of votes, of sticking by your friends, your ethnic group, your fellow congregants, your favourite political party-even sticking by your fellow man (or woman) could be part of what makes us decide what is the better or worse (not the right or wrong) thing to do. When we take action-or refrain from doing so in the case of the dam issue-then what the moral thing to do is only one of the factors that gets weighed into our decision making. I submit there's much more to it than that.

From this economic perspective, even greedy choices (by which I mean the choices that maximize what we really want and minimize what we have to give up to get what we want) can include morality as one of the decision factors - but only one.

Understanding change and development in Belize or elsewhere in the region from an economic perspective as opposed to a moral one has advantages for us. We can move beyond assuming we understand the motivation of others. We can make efforts to find out. So the approach opens us to asking about the motivation of others. We can also develop responsive approaches to achieving change. Rather than telling the public what they need to know about Belizean rivers and threatened bird species-or perhaps, in addition to doing so-we have the opportunity to devise trade-off strategies, ones which help people achieve what they are after in such a way that it helps us achieve the changes we really care about. We can shift the balance from supply-side to demand-side development, that is, to valuing the public's concerns at least as highly as we may value protecting the environment.

It is conceivable that the environmentalists can develop a win-win relationship with the public which supports environmental enhancement even as it promotes the public's progress. We certainly won't know whether such possibilities exist if we jump from righteous indignation directly into tactics which reduce potential allies to members of the opposition. Another advantage we could gain is that of being able to learn. We can ask and hypothesize on the basis of what we're learning. On that basis we can devise win-win strategies and then track them to see how well we do. We can even continue to learn on the basis of what we see works and what doesn't and raises new questions. So we can do applied research without having to give up being scientific about it.

Seen from an economic perspective rather than a moral one, I think we may be able to re-assess greed. Rather than playing preacher and excoriating behaviours with counter-productive impacts, we may be able to learn how to unleash and how we can all benefit from the power of greed. We may thereby achieve greater impact than preachers. Sunday's reformed Christians are too often Monday's backsliders and maybe that's because we've been misunderstanding the importance and the power of greed.

GORDON K. & SYBIL LEWIS AWARD

The Gordon K & Sybil Lewis Award for best publication again invites submissions by publishers and authors.

Please direct all inquiries to the chairperson of the award committee, Dr. Emilio Pantojas, at epantojas@yahoo.com.

NOT GETTING ANY YOUNGER? JOIN THE CLUB!

Donna I. J. Drayton

I recently returned from a trip to Europe where I visited my elderly mother who resides in sheltered accommodation in London. My mother, who lives in England, is eighty-four years and is still well enough to live on her own and care for herself and do not have any financial or accommodation problems. The health problems she has, diabetes and hypertension, are controlled by the free medication she receives from the National Health Service, her reward for having paid her contributions when she worked as a part-time factory worker on arrival in England at age thirty-nine. Though she is in full command of her mental faculties, my mother is no longer able to move around as before and the three-bed roomed flat she once lived in became too much for her to manage. The decision to move to a one-bed roomed flat that was in a safe and secure environment was taken by my mother in consultation with my sister and brother who live in the same borough. Although my mother lives alone, she is by no means lonely. My siblings take turns to visit her; she is able to socialize with other tenants in the club house and attends exercise and reading classes. At least once daily a warden checks on her by calling in person or on the telephone.

While I visit my mother yearly, this particular time I was acutely aware of my imminent retirement years. Since I have chosen to spend them in a Caribbean country, I am constantly agonizing at my chances of living to be as old as my mother. What would be my financial situation if I do not plan now, what accommodation would I be able to afford and what would be the state of my health? More importantly, I often wonder if I have made the right decision to move to the Caribbean or if I would have been better off staying in Europe? Could this visceral decision to return to the Caribbean eventually backfire? Since I have a direct concern with these issues and as I live in Trinidad and Tobago, I feel it necessary to address the following questions: is ageing a social problem in Trinidad and Tobago, and is ageing a gendered issue?

DEFINING AGEING

According to Denton and Spencer, "in research reports and government publications, '65 and over' is still the age category used most commonly to represent the older component of the population" (2000, 2). This is true whether the reference relates to historical data or is a projection of a population. Yet, there are other age markers. Neugarten (1974, 1975) claims that there is a distinction between 'young old' and 'old old, the former identified with ages 55-75 and the latter with ages 75 and over and after meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, researchers White, Riley and Suzman created the term 'oldest old' to denote those persons 85 years and over (Suzman, Willis and Manta, 1992).

The United Nations define ageing in terms of "individual years of age or by age groups. These may be quinquennial age groups or quinary age groups, or broad age groups, such as 0-19, 20-59, 60 years and over" (United Nations 1958). According to the United Nations, while previously people may have lived longer, their numbers and proportion in the total population were not excessive. However, in the twenty-first century, because of advanced technologies that have improved health, nutrition, mortality rates and control of infectious diseases, an increasing number of people are surviving to advanced stages of life. The Agency has projected that by the year 2025 there will be over 1,100 million people aged 60 years and over throughout the world, an increase of 224% since 1975. During this same period, the world's population as a whole is expected to increase from 4.1 billion to 8.2 billion. Furthermore, by the year 2025, owing to differential rates of increase, it is anticipated that 75% of these persons 60 years and over will be in 'developing' countries (United Nations, 2005).

Planners and policymakers in Caribbean countries need to address the problems of ageing in their overall economic and social development planning, before it becomes an overwhelming and unmanageable situation, for while "ageing encompasses all the biological changes that occur over a lifetime, getting old is a social concept..." (Eccles, 2005).

IS AGEING A SOCIAL PROBLEM IN T&T?

When the population of older persons in the total population increases dramatically in a short period of time...it becomes particularly difficult for the social and economic institutions to adjust (United Nations, 2002).

With headlines declaring: "Homes of hell - Government to take closer look at geriatric centres", (The Daily Express, 2005) "Patients in pain as pharmacists boycott hospitals" (The Daily Express, 2005), "Over-60 population now one in ten" (Express, 2004) most citizens of Trinidad and Tobago might agree that here ageing is a social problem. But is it seen as a serious social problem? There are those in our society who believe that ageing is a poverty, and not a social problem. I believe that there is a symbiotic relationship between the two and therein lies the problem. If stakeholders, politicians and other people with the ability and/or influence to effect positive change for the plight of the elderly do not believe that a problem exists, then the status quo is perpetuated. Ask this question to any pensioner or elderly person and the answers are almost always the same. "The pension is too small," "prices are going up and it's hard to manage," "government needs to do something." The government of Trinidad and Tobago recognizes the need for providing for its senior citizens since the over-60 population in Trinidad and Tobago is now one in ten and by 2020 we are expected to have some 230,000 persons in T&T over age 60 (Express, 2004), and mechanisms are being put in place to facilitate the easy transition from 'young' to 'old' as our society currently defines these terms. An example of this action is the implementation of the Draft National Policy on Ageing for Trinidad and Tobago which addresses such issues as social security; income security and employment; participation, involvement and social inclusion; dignity and respect for the elderly, healthcare and standards for hospitals and care facilities; housing; education and training; recreation; legislation; research.

AGEING - A GENDERED ISSUE?

Women live longer than men. They make up two-thirds of the global population over 80 and as life expectancy rises, this proportion will increase (HelpAge International, 2005). Generally, most women tend to marry older men; however, when longevity and living orthodoxies are analysed, a dilemma surfaces as "...the burden of caring usually falls on women both during their working years and after retirement" (Rouse, 2004). Not only do they initially have to care for their ailing spouses in later years, but women's chances of being widowed increases. As a result, women contribute to legitimise the 'double jeopardy' phenomenon of living alone with not much available income.

Men deal with these problems differently. When a man comes to the end of his work cycle and retires he no longer perceives himself as the breadwinner. He might begin to feel threatened and see this chapter in his life as the beginning of being dependent on others. Men are often less prepared for change. Women, on the other hand, deal better with the changes that come with getting older.

After all, they have been experiencing changes in their bodies throughout their lives from the start of the menstrual cycle to menopause. At the end of a working career, older men are disconnected from their main source of social interaction since their social activities tend to be work place based. When a woman retires, more often than not, she has a plan on how she will enjoy her retirement. She is more likely to be occupied, even if it means spending more time in the kitchen! Also, after retirement most women continue to take pride in their appearance. Often they would not leave the house without a quick glance in the mirror even if it is just to go to the corner shop. Furthermore, they care about their health and visit their doctors more often and as a result continue to outlive men.

AND WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

What lens are being used and who is doing the viewing will determine whether the problems of the elderly are caused by poverty or other social inequities. In any event, I believe that the government of Trinidad and Tobago must continue to address the problems experienced by its elderly citizens. Most people aspire to longevity, but at what price? I contend that the quality of years must take precedence over the quantity. Ageing is not a 'man thing' or a 'woman thing' and if it must be compartmentalised, then it must surely be a 'people thing.' These pillars of our society, whether male or female, by virtue of the fact that they have achieved the noble status of growing old, should be given the opportunity to do so gracefully and be treated with the dignity and respect that they have earned.

REFERENCES

- Andrews, Erlene. "The Challenge of Ageing." *Express Woman*, 2004:4.
- Denton, Frank, T., and Byron G. Spencer, eds. 2000. Some Demographic Consequences of Revising the Definition of 'Old' to Reflect Future Changes in Life Table Probabilities. Research Institute for Quantitative Studies in Economics and Population. QESP Research Report 352. 2000. 1-9.
- Eccles, Raymond. "Enjoy your leisure years." *Guardian*, 2005:30G-Life.
- Fathali, M. "Beauty, Health and Gender." Positive Aging Center. Available at <http://www.healthandage.com/Home/gm>
- Heller, Dan. 2005. Dan Heller Photographs. Available at <http://www.danheller.com>
- HelpAge International gender and ageing briefs. "Gender in an Ageing World." Available at: <http://www.un.instraw.org>
- Jankie, Ariti. "'Homes of hell'". *The Daily Express*. 2005: 6.
- Johnson, Andy. "Over-60 population now one in ten." *Express*, 2004:9.
- Ramdass, Anna. "Patients in pain as pharmacists boycott hospitals." *The Daily Express*. 2005:3.
- McKenzie, Albert. "Middle class, pensioners need help." *Letters on Sunday, Sunday Express*, 2005:13.
- Men and Aging. Available at: <http://www.pbs.org/pov/pov2005>
- Neugarten, Bernice L. 1974. Age Groups in American Society and the Rise of the Young-Old. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. 187-198. In Some Demographic Consequences of Revising the Definition of 'Old' to Reflect Future Changes in Life Table Probabilities. ed. Frank T. Denton and Byron . Spencer. QESP Research Report.
- Neugarten, Bernice L. 1975. The Future and the Young-Old. *The Gerontologist*, Vol 15. No.1. 4-9. In Some Demographic Consequences of Revising the Definition of 'Old' to Reflect Future Changes in Life Table Probabilities, ed. Frank T. Denton and Byron. Spencer. QESP Research Report.
- Posner, Richard A. 1995. *Ageing and Old Age*. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press.
- Rouse, Jennifer. 2003. "Women and Aging." Paper presented at the Centre for Gender and Development Lunch-time Seminar Series, St. Augustine, Trinidad.
- Suzman, Richard M., David P. Willis and Kenneth G. Manton, eds. 1992. *The Oldest Old*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Social Development. Draft National Policy on Ageing for Trinidad and Tobago. 2004. Port of Spain: Division of Ageing.
- United Nations. Building a society for all ages. Available at: <http://www.un.org/ageing/covrage/pr/SOCM22.htm>
- United Nations. International Plan of Action on Ageing. Available at: <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/ageing/ageipaa1.htm>
- United Nations. Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, English Section. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies, 29 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.58.XIII.4). Available at: http://first.sipri.org/www/first_un_eco.html

THE INDO-CARIBBEAN PRESENCE IN BRITAIN

Jerome Teelucksingh

The majority of the British might not be familiar with the term "Indo-Caribbean" which refers to a minority of the colored population in England. Indo-Caribbean persons are of Indian descent and born in the Caribbean and the majority emanated from Guyana and Trinidad. However, small numbers of Indo-Caribbean persons are from other West Indian countries as Jamaica, St. Lucia, Martinique and Grenada. There is a strong disapproval from the Indo-Caribbean population upon being referred to as "Asians" as this term denotes immigrants from the Asian continent as Pakistanis, Punjabs, Bengalis, Bangladeshis, Chinese, and Japanese.

The majority of the Indo-Caribbean immigrants arrived in England during the Caribbean influx into Britain during the 1950s and 1960s. Unfortunately, there is an absence of statistics on the early numbers of this ethnic group. In 1981, there was an estimated 22,800 to 30,400 Indo-Caribbean persons residing in Britain. This figure is relatively insignificant when compared to the 1982 estimate of 1.2 million Asians living in Britain.

Education was one of the prime motivations which contributed to the gradual increase of the Indo-Caribbean population in London. During the early decades of the twentieth century, the labourers, employed on the sugar cane estates in the British West Indies, made financial sacrifices to ensure their children received a tertiary education at a university in Britain. In the Caribbean, East Indian workers sold land, mortgaged homes and borrowed money to allow their sons and daughters to have a chance for a better life away from the deprivations and humiliation of the plantation system. The next generation of Indians, were educated and thus more socially mobile than the majority of their Afro-Caribbean counterparts.

Basdeo Panday, of Indian descent and a former Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, was part of the migration pattern to England. During the 1950s, he worked and studied law in London. Upon returning to Trinidad he briefly practiced law and subsequently entered party politics. Other Indo-Caribbean professionals who benefited from a sound British education included doctors, teachers and nurses. Upon completion of their studies in London, some stayed and inevitably contributed to the 'brain drain' of the West Indies. Some immigrants are able to frequently visit their former homelands, whilst others suffer from homesickness, particularly during Christmas and the winter months. A few Indo-Caribbean men and women, upon retirement, have returned to reside in the Caribbean. The Caribbean's loss of these talented minds was Britain's gain. Their outstanding work ethic and contribution to a host of volunteer activities reinforced the view that the Indo-Caribbean has successfully adapted to their host society. In addition to local recognition in the various boroughs, some have also achieved the distinction of receiving annual awards, including knighthoods, bestowed upon by the Queen. One of the most famous Indo-Caribbean immigrants in England is V.S. Naipaul, winner of the 2001 Nobel Prize for Literature. He remains as one of the success stories of the twentieth century migration to Britain.

As with other ethnic groups, there is a culinary appreciation of London's ethnic diversity. Tandoori, Chinese, Mediterranean are some of the dishes frequently sampled by Indo-Caribbean families. Though, there are no specific Indo-Caribbean restaurants in London, the Indo-Caribbean is able to purchase roti, curries and delicacies from general West Indian restaurants. Pepper, chutney and kuchela, usually brought directly from the Caribbean, continue to be on the tables of Indo-Caribbean homes. The Indo-Caribbean's unique celebration and observances of religious festivals such as Divali and Eid is usually low-keyed and confined mainly to their homes or temples and mosques. Their celebrations do not involve the public display as the larger Asian communities such as in Southall.

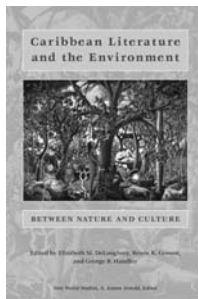
One of the major customs of England, tea-drinking, has not been adopted by the Indo-Caribbean. The frequency of drinking tea in the mid-morning, afternoon and at night is not common among the Indo-Caribbean population in London. Usually, to keep warm during the winter months, coffee rather than tea is preferred. This choice of coffee is another custom which many Indo-Caribbean persons have grown accustomed to the West Indies. Likewise, the tendency to have a light breakfast, lunch and heavy dinner is continued among these Caribbean migrants in London.

In London, two relatively small Indo-Caribbean groups exist-the Caribbean Hindu Society and the Indo-Caribbean Cultural Association. In 1995, the observances of the 150th anniversary of the arrival of Indians from India to work in the Caribbean were celebrated with speeches, cultural and social functions by the Indo-Caribbean groups in London.

Unfortunately, as with other numerically small immigrant groups, there are no statistics as to the exact population of Indo-Caribbean migrants in areas as London or England. There have been various academic works and case studies focusing on West Indian settlements in certain areas in Britain. Many studies examine the Afro-Caribbean or Black presence in England and tend to overlook the presence or contribution of their Indo-Caribbean compatriots. Many English citizens are aware of Afro-Caribbean personalities in Britain such as Dwight Yorke, the footballer, or Trevor McDonald, the newscaster. Thus the Indo-Caribbean population has unintentionally remained a minority within a minority group. Furthermore, in surveys, questionnaires and official documents, seeking racial descent, the term "Indo-Caribbean" was not used to identify an ethnic group which comprises thousands of persons. Indeed, the Indo-Caribbean has made invaluable contributions to the political, religious, social and economic life of London. Yet they continue to remain one of the few invisible ethnic groups.

For recent newsletters by UNESCO Caribbean see
[HTTP://WWW.UNESCOCARIBBEAN.ORG/EDUCATION/UNESCO_EDUGOALS2.HTM](http://www.unescocaribbean.org/education/unesco_edugoals2.htm)

Caribbean Literature and the Environment Between Nature and Culture

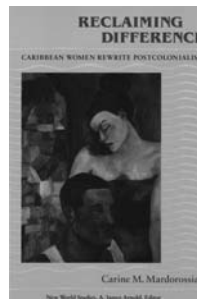


Edited by Elizabeth M. DeLoughrey, Renée K. Gosson, and George B. Handley

“Presenting a considerable range of island and mainland perspectives, *Caribbean Literature and the Environment* advances the understanding that there is a complexly intertwined human and natural history in that part of the world. The topic of this new collection is urgent, absolutely necessary—and the execution of the project is first-rate, from the articulate, synthesizing introduction to the precise demonstrations offered in the collected articles.”—**Scott Slovic, coeditor of *What's Nature Worth? Narrative Expressions of Environmental Values***

\$59.50 cloth, \$22.50 paper

Reclaiming Difference Caribbean Women Rewrite Postcolonialism

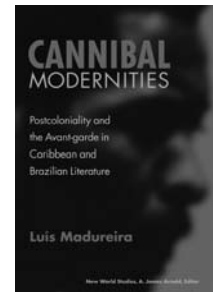


Carine M. Mardorossian

“*Reclaiming Difference* is an important and thought-provoking book. Offering deft and persuasive readings of Maryse Condé, Jean Rhys, Emily Brontë, Edwidge Danticat, and Julia Alvarez, Mardorossian marks out a new—transgenerational, translocal, transracial, translinguistic—analytical territory and makes an important and original contribution to postcolonial and transatlantic studies.”—**Louise Yelin, Professor of Literature, Purchase College**

\$49.50 cloth, \$17.50 paper

Cannibal Modernities Postcoloniality and the Avant-garde in Caribbean and Brazilian Literature



Luís Madureira

“A well-constructed work, engaged with literary and social attempts to found a New World society on principles radically different from those inevitably implanted from European originals. Madureira’s writing is clear, his analysis is profound and original, and his conclusions break new ground in bringing Latin America into the postcolonial debate. This will be an important and influential book for intellectual history, literary theory, and postcolonial studies.”

—**K. David Jackson, Professor of Portuguese, Yale University**

\$55.00 cloth, \$19.50 paper

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA PRESS
800-831-3406 / www.upress.virginia.edu

CALL FOR PAPERS

MASS MEDIA IN THE CARIBBEAN

Co-editors Marjan De Bruin, Ewart Skinner and Jake Soderlund are putting together a volume on mass media in the Caribbean. They are asking for those scholars with an interest in this project to participate in a round table and/or to submit proposals for papers to be presented at the CSA 2006 Conference to be held in Trinidad. Interested persons should contact Ewart Skinner at eskinne@bgsnet.bgsu.edu or Telephone: 419-372-8646.

The book will focus on Caribbean mass media, communications and journalism. Its scope is pan-Caribbean dealing with the English, Spanish, French, and Dutch Caribbean. It will examine, in a comparative framework, the status of print and electronic journalism, emerging information and media technology such as the internet and the World Wide Web, the state of government press relations, ownership, and journalism as a profession in selected countries. As well, it will examine important regional

and international issues affecting mass media, communications and journalism. Many chapters have already been spoken for and several publishers have indicated an interest in the book.

Also, Ewart Skinner and Godfrey St. Bernard are putting together a round table focused on problems of formulating, conducting and evaluating social science research in the Caribbean. This round table will center on the problems of conducting effective research, from problems of theory and regional relevance to data collection, analysis and dissemination of results. The ultimate interest is in capacity building in Caribbean social science research. Those interested should contact Ewart Skinner at the above e-mail address or Godfrey St. Bernard at gstbiser@tsst.net.tt

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

Title: Assistant Professor, International Development Economist (Latin America/Caribbean Emphasis)
Location: FOOD AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT/CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (IFAS), BOX 110240
GAINESVILLE, FL 32611-0240
Salary: COMMENSURATE WITH QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE
Formal review of applications will begin on December 1, 2005 and will continue until the position is filled.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: This is a 12-month, tenure-accruing Assistant Professor position. It is a joint appointment between the Food and Resource Economics Department (FRED), College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Florida, and the UF Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS). 60% research (Florida Agricultural Experiment Station) 40% teaching (College of Agricultural & Life Sciences and the Center for Latin American Studies). This assignment may change in accordance with the future needs of the department and/or center. Tenure will accrue in the Food and Resource Economics Department, although the candidate will be evaluated jointly by the Chair of FRED and the Director of the CLAS. The position will be housed in the Food and Resource Economics Department. Duties will include teaching Ph.D.-level courses in Development Theory, Latin American Agricultural Development, and specialized seminars on Latin American and/or Caribbean development issues, and conducting research on issues complementary to the teaching program. Some undergraduate teaching is possible. The faculty member will actively participate in graduate education by chairing graduate committees, serving on graduate committees, supervising thesis and dissertation research, and publishing results with graduate students. Implementation of the Affirmative Action program of the University of Florida is required.

BASIC QUALIFICATIONS: A Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, Economics or a closely related field is required. Fluency in English is required, with fluency/proficiency in Spanish or Portuguese highly desirable. Ability to teach graduate courses in Applied Econometrics and/or Mathematical Statistics is also desirable. Candidates should have demonstrated skills in verbal and written communication, good professional relationships skills, and either a history or promise of being able to secure extramural funding. Candidates must be supportive of the mission of the Land-Grant system. Candidates must also have a commitment to IFAS's core values of excellence, diversity, global involvement, and accountability.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences includes the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, the Florida Cooperative Extension Service, and the College of Veterinary Medicine, and encompasses 15 academic departments and the School of Forest Resources and Conservation, 9 interdisciplinary centers, 13 research and educational centers throughout the state, and Cooperative Extension units in each of Florida's 67 counties and the Seminole Tribe. The School of Natural Resources and Environment is an interdisciplinary unit housed in IFAS but managed by several colleges on campus. IFAS employs over 3400 people, which includes approximately 950 faculty and 2450 support personnel located in Gainesville and throughout the state. The Food and Resource Economics Department (FRED) has 32 faculty members and 25 support staff positions in Gainesville, and nine faculty members and support staff spread across 7 research and extension centers throughout the state. FRED faculty teach a wide variety of courses, from agribusiness marketing, to natural resource/environmental economics, to welfare economics and trade theory. FRED averages ~ 400 undergraduate majors/year, and 80-90 M.S., Ph.D. and Master of Agribusiness students. Research and Extension efforts reflect both the needs of the State and the mission of the Agricultural Economics profession. The Center for Latin American Studies is a stand-alone, cross-campus unit, whose Director reports to the Provost. The Center has a core faculty and professional staff of 11, seven joint appointments, and over 150 affiliate faculty in 47 departments. The Center administers an interdisciplinary undergraduate and graduate certificate program and offers an M.A. in Latin American Studies. Its signature research and training programs are in Tropical Conservation and Development, Latin American Business Environment, and Religion in the Americas. The Center has been a Title VI National Resource Center of the US Department of Education since 1963.

HOW TO APPLY: Interested persons are requested to submit the following items: (1) a letter of application including a description of your experience and qualifications related to this position; (2) curriculum vitae; (3) official transcripts of academic work; (4) evidence of any teaching experience; (5) a writing sample; and (6) the names and contact information for three individuals from whom you have requested letters of recommendation. All materials including letters should be sent directly to the address listed below. Nomination of candidates is encouraged. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

RETURN INQUIRIES TO: Dr. Jeffrey Burkhardt, Chair, Search and Screen Committee, Food & Resource Economics Dept., University of Florida, Box 110240, Gainesville, FL 32611-0240
Phone: 352-392-1826 ext. 314 FAX: 352-846-0988 E-mail: burk@ufl.edu

The University of Florida is an equal opportunity, equal access employer. The "government in the sunshine" laws of Florida require that all documents relating to the search process, including letters of application/nomination and reference, except transcripts, be available for public inspection. Persons with disabilities have the right to request and receive reasonable accommodation.

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

The Africana Studies Group Presents

**“ANY ENEMY OF THE BLACK MAN IS THE ENEMY OF ME”:
DEPARTURES AND DEFINITIONS OF AFRO-LATINO IDENTITY IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM**

All Day Conference
Friday, 17 March 2006
The Graduate Center of the City University of New York
365 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

In the wake of the 2000 U.S. Census, the media was filled with headlines declaring that Latinos "outnumbered" African Americans, 35.3 and 34.7 million respectively, replacing them as the largest "minority" in the United States. According to these same census figures, "17.6 million Hispanics described themselves as white, 939,471 Hispanics described themselves as black, and 16.7 million checked off neither white nor black but "other." These census figures represent the manner in which some Latinos, when asked to specify their racial identity, privilege their European and indigenous ancestry over their African heritage. As historian George Reid Andrews notes in *Afro-Latin America, 1800-2000*, "during the period of slavery, ten times as many Africans came to Spanish and Portuguese America (5.7 million) as to the United States (560,000). By the end of the 1900s, Afro-Latin Americans outnumbered Afro-North Americans by three to one (110 million and 35 million, respectively) and formed, on average, almost twice as large a proportion of their respective populations" (22 percent in Latin America, 12 percent in the United States) (1). It is understood here that Spanish and Portuguese America also includes the Hispanophone Caribbean, as Andrews' maps of Afro-Latin America indicate. Implicit in our use of the 2000 census statistics is the awareness that a significant percentage of those 35.3 million Latina/o(s) are the descendants and immigrants of the Afro-Latin American diaspora.

The 19th century Cuban poet, critic, and revolutionary José Martí declared that "any enemy of the Black man is the enemy of me" in recognition of the centrality of Africa to TransAmerican culture and identity; following Martí, our conference seeks to identify, interrogate, and ignite discourse and dialogue on African, Afro-Latino, Afro-Caribbean, Afro-Latin American, and Afro-American cultural and political histories that may, in turn, acknowledge the formidable potential of such linkages in the face of our shared histories of oppression and resistance.

Continuing our work from the 2004 Black Feminisms and 2005 Black Masculinities Conference, the African Studies Group (ASG) and the Institute for Research in the African Diaspora and the Caribbean (IRADAC), both of the City University of New York's Graduate School and University Center, seek papers that will contribute to the identification and articulation of the socio-cultural and geo-political correlations inherent to these multifarious diasporas. Activists, artists, and undergraduates are encouraged to submit papers. We also invite papers in Spanish, French, and Portuguese.

Topics may include but are not limited to:

- The Ancient African presence in the Americas
- Cosmologies, Magical Realism, Origin Narratives
- Dub Poetry
- Nuyorican Aesthetics
- Afro-Latino Film
- Afro-Latin American Resistance
- Afro-Latino and Afro-Latin American Genders
- Afro-Latino/a and Afro-Latin American Drama
- Haiti and the Dominican Republic
- Puerto Rican Liberation Movement
- Latino and African American Collaborations
- Cultural Translation
- Dominicans in the United States
- Family
- Migration
- Intersections of Race and Class
- Santería
- Candomblé
- Borderlands and Border Studies
- Caribbean Epic Poetry
- Nation Language
- Afro-Latin Music
- Afro-Latin American Film
- The West Indian presence in Central and South America
- Afro-Latino and Afro-Latin American Sexualities
- Race and Class in Brazil
- Afro-Latino/a and Afro-Latin American Fiction
- Afro-Puerto Rican Identity
- Religions
- Politics of Language
- Health
- Queer Afro-Latino and Afro-Latin American identities
- Immigration
- The Triple Struggle and/or the Quadruple Struggle
- Vodun

Submit abstracts (300-500 words, please) by September 23, 2005 to: AfricanaStudiesGroup@gmail.com

CARIBBEAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT

Pedro Noguera
Professor, The Steinhardt School of
Education, New York University, Pless
Annex, 26 Washington Place, 661, New
York, NY, 10003. Tel: 212-998-5787.
Fax: 212-995-4258. Email:
pedro.noguera@nyu.edu

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Emilio Pantojas-García
Center for Social Research, University of
Puerto Rico, P.O. Box 23345, San Juan,
PR, 00931-3345.
Tel.: 787-764-2511. Fax: 787-764-3625.

VICE PRESIDENT

Percy C. Hintzen
Chair, African American Studies,
University of California-Berkeley, 660
Barrows Hall #2572, Berkeley, CA,
94720-2572.
Tel.: 510-642-7107. Fax: 510-642-0318
Email: phintzen@uclink4.berkeley.edu

NEWSLETTER CO-EDITORS

Holger Henke
Assistant Professor, Political Science,
Audrey Cohen School of Human Services
and Education, Metropolitan College of
NY, 75 Varick St., New York, NY 10013.
Tel.: 212-343-1234, x2415. Fax: 601-
510-8073.
Email: hhenke@metropolitan.edu

George A. Priestley
Professor, Political Science and Director,
Latin American and Latino Studies,
Queens College (CUNY), 64-19 Kissena
Blvd., Flushing, NY 11367.
Tel.: 718-997-2899. Fax: 718-997-2887.
Email gapriest@optonline.net

ELECTED COUNCIL MEMBERS

Racquel Brailowsky
Email: rbrailo@sg.inter.edu

Carolle Charles
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology, Baruch College, Box
B4/260, 17 Lexington Avenue, New

York, NY 10010.
Email: Carolle_Charles@baruch.cuny.edu

Percy C. Hintzen
Chair, African American Studies,
University of California-Berkeley, 660
Barrows Hall #2572, Berkeley, CA,
94720-2572.
Tel.: 510-642-7107. Fax: 510-642-0318
Email: phintzen@uclink4.berkeley.edu

Christine Ho
Email: cho@fielding.edu

Patricia Mohammed
Senior Lecturer, Centre for Gender and
Development Studies, The University of
the West Indies - St. Augustine Campus,
Trinidad and Tobago.
Tel.: 868-645-3232-9, x2533/3573.
Email: pamohammed@cgds.uwi.tt

Dwaine Plaza
Associate Professor, Department of
Sociology, Oregon State University,
Corvallis, OR 97331-3703.
Tel.: 541-737-5369. Fax: 541-737-5372.
E-mail: DPlaza@orst.edu.

Jose Seguinot Barbosa
Department of Environmental Health,
Graduate School of Public Health,
Medical Sciences Campus, University of
Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
Tel: 787-758-2525 Ext. 2925, 1469.
Email: jseguinot@rcm.upr.edu,
j_seguinot@hotmail.com

June Soomer
Human Resources Department, Eastern
Caribbean Central Bank, P.O. Box 89,
Basseterre, St. Kitts-Nevis.
Tel.: 869-465-2537. Fax: 869-465-1051.
Email: soomerj@hotmail.com

CONFERENCE PROGRAM CHAIR

Kristen Ghodsee
Gender and Women's Studies, Bowdoin
College, 7100 College Station,
Brunswick, ME 04011.
Email: kghodsee@bowdoin.edu
2005-2006 (On Sabbatical)
Woodrow Wilson International Center for
Scholars, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza
1300 Pennsylvania Ave, NW,
Washington, DC 20004.
Tel: 202-691-4065
Email: kristen.ghodsee@wilsoncenter.org

LOCAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Godfrey St. Bernard, Chair
Ag. Officer in Charge, Sir Arthur Lewis
Institute of Social and Economic Studies,
The University of the West Indies, St.
Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago
Email: gstbernard@fss.uwi.tt or gstbis-
er@tstt.net.tt
Phone: w868-662-6965, m868-682-2361
Fax: 868-645-6329

EDITORS' NOTE

The editors of the Newsletter would like to emphasize that they are not responsible for the factual veracity of claims presented by authors of contributions to it. The ultimate responsibility for it rests, as usual, with the authors themselves.

As a matter of editorial policy, we always invite contributions and corrections to any and all claims presented in the newsletter. The newsletter is a reflection of the materials presented to the editors. We are reiterating our call to members and elected and appointed officers to submit pertinent information to us in a timely manner.

CSA WEBSITE
**[http://sta.uwi.edu/
caribbeanstudies](http://sta.uwi.edu/caribbeanstudies)**

CARIBBEAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

The Caribbean Studies Association (CSA) is an independent professional organization devoted to the promotion of Caribbean Studies from a multidisciplinary and multicultural point of view. The CSA - founded in 1974 by 300 Caribbean specialists - has some 1,000 members from throughout the world. The Caribbean Studies Association is not dependent on any public or private institution. Membership is open to anyone interested in the advancement of its aims and objectives regardless of academic discipline, profession, ideology, place of residence, ethnic origin, or nationality.

ASOCIACIÓN DE ESTUDIOS DEL CARIBE

La Asociación de Estudios del Caribe (CSA) es una organización profesional independiente, de membresía, internacional, dedicada al fomento de los estudios caribeños desde una perspectiva multidisciplinaria y multicultural. La CSA - fundada en 1974 por 300 caribeñistas - ahora tiene unos 1,000 miembros a través del mundo. La CSA no depende de institución alguna, pública o privada. Su membresía está abierta a todas las personas interesadas en compartir sus propósitos, sin distinción de disciplina académica, profesión, ideología, origen étnico o nacional, o lugar de residencia.

ASSOCIATION D'ÉTUDES DE LA CARAÏBE

L' Association d'Études de la Caraïbe (CSA) est une organisation professionnelle indépendante visant au développement des Études Caraïbéennes, dans une optique multidisciplinaire et multiculturelle. La CSA, fondée en 1974 par 300 spécialistes de la Caraïbe, compte aujourd'hui 1,000 membres à travers le monde. La CSA ne dépend d'aucune institution privée ou publique. Toute personne partageant ses objectifs, quels que soient sa disciplines, sa profession, son idéologie, son lieu de résidence, son origine ethnique et sa nationalité, est invitée à devenir membre de la CSA.



Center for Latin American, Caribbean, and Latino Studies
The Graduate Center of The City University of New York
365 Fifth Avenue, Room 5419
New York, NY 10016
<http://web.gc.cuny.edu/lastudies>
clacls@gc.cuny.edu

