



**INDIVIDUAL ABSTRACTS/RÉSUMÉS
INDIVIDUELS/RESUMENES INDIVIDUALES.
GRENADA 2013**

**INDIVIDUAL ABSTRACTS SUBMITTED FOR THE 38TH ANNUAL CSA CONFERENCE,
GRENADA 3-7 JUNE 2013.**

All the abstracts included here were submitted and accepted for the conference. Unfortunately some of the paper presentations have since been withdrawn due to cancellations, but we prefer to include them here as a record of the response to the Conference Theme and as a useful document for consultation. However, please note that “No-shows” have been removed.

As you will observe, we have not unified the length of the abstracts, or the number of languages in which they are submitted. Many people have responded to our call for the titles of papers and the abstracts to be translated and in this booklet we are including all the various versions we have received. Thank you everyone who took the time to think out their paper in more than one language.

Please accept our apologies if any abstracts are missing.

I would like to thank Josue Ku Gallegos and Adyani Pérez Aguilar of the Facultad de Ciencias Antropológicas, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán for their help in pulling these abstracts from the excel submission forms and formatting the document.

**LOS RESUMENES INDIVIDUALES RECIBIDOS PARA LA 38 CONFERENCIA ANUAL DE LA
CSA, GRENADA 3-7 JUNIO 2013**

Todos los resúmenes incluidos aquí fueron enviados y aceptados para la Conferencia. Desafortunadamente, algunos de ellos como ponencias fueron retirados en los meses posteriores a la convocatoria debido a cancelaciones, pero decidimos aun incluirlos como un record de la respuesta al tema de la Conferencia y como un documento de consulta de utilidad. Sin embargo, nótese por favor que “No-Shows” fueron retirados de este documento.

Como observarán, no hemos editado o unificado los resúmenes. Much gente respondió con entusiasmo a nuestra invitación de enviar sus resúmenes y títulos con una traducción y así mismo aquí incluimos todas las versiones de los resúmenes que hemos recibido. Agradecemos a todos quienes tomaron el tiempo para pensar sobre sus temas y ponencias en más de un idioma.

Acepten nuestras más sinceras disculpas si hemos omitido alguno.

Quisiera agradecer también a Josue Ku Gallegos y Adyani Pérez Aguilar de la Facultad de Ciencias Antropológicas, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán por su ayuda en bajar los resúmenes de los formatos Excel y por formatear el documento final.

**LES RESUMES INDIVIDUELS REÇUS POUR LA 38EME CONFERENCE ANNUEL DU CSA,
GRENADA 3-7 JUIN 2013**

Tous les résumés individuels ont été envoyés et acceptés pour la Conférence. Malheureusement, quelques résumés ont été annulés ou retirés et cela à cause des annulations, mais nous avons décidé de toutes les inclure afin de marquer le numéro record de participations et proposer un document consultable et utile.

Comme vous pouvez l’observer, nous n’avons pas édité ou unifié les résumés. Beaucoup de participants ont répondu avec enthousiasme à notre invitation d’envoyer ses résumés et titres traduits, et nous avons inclus ces versions. Nous remercions d’ailleurs tous ceux qui ont pris le temps pour traduire leur titre et résumé en plus d’une langue.

Par ce biais, nos plus sincères excuses si nous avons omis la vôtre. Je souhaiterais remercier Josue Ku Gallegos y Adyani Pérez Aguilar de la Facultad de Ciencias Antropológicas de l’université autonome du Yucatán pour leur aide afin de paginer le document final.

JACQUELINE ADONIS, University of the Virgin Islands. adonisjc@yahoo.com

A Perspective on Walcott's Vision for Caribbean Development

Abstract:

Derek Walcott directed the play, *Remembrance*, based on the Trinidad Revolution of 1970, in December 1977, on the St. Croix Campus of the University of the Virgin Islands, at that time known as the College of the Virgin Islands. *Remembrance* is both a tribute to teachers and a historical account of various issues present in the infancy of the newly independent Island of Trinidad. This presentation uses the Post-Colonial Perspective to analyze some of the major symbols in the play as related to the development of the Island Nation. The goal is to understand how Walcott uses symbols to convey the struggle between holding on to a Colonial past and embracing the prospects of a new way of life. The exploration of the significance of Language and its role in Cultural Identity, the Flags and their representation of National Authority, and the symbolism portrayed through the Characters lend to a cohesive and cogent analysis. In brief, the quest for identity, the acknowledgment of past mistakes, and the recognition of opportunity are the catalysts for adaptation in Walcott's *Remembrance*. Hence, are these components: the quest for clearly defined indigenous identity, the acknowledgment and correction of mistakes made by and against emerging societies, and, the wisdom to recognize and seize opportunities availed, whether local, regional, or global, integral to the solution for Caribbean Spaces and Institutions: Contesting Paradigms of "Development" in the 21st Century?

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Aruba and Sint Maarten: Limits To An Island Development Paradigm

Abstract

Aruba and Sint Maarten constitute two cases of apparently successful socio-economic development in the Caribbean over the past decades. In both cases, a strong orientation on stay-over and cruiseship tourism products lead to rapid GDP growth relative to other Dutch and Caribbean territories. Circumstances supporting this development are the institutional stability offered by the Dutch Kingdom, combined with a large degree of autonomy in internal matters for both territories. However, it has become apparent that the rapid development of a single pillar tourism economy came at a cost. The insufficient local labor supply is replenished by rapid immigration, leading to challenges of social cohesion. Population growth leads to pressure on public services such as education, health care and infrastructure that are hard to offset by the necessary investments. On both relatively small islands, the growth in tourism industry and population fill the physical space to the limit. Furthermore, rapid GDP growth notwithstanding, labor productivity has not necessarily risen, questioning the quality of the economic development as such. This, in contrast to the perceived increase in wealth, leads to the question who exactly benefits from the chosen development model, and how these benefits are distributed.

KAREN ALDRED, University of the West Indies at Mona, kdpdred@gmail.com
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Does Birth Order Matter?

Abstract:

This paper seeks to investigate whether there is a relationship between birth order and academic achievement in a cohort of 11 to 12 year old Jamaican children. A sample of 1,171 respondents was selected from urban areas as a geographical sub-sample of a national birth cohort identified during the Jamaica Perinatal Morbidity and Mortality Survey of 1986. Academic achievement in the children was determined by applying the Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT) which comprises standardized testing in the areas of reading, spelling and arithmetic. Questionnaires were applied to one parent/parental figure of each child in order to describe socioeconomic factors of the study participants. These factors covered the child's physical and economic environment, the child's family life and academic environment. Separate multiple regression models will be developed for each area of academic achievement. Factors to be controlled include respondent's characteristics such as gender and nutrition, family characteristics such as family size and family structure, parental characteristics such as their educational and occupational levels, marital status, mother's age at birth of respondent as well as household characteristics such as number of possessions in the home, toilet and water facilities and crowding in the home.

SIMONE A. JAMES ALEXANDER, Seton Hall University
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Transgressive and Transnational Subjects: Shani Mootoo's and Ramabai Espinet's Bodies of In/Difference

Abstract:

In her phenomenal essay "Erotic Autonomy as a Politics of Decolonization: Feminism, Tourism, and the State in the Bahamas," critic Jacqui Alexander writes: "Should woman be perennial daughter raised as lady, always already defined by her relationship to men? Or, should woman and citizenship signify a certain autonomy – what we might regard as erotic autonomy – and sexual agency" (22)? Drawing on Alexander's "politics of decolonization," whilst operating within the framework of erotic autonomy, in this paper I demonstrate that the female protagonists, Mona Singh and Viveka Krishnu appropriate the colonial discourse by "defying and defiling" patriarchal and cultural expectations of Indian womanhood, and of female subjectivity and sexuality in general. Further, I argue that Mona and Viveka have refused the nation's heterosexual imperative for citizenship, dislodging the "ideological moorings of nationalism," and also disrupting the neat narrative of heterosexuality and masculinity. Rejecting the sexualization and commodification of female bodies, challenging women's construction within the framework of masculine desires, Mona and Viveka refuse to reproduce the nation and state (male) power.

SIMON ALEXIS, University of the West Indies, St Augustine.
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The impact of court cases attendance by police officers on the development of the criminal justice system of Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

The attendance of frontline police officers in criminal court cases has been of increasing concern to all arms of the criminal justice system for over seven years. Policy efforts are being made to reduce the waiting time for the ventilation of court cases by removing preliminary inquiry. In the criminal justice system in Trinidad and Tobago, police officers utilize the most time engaged with criminal offenders. This engagement has considerably slowed effective justice delivery, suppressing the development of the criminal justice system in the country. The period spent by police officers attending judicial hearing of court cases has to be streamlined within the context of need to attend. The implications of frontline police officers attending criminal court cases are manifested in wasted court time, increase in overtime duties, and a negative impact on anti-crime policing delivery. Analyses of police court cases attendance have unearthed the impact and extent of the discovered implications. Case duration trial, fixed trial attendance, and liaison officers are some recommendations that emerged.

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Food Consumption Practices: Implication for Caribbean Food and Nutrition Security

Abstract:

This paper seeks to explore the relationship of food consumption practices and food and nutrition security in the Caribbean. In my study on food consumption practices and eating behaviour among adults with Type 2 diabetes in Trinidad, the findings revealed that food consumption practices as demonstrated by food purchasing, food preparation, eating practices, and satisfaction derived from food preferences correlated positively with the consumption of high fat and high sugar foods. Though the study sought to demonstrate the influence of the family environment on eating behaviour, the current interest is in connecting food consumption practices with the wider relationship between individual food consumption practices and importation of food. Analysis from the Dependency Theory and with the World System Theory has demonstrated that the economic relationship among Caribbean islands and with United States and the European Union have implications for the quality of food being available for consumption. The purchasing of food, preparation of food, and the emergent eating practices, and food preference are most geared towards foreign markets which are detrimental to the health of Caribbean people with evidence of high levels of cardiac diseases, diabetes, and cancers. Dialogue therefore needs to be encouraged to promote more local domestic production and consumption where more control could be obtained on the content of food and by extension improve the food and nutrition security for the people of the Caribbean.

FAREENA ALLADIN, University of the West Indies St. Augustine.
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“My Child and I”: An interdisciplinary exploration of familial influences on the eating
 behaviour of adolescents in Trinidad

Abstract:

The development paradigm within recent decades has undergone a significant shift from an emphasis on economics, to a focus on the holistic development of all areas in the Caribbean region. In this regard, health, culture and youth have achieved positions of prominence in the development discussion. The purpose of this paper is to explore the relationship between familial influences and the eating behaviour of adolescents in Trinidad. Eating behaviour directly affects health and subsequently, development at both the individual and country levels. The present research focuses on fast food consumption within the family, and the ways in which this evolving institution influences the attitudes and behaviours of adolescents towards this dominant feature of our contemporary culinary landscape. The study utilizes data collected from a survey conducted among 300 secondary school students in Trinidad. It was found that the attitudes and behaviours of household members, as well as family type shape adolescents’ attitudes towards, and consumption of, fast food. Interactions among the family, peer group and media were also noted. This study, while filling a gap in the existing body of knowledge on eating behavior, provides insight into the factors which are influencing the rate of fast food consumption among one of the region’s vulnerable groups. In so doing, recommendations are offered for future research as well as policy planning in order to make meaningful interventions in the lives of adolescents in terms of their health and socio-cultural well-being.

ANTON L. ALLAHAR, University of Western Ontario. allahar@uwo.ca

How distorted democracy conditions distorted development: the English-speaking
 Caribbean

Cómo las condiciones de democracia distorsionadas, distorsionaron el desarrollo: El Caribe
 anglófono

Abstract:

In the wake of 9/11 that had been a great deal of discussion of democracy, terrorist threats to democracy, and safeguarding democracy. In this presentation I want to problematize the definition of democracy and move the discussion from the political plane to the economic. For it is often the case that when we speak of ‘democracy’ we conjure up images of competing political parties, transparent voting procedures, fair access to the media, free speech and association etc. In the drive to equalize the political dimensions of democracy little attention is paid to the deeply unequal economic structures and processes that underpin those countries that proudly proclaim their democratic political traditions. As an economic system capitalism is defined by the fundamental inequality of property ownership and no amount of ‘equalizing’ at the political level can erase that fact. The situation is even more stark when we are dealing with dependent capitalist countries whose economic structures and processes make no pretense at equality, and whose class structures are increasing polarized on a daily basis. In this the various dependent capitalist countries of

the Caribbean stand out as a compelling examples of distorted democracy producing distorted development.

OMOWALE AMULERU-MARSHALL, St. George's University. oamuleru@sgu.edu

Capacity Development of Professional Psychology in the Caribbean

Abstract:

Another critical institution that is envisioned is a regional network of regulatory bodies to legally define the profession of psychology across the region. This presentation will outline certain proposals for such an institutional infrastructure to create and harmonize standards of training, registration or licensure, and competent and ethical practice. The relationship between this network and the larger organization of psychologists – CANPA – will also be highlighted.

OMOWALE AMULERU-MARSHALL, St. George's University. oamuleru@sgu.edu

Toward More Effective Counseling and Healing

Abstract:

This presentation will raise certain themes that have gained some consensus among mental health professionals in the Caribbean as elements of more relevant models of psychological conceptualization and intervention. The explication of Caribbean history and the region's political, economic and cultural features forms the basis of a brief critique of constructions, theories and models derived for other people in other places. Some attention will be paid to evidence-based psychological practice (EBPP) and the adaptations that appear to be indicated by the peculiar phenomenology, including spirituality, out of which contemporary Caribbean realities are spawned.

MARLON ANATOL, IIR – University of West Indies St. Augustine.
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The Growth Potential and Trade Readiness of Trinidad and Tobago's economy in the 21st Century

Abstract:

The Caribbean has been seen as one of the regions in the world that has been adversely affected due to the ravages of globalization. As a part of the nation's development path, many strategies have been applied to the local economy on the road to modernization since the 1960s. With an over-dependence on the oil and natural gas industries, as well as foreign direct investment, it can be argued that the economy is very susceptible to the external shocks in the international arena. With the movement away from the use of fossil fuels, to a more 'green-friend' approach to development, there is a need to re-prioritize the local economy and seek to find new avenues of export earning to fuel the local economy. This paper attempts to interrogate the pertinent issues of trade-readiness in the Trinidad and Tobago economy in the 21st century.

GISELLE LIZA ANATOL, University of Kansas. ganatol@ku.edu

The Picture Books of Richardo Keens-Douglas

Abstract:

Julia Alvarez, Jan Carew, Langston Hughes, Toni Morrison. These are only a few of the renowned authors to have traversed the boundary between “adult” and “children’s” writing, allowing readers to see their most salient ideas in simplified form. Children’s literature can no longer be considered trivial fluff, devoid of the linguistic artistry, cultural significance, or critical meaning of adult fiction. In the spirit of this year’s Literary Salon, which will highlight writing for and by Caribbean children, this paper explores the work of Grenadian-Canadian writer Richardo Keens-Douglas—one of the most prolific Caribbean authors for young audiences. Whereas much of the mainstream publicity surrounding his work specifies universalist messages such as “follow your dreams” and “believe in yourself,” a closer examination reveals themes and stylistic choices that privilege African-Caribbean culture, breaking many of the stereotypes of the region that exist in North America.

ANTHONY L. ANDALL M.SC, PhD Candidate at St. George’s University.
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Caribbean Connect – Social networks of Caribbean Born Entrepreneurs in Toronto

Abstract:

“How behavior and institutions are affected by social relations is one of the classic questions of social theory... Much of the utilitarian tradition including classical and neo classical economics, assumes rational, self-interested behavior affected minimally by social relations... At the other extreme lies what I call the argument of “embeddedness”: the argument that the behavior and institutions to be analyzed are so constrained by ongoing social relations that to construe them as independent is a grievous misunderstanding.” (Granovetter 1985)

This paper will investigate the degree to which social networks of Caribbean Born entrepreneurs are embedded in ethnic ties and/or professional ties, and the degree to which embeddedness has an effect on entrepreneurial outcomes. Motivating this study is the homophily principle, which is the observation that people tend to form relationships with those who are similar to them, at a much higher rate than pure randomness would suggest (McPherson, Smith-Lovin et al. 2001). In the academic literature, researchers have identified that homophily can occur on the ascribed dimension and on the achieved dimension. The ascribed dimension of homophily speaks to those characteristics of an individual that cannot be changed such as, age ethnicity and gender, while the achieved dimension of homophily speaks to those characteristics that are open to change such as, occupation, education and work experience. By employing the use of the name generator and name interpreter (McCallister and Fischer 1978) I map the networks of a small sample of Caribbean born entrepreneurs who own and operate businesses in Toronto Canada. Using these results, I then investigate the degree to which these networks are established and embedded on ascribed attributes or on achieved attributes. I then investigate whether

there are differences in terms of performance for those networks, which are predominantly “ascribed” and those that are predominantly “achieved.” The discussion will then focus on the degree to which embeddedness in ethnic and/or professional networks brings benefits to the entrepreneur and whether there are consequences or cost associated with tapping into these networks.

ANDERFUHREN-BIGET, SIMON; BASTIDE, JOAN; RICHARD, EMILIA, Université de Genève; Université de Genève; Croix-Rouge; Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales et du Développement Genève, simon.anderfuhren-biget@unige.ch; joanbastide@gmail.com; emiliarichard@gmail.com (Cancelled)

Implementing MDG’s beyond managerialism: towards a context-specific framework for program identification and management in the Caribbean.

Abstract:

The fundamental texts of the International Community establish a right to development for all people, to rise as part of the great community of nations. Further delineated within the Millennium Development Goals, this right is implemented by a constellation of national, international and non-governmental actors, through programs and projects eventually impacting on local institutions and populations. If the intentions of these programs and their managers are commendable and portend the improvement of the living conditions of their beneficiaries, it is often in the implementation phase that problems arise. Thus, a number of pitfalls characterising the different stages of project management have been identified as much by academicians of the development field as by program managers and targeted populations: problems identification, program design, daily management and bureaucratic red tape. While the professionalization of the development aid sector has generated what some scholars designate as “managerialism” because of the increasing burden of monitoring mechanisms, administrative procedures, as well as transparency and accountability requisites, it is surprising to note the lack of dialogue established with the field of public administration studies, given its significant contribution to the debate on effective management frameworks. By advanced academic dialogue in public management and field experiences conducted in the Caribbean (Grenada and Barbados) in disaster risk reduction, we highlight the necessity to take into account a certain number of general and specific mechanisms prone to influence the successes of these programs.

ANDREW APTER, UCLA-Department of History. aapter@history.ucla.edu

M.G. Smith on the Isle of Lesbos: Kinship and Sexuality on Carriacou

Abstract:

In *Kinship and Community in Carriacou* (1962), M.G. Smith documents “inverted” sexual relations between women in female-headed households on the island. These lesbian madivines represent statistically significant “deviations” from normative patterns of kinship and residence in domestic groups, and are associated with the shape-shifting witchcraft of sukuyan and lougharou. Linking Smith’s ethnography of “mating patterns” to changes associated with male out-migration, I rework his ideological explanation of Carriacou lesbianism (as a “mechanism” for preserving female marital fidelity) into a gendered model of sexual economy with comparative regional implications.

DANIEL ARBINO, University of Minnesota, arbin002@umn.edu (Cancelled)

Chase Those Crazy Baldheads Out Of Town”...Or Not?: “Going Native” In Reggae

Abstract:

This presentation explores the influx of White reggae musicians and strategies used in their music videos to endear themselves to a Jamaican audience. Specifically, I will look at Emani, a White reggae singer from the United States, and his recent music video “Kingston City.” Of particular interest is how Emani, in a collaborative effort with Jamaican producer Kemar “Flava” McGregor, uses the notion of “going native” to gain acceptance into the Afro-Jamaican community. With examples ranging from the use of language (Jamaican Creole) to the song’s discourse about the friendliness of Kingstonians to visual images of Emani shaking hands with working class people and Dreads, I argue that the objective is to posit an attitude of acceptance towards Emani amongst Jamaican viewers. That is to say, through the use of “going native,” Emani is presented as not the typical outsider visiting Jamaica for its resorts, but rather someone firmly entrenched in the Jamaican society. Finally, I argue that this video can be seen as having a larger meaning to social development that moves away from a racial discourse of Blackness in reggae towards an ideological shift to creolization that focuses on acceptance in the Jamaican community through language and culture.

CHRISTINA ARCE, University of Miami, carce@miami.edu

Entre la Habana y Veracruz: Afro-Mexicanity and the Transnational Circuits
of Música tropical
Entre la Habana y Veracruz: Afro-Mexicanidad y los circuitos transnacionales
de la Música tropical

Abstract:

This presentation discusses the vicissitudes of the influence of Cuban music on Mexican cultural production and identity, focusing on the figure of the Mexican mulata singer Toña la Negra, who was a famous singer of boleros and Cuban son. The triangulations of a racialized Caribbean identity with the local Afro-mestizo community in the Gulf Coast of Mexico, and the implications of this relationship on the notion of Afro-Mexicanity is the larger subject of this talk.

Resumen:

Esta presentación discute las vicisitudes de la influencia de la música cubana en la producción cultural y la identidad mexicana, centrándose en la figura de la cantante mexicana mulata Toña la Negra, famosa cantante de boleros y son cubano. El tema principal y general de la presentación son las triangulaciones de la identidad racializada caribeña con la comunidad Afro-mestiza en la Costa del Golfo de México y las consecuencias de esta relación en la noción de Afro-Mexicanidad.

AYANNA ARMSTRONG, Clark Atlanta University, ayanna_armstrong@yahoo.com

Caribbean Development the Threat of Drug Trafficking:
A Study of the comparative and competitive advantages in the illicit trade of illegal
narcotics in the case of Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to examine drug trafficking and the major challenges that it poses to Caribbean development, particularly the island state of Trinidad and Tobago. The analysis offered, expresses the specific challenges to T&T due to the proliferation of DTPOs. The study's goals were: 1) To ascertain to what extent is drug trafficking a major problem for the region, 2) To identify and explore the theory of the comparative and competitive determinants of drug trafficking in Trinidad and Tobago, 3) To explore the challenges to Caribbean development in the 21st Century. The primary data collection was administered through Elite interviews with policy makers and officials in the Case study country of Trinidad and Tobago. Twenty interviews were conducted over a six-month period in the year of 2011. This paper argues that the growth of drug trafficking operations is in fact a major threat to T &T and the grater Caribbean region. This threat is the product of the comparative and competitive advantages that these islands' economies benefit from globally, relative to other states. For example Some of the conclusions, weak drug interdiction efforts, anti-money laundering efforts and corruption were examined. For example Some of the conclusions, weak drug interdiction efforts, anti-money laundering

efforts and corruption were examined. The comparative and competitive advantage framework used in this analysis seeks to establish a better understanding of the drug trade phenomenon in T&T. This paradigm acknowledges a certain level of culpability on behalf of the state governments, but more importantly scrutinizes the systemic factors that perpetuate the drug scourge.

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Caribbean Migrants In The French Antilles: Diverse Modes Of Incorporation

Abstract:

Within the Caribbean migration system, the function of French Antilles as a magnet lies in their contemporary economic and social dynamics. Rising salary levels and advantageous social laws account for the difference in living standards between the French Caribbean and neighboring islands. Manpower needs in agriculture, construction and services in Martinique, Guadeloupe and St. Martin have provided thousands of intraregional immigrant workers with a favorable context over the last thirty years. This reflection aims at questioning the diversity of contextualized “models” of incorporation. Beyond the common politico-institutional context and the insertion at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder, remarkable differences in the magnitude and nature of immigration in each territory and the diversity of economic and cultural contexts account for the heterogeneity of intra-regional immigrants in the French Caribbean. Migration in these various contexts sheds a new light on societal issues in these territories and raises the question of their ambivalent relation with their regional environment.

PAULA AYMER, Tufts University, paula.aymer@tufts.edu

Slave Runaways, Vagrants, and Maroons: Labor Responses to British Development of a Sugar Economy on Grenada, 1764-1810

Abstract:

The island of Grenada had been a French settler colony for just over one hundred years when it was ceded to Britain in 1764. French planters with enslaved Africans had developed a thriving tree crop economy in coffee, cocoa, and pimento production on the island. Beginning in 1764, British investors and their representatives began arriving on Grenada, intent on developing Grenada into a sugar-producing colony. Sugar production demanded drastic changes in land ownership, labor composition, and religious allegiances, especially for the enslaved and non-free laborers who were regimented into felling trees, opening vast acreage, and working on construction projects. Reports in The Grenada Chronicle and Gazette, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist missionary accounts, and historical documents recount that the development of Grenada’s sugar economy proved to be extremely destabilizing for the slave laboring population. I examine accounts of labor unrest on Grenada between 1764 and 1810, as British planters began developing a sugar industry. I highlight increases in slave runaways, vagrancy, and growth in maroon

settlements on Grenada during this period, as responses of non-free laborers to drastic socioeconomic change, and I analyze the legal controls implemented to promote and protect Grenada's sugar economy.

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What Do Artists Know About Development? The Work Of Melinda Brown, Deborah Anzinger And Afifa Aziza

Abstract:

Art is a powerful tool for development and change, however, artists are typically relegated primarily to the art world and there is little support for and engagement with artists' ideas and models for development. This paper looks at three emerging creative spaces in Jamaica; NLS, ROKTOWA and the SO((U))L HQ. These spaces in their ongoing experimentation with the re-appropriation of urban spaces and publicly accessible programming demonstrate the expansive potential of art impacting social, political and economic landscapes. Each space is different and driven by different philosophies, but together illustrate powerful alternative models of development and offer insight on the meanings of art and artists to their communities. The paper has three main objectives: To examine ideas, philosophies and models embodied in the work of three women managing and directing the activities in these spaces; To identify possibilities and challenges for social, economic and political change that these spaces are creating; To outline a theory that locates art and creative spaces as important for social, economic and political change in the Caribbean. The paper achieves these objectives through interviews, participation in the spaces' programmes and documentation from collaborative projects. This paper locates these women as thinkers and modern developmental philosophers. The examination advances ideas of development as a process rather than an end, and the materialization of the spaces provides valuable examples of engagement with development.

DANIELLE BAINBRIDGE, Yale University. danielle.bainbridge@yale.edu.

Cartography of Sound: Aural Witnessing in the Caribbean
Cartografía del Sonido: Testigo Auditivo del Caribe

Abstract:

Robinson Crusoe, first published in 1719, has become a benchmark text of development in the early Caribbean. The legacy of this 18th century text continues to haunt discussions of how this space is imagined, configured, and mapped in the 21st century. In this paper I will conduct a comparative study of texts from both periods, including: Robinson Crusoe, passages from John Stedman's journal, M. Nourbese Philip's *Zong!*, and Mayra Santos-Febres's *Sirena*, *Silena*, although *Crusoe* and *Zong!* are taken up as the central texts. In each work I interrogate how aural and verbal witnessing function to address anxieties about Caribbean discovery and development, and how these anxieties in turn are manifested through time and literary reproductions. I use accounts of aural witnessing to create soundscapes that categorize as cartographies of sound. I begin with Robinson's long exile

of silence, through the moment he discovers another man's footprint on the beach (which I mark as a moment of queer desire) until the first time he hears another man's voice. In *Zong!* I again analyze the role desire and aural witnessing play in Nourbese Philip's reimagining of an alternative narrative for the victims of the now infamous Zong case. By reading these texts against Colin Dayan's essay "Legal Slaves and Civil Bodies", I question the role aural witnessing, haunting, echoing, summoning, Latinate language, and the supernatural play in creating an unconventional map of modernity in the Caribbean. A map that gives precedence to the reconfigurations of the ear and not the eye.

Resumen:

Robinson Crusoe, publicado por primera vez en 1719, se ha convertido en un texto de referencia sobre el desarrollo de los principios del Caribe. El legado de este texto del siglo 18 continúa en discusiones de cómo este espacio está imaginado y configurado en el siglo 21. En este artículo me propongo realizar un estudio comparativo de los textos de ambos períodos, incluyendo: Robinson Crusoe, pasajes del diario de John Stedman, M. Nourbese Phillip's *Zong!*, y Mayra Santos-Febres' *Sirena*, *Silena*, aunque Crusoe y *Zong!* son los textos central. En cada obra interrogo como el testigo audible y verbal funcionan para reflejar ansiedades sobre el descubrimiento y el desarrollo del Caribe, y como estas ansiedades por su parte son manifestadas durante tiempo y en reproducciones literarias. Yo uso cuentos de testigo audible para crear paisajes sonoros que clasifican como cartografías del sonido. Comienzo con el exilio largo de Robinson de silencio, a través del momento en que descubre otra huella de un hombre en la playa (que he marcado como un momento de queer deseo) hasta la primera vez que oye otra voz de un hombre. En *Zong!*, vuelvo a analizar como el deseo y el testigo audible funcionan en Nourbese Phillip's obra para las víctimas del famoso caso de Zong. Al leer estos textos contra el ensayo de Colin Dayan "Esclavos Legales y Cuerpos Civiles", cuestiono el testigo audible, convención, lengua latina y la obra sobrenatural en la creación de un mapa poco convencional de la modernidad en el Caribe. Un mapa que da prioridad a las reconfiguraciones del oído y no del ojo.

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Beyond the Kala Pani: Indentureship, Ecology and Affect in the Works of Shani Mootoo

Abstract:

Recent scholarship has specifically identified indentureship as an integral component to constructions of Indo-Caribbean identity, feminism and poetics. Whereas scholars in literary, cultural, and Caribbean studies have advanced historical trauma or Indo-Caribbean feminism as praxis for understanding indentureship, this paper posits ecology and affect as alternative entry points into indentureship history. Through its consideration of Indo-Caribbean Canadian author Shani Mootoo's novels, *Cereus Blooms at Night*, *He Drown She in the Sea* and *Valmiki's Daughter*, this paper asks: How does Mootoo's fiction subscribe to, disrupt or expand notions of indentureship prescribed by scholars such as Vijay Mishra, Joy Mahabir and Mariam Pirbhai? What narrative strategies are employed to unearth this historical phenomenon? In what ways does indentureship inform constructions of colonial and postcolonial cultural, gendered, caste, classed and sexual identities? Despite the fact that the author does not directly portray the system or choose the historical period

as a primary setting for her fiction, close examination of these texts demonstrates that indentureship arises in each in myriad ways. Ultimately, these readings suggest that in spite of the official eradication of indentureship in 1917, its legacy continues to inform contemporary notions of Indo-Caribbean identity and community both within the Caribbean and in the North American diaspora.

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Stormwater Management Modelling in the Simulation of Water Systems in Coastal Communities

Abstract:

It is no longer a question of scientific debate that research declares our climate is changing. Climate change has significant effects on the physical environment and the industrial aspects of human life. One of the most important and visible impacts of this phenomenon is sea level rise which has impacts on coastal cities and island communities all over the world. Sea level rise also magnifies storm surges which can have severely damaging impacts on different human made infrastructure facilities near the shorelines in coastal zones. In this research we are concerned about the proximity of water systems as one of the most vulnerable infrastructures in the coastal zones because of the impact of stormwater combining with sewage water or source water systems. In Canada, the government has plans to address these issues, but to date, there needs to be further attention to stormwater management in coastal zones across the country. This research discusses the impacts of sever environmental impacts, e.g., hurricanes and storm surge, on the water systems of selected coastal communities in Canada. The purpose of this research is to model coastal zone water systems using the open source StormWater Management Modelling (SWMM) software in order to manage stormwater and system response to storms and storm surge on water treatment plants in these areas. Arichat on Isle Madame, Cape Breton, one of the most sensitive coastal zones in Canada, and Gibsons, British Colombia are the focal point case studies for this research as part of the C-Change International Community-University Research Alliance (ICURA) 2009-2015 project.

MICHAEL BARNETT, UWI-Mona. barnett37@hotmail.com

The Evolution of Leadership in the Rastafari Movement

Abstract:

This paper intends to take a critical look at the evolution of Rastafari leadership throughout eighty plus years of existence. It does this by employing an Epoch/ generational perspective of the movement, arguing that each successive generation of leadership not only brought in new perspectives and outlooks in terms of the philosophy and orientation of the movement, but also that outside events have had significant influences on the movement which have not only led to definitive Epochs but also brought about strategies of adaption and in some cases new styles of leadership.

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The Role of Rastafari in the Grenadian Revolution.

Abstract:

This paper intends to take a critical look at the role of Rastafari in the Grenadian Revolution. More than 400 Rastas were involved in the overthrow of the Eric Gairy on the 13th March 1979. They formed an alliance with left wing Marxists, Black Power Advocates and others in forging the revolution, but were arguably slighted during the course of the later months as sensitivity to racial and cultural dimensions of the society became less important to the Bishop government. As a result a schism of sort developed.

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**Coming Home To The Erotic Power Of Love And Desire
In The Caribbean Heterosexual Union**

Abstract:

This paper applies Anna Jonasdottir's construction of "love power" as an entry point for generating a theory of women's sexualized power in the contemporary commonwealth Caribbean. To openings created by her theorizing I map the powerful epistemological oeuvres offered by black feminist and lesbian theorist Audre Lorde. Even though most of my analysis focuses on Jonasdottir's work, I maintain that it is Lorde's epistemic openings that illuminate what is simultaneously problematic and possible in apprehending the phenomenon of women's love power. Information gleaned from the evidence I have examined indicates intense negotiation and accommodations of power, and for some women, their love power seems to have been extracted. However, Lorde's contribution suggests that women need to accept or embrace erotic power that already exists within themselves.

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Standing at a Political Crossroads: Stephenson King and Party Control

Abstract:

Within a year of winning the 2006 general elections, one of the founding fathers of the United Workers Party and Prime Minister was dead. The defeat of the United Workers Party (UWP) in the 2011 general election in St. Lucia can be attributable to the reaction by the electorate against what appeared to be the clear signs of corruption, highly visible internal struggles which beset the party during the preceding three years and challenges to a political leader who had inherited the mantle of leadership of the party in the aftermath of the death of its long standing political leader John Compton. Nevertheless, the reality of a "post Compton" UWP perhaps has now begun to settle in. Certainly more than any other politician in St. Lucia Compton personified his party. While Compton lent charisma to the party's image and in the pre 1997 period, was a certain integrative force within the party and represented in some quarters a positive image for the party his political successor has been unable to do so. This paper looks at the UWP after John Compton and the political tasks before the party leadership.

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The Development Of Executive Committees In Parliamentary Systems
 In Two Caribbean Republics
 El desarrollo de comités ejecutivos en sistemas parlamentarios
 de dos repúblicas caribeñas

Abstract:

In the field of political science/government, we will examine the development of executive committees in parliamentary systems in two Caribbean republics of Trinidad & Tobago and Dominica. Governments use these committees which consist of public officials as stewards to assist in the policy formation process such as agenda setting, formulation, adoption, and evaluation. They are also used as a form of governance and accountability. The study will examine how these executive committees consisting of public officials have developed and their roles and contributions in shaping public policy and ministerial responsibility and accountability in these two Caribbean republics.

Resumen:

En el campo de la ciencia política/ del gobierno, examinaremos el desarrollo de comités ejecutivos en sistemas parlamentarios en dos repúblicas caribeñas de Trinidad y Tobago y Dominica. Los gobiernos utilizan estos comités constituidos por los funcionarios públicos como agentes para ayudar en el proceso de formación de la política como el haciendo, la formulación, aprobación y evaluación de la agenda. También se utilizan como una forma de gobernanza y responsabilidad. El estudio examinará cómo se han desarrollado estos comités ejecutivos de los funcionarios públicos y sus funciones y contribuciones en la formación de políticas públicas y responsabilidad ministerial en estas dos repúblicas caribeñas.

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“All O’ We is One”? Multiculturalism, Music, and Orisha in the Trinbagonian Diaspora
after 50 Years of Independence

Abstract:

In 2012, Trinidad and Tobago’s Consulate General in New York sponsored an “Interfaith and Thanksgiving Service” in Queens, NY, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Trinidad and Tobago’s independence. The evening featured five segments: Muslim, Hindu, Orisha, Christian, and “Cultural Fusion.” Most of the segments were primarily devoted to musical performance, notably the “Fusion” section, which was a multicultural jam session bringing together steelpan, tassa, tabla, and Afro-Trinidadian hand drums. According to the Consulate General’s Facebook page, the event was important because “the spirituality of the nation [is] one of its strengths,” and the Consul General hoped that attendees would “maintain homeland roots, exchange knowledge and identify business opportunities for their mutual benefit.” In this paper, I use the performances at the Interfaith Service as a lens through which to consider multiculturalism and Trinbagonian national identity, particularly in relation to the historically marginalized religious practices of Orisha and Spiritual Baptism, and their place in 21st century development paradigms. This celebration of the 50th anniversary of independence has particular symbolism given Prime Minister Eric Williams’s address to the nation on independence in 1962, in which he seemed to urge a renunciation of “roots” in favor of assimilation. To the contrary, the Interfaith Service sought an affirmation of diversity and multiplicity. Based on ethnomusicological research in Trinidad and New York, I will consider the role of musical performance in defining cultural identities, and the place of musical-religious performances in the agenda of Trinidad and Tobago’s Consulate General in New York.

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System Dynamics Modeling Of The Impacts Of Sea Level Rise And Storm Surge: The Case Of Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada

Abstract:

This research models the stochastic processes that describe coastal sea level rise, storm surge, and consequent maximum sea water levels for the city of Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada. Storm surge is modeled according to a marginal univariate probability density function using the R statistical package. Maximum water levels are modeled according to a conditional univariate probability density function, given a storm surge event has occurred. The resulting bivariate distribution models the stochastic process of maximum water level impacts in Charlottetown. Damage coefficients for maximum water levels are coarsely estimated based on historical information and the geography of the coastal city, and are combined with the modeled stochastic processes events simulator using systems dynamics in STELLA to examine the impacts on sustainability of the environmental and socioeconomic dimensions of Charlottetown. The system dynamics model includes natural, manufactured, services, social and cultural capital assets to investigate the long-term sustainability of the city subject to more frequent and severe coastal storms..

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A New Look At The Jamaican Tourist Industry: An Untapped Resource For Women's Empowerment.

Abstract:

It is undeniable that tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest growing industries. Worldwide it acts as a major contributor to GDP, is a chief source of foreign exchange and accounts for large numbers of direct and indirect employment (Global Report on Women in Tourism 2010). For this reason, tourism and the hospitality industry have become loci of extensive research. While much of this research focuses on economic growth and sustainable development there is a growing trend in the study of the links between gender and tourism. It has also been shown that the tourism industry employs more women than men worldwide and more women than men are trained in the discipline. However, women tend to be situated in low paying, menial jobs and men in the industry tend to experience higher levels of upward mobility and higher status jobs. At present the situation is no different in Jamaica, but the future can be much brighter. This paper will attempt to develop a framework for establishing, monitoring and improving the status of women working in tourism and hospitality in Jamaica. The goal is to establish indicators which will be used to monitor the local industry over time as a tool for women's empowerment and to assess the extent to which tourism can advance the needs of women in the country. By investigating topics such as education levels, employment rates, leadership opportunities and burgeoning areas for entrepreneurship, this paper and wider area of research will indicate practical avenues towards i) the empowerment of women through better tourism work, and ii) gender equality in this most vital industry.

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Beyond crime and violence: Examining resilience in Morvant

Abstract:

In this era of post colonialism and globalization, many communities today are eviscerated by the proliferation of guns, drugs and criminality. Nowhere is this more evident than in the daily press reports of crime in Morvant. In these reports, Morvant is vilified and personified with everyday violence, and is deemed a community to be feared and avoided. Absent in these reports however, are the ongoing struggles of many of Morvant's residents to live and contribute meaningfully to its development. Careful to avoid nostalgia and glorification of the past, this paper takes into consideration Frantz Fanon's epistemic violence as a framework for understanding the historic development of Morvant during its early beginnings in the postwar period of the late 1930s up to the early 1960s. Thus the paper situates the violence of slavery and colonization as part of Morvant's formation. However, the paper brings to light the struggles and contributions of groups and residents that made this early Morvant a modern and successful social housing project and community. Moreover, it discusses the historic life and vitality that once pervaded Morvant with its youth organizations, women's groups, neighborly interactions and exchanges that represented upliftment and progress for many of its diasporic residents. The intention of this paper is to contribute to conversations that go beyond crime and violence and to highlight the everyday struggles, resilience and contributions of residents to uplift their community and other communities.

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Bill Clinton, Hillary Rodham Clinton, and Haitian Economic "Development"
 Bill Clinton, Hillary Rodham Clinton, y el haitiano "desarrollo" económico

Abstract:

In 2012, Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton celebrated the opening of the Caracol Industrial Park in Haiti. They touted this as U.S. commitment to economic development in Haiti. The Clintons called for more foreign investment in the park. On the surface, this seems consistent with the UN Millennium Development Goal of global partnership for development. However, the low wages, the 15-year tax holiday, lack of duties on exported products, and other concessions to foreign corporate tenants of the park indicate that this "development" project is actually another manifestation of U.S.-led colonialism in Haiti.

Resumen:

En 2012, Bill y Hillary Rodham Clinton celebraron la inauguración del Parque Industrial Caracol en Haití. Se promocionó como el compromiso de EE.UU. con el desarrollo económico de Haití. Los Clinton pidieron más inversión extranjera en el parque. A primera vista, esto parece coherente con el Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio de la ONU de la alianza mundial para el desarrollo. Sin embargo, los bajos salarios, las vacaciones fiscales de 15 años, la falta de derechos a los productos exportados, y otras concesiones a extranjeros inquilinos corporativos del parque indican que este "desarrollo" del proyecto es en realidad una manifestación de colonialismo dirigida por Estados Unidos en Haití.

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Students 'Perspectives on Development in the contemporary Caribbean

Abstract:

The debate surrounding Caribbean development appears to be ever on-going, complex and dynamic. The objectives of this paper are to identify and describe development from a Caribbean perspective, and to evaluate the relevance of modernization and dependency theories to social theorizing in the region. Quantitative data will be gathered using a survey design. A 30 item questionnaire will be constructed for this purpose. Data will be collected from a sample of 150 students pursuing the Bachelor of Science degree in sociology at the St. Augustine Campus of the University of the West Indies currently in their second and third years of study who have completed the course social change and development. Systematic random sampling will be employed (where $n=3$). The data will be analyzed using a combination of descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequency and multiple correlation/regression and Anova respectively. It is hoped that new theoretical paradigms will be derived from this analysis of data.

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Risk Factors Associated with Delinquency in Teenage Girls in the Community of Diego
 Martin

Abstract:

In recent times there has been an emergence of a feminist criminological perspective that has sought to offer insight into the issues related to female delinquency. In the Caribbean however, very little research has emerged concerning adolescent girls and the causes and correlates of their involvement in delinquent behaviour. This study seeks to offer some insight into this phenomenon and perhaps offer a starting point for continued research this area. Research was conducted with a purposive sample of 101 secondary school girls from the community of Diego Martin in Trinidad in the form of self reports aimed at assessing the presence family, school, peer and community risk factors present in their lives. Linear regression analysis revealed that family attachment and family instability had the greatest impact on the propensity to commit major as well as minor acts of delinquency while the effect of community factors was almost negligible.

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Democracy without Voice: An Examination of Land Sales and Development
in The Bahamas

La democracia sin voz: un estudio sobre la venta de tierras y
el desarrollo en Las Bahamas

Abstract:

As the Caribbean deepens its reliance on tourism the local communities are pushed into marginal existence to encourage foreign investment on prime real estate. Laws have been amended to facilitate FDI often at the expense of local development. People however need jobs and this is the thrust of government's drive to create a 'global' economy in the local space. This paper examines the ways in which development in the Caribbean undermines local communities in favour of global compounds. These compounds, often exclusive, gated communities with million-dollar requirements for entrance exclude local populations except as workers. Further more, they develop on land that was locally owned and expropriated by governments for foreign companies to set up shop. One such case is the Albany development in The Bahamas. Public land becomes a gated community that disallows public access. The paper examines the effect of the repeal of the Immovable Property Act in The Bahamas and its replacement with The International Persons Land Holding Act under the Free National Movement's 1992 thrust to develop the country. Since then, land deals have increasingly disenfranchised locals. Such is democracy without voice. No matter what protests the local communities create to stem the outflow of land ownership, governments see this as the best way to generate capital and ignore community voices

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An Analysis of Motor Vehicle Accidents in Grenada for the period 2000-2010
Un análisis de los accidentes de tráfico en Granada para el periodo de 2000 – 2010

Abstract:

Introduction: Motor vehicle accidents, (MVA) occur daily across the globe. These accidents can result in trauma to those involved and can result in possible injury and death. According to the World Health Organization, (WHO), it is estimated that approximately 3500 people die every day as a result of road accidents and tens of millions injured. The objective of this study is to analyse records of the reported Motor Vehicular Accidents in Grenada during the period 2000-2010. Study Design: A cross-sectional study of secondary data in the form of vehicular accident records were sourced from the Royal Grenada Police. Detailed records of the accidents per month and per year were sourced including the type of vehicle, the number of passengers, time and location of the accident and the gender and age of the drivers were not considered to be important. Results: There was an increase in the total number of MVA by 18.9 % in 2010 when compared to the total numbers of accidents that occurred in 2000. This rise mainly occurred between the April- June and August-September periods. There was also an increase in the total amount of fatalities occurring

from road accidents from 4.1 to 11.9 per 100,000. And, the number of major and minor road accidents had steadily increased. Conclusion: Over the period of time from 2000-2010, there have been a steady increase in the total amount of motor vehicle accidents, (MVA) and fatal road accidents in Grenada.

Resumen:

Se estima que alrededor de 3500 personas mueren cada día como consecuencia de accidentes de tráfico y decenas de millones de heridos. La importancia de la carga de la mortalidad por accidentes de transporte terrestre, especialmente entre los grupos más jóvenes, se nota además de que son la 2ª causas principales de años potenciales de vida perdidas (APVP). **Objetivo:** Analizar los registros de accidentes de tráfico reportados en Granada durante en periodo 2000 – 2010. **Diseño del estudio:** Un estudio transversal de los datos secundarios en la forma de registros de accidentes vehiculares procedió de la Policía Real de Granada. Registros detallados de los accidentes mensuales e anuales fueron obtenidos incluyendo el tipo de vehículo, el número de pasajeros, hora y lugar de accidente y el género y la edad de los conductores no se consideraron importantes. **Resultados:** Se observó un aumento en el número total de Accidentes Vehiculares (AV) en un 18.9% en 2010 en comparación al número total de AV ocurridos en el año 2000. También ha habido un aumento en la cantidad total de muertes ocurridos por accidentes de tráfico de 4.1 a 11.9 por 100,000 con los accidentes de tráfico de menor gravedad demostrando una tendencia similar de incremento. Abril – Junio e Agosto – Septiembre sirvieron como los principales periodos de AV con uan notable creciente tendencia desde 2005. **Conclusión:** Ha habido un aumento en los AV y accidentes mortales en Granada. Medidas de seguridad vial son críticos para mitigar el número y los efectos de AV.

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Sexual and Reproductive Health Education and Health Concerns Among Caribbean Students La Educación en Salud Sexual y Reproductiva, las problemáticas de salud entre los estudiantes del Caribe

Abstract:

Objective: To assess sexual and reproductive health education and concerns about health among Caribbean secondary school students.

Design and Methods: A systematic review of the literature on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) education was conducted between 2000 and 2010. Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Premature Pregnancies (PP) among Caribbean schoolchildren were reviewed using data from school health programs. The current status of SRH education and the burden of STIs and PPs were recorded.

Results: SRH education was associated with Health and Family Life Education training programs for teachers. Fifty five (65%) of 85 school-based SRH education programs noted a positive effect while 7% found a negative effect on SRH behaviour amongst students. Among 15 - 24 year old students, 60% did not correctly identify HIV prevention strategies yet this group had the highest prevalence of HIV, with women three times more likely to

become infected. In addition, 20% of all births occurred among students in the 15 – 19 year old age group. 1700 (85%) of 2000 students aged 12-14 reported being sexually active, with only 40% using condoms. Lack of SRH knowledge, inconsistent attitudes and perceptions was found to correlate to risky behavior associated with depression, confusion, low self esteem and frustration.

Conclusion: The current level of risky behavior is demonstrated by a high prevalence of STIs and PP's amongst students. In order to change this behavior it is suggested that the SRH program be introduced at an earlier age and have a greater emphasis in the curriculum.

Resumen:

Objetivo: Valorar la educación en salud sexual y reproductiva y las preocupaciones sobre la salud entre los estudiantes de secundaria del Caribe. Diseño y Métodos: Se realizó una revisión sistemática de la literatura sobre la educación en Salud Sexual y Reproductiva (SSR), esta se llevó a cabo entre 2000 y 2010. Infecciones de Transmisión Sexual (ITS) y embarazos prematuros (PP) entre los estudiantes del Caribe fueron examinados utilizando datos de los programas de salud escolar. El estado actual de la educación de salud sexual y reproductiva y la carga de las ITS y el PP se registraron. Resultados: la educación de SSR se asoció con programas de Salud y Educación para la Vida Familiar de formación para los profesores. Cincuenta y cinco (65%) de los 85 en las escuelas programas de educación de salud sexual y reproductiva observó un efecto positivo, mientras que el 7% se encontró un efecto negativo en el comportamiento de salud sexual y reproductiva entre los estudiantes. Entre 15 a 24 años de edad, los estudiantes, el 60% no identifica correctamente las estrategias de prevención del VIH sin embargo, este grupo tuvo la prevalencia más alta de VIH, las mujeres tres veces más probabilidades de infectarse. Además, el 20% de todos los nacimientos ocurrieron entre los estudiantes de los 15 - 19 años de edad grupo de edad. 1700 (85%) de los 2000 estudiantes de 12-14 años reportaron ser sexualmente activa, con sólo un 40% el uso de condones. La falta de conocimiento de SSR, actitudes y percepciones incoherentes se correlaciona con el comportamiento riesgoso asociado con la depresión, confusión, baja autoestima y frustración. Conclusión: El nivel actual de los comportamientos de riesgo se demuestra por la alta prevalencia de infecciones de transmisión sexual entre los estudiantes y PP. Para cambiar este comportamiento, se sugiere que el programa de salud sexual y reproductiva se presentó a una edad temprana y tienen un mayor énfasis en el currículum.

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Kala Pani Continuum: Paradigms of Development in Ramabai Espinet's
"The Swinging Bridge"

Abstract:

"Development" is inseparably linked to notions of a region's perceived economic, political, industrial, and cultural "progress" measured against standards set by highly industrialized countries as well as global, capitalist institutions such as the World Bank or the IMF. Trinidad and Tobago is ranked as one of the most developed countries in the Caribbean with a relatively high per capita income. Nevertheless, the country depends on neoliberal development in global policies, foreign direct investment, and tourism. In this context, fictional texts need to be read as key sites for the dissemination of development and transmission of related changes in, e.g., ethnic relations, family structures, gender roles, and economic patterns. Ramabai Espinet's debut novel *The Swinging Bridge* (2003), set in Trinidad, Montreal and Toronto, tells the coming of age of Mona Singh who, at her dying brother Kello's will, buys back her family's property in Trinidad. This mission initiates the attempt to recollect her family's history, or "Gainder's story," including Indentureship and migration. The novel reflects on cultural, political, and economic transformations within Trinidadian society, in particular during the historical period of the 1960s and 70s. The nation's independence, that Mona describes as a "coming into our own," has been celebrated as a "Creole bacchanal, multiracial, multicultural, cosmopolitan" (cf. *Swinging Bridge*). I wish to address the questions whether these paradigms do signify development reaching beyond neoliberal, capitalist definitions of the term? To what extent could they be read as obstacles in progress and nation building? On a narratological level, how does the coming-of-age genre, or bildungsroman, parallel "development" and Trinidadian society's "coming into its own"? Reading Espinet's novel as situated within – what I call – a (triple) "kala pani continuum" I suggest that migration, from India to the Caribbean (especially Trinidad and Guyana) to North America along with transnational interconnectedness creates both threats and opportunities to a society's development.

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Pass Through of the Policy Repo Rate in a Small Open Economy

Abstract:

We examine the pass through of the central bank policy rate to the credit market in a small open economy. Using Trinidad and Tobago as an example, we investigate how excess liquidity and international spillovers of disturbances impact on the pass through. This paper is unique in the way it estimates the speed at which the foreign disturbances impact on domestic variables. Knowledge of these disturbances allow us to set the appropriate lag lengths. Here we find that multiple transmission mechanisms may be at play, including trade and financial integration. Using GMM estimation, we find that the full pass through of the policy rate is robust to excess liquidity and international disturbances. This may be the result of moral suasion and sterilization of excess liquidity.

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Constructing ‘Caribbean Europe’: the French Overseas Departments and the Eurozone Crisis

Abstract:

There has been much discussion of the implications of the global crisis for the non-independent Caribbean. In the case of the French Overseas Departments (DOM), the received wisdom is that the unfolding Eurozone crisis points towards a difficult fiscal future for these territories (Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana). However, this narrative is nothing new. For years – if not decades – the received wisdom has been that the French West Indies are on the cusp of marginalisation and an impending decline in fiscal transfers from Paris and, latterly, Brussels. Yet this future has – until now – never arrived. Whenever crisis looms, processes are put in place which offer fiscal respite to the French DOM. In the 1990s, this occurred with the EU’s generous Structural Funds and other kinds of development financing. More recently, the territories have witnessed the development of other streams of funding linked to their ‘ultra-peripherality’ (meaning distance from mainland Europe). There is, moreover, evidence which suggests that, in spite of the Eurozone crisis, the eventual EU budget settlement from 2013 to 2020 will also enshrine a relatively munificent outcome for the DOM. Many of the measures put in place in support of ‘Caribbean Europe’, though, are extremely problematic, and some even run counter to the logic of European integration. This consequently leaves us with something of a theoretical puzzle: why, in a context of crisis, with belt-tightening across the board, is the French Caribbean likely to enjoy a super-optimal outcome? In addition, why have these islands consistently enjoyed bumper settlements relative to the rest of Europe, even where those settlements contradict EU norms and even, potentially, law? To investigate these questions, I suggest that the answer lies in the very DNA of the EU itself: firstly, whereby influential French technocrats were able, early on, to develop institutions which acted as resource repositories for ‘under-the-radar’ activities beneficial to the French state; and, more recently, where the ideational construction of ‘ultra-peripheral Europe’ has acted as a hedging strategy against the potential decline of other sources of EU revenue.

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Be Green Bike Initiative (BGBI), "We Are Biking Today For A Greener Tomorrow".
Be Green Bike Initiative (BGBI): "Estamos en bicicleta hoy para un mañana más verde".

Abstract:

The Be Green Bike Initiative (BGBI), "We are biking today for a greener tomorrow", proposes a unique opportunity for an environmentally challenged area to develop a green transportation system. BGBI is uniquely designed for areas where there are too many vehicles in a small environment, such as exists in many small cities in the Caribbean. In many parts of the world, bike-share programs have been shown to offer immediate transportation solutions as they can easily be implemented in a short period of time and have been known to substantially reduce health risks and air pollution. The necessary infrastructure for a bike-share can easily be built and installed without much disturbance to daily life, utilizing green alternative energy and sustainable environmentally friendly materials. This system will enhance the developmental capacity of the Region and the people, as they become more aware of "green" innovations and lifestyles which can place the Caribbean at the forefront of the green technology innovation curve. The results will also go a long way to restore, protect and promote responsible environmental and social management of the natural and heritage resources of the Caribbean, which are among the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) expressed by the United Nations Developmental Programme (UNDP). This report is a feasibility study that has not only reviewed various bike-share models. This report has analyzed the "why", "how to" and "where" questions, to necessitate setting up bicycle-share programs in Trinidad and Tobago and the rest of the Caribbean region.

Resumen:

Be Green Bike Initiative (BGBI): "Estamos en bicicleta hoy para un mañana más verde", propone una oportunidad única para un área el el reto de desarrollar un sistema ambientalmente de transporte verde. BGBI está especialmente diseñado para áreas donde hay demasiados vehículos en un entorno pequeño, como existe en muchas ciudades pequeñas en el Caribe. En muchas partes del mundo, de bicicletas en los programas se ha demostrado que ofrecen soluciones inmediatas de transporte, ya que se puede implementar fácilmente en un corto período de tiempo y se han conocido para reducir sustancialmente los riesgos de salud y contaminación del aire. La infraestructura necesaria para una moto-acción que puede ser fácilmente construida e instalada sin mucha perturbación a la vida cotidiana, utilizando energía alternativa ecológica y sostenible materiales ecológicos. Este sistema mejorará la capacidad de desarrollo de la región y la gente, a medida que estén más al tanto de las innovaciones "verdes" y estilos de vida que se puede colocar el Caribe a la vanguardia de la curva de la innovación tecnológica verde. Los resultados también recorrer un largo camino para restaurar, proteger y promover la gestión responsable del medio ambiente y social de los recursos naturales y el patrimonio del Caribe, que se encuentran entre los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio (ODM) expresadas por las Naciones Unidas de Desarrollo (PNUD). Este informe es un estudio de viabilidad que no sólo ha crítica varios modelos de bicicletas en libre. Este informe ha analizado el "por qué", "cómo" y

"dónde", para exigir la creación de programas de acción bicicleta en Trinidad y Tobago y el resto de la región del Caribe.

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Religion and Politics in the Jamaican Public Sphere

Abstract:

Jürgen Habermas' concept of the public sphere has been a generative framework in which to understand the role of religious discourse in political deliberations. A major proviso of his theory, and other mainline political theorists, is that political figures are required to translate their faith commitments into secular language when engaged in political discourse. The emphasis on rationalism and the requisite bracketing of religious ideas function as the normative basis for political discourse within the modern state. That is, the modern state is characterized by the absence of religion or religious ideas in formulating justifications for policies and legislation that will affect the polity. The normative implication of this proviso is that states that privilege religious ideas are viewed as not meeting the standards for what is considered modern. The effects of this view are far reaching. This paper is an effort to explore the implications of this proviso in light of how we understand political discourse in the Caribbean, namely Jamaica. Given the history of ideological exchanges with the Western world from colonialism to the present, Jamaica provides a compelling case study to challenge Western views on the modern state. Relying on news reports, secondary literature, and some archival materials, I offer a selective account of the role of religion in Jamaica's political history. I conclude that normative ideas on rational political discourse and conceptions of what characterizes the modern state impoverish our understanding about the important contributions of religious communities and actors to political life.

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The Continuing Saga of Police Reform In the Dominican Republic

Abstract:

Launched in the early 2000s with the support of the United States, the Barrio Seguro program in the Dominican Republic was meant to reform and professionalize the police institution in order to better combat crime, especially drug-related violence, while promoting community in order to provide security for citizens and increase democratic participation (broadly defined). This paper will build upon my previous research into the program and its implementation, and explore why recent reports from organizations like Amnesty International show that reforms have yet to be realized and human rights abuses by police authority seem to have increased instead.

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De productos y comidas en el exilio: tematización de la gastronomía
 en textos narrativos caribeños

Resumen:

La gastronomía ha sido ampliamente tematizada en la narrativa caribeña. Nos interesa mostrar las diferentes orientaciones y usos que tienen las referencias a productos alimentarios y comidas en una muestra de textos narrativos caribeños que se ocupan de la migración y del exilio. Hemos podido determinar distintos usos como las referencias al pasado colonial (productos), las alusiones al pasado familiar (platos y preparaciones), el rechazo del terruño o el malestar en el lugar de acogida (trastornos alimentarios como bulimia y anorexia), las transformaciones culinarias (ingredientes), el sentarse a la mesa (espacio de intimidad, memoria). Sirven de marco a este trabajo la literatura comparada (la puesta en diálogo de distintas obras) y la geografía cultural (como una forma particular de acercamiento al espacio vivido).

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Briefcase Or Babies: Assessing Globalization's Impact On Modern Women's Role In The
 Workplace

Abstract:

The impact of globalisation on Caribbean countries have resulted in „survival strategies which are reflected in the expansion of families into larger households that are not necessarily bound by biological ties, and internal and external migration that have influenced population shifts, household size and composition, and produced trans-national families“ (CARICOM 2003, 26). The advent of development has also led to women working both inside and outside the home; a phenomenon which some argue places one of those spheres at a disadvantage, while other scholars argue that there are more pros than cons. Therefore, this research is driven by two main questions: to what extent is there a conflict between paid employment and mothering in the lives of women? Secondly, in what ways can the system be improved to advance gender fairness and how would this be advantageous for both women and the state? To answer these questions, one must explore women's areas of role performance. This study, entitled “Briefcase or Babies: Assessing Globalization's Impact on Modern Women's Role in the Workplace” is therefore concerned with the both the “private” and “public” roles of women. This paper explores from a feminist perspective Caribbean women's experiences as working mothers in a global world driven by development policies and projects.

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The Work of Black American Women Anthropologists in Jamaica

Abstract:

Since the middle of the 20th century, women anthropologists of African American descent conducted lived, worked and conducted research in Jamaica. Among this group are the Zora Neale Hurston, Katherine Dunham, Victoria Durant-Gonzalez, Ida X, Lynn Bolles, Faye Harrison, Faith Mitchell, Deborah Thomas, Gina Ulysse, Lisa Anderson-Levy, and Bianca Robinson Williams among others. For most, Jamaica was the first long term fieldwork outside of the US, was associated with doctoral thesis work and was the source of material for publications and creative productions. What is the relationship of this body of work to our understanding of Jamaica in the US? How does gender, race and nationality factor into the way this work is received in the Caribbean? .

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Art, Space and the Politics of a Caribbean Aesthetic
Art, Espace et les politiques d'une esthétique caribéenne.

Abstract:

Attempting to begin a definition of a Caribbean Aesthetic, anthropologist J. D. Elder used the work of Leroy Clarke to indicate three visible elements among which were the mask of the female face and the open space of the oceanic phenomenon of "The Middle Passage." In the first phase of her intellectual work, Sylvia Wynter was very definite in identifying a Caribbean "cultural matrix" which "sprung out of a people's response to that dehumanization which would convert them into merchandise..."(65). For her, the cultural history of the Caribbean is one which attempts to "humanize the landscape by peopling it with gods and spirits, with demons and duppies, with all the rich panoply of man's imagination." The linkages between art and space are unmistakable. In my own study of the work of artist Leroy Clarke what seemed to be appearing as well was "the aesthetic of the shadow" which I identified in an earlier essay published in the Leroy at 70 collection (2011). Clarke's recently completed "Eye Hayti" series allows me to return to this theme and to put this work in conversation with Haitian artist Philippe Dodard who in his recent work accounts for African Diaspora Memory in motion (2009) but also subsequently for the fragmentation that an actual cataclysmic earthquake produced in 2010. It is my contention in this paper then that one finds certain tropes in Caribbean cultural history which are harvested, and re-articulated or updated in each generation.

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Adaptive Capacity in Action: Learning from Coastal Communities' Efforts to Address Water Stress in Canada and the Caribbean.

Abstract:

Coastal areas, especially small island developing states, are recognized as particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts – sea-level rise, storm surges, coral bleaching, coastal erosion, salinization of water resources, etc. Many Caribbean states are also increasingly challenged to address growing demand for water and the impacts of climatic variability. Projections for the Caribbean suggest increasing average temperatures, longer dry seasons and more frequent drought. Increased water scarcity under climate change is a major concern for the region and is expected to have serious socio-economic implications. Similarly, although Canada boasts an abundance of freshwater resources, climate change is expected to result in reduced surface-water and groundwater supplies, which will be further stressed by increasing demand for these resources. Climate change also poses a risk of saltwater intrusion to coastal aquifers. The presentation will discuss case studies from the communities associated with the project [“Managing Adaptation to Environmental Change in Coastal Communities: Canada and the Caribbean”](#) where adaptive capacity was recently mobilized and applied to address water stress (reduced quantity or quality of water) in coastal communities in Canada and the Caribbean. The research examines how communities are adapting, to identify key factors enabling adaptation, to consider the outcomes and to extract key lessons that can improve understanding of adaptive capacity and inform adaptation plans, investments and actions.

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Beyond the Mango: Education and the Commodification of Minority Identities.

Abstract:

This paper discusses the Caribbean diaspora in Canada and the commodification of Caribbean identities that takes place in society and education. It begins with a narrative of my experiences as a Caribbean individual who was born in New York City and raised in Toronto. This narrative reveals how identity is shaped by family, community and society. The paper relates my personal experiences to the question: “Why is there a bone in my mango?” I posed this question to my father when I was a child and it captures many issues connected to identity, roots, seeds, growth and future possibilities. I might have asked my father about the impact of capitalism and globalization on education and the need for counter-hegemonic pedagogical strategies to promote independent critical thought, but I was only six. And he would have thought I was crazy. What he said was, “That’s not a bone, son, it’s a seed.” Looking back, I see that the question represented the beginnings of an exploration of the complex identities linked to the Caribbean diaspora. My paper will use the metaphor of the seed to suggest that identity is not limited by the past but can grow in new and unpredictable ways. The paper argues that mainstream education encourages students to internalize identities as consumers and to measure themselves according to the materialistic standards of the marketplace. As a result, minority students are deterred from

pursuing forms of education that focus on the development of the self as autonomous and ethical subject.

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Health Care Access Challenges: Multi-Island Micro Caribbean States

Abstract:

Access to health care is a global challenge in both developed and developing countries. The challenge is arguably more severe in multi-island states of developing countries due to the existence of several separate islands as part of a national entity, financial and resource constraints, and the adoption of healthcare systems solutions of single state countries, which do not adequately reflect social spaces and, environment of these multi-island states. The authors assess the healthcare access challenges of multi-island micro states of the Eastern Caribbean. In so doing they examine the dynamics of epidemiology, demography and governance and the implications of these factors on the structure and functioning of health systems. The findings reveal a major disconnect between the health care needed and that which is available to individuals. The main access challenges were lack of adequate health financing systems, lack of political will and commitment to health care objectives, location of facilities (separated by sea), and availability of specialized personnel. In light of these challenges, a comprehensive review of health system financing through National Health Accounts Estimation, is recommended as a major first step in Healthcare reform.

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Meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Curaçao and Sint Maarten

Abstract:

Although the MDGs were introduced in 2000, the Dutch Caribbean territories of Curaçao and Sint Maarten formerly constituent islands under the Netherlands Antilles, itself a member of the Kingdom of the Netherlands only embraced the development paradigm in 2010. The adoption was nonetheless significant as it coincided with the preparations of the islands for self-determination. Curaçao and Sint Maarten have since gained autonomy on October 10, 2010 as new countries. Their first MDG report was produced in 2011 with concrete success areas and recommendations for focus. The new leaders committed to using this model as baseline for their nation building while aiming for higher sustainable development goals. However, the islands face specific challenges that need to take several risks into account when planning for long term sustainability. Vulnerabilities related to environment, climate change, economic instability, cessation of Official Development Assistance, defining a cultural identity, political instability, etc., pose serious issues. Within this framework, it is critical that the process to achieve the MDGs and set longer term national goals must be driven through consultative processes between government, private sector and civil society. The stakeholders must be able to see themselves in and as part of the new direction. This paper seeks to analyze the aspirations of the new countries to

accelerate achievement of the MDGs and using that as baseline indicators for long term national development strategy through good governance and participatory methodologies.

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Virtual Reality: Critical reflections on Groundation Grenada & other online Caribbean creative spaces

Abstract:

We assert that the future health of our communities will demand an expanded role by artists and cultural institutions at every level” ~ Center for the Study of Art & Community.

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“Not in My Cabinet”!: Gender, Sexuality and Nationhood in Jamaica’s 2011 Election

Abstract:

In her election debate on December 2011 Portia Simpson-Miller, President of the People’s National Party (PNP) and candidate for Prime Minister of Jamaica, took a principled and courageous position that people’s sexual orientation ought not inhibit their right to participate in and contribute to national life. This bold step departed from other politicians, past and present, who have openly taken homophobic stances on this matter. Mrs. Simpson-Miller added that should her party succeed in the election, she would review Jamaica’s buggery law and allow a conscience vote on it. Indeed, if Parliament repeals this law, legal constraints to consensual same-sex unions may be removed. The backlash from religious communities, the opposition party and others was swift and intense. Many predicted that her position would seal the fate of her party given local hostility to homosexuality. However, Portia Simpson-Miller won the election with an impressive 41 out of 63 parliamentary seats! This essay examines newspaper articles and cartoon images that engage public debates around Simpson-Miller’s position on having homosexual citizens serve in her cabinet and contribute to national life. I argue that these debates expose and reinforce a narrow conception of nationhood that presumes heteronormative masculinity and relegates women into secondary or supportive roles in the nation despite the fact that a woman is the president of one of the major political parties and is now the Prime Minister of the country. This essay, then, illuminates how gender and sexuality are configured in the Jamaican nation in the contemporary moment.

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Social Stratification of Health Care in Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

The post-colonial development of the Caribbean is more ideological than structural, hence the vestiges of the colonial past is present in the function of the society. The main structure of colonialism has not been dismantled but created a new elite that mimic colonialism. Radicalism of the seventies and the Marxist theories that influenced the post colonialism scholars stirred up descent and open gateways but not necessary changed the function of governance. Social conscience is a guiding principle of governments that have rule Trinidad and Tobago over the last fifty years. As such, billions of dollars has been spend on social programs including health care, but the distribution of these resources is unequally done and is based on demographical stratification. The social environment dictates the level of healthcare and the social conscience argument of the politicians is not commensurate with post-colonial social will that emanated from the emerging scholars of the University of the West Indies. Content analysis on campaign speeches of politicians on health care and documents regarding the distribution of health care give a picture of social structure and class determine quality of health care. The myth of distribution of healthcare is hinge upon population density and ease of access is exposed. Small population samples in neglected areas will support the veracity of the argument that health care is given to stratification. The society is driven by an ideology that is a reflection of inequality and socially accepted injustices that is evident in the structure of the Trinidad and Tobago society.

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Literary Logics of Development: The Anglophone Bildungsroman

Abstract:

This paper proposes to look at some key novels of “development” in the English Caribbean canon – George Lamming’s *In the Castle of My Skin* (1953), Jamaica Kincaid’s *Lucy* (1990), and V.S. Naipaul’s *Half a Life* (2001) – in order to trace their figurations of personal and political subjectivity. Using recent theorizations of the bildungsroman form, the paper will discuss how these highly canonical works represent and structure the process of maturation in and, tellingly, beyond the geographic space of the Caribbean. Balancing the dubious but weighty literary inheritance of a European tradition with a desire for cultural difference, the novels also seek in various ways to re-integrate this difference into a workable social imaginary, thus provoking unresolved thematic and formal tensions. The paper will, ultimately, suggest that these tensions can be seen as a marker of how these novels reveal, unconsciously or otherwise, important contradictions inherent to the process of Caribbean decolonization, in which the project of modern development cannot be realized without undermining the putative aim with which it has originally been justified.

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Out of Many One People: Tellin the Stories of Gay Jamaican Men that have Moved to
Canada

Abstract:

In 2001 Canadians of Jamaican origin made up 1% of Canada's population with the majority residing in Ontario. In addition, as a result of a extremely homophobic environment, many gay Jamaican men seek resettlement in Canada. Despite such a significant presence, there is limited research that speaks to the experiences of gay Jamaican men residing in Canada. Through the ethnographic process and compilation of data into digital stories, the work will offer images and narratives that have the power to enhance the transitioning process of gay immigrants. Audiences such as settlement organizations will greatly benefit from understanding more about the experiences that this group faces in transitioning to Canadian culture along with the identity challenges associated with the marginalizing forces of homophobia and racism of their home culture.

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Apport de la Guadeloupe à la gestion des risques majeurs dans la Caraïbe. Exemple de la
construction parasismique

Guadeloupe contribution to risk management in the Caribbean.

Example of earthquake-resistant building construction

Aportación de Guadalupe a la gestión de riesgos de desastres en el Caribe.

Ejemplo de la construcción parasísmica

Sa GwadelouppèpòtéadanmannyèorganizérankatastròfadanpéyiKarayib :
kontèlkijankonstwikontranbmantè

Resumen:

Debemos relacionar el auge económico del Caribe a su desarrollo sostenible. La gestión del riesgo de desastres es uno de los principales elementos que consideramos para el desarrollo de la Región y para salvaguardar su capital humano y su patrimonio. Situada en el Mar caribeño, Departamento y Región francesa, por lo tanto, Guadalupe es una Región ultra periférica de la Unión Europea ¿Pueden aplicarse en Guadalupe las normas y las reglamentaciones europeas en materia de construcción parasísmica? Para garantizar una protección óptima de la gente y de los bienes en caso de desastres naturales, debemos pensar en una política conforme a su conjunto geográfico. En efecto, Guadalupe puede reforzar su desarrollo y su política de cooperación regional en el Caribe por la aplicación de nuevas técnicas en esta área. Para ilustrar nuestro tema de trabajo, expondremos las organizaciones jurídicas y técnicas aplicadas para la construcción parasísmica.

Résumé:

Nous devons lier l'essor économique de la Caraïbe à son développement durable. La gestion des risques majeurs est l'un des éléments dont nous tenons compte pour le développement de la Région ainsi que pour la sauvegarde de son capital humain, sociétal et de son patrimoine. Située dans le Bassin caribéen, Département et Région française, la Guadeloupe de ce fait est une Région ultrapériphérique de l'Union européenne. Les normes et les réglementations européennes peuvent-elles s'appliquer à la Guadeloupe en matière de construction parasismique ? Pour garantir une protection optimale des personnes et des biens en cas de catastrophes naturelles, on doit penser à une politique conforme à son ensemble géographique. En effet, la Guadeloupe peut renforcer son développement et sa politique de coopération régionale dans la Caraïbe par la mise en œuvre de nouvelles techniques dans ce domaine. Pour illustrer nos propos, nous exposerons les aménagements juridiques et techniques appliqués à la construction parasismique.

Abstract :

We have to link the economic development of the Caribbean to its sustainable development. Risk management is one of the major elements that we consider for the development of the Region, and to safeguard its human capital and societal heritage. Located in the Caribbean Basin, Guadeloupe is a French Oversea Department, a French Oversea Region ; is thus outermost Region of the European union. Can we apply standards and european regulations in earthquake-resistant construction techniques and materials in Guadeloupe? In order to guarantee an optimal protection of person and property in case of a natural disasters, we must think about a policy consistent with its geographical entity. Indeed, Guadeloupe can strengthen its development and regional cooperation policy in the West-Indies by implementing new techniques in this field. To illustrate this, we will discuss the legal and technical developments in applied to the earthquake-resistant construction.

Résumé:

Nou ni pou nou lyanné balan ékonomik péyi Karayib èvè on dévlopman andiraj. Mannyè organizé gran katastròf ka touvé-y sé on pwen pou nou toujou sonjé si nou vlé dévlopé on réjyon atoupannan nou ka pengad a tout kapital-moun, kapital-sosyal, kapital-éritaj. Gwadeloup ka touvé-y adan lanviwonnaj karayib atoupannan sé on Dépatman é on Réjyon-Frans kifè i ka touvé-y anmenmditan on Réjyon jis pa dèyè lòtbò Lyannaj-Léwòp. Ès règ èvè norm a Léwòp oblijé sé menm pou Gwadeloup kanta jan pou konstwi kont tranbmantè ? Si nou vlé bay on garanti asi pliméyè pwotèksyon pou moun kon pou byen a moun lè ni on katastwòf a lanati, nou ni pou nou sonjé menné on politik anyannaj èvè lanvonnaj. Konmdifèt Gwadeloup té ké ni pou i pòté mannèv asi tousa i tèknik-nèf asi jan konstwi-lasa é mète-y a dispozisyon a sé lézòt péyi Karayib-la asèlfen i ogmanté kopérasyon é dévlopman a-y èvè yo. Sé parapòt à sa nou kay di kijan kalité aranjman nou ni pou nou fè adan ki sé lwa-la, kisé adan sé tèknik a jan pou konstwi kont tranbmantè.

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(Cancelled)

Intersectional perspectives on cultural transition and development in franco- and hispanophone Caribbean fiction

Abstract:

Contemporary fiction from the franco- and hispanophone Caribbean thematizes not only questions of cultural, ethnic and national belonging in the wake of transnational migration and diaspora, but also underlines their entanglement with socioeconomic and political development, for instance through foreign and domestic investments or through remittances from citizens living abroad. Focusing on cultural and socioeconomic change, this paper seeks to unravel how the relation between cultural transition and development is conceptualized and aestheticized in narrative fiction by women authors as diverse as Maryse Condé (*Traversée de la mangrove*, *Le coeur à rire et à pleurer*), Yolanda Arroyo Pizarro (*Nuestra senora de la noche*) or Rita Indiana Hernández (*Papi*). How are the realms of culture, economics and politics intertwined in the novels with gender, sexuality, class or race? How do the protagonists, mostly women of non-European descent, perform, analyze and possibly judge cultural transition and development? Which role, for example, do formal education, migration or the vestiges of the colonial school systems play, once meant to fulfill the so-called “civilizing mission” of the European powers, trying to perpetuate hegemonic power structures on colonial subjects?

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The Lionfish Invasion in the Caribbean

Abstract:

The lionfish, *Pterois volitans* was first documented in the wild in 1985 from samples collected along the southeast coast of the United States of America. This species is a popular aquarium species imported from the native region in the Indo-Pacific. It is postulated that the fish was released by pet owners into the wild unaware of the possible problems this species would cause. The population exploded in early 2000's and since then, has colonized the majority of the wider Caribbean region. The impact has been observed on the local reef fisheries and is cause for great concern among fisheries managers throughout the region.

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Jamaica's Fiscal Policy 1962-2012

Abstract:

Jamaica approached independence in 1962 with on-going concerns regarding population growth, poverty and income inequity, unemployment, and unplanned internal migration and urbanization. Following the labour unrest of the 1930s, pre-independence governments had already accepted the challenge of resolving these issues which have remained alive over the last fifty years. The policy approaches of independence Governments have included efforts to facilitate resuscitation of traditional productive sectors and to encourage new sectors, major infrastructural projects including urban development, income and resource redistribution programmes, social legislation and the leveraging of international political and economic relations. The economy remained vulnerable to shocks from external economic conditions and natural disasters and with internal policy failures, economic policy has been subject to strong and protracted influence from multilateral financial institutions. Flowing from a series of miscalculations of resource adequacy, culminating in the resolution of the financial sector crisis at the end of the 1990s, Jamaica entered the new millennium as a heavily indebted economy and facing the challenge of balancing debt service with development. Not yet having achieved that balance, Jamaica has an imperative to make difficult fiscal decisions to manage its fiscal resources more efficiently while prioritizing expenditure to generate stronger economic growth towards resolving the problems of poverty and inequity that have remained over the past fifty years.

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Tourism, Human Habits and Caribbean Corals: A Holistic View of Development.

Abstract:

The development plans of most Caribbean countries increasingly revolve around tourism, yet attracting or accommodating tourists is often at odds with preserving the environments those tourists come to see. If done well, tourism promises a sustainable form of development and promotes human habits that are not overly harmful either to the physical environment or people's livelihoods – perhaps it may even provide a considerable number of new “green” jobs. Yet those who make policies about tourism or manage resources related to it rarely do so in a holistic way, partly from older ideas about developing a tourism “industry” and partly from not getting good answers to the right questions. This original research establishes baseline measures for water habits among beach users at the Virgin Islands National Park in St. John, USVI. For example, decisions about methods of travel and lodging, attitudes concerning environmental awareness, swimming, snorkeling and the sunscreen habits of beach users can greatly affect water quality and the health of coral reefs and precious marine life, yet managers lack systematic data about such. Interviews with tourists and locals also provided perceptions of beach water quality and responses to how information about water quality might affect their decisions related to using particular beaches. Some substantial differences related to status (as a tourist or

local), gender, race, and age should inform policies and future research guided by a greater emphasis on social science and principles of environmental forensics.

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Development and “Peaceful Revolution” under the Creole-colonial Regime: Puerto Rico 1938-1948.

Abstract:

The first great social revolution in the Afro-Hispanic Antilles during the 20th Century took place in Puerto Rico with the launching in 1938, and the rapid implementation in the following decade, of the program promoted and partially produced by the leaders of the Popular Democratic Party (PPD). As would be the case in Cuba a generation later, this radical transformation of the Puerto Rican economy and society was presided at the political level by an ever-smaller group and was ultimately reduced to the instinct and whim of a single man under the auspices of the apparatus of military intelligence of the United States. This work places the so-called “peaceful revolution” in Puerto Rico within the tradition of Caribbean Creole caudillismo to propose that the Puerto Rican model is still the main mold for most developments projects in the area to this day.

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(Cancelled)

The “Development” of Citizenship in Puerto Rico and Married Women’s Nationality
El “desarrollo” de la ciudadanía y la nacionalidad de mujeres casadas en Puerto Rico

Abstract:

In 1917, when Congress granted U.S. citizenship to all citizens of Puerto Rico, the significance of U.S. citizenship for women was in a state of flux. Intense lobbying was underway to repeal the Expatriation Act of 1907 that stripped women of their U.S. citizenship upon marriage to an alien. The 1922 Cable Act gave some women expatriated by marriage the opportunity to become naturalized citizens, but offered nothing to women ineligible for citizenship, including due to the racial restrictions on citizenship during the period. Similarly, the 1917 law granted citizenship to alien women married to Puerto Rican citizens only if they were eligible for naturalization. Thus, the effect of the extension of U.S. citizenship to Puerto Rican citizens in 1917 was complicated for many women by their current and future marital status, and their own and their husbands’ race. Later, when Congress restored these women’s citizenship and provided a simplified naturalization process, many women repatriated. This paper compares the naturalization records of women expatriated by marriage in Puerto Rico and in Chicago to explore the meaning of the loss and restoration of citizenship for women during a period when the legal content of citizenship itself was being transformed by changing immigration policies, increases in aliens’ legal disabilities, and new state-administered benefits for citizens. Instead of viewing these women as marginal to the history of the “development” of citizenship, this

paper demonstrates that women's experiences provide a unique opportunity to examine the changing legal content of citizenship in the 20th century.

Resumen:

En 1917, cuando el Congreso les otorgó la ciudadanía estadounidense a todos los ciudadanos de Puerto Rico, el significado de la ciudadanía para las mujeres estadounidenses se encontraba en un periodo de incertidumbre. Un cabildeo intenso estaba en marcha para la derogación de la Ley de Expatriación de 1907 que privó a la mujer de su ciudadanía después de casarse con un extranjero. La Ley de Cable de 1922 dio algunas mujeres expatriados por el matrimonio la oportunidad de convertirse en ciudadanos naturalizados, pero no ofreció nada a las mujeres no elegibles para la ciudadanía por cualquier motivo, incluyendo debido a las restricciones raciales del periodo. Del mismo modo, la ley de 1917 otorgó la ciudadanía a las mujeres extranjeras casadas con ciudadanos puertorriqueños solamente si fueron elegibles para la naturalización. Por lo tanto, el efecto de la ampliación de la ciudadanía estadounidense a los ciudadanos de Puerto Rico en el año 1917 fue complicado para muchas mujeres, por su estado civil actual y futura, así como por su raza y la raza de su marido. Más tarde, cuando el Congreso restauró la ciudadanía de estas mujeres y proporciona un proceso de naturalización simplificada, muchas mujeres repatriaron. En este trabajo se comparan los registros de naturalización de las mujeres expatriados por el matrimonio en Puerto Rico y en Chicago para explorar el significado de la pérdida y la restauración de la ciudadanía para las mujeres durante un período en que el contenido jurídico de la ciudadanía misma estaba siendo transformado por cambios en las políticas de inmigración, el aumento de la discapacidad de extranjeros y los nuevos beneficios para los ciudadanos administrados por el estado. En lugar de ver a estas mujeres como marginal a la historia del “desarrollo” de la ciudadanía, este trabajo demuestra que sus experiencias proporcionan una oportunidad única para examinar los cambios en el contenido legal de la ciudadanía en el siglo 20.

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Glancing Backwards: Lamming, Cowper Powys and Vexed Visions of Labour in the Landscape

Abstract:

Drawing on the world-ecology framework outlined in Niblett's presentation, this paper provides a comparative analysis of the work of the Barbadian author George Lamming and the English novelist John Cowper Powys. Its particular focus is the way in which these writers register the socio-ecological upheavals of the period 1930-1950 and the differently-inflected modernist aesthetics through which they articulate the transformations in landscapes, labour, and psychic structures. The paper begins by examining how Lamming's *In the Castle of My Skin* (1953) registers the crisis in the sugar frontier in the early twentieth century and the possibilities opened up by the socio-ecological revolution underway in this period. Through the optic of world-ecology, a connection can be made between these transformations in the Caribbean as articulated by Lamming and contemporaneous transformations in the English landscape. Such transformations produced structurally alike – if substantively different – contested visions of rurality in both

locations. A contrast can be drawn between Cowper Powys's vexed investment in conservative visions of the land and his ultimately retrograde idealization of folkways in his Wessex novels and Lamming's progressive representation of peasant consciousness, as well as his critical deployment of the plantation-plot dichotomy. The paper then takes up Lamming's articulation of the possibilities and pitfalls of the "backward glance" as a historical methodology, examining Cowper Powys's nostalgia for a world as yet untouched by capital, the realities of agricultural labour in the nineteenth century in b

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Taxation and Economic Growth in Latin America

Abstract:

Tax policy is among the most common and relevant instruments in the toolkit of policy makers when thinking on promoting growth, yet there is not compelling evidence on its effect for Latin American countries. We estimate the effects on growth of the most important taxes for the region; namely personal income tax, corporate income tax, general taxes on goods and services, which includes VAT and other sales taxes, and natural resource taxes using a variety of approaches. We evaluate the effect of those tax instruments in terms of growth using vector autoregressive techniques for Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Chile, and panel data estimation for close to the entire region and a world-wide sample of developing and developed countries. We find that for the most part the PIT does not have the expected negative effect in Latin America, which is largely explained by the small PIT collections in the region. For the CIT, our results suggest reducing tax evasion and greater CIT collection may boost economic growth in the region as a whole and especially for natural resource exporting countries, but we also find small negative effects on growth for specific countries, specifically Argentina, Mexico and Chile. Finally, our results suggest that greater reliance on consumption taxes and natural resource taxation has significant positive effects on growth in Latin American region in general although we again find slight negative effects in several single countries

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Kingston's Constricted Postcolonial Geographies

Abstract:

Over the past fifty years, Jamaica's elites have narrowed noticeably their routine circuits of movement in Kingston, avoiding large areas of the city deemed threatening or unsafe, and restricting themselves to motorized travel within a confined spatial orbit. Correspondingly, opportunities for interpersonal contact across lines of class and social status have also diminished. This paper considers some of the new though seldom-noticed social practices through which a growing chasm of fear and indifference is produced and reproduced.

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Representaciones de la sexualidad femenina en la ficción de Chamoiseau y Confiant: La chabine y Man Chine

Sexuality Representations in the Chamoiseau's and Confiant's fiction: the 'chabine' and 'Man Chine'

Abstract:

En este artículo examino la manera como los escritores martiniqueños Patrick Chamoiseau y Raphaël Confiant abordan la sexualidad femenina en las Antillas francesas a partir de dos protagonistas cuyo comportamiento es antagónico. Se trata del personaje de una chabine en la novela *Biblique des derniers gestes* de Chamoiseau y del personaje Man Chine en *Case à Chine* de Confiant. Mi objetivo principal es evidenciar el posicionamiento de los escritores respecto a los valores dominantes en los comportamientos y actitudes sexuales. Cabe resaltar que cada uno de los escritores ilustra a su manera una sociedad multicultural en un espíritu de apertura hacia el Otro e impugna la imposición de un comportamiento sexual acorde con una mentalidad burguesa católica. Sin embargo, a lo largo de este escrito observaremos que aunque Chamoiseau y Confiant se oponen a una manera única de concebir la sexualidad en las Antillas, éstos no logran extraerse de los estereotipos que se les atribuyen a los diferentes grupos socio-étnicos: el afroantillano en su exuberancia sexual y los chinos en su pudor.

Abstract:

In this paper I will analyse how Patrick Chamoiseau and Raphael Confiant – both martinicans writers – approach feminine sexuality in the French Caribbean through two characters whose behavior is antagonistic.

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The role of Transnational Politics in the Development of the Homeland
Le rôle de la politique transnationale dans le développement du pays d'origine

Abstract:

This presentation is based on our doctoral research over the last three years and it draws attention to two critical aspects of migration in relation to transnational practices and development. Drawing on two examples of Caribbean practices connecting Jamaica and Haiti, it first elaborates on the effect of transnational political practices on the local development. Second, it argues for an understanding of the locality context to better assess the commonality of these two case studies and the policy options.

Résumé :

Cette présentation est basée sur notre recherche doctorale au cours des trois dernières années (2009-2012) et aborde deux aspects importants de la migration par rapport aux pratiques transnationales et au développement. A partir des deux exemples caraïbéens de la Jamaïque et d'Haïti, elle traite des effets des pratiques politiques transnationales sur le développement local. Elle expose ensuite la nécessité d'une prise en compte et d'une compréhension du contexte local afin de mieux évaluer ce que ces deux cas d'étude ont en commun et les options politiques des Etats.

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El teatro y la capoeira dos artes que contribuyen al desarrollo y la transformación del las sociedades

Resumen:

En esta ponencia me interesa poner en evidencia el papel de dos disciplinas artísticas, el teatro y la Capoeira, como entes transformadores y contribuyentes al desarrollo de la comunidad, la sociedad y las personas pertenecientes a dos ciudades del Caribe Colombiano. La primera es Cartagena, ciudad icónica por su historia durante la diáspora africana, la colonización y por ser un puerto importante; y Sincelejo. Estos estudios son el resultado de una serie de entrevistas realizadas durante el 2010 en una gira nacional de teatro. A partir de los resultados se hace el análisis crítico-reflexivo que se presenta a los asistentes.

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Becoming Trinidadian: Drumming for a Place in the Nation

Abstract:

Trinidadian politics have historically been polarized along racial lines where there is significant divisiveness between the East Indian (South Asian) and the black populations of the country. Trinidadian political party affiliations, as well as social spaces are often racially divided. This essay explores the politics of racial identity and the mobilization of discourses concerning which cultural forms are symbolically representative of the Trinidadian nation. The steel pan, created by Afro-Trinidadians, is the national instrument of Trinidad and Tobago. However, recent efforts by East Indian activists have argued the Tassa – a popular drum within the East Indian community – be elevated to the status of national instrument. The debate surrounding Trinidad's national instrument illuminates how cultural citizenship is mediated through discourses of authenticity, race and ethnicity. By looking at theories of identity based social movements, I argue that in imagining an inclusive national narrative of multiculturalism, a cultural logic of racialized exclusion is maintained.

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Caribbean Bodies in the Global Market: Is Shakira Lost in Translation?
Los cuerpos caribeños en el mercado global: Shakira, ¿perdida en la traducción?

Abstract:

This paper explores the rhetoric of and about Shakira's hips situating her body as a readable surface where contradictions around female bodies in Caribbean culture are both convened and disputed. Considering Shakira's mobility across cultures, and the simultaneity of her identifications (as a Colombian, a Lebanese and a "Latina"), the presentation highlights as well the issues of "translation" faced by Caribbean bodies and subjects in their relations with transnational networks of meaning and globalized body politics. Taking as a point of departure Shakira's most successful hit to date, "My hips don't lie", I start by illustrating the shift in Shakira's self-portrayal towards an emphasis on both her corporeality and her belonging to the Caribbean. Such shift inspires a study of the place and status of female bodies in the definition of Caribbean cultural identity, pursued by way of examining the meanings and expectations revealed by the discourses around Shakira's body and personality across the cultural contexts she has traversed. Furthermore, the artist's polyvalent use of her body language breaks with local and global expectations regarding gender and ethnicity, revealing the potential of practices of embodiment to foster alternative notions of subjectivity and power relations. Finally, considering Shakira's "wise" body, her nomadism, and her performative ability as distinctive features of Caribbean identities, I read the artist as an emblematic figure of the actual and potential contributions of the Caribbean to the search for alternative ways of being and coexisting in a postcolonial world.

Resumen:

Este artículo explora la retórica de y sobre las caderas de Shakira situando su cuerpo como una superficie legible donde las contradicciones alrededor de los cuerpos femeninos en la cultura caribeña se sintetizan y disputan. Teniendo en cuenta la movilidad de Shakira a través de distintas culturas y la simultaneidad de sus identificaciones (como colombiana, libanesa y "Latina"), la presentación también destaca los problemas de "traducción" de los cuerpos y sujetos caribeños en medio de sus relaciones con redes transnacionales de significado y políticas del cuerpo globales.

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A 50 años de El hostigante verano de los dioses: Fanny Buitrago y la autenticidad Caribe.

Resumen:

El hostigante verano de los dioses (1963) es considerada la primera novela postmoderna en Colombia, además de una de las precursoras de Cien años de soledad, no obstante carece aún de un estudio completo que la sitúe en el contexto colombiano, pancaribeño y latinoamericano. Esta ponencia explora los principales aportes y obstáculos en la trayectoria de su autora, Fanny Buitrago, la primera escritora de oficio del Caribe colombiano, desde la publicación de esa primera novela, piedra angular de una obra extensa y versátil que incluye teatro, colecciones de cuentos, literatura infantil y siete novelas. Subrayando motivos persistentes a lo largo de su obra, tales como su resistencia a asumir banderas ideológicas, su irreverencia ante la autoridad social y textual y su particular concepción de la literatura como guión del artificio del individuo y la cultura, sustenta que la “caribeñidad” de Fanny Buitrago reside en la inquisitiva curiosidad con la que desnuda todos los tipos humanos, ajena a los juicios morales pero escéptica y sarcástica ante el gran montaje de lo social. Encarna así una mirada particularmente caribeña: sembrada en la sospecha, lúcida ante el performance y las máscaras cotidianas legadas al andamiaje colonial, incluso celebratoria del juego autoconsciente con esas máscaras, pero todavía en busca de la condición última y auténtica de lo humano.

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Child Mortality: An Overview of Trends in Trinidad and Tobago (1990-2008)

Abstract:

A number of intervention strategies have been implemented in both developed and developing countries in an attempt to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the year 2015. As 2015 approaches, there is an increasing concern about the ability of countries to meet the stipulated targets. This paper provides an account of Trinidad and Tobago's success thus far in reducing child mortality; MDG number four (4). Data acquired from the country's population and vital statistics reports were used to gain insight into the causes of child mortality and changes in infant and under-five mortality rates in this twin island during the period 1990-2008. Prospective measures and programmes for improving child health in Trinidad and Tobago are also discussed.

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Best Teaching Practices: A Strategy for Social Transformation in Secondary Schools in
Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

This is a conceptual paper that proposes that evidence-based teaching practices in the classrooms are effective in bringing about social transformation among secondary school students in Trinidad and Tobago. Educational researchers have identified a number of research validated teaching practices resulting in improved cognitive and social skills at individual and group levels. Among best teaching practices, cooperative learning has the strongest research base. This paper is based on the content analysis of various teaching models by educationists of 21st century. Cooperative learning strategy is the single most powerful teaching process. There are at least fifty-five social interaction skills imparted to students through cooperative learning strategies that will lead to social transformation in their cognitive, affective and behavioral components.

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Birth-order and Delinquent Behavior among Adolescents in Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

This paper examines the relationship between an adolescent's birth-order and his/her engagement in delinquent behavior. A total of 84 case studies were analyzed from the data collected over the past four years from individuals across Trinidad and Tobago. Findings indicate that individuals who engaged in delinquent behaviors during their adolescent years were mostly first born or only child in their family. The median age for first delinquency was 11.0 years while the most recurring age for first delinquency was 14 years. The top ten delinquent behaviors (in descending order) reported by these adolescents were possessing X-rated movies or pictures, stealing, smoking cigarettes and marijuana, fighting, selling drugs, multiple sex partners, promiscuous behavior, being disrespectful to parents, drinking alcohol and involvement in gangs. Multiple factors have led these adolescents to be delinquents, like death of a parent (mother in most cases), childhood abuse, being moved from one household to another due to parental separation and remarriages, experimentation with risky behaviors, unsupervised hours after school, absent father, being beaten for siblings wrongdoings and so on. Positive social support from close relatives and friends, personal faith in God, withdrawing from harmful environment has helped these adolescents to move on with their lives. This paper predicts that being first born and only child in the family are at-risk for delinquent behavior in early child and adolescent years. Community participation model is being suggested to prevent at-risk children and adolescents from being delinquents.

HENRY CHARLES, international youth development specialist, policy and strategy advisor. luciancharlo58@gmail.com

Revisiting the Caribbean Development Narrative: A Youth Participation Paradigm

Abstract:

Convulsions in the global economic and financial systems have exacerbated pre- crisis development challenges. Governments, policy development think-tanks and other development stakeholders are now in a frenzied search for a renaissance. Proportionately, the demographic group worst affected by the pre and post crisis challenges are young people. Young people below the age of 24 years constitute 50% of the global population and contrary to some popular perceptions the majority of them are positive, law abiding and productive members of their community and society. The youth demographic represent an invaluable asset for economic, social and political transformation. However, despite irrefutable evidence of their contribution and unlimited potential as agents of positive social change their engagement as active participants in development processes is mainly ad-hoc and tokenistic. The complexity and pervasive impact of the current global development challenges should compels us to rethink the role of youth in development. We must embrace them as active strategic partners in development. This paper interrogates the concept of youth participation, explores some theoretical perspectives and discusses its relevance to development. It also explores some recommendations to enhance the quality of youth participation in the Caribbean youth development landscape.

RECCIA N. CHARLES, St. George's University.

The politicization of the regulative pillar of agribusiness in Grenada as a hindrance to its global competitiveness: A preliminary exploration

Abstract:

This study explores the Agribusiness sector in Grenada, which has had a history of protectionist trade agreements with the United Kingdom for its primary commodity crops. While the island economy has diversified into tourism and other offshore service sectors, the Agribusiness sector primarily diversified into other commodity crops rather than moving along the value chain into value-added products. This study will show that the incumbent players through the veil of protectionism reinforced through the regulative pillar of the institutional dynamic framework have lost the ability to innovate in a marketplace where they have the ability and capacity to be leaders. This study will also show that necessity-based entrepreneurship emerged in the vulnerable populations that were most affected by the removal of protectionist policies creating several small entrepreneurs with innovative value-added products based on the commodity crops. The findings of DeMatteis (2004) demonstrated that over-reliance on export and commodity markets only makes the country more vulnerable to the external world. Thus reinforcing the point that protectionism can be found to result in stagnation, and that the removal of protectionism can result in either stagnation or necessity-based entrepreneurship. The study will demonstrate the differences in responses to the open global marketplace taken by the vulnerable populations (the small farmers, farm workers otherwise known as the bottom of

the pyramid), the national cooperatives, government bodies and ministries and attempt to create a framework to illustrate a workable path towards a positive value chain shift and ultimately socio-economic development for developing economies.

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The applicability of institutional dynamics framework for a model for enterprise growth in Grenada and the Dominican Republic: A preliminary exploration

Abstract:

Generally governments in developing economies work towards encouraging enterprise growth as the engine to increase national wealth and higher standards of living. In terms of the form of enterprise, some countries favor public or public-private partnerships, while others favor private enterprise primarily. The smaller the economy the more likely it is that the government will be involved in promoting the growth of enterprises. This paper examines the role of institutional dynamics in supporting or limiting enterprise growth in Grenada and the Dominican Republic. The interplay of the three parts of the institutional profile, regulatory, cognitive and normative, will be influenced in each country grouping by the history of the country, the economic resources and the geographical location.

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The Grenada National Art Collection – Economic Deal for Grenadian Artists
La Colección de Arte Nacional de Granada, Una Oferta Económica para artistas granadinos

Abstract:

Almost eighty years ago, over 3,749 artists joined the ranks of everyday workers. Receiving weekly federal paycheques, they used their talents to show city and rural landscapes, industry, workers and everyday life, people and places they knew. Over a six month period from December 1933 these artists produced images which sustained Americans' spirit in their country's strength and economic recovery. These images have become a visual archive of 'the American Scene' during the Great Depression, and many are housed and displayed in government agencies buildings. Thirty-two paintings went to the White House. The Public Works of Art Project cost USD 1.3 million, and was referred to as the New Deal for Artists. Almost eighty years later, apart from a handful of business places, Grenada's government ministries and agencies, statutory bodies and other public buildings important to this country's economic development, still do not include artwork as a necessary part of their human spaces. Ironically, the Ministry of Works is responsible to the only legislation governing public works of art. Supported by a visual presentation, this paper proposes a Grenada Public Works of Art Project, to employ artists to create works depicting 'the Grenadian Scene'. These works will be housed similarly to the UK's National Art Collection: 200,000 artworks divided among many individual public entities. The proposed

Grenada National Art Collection will then be the definitive visual record of Grenada drawn from its history, folklore, people and place, accessible to the public.

Resumen:

Casi ochenta años atrás, más de 3.749 artistas se unieron a las filas de los trabajadores de todos los días. Recepción de cheques semanales de pago federal, Fueron usados con talento para mostrar los paisajes urbanos y rurales, la industria, los trabajadores y la vida cotidiana, sobre la gente y los lugares que se conocía. Durante un período de seis meses a partir de diciembre 1933 estos artistas produjeron imágenes que repercutieron en el espíritu de los estadounidenses hacia la fuerza de su país y la recuperación económica. Estas imágenes se han convertido en un archivo visual de "The American Scene" durante la Gran Depresión, y muchos se encuentran y se muestran en las agencias gubernamentales edificios. Treinta y dos pinturas fueron a la Casa Blanca. Las obras de arte público coste USD Proyecto de 1,3 millones, y fue conocido como el New Deal para los artistas. Casi ochenta años después, aparte de un puñado de lugares de negocios, ministerios de Granada y organismos gubernamentales, organismos oficiales y otros edificios públicos importantes para el desarrollo económico de este país, todavía no se incluyen obras de arte como una parte necesaria de sus espacios humanos. Irónicamente, el Ministerio de Obras Públicas es responsable de la única legislación que rige las obras públicas de arte. Con el apoyo de una presentación visual, el presente trabajo propone un público Granada Obras del Proyecto de Arte, para emplear a los artistas a crear obras que representan "la escena granadina". Estas obras serán alojadas de manera similar a la Colección Nacional de Arte del Reino Unido: 200.000 obras de arte repartidas entre muchas entidades públicas individuales. La propuesta de la Colección de Arte Nacional de Granada será entonces el registro visual definitivo de Granada, extraído de su historia, folklore, gente y lugares, accesibles al público.

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Ecological Impacts of the Lionfish in the Caribbean Reef System

Abstract:

The lionfish *Pterois volitans* has demonstrated a wide dietary preference in the Caribbean, especially on reef areas. A variety of commercially important reef fish has been found from the stomach contents of the lionfish, including snappers, surgeonfishes, small groupers, shrimp, parrotfishes and grunts. Additionally, ecologically important fish such as wrasses and gobies have also featured very prominently in the stomach contents. As many as 30 individuals have been found in the stomachs at one instance, demonstrating the feeding capacity of the lionfish. There is a preference of juvenile fishes in the diet which now compounds the problem of overfishing which is prominent in most states in the Wider Caribbean.

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Jamaica Tax Reform Proposals 2012, Implications for Tax Incidence, Social Equity and Social Protection

Abstract:

The paper estimates the distribution of tax burdens across households in Jamaica and analyses the equity impact of the tax reform proposals outlined in the Government's Green Paper. As its main objective, the paper explores the impact of the Green Paper Tax Reform proposals on the tax burden distribution across household income groups. For this purpose, it focuses on a subset of the proposals, namely those relating to (i) widening the GCT base by removing existing exemptions with a possible rate reduction; (ii) increasing the threshold and/or lowering the rate on the personal income tax (PIT); and (iii) lowering the corporate income tax (CIT) rate. It also examines the implications of applying a Customs Administration Fee (CAF) on all imports as part of the Green Paper's thrust to shift the burden of taxation from direct to indirect taxes. A critical policy response arising out of the results of this study relates to enhancing the role of social protection programmes. As such, government social expenditure policies must provide more assistance geared towards the poor and vulnerable households in the lowest deciles. These are identified as most negatively impacted by the proposed reforms. Public policy responses to these results necessitate increased levels of public social assistance to these significantly burdened low income households.

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Debt and Taxes: Financing Productive Government Expenditures

Abstract:

Government spending on public infrastructure, education and healthcare can provide a positive boost to economic growth. This paper develops a dynamic macroeconomic model to explore how variations in the composition and financing of government expenditures affect economic growth in the long-run. The model is used to analyze how public investment spending funded by taxes or borrowing affects long-term output growth in the seven largest Latin American economies. We also examine the effect of varying the composition of public expenditure, shifting between consumption and investment spending, or re-allocating between different types of public investment. In addition, we use alternative parameterizations of the model to explore how the effects on growth change under extreme initial fiscal conditions such as high average tax rates, debt ratios and public consumption spending. The model is calibrated to reflect economic conditions in the seven largest Latin American economies during the period 1990 to 2008. We find that, where tax rates are not already high, funding public investment by raising taxes may increase long-run growth. If existing tax rates are high, then public investment is only growth-enhancing if funded by restructuring the composition of public spending. Interestingly, using debt to finance new public investment compromises growth, regardless of the initial fiscal condition.

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A Value-Based Approach To Preparing Coastal Communities Against Sea Level Rise

Abstract:

There is an increasing amount of evidence that the climate is changing at an unnatural rate on a global scale. Unpredictable extreme weather patterns have become a common occurrence and they take a toll on humans from an economical, social and ecological stand point. These issues are a burden in most cases; however the changes also bring catastrophic results, as seen in Hurricane Sandy 2012. The damage was undeniable and questions were raised about the preparedness and response of the communities affected. This project proposes a value-based approach to evaluating preparedness levels in coastal communities against sea level rise, and the effects of such occurrence. A value model will assign worth to community assets as a means to measure storm impacts before, during and after a storm surge. The four dimensions (environment, economic, social and cultural) of adaptive response strategies will also be scored using a value model. Together, assets and strategies will act as input values for a storm “mock-up” simulation model. Historical information will be used to generate a storm that will put the adaptive response strategies to the test. This information can prove to be valuable when designing response strategies where cost and effectiveness are important factors.

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Holding back the tide: Coastal development and climate change in Canada and the Caribbean

Abstract:

Throughout the Americas, and especially in Caribbean small island states, coastal communities are vulnerable to impacts associated with rising sea levels, higher storm surges and more frequent and severe storms. Planning for a changing climate, and a changing world is presenting real financial and logistical challenges to governance at all levels, especially where there appear to be few workable alternatives to current practice. Widely touted options for adaptation to climate change impacts have been categorized as protection, accommodation and retreat, but often ignore the fourth option – do nothing. C-Change is a Canada-Caribbean university-community research partnership that seeks to assist coastal communities in their efforts to adapt to climate change. This paper reports on the findings of these multinational teams, and their emerging community of practice, as they seek to improve their capacity to manage cumulative pressures posed by burgeoning coastal development and the realities of impending coastal change. We examine the opportunities, challenges and timelines associated with adaptation tools such as the application of existing land development management instruments, the implementation of new and/or expansion of existing coastal protection measures (i.e. hard and soft armouring), the enforcement of new approaches to planning coastal development (i.e.,

coastal setbacks, managed retreat), and the risks, rewards and responsibilities facing governments, private sector, financial and insurance industries and individuals.

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Coastal setbacks: Managing the conflict between rising seas and the demand for coastal development

Abstract:

For almost twenty years, coastal setbacks have been proposed throughout the Caribbean and the world as a mechanism to aid proactive planning for development, to protect beaches and coastal wetlands, and to provide for continued public access to coastal resources and amenities. Whether setbacks are established unilaterally as a proscribed distance, or based on historic erosion rates, enforcement can be challenged by economic and social pressures and by often divisive values and visions for coastal resources and coastal development. Given the impending realities of climate change and the associated projections of sea level rise and increasingly frequent and severe storms, continued development at or near the shore threatens lives and livelihoods increases risks for investors and insurers, and poses unacceptable economic burdens for communities and for nations. This paper examines the methodologies used throughout the world to establish coastal setbacks, with special reference to their past, current and projected future use in the Caribbean sea.

PETER CLEGG, University of the West of England, Bristol. peter.clegg@uwe.ac.uk
(Cancelled)

Autonomy in the United Kingdom Overseas Territories: this far and no further?

Abstract:

Over the last decade a process of constitutional reform has been undertaken to provide some greater autonomy for the UK's Overseas Territories, albeit with the UK retaining certain key powers. Further, serious allegations of corruption in the Turks and Caicos Islands and more recently in the Cayman Islands have required action. Also, the global economic crisis has highlighted the territories' economic vulnerability and this has resulted in a greater degree of financial oversight from London. Finally, the UK government has published recently a White Paper setting out the key aspects of the relationship with its territories in the next several years. Within this context what does the future hold? Will the status quo prevail? Is it possible that some further autonomy will be awarded in the medium-term? Is independence a viable option? The paper considers recent developments in the territories and evaluates whether any significant change in their status will be forthcoming.

MERLE COLLINS, University of Maryland, USA, collinsm@umd.edu

The Grenada Library and Archives - Some triumphs, Challenges, Needs

Abstract:

This paper will talk about challenges for the library from the perspective of a regular, long-term user and Grenadian author.

ANA-SOFIA COMMICHAU, University of Heidelberg, a.commichau@stud.uni-heidelberg.de (Cancelled)

Virtual Returns? Chances in the Cuban Blogosphere

Abstract:

Orlando Luis Pardo Lazo, a photographer, who – according to his own words – „resides and resists“ in Havana, discovered the Internet for a special opportunity: His ambition is to enable his Cuban fellows in the world a virtual return to their country of origin. Thus he invites them to name him the places they desire to see once again. With this order Pardo Lazo searches his way through the Cuban island, taking photographs of houses, places, streets, and uploads them to his weblog “Boring Home Utopics”. Although Internet usage in Cuba is still connected to financial, technical and ideological barriers, Cubans have been managing to build what could be called a Cuban digital Diaspora. The example of Pardo Lazo’s weblog demonstrates the possibilities of the Internet in transcending political borders. Aim of this study is to observe the structures and chances of these new forms of self-perception and perception by others. In doing so, it is my central thesis that, in the light of the uprising significance of the Internet, it is possible to overcome bipolar definitions of cultural identity. Instead the development of new communication media and its various fields of application have had a huge impact on processes of “transculturación”. Nevertheless, it will not only be concentrated on positive aspects, but also on the difficulties of technological development in the special case of Cuba.

JOANNA SOOKNANAN, DONNA COMMISSIONG, BALSWAROOP BHATT,

Another Way of Thinking: A Review of Mathematical Models of Crime.

Abstract:

Mathematical models are useful weapons in the crime fighting arsenal. With the development of cheaper and more powerful computers, mathematical modeling of systems representing some aspect of crime or criminal behaviour and the resulting numerical solutions is becoming more popular. Models may be used to guide decision making, develop policies or to evaluate specific strategies aimed at reducing crime. This review provides an introduction to some relatively recent mathematical models of crime.

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A Political Ecology Analysis of Maroon Resistance to 21st Century Jamaican Development Strategies

Abstract:

Early 21st century conflicts surrounding resource extraction in Jamaica have exacerbated long simmering tensions between Maroons and the state. Since the inception of their communities in the 17th and 18th centuries, the Maroons have been major actors in Jamaica's political landscape. As communities founded by escaped enslaved Africans, the Maroons developed and defended autonomous polities in the Jamaican hinterland, in which their descendants still live while continuing to claim autonomy. Recent tensions between the Maroons and the state stem from the possibility that bauxite-mining concessions will be granted in Cockpit Country and ecologically unique area claimed by the Maroons as their traditional territory. This unfolding conflict brings to the forefront questions of Maroon sovereignty in the early 21st century, the political impact of Jamaican development strategies, and ecological degradation, thus placing this paper in direct conversation with the conference themes of development and the natural environment. In order to better grasp the contours of the conflict, this paper seeks to uncover and interrogate Maroon environmental thought. Framed by an overarching question of how legacies of slavery and colonialism have affected the relationship between Afro-descendants and the natural environment, this paper will analyze how Maroon history and ideology shape their relationship to local ecosystems. Beyond facilitating a better grasp of the conflict in Cockpit Country, this paper's analysis of Maroon/state political division contributes to the wider investigation of inter-communal fracturing and tensions occurring across Jamaican society, while also offering a critical view of Jamaican development practices and strategies

DENNIS CONWAY, Indiana University. conway@indiana.edu

Caribbean Diasporic Spaces, Mobilities and Transnational Capacity-building: Potentials and Pragmatics

El Caribe diaspórico espacios y movilidades, Constitución de sociedades anónimas
Trasnacionales, Extranjeras y Trasnacionales Capacidad-Construyendo en el Regreso:
Los potenciales y la Pragmática del Departamento

Abstract:

Long-held traditions of international mobility, of emigration and temporary circulation experiences and practices and of family-centered networks together forge intra-regional and extra-regional systems of social exchanges, transfers and support structures that directly and indirectly influence the Caribbean region's development (and underdevelopment) experiences. Today's well-developed diasporas have multi-local 'moorings' or locales within the Caribbean region, the hemisphere (North America) and trans-Atlantic (in Europe). Family (and 'friendship') networks, wider kin networks, ethnic networks and inter-network exchanges and transfers, all facilitate peoples' mobilities, and accompanying cross-border exchanges of goods, information, technology, monetary remittances and social capital. Most recently, creative industries and their potential for the development of a new genre of sustainable development of the Caribbean's social, cultural and economic sectors

have been given particular attention among policy makers and advisors. In this paper, I wish to focus upon the potential of the Caribbean's diasporic spaces to be new partners in global development policy where transnational mobility, experiences and practices can be critical influences in shaping what I would like to re-conceptualize as 'transnational capacity-building'. Building such global solutions, rather than relying upon local innovation and entrepreneurial social capital, transnational capacity-building has the potential to re-invigorate such dynamic sectors as creative industries, alternative tourisms, information technology, producer services, and the down-stream supply of technical and engineering support services of small-island maritime and island-based transportation infrastructure.

Resumen:

Durante mucho tiempo las tradiciones de la movilidad internacional, de la emigración y las experiencias y prácticas de la circulación temporal, así como las redes centradas en la familia, juntas forjan sistemas intra y extra regionales de intercambios sociales, de transferencias y de estructuras de apoyo que directa e indirectamente influyen en las experiencias de desarrollo (y de subdesarrollo) de la región Caribe. Hoy, las bien desarrolladas diásporas tienen "amarres" multi-locales o espacios dentro la región Caribe, el hemisferio de América del Norte y el trans-Atlántico (en Europa). Redes de familia (y de amistades), las redes de compadrazgo más amplias, las redes étnicas y de interconexiones y las transferencias, facilitan la movilidad de personas, y el comercio transfronterizo de bienes, información, tecnología, las remesas monetarias y capital social. Más recientemente, las industrias creativas y su potencial para el desarrollo de un nuevo género de desarrollo sostenible para los sectores sociales, culturales y económicos del Caribe, han sido objeto de atención especial entre los responsables de políticas y sus asesores. En este trabajo, quiero centrarme en el potencial de los espacios diaspóricos del Caribe para constituirse en nuevos socios de la política de desarrollo global, donde la movilidad, las experiencias y las prácticas transnacionales pueden ser influencias decisivas en la conformación de lo que me gustaría re-conceptualizar como "capacitación transnacional". Al construir estas soluciones globales, en lugar de basarse en la innovación local y la capital social emprendedor, la capacitación transnacional tiene la potencia para renovar aquellos sectores dinámicos como: las industrias creativas, turismo alternativo, la tecnología de la información, los servicios al productor, y el flujo de suministro de servicios de soporte técnico e ingeniería de la infraestructura de transporte tanto en las bases marítimas como las bases insulares.

JANE COOMBES, University of the Virgin Islands. jcoombe@live.uvi.edu

Art and Cultural Development in Walcott's Paintings

Abstract:

The legacy of Eurocentric colonial education in the Caribbean continues to present challenges to the progress of Caribbean intellectual development. Much of the language, literature, film, and visual arts continue to grapple with the issue of cultural resistance, self-definition and assertion of identity. One of the challenges mentioned above involves the continued practice of double standards that privilege various aspects of European folklore, while simultaneously undermining corresponding elements in the lexicon of European and Caribbean folk terminology. In this respect, the paper explores the semiotics of such terms as natural/supernatural, witch/wizard, magic/black magic, along with the interpretations of corresponding terms in Spanish and French. In two of Derek Walcott's plays: *The Joker of Seville*, a Caribbeanized adaptation of Tirso de Molina's post-medieval play, *El Bulador de Sevilla*, and Walcott's original version of *Marie LaVeau*, which was first produced at the University of the Virgin Islands in 1979. The binary groupings of terms mentioned above set the context for a critical examination of the varying interpretations assigned to such terms as the magic, and trickster, depending on whether these terms are associated with the male figure, Don Juan in Molina's original post-medieval Spanish text, Don Juan in Walcott's Caribbean adaptation of Molina's play, or with the female figure of Marie LaVeau in Walcott's re-interpretation of the New Orleans legend, Marie, as a modern trickster.

CAROLYN COOPER, University of the West Indies, Mona. karokupa@gmail.com
(Cancelled)

Rewriting the Grenadian Revolution: The Revised Version of Merle Collins' novel *Angel*

Abstract:

Merle Collins' soul-searching first novel, *Angel*, published four years after the implosion of the Grenada Revolution, articulates the growth to political consciousness of its female protagonist, Angel, simultaneously tracing the evolution of radical nationalist politics in the small island state. Focussing on three generations of women, the novel foregrounds issues of colour, class, gender, (dis)empowerment, voice and identity that illuminate the processes of social change in Grenada that culminate in the Revolution and its disillusioning aftermath. Almost a quarter century later, the 'revolutionary' publication of a revised version of the novel in 2011 not only raises vexing questions about the alternative trajectory Collins proposes for her heroine but also draws attention to engaging theoretical issues about the nature of fiction, in particular the ideological implications of the decades-long deferral of narrative closure.

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The Joker of Seville and *Marie LaVeau*: Competing Perspectives on
Cultural Development in the Caribbean

The Joker of Seville et *Marie LaVeau* : Deux perspectives du développement culturel dans
la région des Antilles.

The Joker of Seville and *Marie LaVeau*: Concurrerende perspectieven op culturele
ontwikkeling in het Caribisch

The Joker of Seville y *Marie La Veau*: Perspectivas rivales en cuanto al desarrollo de la
cultura en el Caribe.

Abstract

The legacy of Eurocentric colonial education in the Caribbean continues to present challenges to the progress of Caribbean intellectual development. Much of the language, literature, film, and visual arts continue to grapple with the issue of cultural resistance, self-definition and assertion of identity. One of the challenges mentioned above involves the continued practice of double standards that privilege various aspects of European folklore, while simultaneously undermining corresponding elements in the lexicon of European and Caribbean folk terminology. In this respect, the paper explores the semiotics of such terms as natural/supernatural, witch/wizard, magic/black magic, along with the interpretations of corresponding terms in Spanish and French. In two of Derek Walcott's plays: *The Joker of Seville*, a Caribbeanized adaptation of Tirso de Molina's post-medieval play, *El Bulador de Sevilla*, and Walcott's original version of *Marie LaVeau*, which was first produced at the University of the Virgin Islands in 1979. The binary groupings of terms mentioned above set the context for a critical examination of the varying interpretations assigned to such terms as the magic, and trickster, depending on whether these terms are associated with the male figure, Don Juan in Molina's original post-medieval Spanish text, Don Juan in Walcott's Caribbean adaptation of Molina's play, or with the female figure of Marie LaVeau in Walcott's re-interpretation of the New Orleans legend, Marie, as a modern trickster.

Résumé

L'héritage de l'éducation coloniale euro-centrique dans la région des Antilles continue à faire des obstacles face au développement intellectuel de cette région. Des phénomènes tels que la résistance culturelle, l'identité et l'affirmation de soi continuent à exercer une influence importante sur des aspects de la vie intellectuelle tels que la littérature, les langues, les films, ainsi que les arts. Un des défis auquel nous sommes confrontés est une continuation de ces deux poids deux mesures : certains aspects du folklore européen sont toujours mis en avant alors que d'autres aspects du lexique de la terminologie folk européenne et antillaise sont minimisés. Face à ce paradoxe, ce travail se propose de revoir les sémantiques des termes tels que naturel/super naturel, sorcière/sorcier, magie/magie noire, ainsi que l'interprétation des termes correspondants en espagnol et en français. Ce travail examine deux pièces de théâtre écrites par Derek Walcott : *The Joker of Seville*, une adaptation antillaise de la pièce de théâtre postmédiévale écrite par Tirso de Molina, *El Bulador de Sevilla*, ainsi que la version originale de *Marie LaVeau*, mise en scène pour la première fois à l'Université des Îles vierges en 1979.

Abstract

Gebied de erfenis van eurocentrisch koloniaal onderwijs in het Caribische gebied blijft aanwezig uitdagingen om de voortgang van Caribische intellectuele ontwikkeling. Veel van de taal, literatuur, film, en beeldende kunsten worstelt met het vraagstuk van de culturele weerstand, self-definitie en bewering van identiteit. Een van de uitdagingen die hierboven is de voortdurende praktijk van de dubbele standaarden die onvoldoende rechten heeft verschillende aspecten van Europese folklore, terwijl tegelijkertijd ondermijning overeenkomstige elementen ,in het lexicon van de Europese en Caribische folk terminologie. In dit verband verkent het papier de semiotiek van dergelijke termen als natuurlijke/bovennatuurlijke heks/wizard, magische/zwarte magie, samen met de interpretaties van de overeenkomstige termen in het Spaans en het Frans. In twee van Derek Walcott drama's: *De Joker van Sevilla*, een Caribische aanpassing van Tirso de Molina's post-middeleeuwse drama, *El Bulador de Sevilla*, Walcott kwam ook nog even de originele versie van Marie LaVeau, die eerst aan de Universiteit van de Maagdeneilanden in 1979 werd geproduceerd. De binaire groepen van genoemde voorwaarden zet de context voor een kritisch onderzoek van de uiteenlopende interpretaties die termen zoals de magie, en trickster, afhankelijk of deze termen zijn geassocieerd met de mannelijke figuur Don Juan in Molina's originele post-middeleeuwse Spaanse taal, Don Juan in Walcott kwam ook nog even het Caribisch Gebied aanpassing van Molina's drama, of met de vrouwelijke figuur van Marie LaVeau Walcott kwam ook nog even in de re-interpretatie van de New Orleans legende, Marie, zoals een moderne trickster.

Resumen

El legado de la educación colonial Eurocéntrica en el caribe continúa presentando retos al progreso del desarrollo intelectual del Caribe. Gran parte del lenguaje, la literatura, el cine, y las artes visuales continúan lidiando con asuntos de resistencia cultural, definición propia y aserción de la identidad. Uno de estos retos involucra la práctica continua de duplicidad de estándares que privilegian varios aspectos del folklore europeo, y simultáneamente menoscaban elementos correspondientes en el lexicon de la terminología folklórica europea y caribeña. Con relación a esto, en este papel se explora la semiótica de términos como **natural /sobrenatural, bruja / hechicero, magia / magia negra**, conjuntamente con las interpretaciones de términos correspondientes en español y en francés. Este papel trata, pues, sobre dos de las obras de teatro de Derek Walcott: *The Joker of Seville*, una adaptación caribeña de la obra de teatro pos-medieval de Tirso de Molina, *El burlador de Sevilla* y la versión original de Walcott de *Marie LaVeau*, que fue representada por primera vez en el 1979 en la Universidad de las Islas Vírgenes. El agrupamiento binario de términos antes mencionados enmarcan el contexto para un examen crítico de las variadas interpretaciones asignadas a tales términos como magia y estafador, dependiendo de si los términos están asociados a una figura masculina, por ejemplo Don Juan en el drama pos-medieval original, o Don Juan en la adaptación caribeña de Walcott, o con la figura femenina de *Marie LaVeau* en la re-interpretación de la leyenda de Nueva Orleans, Marie, como una estafadora moderna.

CARLYLE CORBIN, International Advisor on Governance & Multilateral Diplomacy. cgcobinmon@yahoo.com (Cancelled)

A Comparison of Dependent Autonomous models in the Caribbean and Pacific: Curacao
and the Northern Marianas

Abstract:

Since World War II over eighty territories have been recognised by the international community as having achieved a full measure of self-government through sovereign independence, autonomous free association with an independent State, or integration with an independent State, consistent with the minimum standards set forth in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1541 (XV) of 1960. For the autonomous political arrangements, questions have emerged in the autonomous countries as to whether the various autonomous models adopted before and after 1960 – and which had been recognised by the United Nations as self-governing jurisdictions - actually meet the criteria for full and absolute political equality consistent with international standards. The paper explores the evolution of the two autonomous models of Curacao in the southern Caribbean and the Northern Mariana Islands in the Micronesian part of the Pacific, and examines the level of autonomous governance in the two jurisdictions through the use of self-governance indicators developed to assess whether the minimum standards of full self-government have been met.

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A Comparison of Dependent Autonomous models in the Caribbean and Pacific: Curacao
and the Northern Marianas

Una comparación de los modelos dependientes Autónomos en el Caribe y el Pacífico:
Curazao y las Islas Marianas del Norte

Abstract:

Since World War II over eighty territories have been recognized by the international community as having achieved a full measure of self-government through sovereign independence, autonomous free association with an independent State, or integration with an independent State, consistent with the minimum standards set forth in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1541 (XV) of 1960. For the autonomous political arrangements, questions have emerged in the autonomous countries as to whether the various autonomous models adopted before and after 1960 – and which had been recognized by the United Nations as self-governing jurisdictions - actually meet the criteria for full and absolute political equality consistent with international standards. The paper explores the evolution of the two autonomous models of Curacao in the southern Caribbean and the Northern Mariana Islands in the Micronesian part of the Pacific, and examines the level of autonomous governance in the two jurisdictions through the use of self-governance indicators developed to assess whether the minimum standards of full self-government have been met.

Resumen:

Desde la Segunda Guerra Mundial más de ochenta territorios han sido reconocidos por la comunidad internacional por haber alcanzado la plenitud del gobierno propio mediante la independencia soberana, autónoma, libre asociación con un Estado independiente o integración con un Estado independiente, de conformidad con las normas mínimas establecidas en las Naciones Unidas la Resolución 1541 (XV) de 1960. Para el régimen de políticas autónomas, las preguntas han surgido en los países autónomos en cuanto a si los modelos Autónomos adoptado antes y después de 1960 - y que había sido reconocido por las Naciones Unidas como autónomos jurisdicciones - en realidad cumplir con los criterios de política plena y absoluta igualdad en consonancia con las normas internacionales. La ponencia analiza la evolución de los dos modelos autónomos de Curazao en el Caribe sur y las Islas Marianas del Norte, en la parte de Micronesia en el Pacífico, y examina el nivel de gobierno autónomo en las dos jurisdicciones a través del uso de indicadores de autogobierno desarrollados para evaluar si los estándares mínimos de pleno autogobierno se han cumplido.

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The Importance of the Diaspora in Caribbean Development
L'importance de la Diaspora dans le développement caraïbéen

Abstract:

The objective of this presentation is to set out the role Diaspora plays in the Caribbean region, with specific emphasis on economic development. Research will be used to illustrate the contribution of the Diaspora, and address why regional governments cannot afford to isolate Diaspora contributions. A comparative overview will be provided setting out how Caribbean states have worked with the Diaspora in the region.

Résumé :

L'objectif de cette présentation est d'examiner le rôle que la Diaspora joue dans la région caraïbéenne en soulignant son apport dans le développement économique. Notre recherche sera utilisée pour illustrer la contribution de la Diaspora et montrer en quoi les gouvernements régionaux ne peuvent pas se permettre d'ignorer les contributions de la Diaspora. La présentation d'un tableau comparatif montrera comment des Etats caraïbéens ont œuvré avec la Diaspora dans la région.

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Estimating the Impact of the Removal of the Fuel Subsidy on Households in Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

This paper investigates the first-round impact on a representative household budget of a removal of the subsidy on transportation fuels. Utilizing data from the 2008/2009 Household Budget Survey conducted by the Central Statistical Office, the analysis suggests the following: in the absence of a cheaper alternative fuel, a price increase to Super Unleaded gasoline would have the largest direct impact on the household budget. Secondly, the poorest households would be most severely affected by an increase in price of Super Unleaded gasoline and least affected by an increase in the price of Premium Unleaded gasoline.. Finally, the average monthly direct fuel bill for all households will more than double to 4.9 per cent of income from 2.2 per cent if there is a removal of the subsidy on all fuel types.

EDWARD L. COX, Rice University. ecox@rice.edu

William Galwey Donovan's Plans for Economic Growth in Grenada in the Early Twentieth Century

Abstract:

By the end of the nineteenth century, many progressive Afro Caribbean leaders were seriously questioning the meaning of the freedom their ancestors had attained in 1838. While most of the discourse centered around political stagnation or regression through the elimination of representative government, some newspaper editors focused on the flagging economic fortunes of the populace. An examination of the economic plans boldly articulated in his newspaper by Grenadian William Galwey Donovan indicates a bold vision for revitalizing the declining sugar industry through the introduction of a "cheap money" and government intervention in many other development programs. His proposals demonstrate local attempts at intervention towards economically empowering Afro Grenadians at the end of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

EDWARD L. COX, Rice University. ecox@rice.edu

Newspaper Coverage of Grenadians in World War I

Abstract:

By November, 1918, about \$337 billion, some of it from the BWI, had been expended either directly or indirectly on the first world war, an estimated 20 million people were incapacitated, and about 8 million had died. The contribution of the BWI to the war effort was also considerable. Almost daily, local newspapers reported in one way or another on Grenadian contributions to the war effort. Drawing on information contained in these newspapers and Colonial Annual Reports, this paper seeks to reconstruct how the Grenadian newspapers and by extension Grenadian themselves, perceived and participated in the First World War.

MARGARET COX, Medgar Evers College, CUNY. margaret@mec.cuny.edu

Mistrials and Shattered Dreams in the Novels of Patricia Powell and Esmeralda Santiago

Abstract:

According to The World's Women 2010: Trends and Statistics report, "Perpetrators of violence against women are most often their intimate partners. Women are abused physically and sexually by intimate partners at different rates throughout the world – yet such abuse occurs in all countries or areas, without exception. Younger women are more at risk than older women and since the consequences of such violence last a lifetime it has a severely adverse impact on women's family and social life." My paper examines Patricia Powell's *Me Dying Trial* and Esmeralda Santiago's *América's Dream*, novels in which Caribbean women, attempt to achieve personal development in spite of their inclinations to submit in physically and emotionally abusive relationships. Powell illustrates this through the central character, Gwennie, who migrates from Jamaica, and is motivated to allow her abusive husband to join her in Connecticut despite the likelihood that the abuse will continue in the new environment. She makes a place herself and her children in a new setting, yet is so connected to her previously skewed role of what a wife ought to be that she poses a threat to her personal development and independence. Similarly, Santiago's heroine, América, tries to make a fresh start by moving from Puerto Rico to New York, away from her domineering lover. While the distance between Puerto Rico and New York, between América and her abuser, keeps her physically safe, psychologically, she must peel away the layers of unworthiness constructed by the scars from years of abuse.

CHARMAINE CRAWFORD, University of West Indies-Cave Hill.

Who Is Your Mama? Transnational Motherhood and African Caribbean Women In The
Diaspora

Abstract:

This paper situates African-Caribbean mother-child relations in the context of the global political economy to highlight the significance of advanced capitalism for understandings these kinds of relations. I examine the pre- and post- migratory experiences of African-Caribbean female migrants from the English-speaking Caribbean who left their children with relatives in their home countries while they themselves pursued better economic opportunities in Canada during the 1970s to early 1990s. I problematise the intersectional relationship among female migrant labour, transnationality and motherhood within the rubric of globalised gender, race and class relations. I do so by examining the migrant work experiences of working class African-Caribbean women while they adjust to new socio-cultural environments and also support their children from abroad under varying material conditions and social circumstances

WENDY CRAWFORD-DANIEL, St. George's University. wcrawford@sgu.edu

The Evolution and Development of Traditional Healing Practices in the Caribbean

Abstract:

This paper provides a review of the types of traditional healing practices in the Caribbean and the ways in which they entered and evolved over time and explore the role these practices play in the resulting health beliefs of Caribbean people. She will also delineate the specific ways in which these culturally normative healing practices and beliefs conflict with modern western medicinal practices and beliefs, as many Caribbean societies transition from more traditional cultural patterns to globalized modernity.

**WENDY CRAWFORD-DANIEL AND CLAUDIA HALLEY, St. George's
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Embracing Homosexuality – A study of how family acceptance of homosexual identity
formation breaks down negative societal barriers.

Abstract:

The objective of the study was to draw on the coming out experiences of persons in same sex relationship in Grenada, and to identify key sources of support in facilitating the process. Using the snowball sampling method, twelve males and eight females from the ages of 23 to 63, who are involved in same sex relationships, were selected. In-depth interviews were conducted and recorded. The subjects were asked to tell the story of their lives, the processes of their sexual identity formation and their coming out experiences in a country and region that can be classified as openly homophobic. Subjects reported a process that entailed a constant struggle with self, hostile heterosexual family members, peers and the wider community. The process of self-identity was likened to a pendulum that

on one hand involved self-conflicts and contradictions, and on the other hand incremental progress towards self-acceptance. Subjects reported that the rate of advancement towards self-acceptance and coming out was strongly influenced by the attitude and behavior of heterosexual family members. The responses of non-supportive family members influenced the process and the behavior of others negatively. When family members were openly and publicly hostile it became easier and more acceptable for the broader society to display the same behaviors and attitudes towards the individual. Where family members were publicly supportive the broader society contained their open hostility, which in turn influenced the rate of self-acceptance.

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Space, Place, and the Development of the Caribbean Imagination in Art
 Espace, Location, et le Developpement de l'Imagination Caribéen dans l'Art

Abstract:

Following a theory of development, which accords culture a fundamental role in creating human development, this paper explores relationships between space, place, and the navigation of identity in the Caribbean. It surveys the colonial period as a socio-historical context of images that have characterized the region and considers the Modern art of the Caribbean as transformation of the past. It acknowledges that the Caribbean rarely escapes the stereotypical view of it: an exotic setting of deserted white sand beaches, golden sunshine, turquoise water, a bucolic paradise waiting to be discovered. This is despite the historical reality of the Caribbean as the first location in the appropriation of the 'New World' and the decimation of its original civilizations. As in Verbinski and Marshall's film "Pirates of the Caribbean," the colonial period is a fantasy of European pirates navigating various treacheries in pursuit of lost maps, cursed treasure, and adventure rather than a presentation of evidence. The place is a theater of European colonization, haunted by its systems of predatory rule in which stereotypes, popular and diverse, were to dismiss the complex cultures that comprise the region and to project assumptions of a place without agency. This paper involves a close reading of landscape and the human figure as key symbols in the imagination of the Caribbean.

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The Demonization of Afro-Caribbean & Black Male Street Gang Members in Toronto

Abstract:

Monday July 16th Danzing street community in Toronto witness a random and senseless killing of two, while wounding 23 others, the worst in Ontario history. Danzing is located Toronto in the priority community of Kingston/Galloway/Orton Park (KGOP) in Scarborough/Ontario, with a history and presence of gang activity and violence according to Toronto Police Services Crime Statistics and Toronto Community Crisis Response Program (2012). This presentation highlights how abject poverty, non-employment, over-policing, quotidian spaces, and carceral forms organize and shape a Black “militarized hypermasculine identity” that is both demonized and sexualized, in preparation for prison.

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 (Cancelled)

Social media and diplomacy: Examining the Caribbean experience

Abstract:

Increased attention is being placed on the role of public diplomacy as an integral aspect of the foreign policy of many states in the twenty-first century. For states in particular with little recourse to traditional hard power, the use of soft power and public diplomacy provides opportunities to amplify their external message. With advances in information and communication technology and the development of web 2.0 technologies, the use of social media provides an effective way to build alliances and support of a country’s foreign policy through targeting and influencing foreign publics through such public diplomacy and soft power strategies. This paper will examine the current state of the use of social media in Caribbean diplomacy in this regard and the opportunities, if any, that public diplomacy and social media could provide for Caribbean diplomacy.

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The Ganges and the Nile:” Spiritual Work and Solidarity through Difference in Trinidad

Abstract:

While echoing the lyrics of calypsonian David Rudder’s “The Ganges and the Nile,” the title of this paper is inspired by a Trinidadian Spiritual Baptist’s prophetic vision of the meeting of these two rivers during a period of seclusion and fasting. While Rudder’s lyrics present a sanguine vision of national, multicultural solidarity between the Ganges (Indo-Trinidadians) and the Nile (Afro-Trinidadians), my interlocutor’s vision presents a scenario in which the confluence of these rivers signals a simultaneous process of ethnic purification and interracial mixture, in which the ground between the two cultural streams where she was standing is erased. Using this vision as an allegory for the dynamics of ethnicity, race

and nation in Trinidad, I argue that discourses of spiritual healing and harm amongst Afro- and Indo-Trinidadians reveal the ways in which solidarity may be constructed through difference rather than through the complementary forces of ethno-racial mixture or shared cultural tradition. While examining the tensions between Afro and Indo-diasporic groups, I examine the everyday ways in which trust and healing can be premised on their differences, showing how shared identities and intimacy can also form the basis of distrust and harm. This paper, therefore, shifts attention towards other forms of politics and politics that exist outside common-sense narratives of the Trinidadian nation as characterized either by harmonious mixture or interethnic competition. I arrive at these interventions through close attention to the problem-solving practices of “spiritual work” in Trinidad.

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(Geo)politics of cruise ship tourism in Roseau, Dominica
 (Géo)politique du tourisme de croisière à Roseau, île de la Dominique

Abstract:

Over the past two decades cruiseship arrivals figures have shown strong growth in the island of Dominica (with a 24.2 % annual average rate of growth). Marketed as the « nature island of the Caribbean » the country now faces the paradox of becoming in one hand the region's number one eco/sustainable/tourism destination while receiving every year in the other hand more than 350 thousands cruiseship visitors (for a total local population of only 71 000 inhabitants). The study focuses on the capital city of Roseau and shows how the profits of cruiseship tourism tend to be concentrated amongst a few operators with weak diffusion. Geographically the profits of the activity seem captured in concentric circles, quickly diminishing as one moves away from the terminal. Dominican students are taught at school « tourism is everybody's business ». However the feeling of the population around the terminal is that « we only get the small fish that escape from the net ». This « we » is opposed to a « them »: a few local businessmen of British and Levantine origin and mostly foreign owned bars, restaurants and tax-free shops located nearby the terminal. The aim of this research is to highlight the conflicts generated by the cruiseship tourism inside the city and to understand how the activity nevertheless became perceived as unavoidable. The small scale geopolitics of a new dependency.

Résumé:

Au cours des vingt dernières années le tourisme de croisière a montré une très forte croissance dans l'île de la Dominique (avec un taux de croissance annuel de l'ordre de 24,2%). Vendue comme l' « île nature de la Caraïbe » ce territoire se trouve aujourd'hui face un paradoxe : l'île est devenue la première destination écotouristique de la région tandis que plus de 350 000 touristes de croisière y débarquent chaque année (pour une population totale de seulement 71 000 habitants). L'étude se concentre sur la capitale Roseau et tente de montrer comment les profits du tourisme de croisière tendent à être accaparés par quelques acteurs avec une très faible diffusion. Géographiquement les bénéfices de l'activité se concentrent en cercles concentriques, diminuant rapidement à mesure que l'on s'éloigne du terminal de croisière. Les écoliers dominicains apprennent à

l'école que le tourisme est l'affaire de tous. Cependant le sentiment de la population autour du terminal est que *“nous ramassons seulement les petits poissons qui s'échappent du filet”*. Ce “nous” est opposé à un “eux”: quelques commerçants d'origine britannique ou arabe et quelques propriétaires – presque tous étrangers – de bars, de restaurants et magasins hors-taxes situés autour du port. Le but de la recherche est de montrer les conflits générés par l'activité à l'intérieur de la ville et de comprendre comment elle est néanmoins désormais perçue comme inévitable. Une étude géopolitique d'une nouvelle dépendance.

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A Micro Analysis of the Factors Impacting Child Abuse in Guyana

Abstract:

This study explores and describes the phenomenon of child abuse in Guyana. It focuses on the factors that sustain the phenomenon that is visible at the lower echelons of society. Child abuse has many consequences for those victimized with far reaching effects for families and communities as well as justice, welfare, education and health systems. The gravity of the situation depends on a number of features including the nature and type of the abuse, duration of abuse, relationship of victim to perpetrator and age when abuse was initiated. Abuse of children comes in many forms including; physical, verbal, psychological, emotional, sexual, and death. Data for this study was extracted from twelve (12) case file obtained with permission from the Child Protection Agency of the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security. Content analysis was the analytical technique employed to make sense of the data which was reduced to manageable portions by coding based on recurrent issues in the text. Codes were used to identify themes which were explored and described to detect patterns which were then interpreted. Preliminary findings show that the phenomenon is found essentially in depressed urban areas and younger children are at greater risk of victimization. Further, poor parenting and dysfunctional families seems to be at the center of abuse suffered by Guyanese children with perpetrators being mainly family members suggesting that the abuser is often known to the victim.

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The Attitudes of Jamaican 4th Form Students towards School and Academic Achievement

Abstract:

This study examines the attitudes of Jamaican fourth form students towards school, learning and academic achievement and their assessment of teacher and school quality. The study is important as Jamaican children have continued to perform poorly in the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) exams and the majority of the population lacks formal certification (PIOJ/STATIN, 2009). This low level of educational attainment in Jamaica is one of the key factors underlying the island's weak economic growth, high crime rates and persistent poverty. The study, which utilized stratified

random sampling, comprised a survey of 635 fourth form students from 10 high schools in the urban parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew. Preliminary data analysis has revealed that the majority of students had positive attitudes towards school and achievement but many lacked motivation to put in the effort to tackle difficult subjects. Half of all respondents felt that teachers did not give equal attention, and showed interest in only some students. Approximately one-third of all students expressed a strong dislike for Maths and twenty percent were not satisfied with the competence of their Maths teacher. Slightly more than 50% reported that teachers used insulting names to address students and more than a third felt that teachers did not encourage them to excel. A significant number (25%) felt that their school was not relevant to their developmental needs and knowledge gained outside school was more useful. Attitudes towards school varied across school types but were fairly constant across gender. It is hoped that this study will be useful to schools and policymakers in their attempts to devise strategies to improve the performance of Jamaican children, especially at the secondary level.

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Rethinking Youth Violence in a Jamaican Canadian context

Abstract:

Against the background of increasing anxiety about racialized youth violence in Toronto, Canada, and violent crimes in Jamaica, this paper examines the voices of Jamaican and Canadian youth alongside academic debates and analysis to engage both personal and academic perceptions of violence. More specifically, the chapter discusses findings from three youth forums and two artist intensive workshops held between July 2011 and August 2012 in Kingston and St. Mary, Jamaica, and Toronto, Canada. Canadian and Jamaican youth travelled to meet each other in their respective countries to participate in these forums and workshops. As they confronted issues related to systemic and physical violence, Jamaican and Canadian youth together articulated compelling understandings of youth violence that prioritized issues of social alienation, poverty and racism.

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The Fresh Milk Art Platform Inc - creative experiment, cultural lab and act of resistance

Abstract:

The Fresh Milk Art Platform Inc. is a Caribbean non-profit, artist-led, inter-disciplinary organization supporting creatives and promoting wise social, economic, and environmental stewardship through creative engagement with society and by cultivating excellence in the arts. The initial question posed by Fresh Milk in mid-2011 was - 'Is there enough interest to sustain a critical platform supporting creatives?' On one level, the resounding answer was 'yes'. However, eighteen months later, Fresh Milk is confronting its most basic challenges around issues of economic sustainability. This paper will share Fresh Milk's working strategies around viability for the entity itself as well as for the young creatives it supports. Intra-regional, cross generational and inter-disciplinary modes of operation are being

developed. Transnational connections with diasporic colleagues in the metropolitan academic world are being fostered. In a forum such as the CSA, Fresh Milk asks, what responsibilities do academics based in North America and Europe and whose work focuses on the Caribbean, have in terms of engaging with and supporting Caribbean based non-profit, creative spaces? How can we build mutually beneficial programming that will enrich both the Caribbean based creative networks and the metropolitan based Caribbean Studies programmes? Finally, how does the Caribbean transform itself into a space that shapes institutions based on its needs rather than the needs of the first world?

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New nationalism and the movement towards regional integration, the Suriname case

Abstract:

The Bouterse presidency represents a turning point in which the country of Suriname deals with its former mother country the Netherlands. With turning its back against Holland, Suriname has shown a new kind of nationalism, different from the nationalism prior to the country's independence in 1975. It represents the move towards a real equal relationship between the two sovereign states and its people. In the paper the definition, cause plus examples of this new nationalism is presented. A nationalism that is more orientated towards regional integration and the closing of the ties with the countries of origin. Author will also give an analysis-prediction of how the relationship between Suriname and the Netherlands and Suriname and the rest of the Caribbean will develop in the near (5- 10 years) future.

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The legacy of Surinam artists in nationbuilding in Suriname and integration in the region

Abstract:

In this paper author will be looking at the legacy of theatre maker Henk Tjon, poet and author Dobru, author and theatre maker Thea Doelwijt, poet and author Shrinivasi, author and poet Trefossa, cinematographer Pim de la Parra and multidisciplinary artist Felix de Rooy regarding their contribution in helping formulate a Suriname identity and their contribution to social-ethnic cohesion thus aid in the formation of the nationstate Suriname. They are all from Surinamese descent, but have operated to different extend on a regional sphere, where to some extend these artists have contributed to the further integration and thus development within the Caribbean region. The paper will introduce the artists and their general work and come with concrete examples of their involvement regarding the formation of first and foremost a Suriname identity, social-ethnic cohesion and how this helped stir nationalism and thus the formation of the independent nation-state Republic of Suriname. To more or less extend these artist have actively also contributed to the formation of a Caribbean identity and to the integration of the Caribbean region.

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Any number of unreal or not-real situations”: Caribbean Eco-gothic and World-Ecology

Abstract:

At a crucial moment in Roger McTair’s “Just a Lark,” the descendants of sugar planters on Trinidad read aloud an acronym from H.P. Lovecraft’s *Necronomicon* in the attempt to resurrect the corrupt body of an ancestor, exclaiming “The form would evoke any number of unreal or not-real situations” (70). This resurrection is thus a literary one as well, which recuperates the earlier ‘weird’ and ‘gothic’ literary form of Lovecraft to narrate the seemingly unreal history of the Caribbean postcolony. Stephen Shapiro has proposed that catachrestic narrative devices and genres such as the gothic recur in literary history at similar moments in the recurring cycles of long-wave capitalist accumulation. If ecology is added to this formulation, then eco-gothic can be understood as not only figuring the social deformations relating to the economic reorganization of societies, but also the reorganization of social-nature relations around different commodity regimes and the periodic exhaustion of ecologies. Working within the framework of Jason Moore’s theory of world-ecology, this paper will offer a comparative case study of two examples of Caribbean eco-gothic, Roger McTair’s “Just a Lark, Or The Crypt of Matthew Ashdown” and Mayra Montero’s *The Palm of Darkness* demonstrating how the catachrestic aesthetics and gothic form of each fiction reflect the exhaustion of particular ecological regimes in the context of Trinidad and Haiti and connect the local experience of the islands to larger systemic changes in the world-ecology, as when McTair’s story opens with an assertion of the links between “Antillean plot farming” and Newfoundland economy, or when Montero’s novel links species extinction and biodiversity loss in Haiti to the larger ecological crisis of global climate change. I will argue that both fictions adapt irrealist literary forms to evoke the seeming unreality of world-ecological change.

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Development as a Human Right: A Caribbean Perspective.
 El desarrollo como Derecho Humano – Una Perspectiva Caribeña.

Abstract:

In 1986, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development which proclaimed development as “an inalienable human right” in its first Article. Over 25 years later, the international community still struggles to recognise in a truly significant manner, development as a human right. While the UN Charter stresses the interconnectedness between its main pillars- peace and security, development and human rights- both the normative evolution of the human rights discourse and its concomitant practical application have tended to witness a separation between human rights and development. When they are linked, it is within the prism of development being underpinned by a human rights based approach as opposed to development being a human right. The disproportionate influence of developed countries in the normative evolution of the human rights discourse and their dominance over international discussions on

developmental issues has ensured that developing countries face a difficult challenge in reversing this bias. This paper undertakes a brief philosophical discussion of human rights, development and development as a human right before examining the reality of the treatment of development as a human right within the international community. This discussion forms the framework for the second part of the paper- an investigation into the manner in which the Caribbean has proceeded over the years to address development as a human right. The paper concludes with a set of recommendations on how the Caribbean can improve in this area and also move the international debate forward in a positive direction.

Resumen:

En 1986, La Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas adoptó la Declaración para el Derecho al Desarrollo que proclamó en su primer artículo el derecho “un derecho humano inalienable.” Después de más tarde, la comunidad internacional sigue luchando para lograr de una manera significativa el reconocimiento del derecho al desarrollo como tal. Mientras que la Carta de la ONU hace hincapié en la interconexión entre sus tres pilares - la paz, la seguridad, el desarrollo y los derechos humanos – la evolución normativa del discurso de derechos humanos y su aplicación práctica han demostrado una separación entre los derechos humanos y el desarrollo. Cuando los dos se ven ligados, es normalmente dentro del prisma de desarrollo apuntalado por una base de derechos humanos y no como desarrollo como derecho humano en sí. La influencia desproporcionada de los países desarrollados en la evolución normativa del discurso sobre los derechos humanos y su dominación a nivel global del debate sobre los temas que tratan sobre cuestiones de desarrollo ha asegurado que los países en desarrollo se vean planteados con un desafío enorme para invertir esta tendencia perjudicada. Esta ponencia se compromete a entrar en una breve discusión filosófica sobre los derechos humanos, el desarrollo y el desarrollo como un derecho humano antes de revisar la realidad del tratamiento del desarrollo como derecho humano dentro de la comunidad internacional. Esta discusión establece la red para la segunda parte de la ponencia que se trata de una investigación del método usado por los países del Caribe en los últimos años para abordar esta temática del desarrollo como derecho humano. La ponencia concluye con un par de recomendaciones para ayudar a los países a mejorar en esta temática y además avanzar el debate global en una dirección positiva.

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Espacio ritual, espacio de la historia: sobre La piste des sortileges, de Gary Victor

Ritual space, space of history: on La piste des sortileges, by Gary Victor

Resumen:

Las prácticas afro-religiosas, al igual que las demás prácticas espirituales, consagran un espacio físico al contacto entre divinidades y humanos, que es un reflejo del espacio espiritual donde ese encuentro tiene lugar. Este es por tanto un espacio liminal y por esto el encuentro que ocurre en él provoca extrañamiento, cuando el encuentro se efectúa en el lado de lo visible (como es el caso de las posesiones) o incomprensión, cuando ocurre en el

lado visible (como en el caso de los sacrificios o los altares). Los estudiosos del arte haitiano han señalado que el espacio liminal de este encuentro, tal como se representa en el arte vuduista, le da a la pintura haitiana un carácter distinto al de la representación en el arte occidental. De un modo similar, Gary Victor, uno de los escritores haitianos contemporáneos más populares, revisita el sentido del espacio liminal usándolo para hablar de la historia y la sociedad haitianas. Esta ponencia explora el modo como el espacio de confluencia de los humanos y las divinidades se vuelven espacios de confluencia de divinidades y personajes de la historia haitiana, y el fin que cumple tal yuxtaposición.

Abstract:

Afro-religious practices, like all spiritual practices, consecrate physical space. This space however acts as double of a spiritual one, where divinities and human beings concur, to make it liminal; therefore, the encounters that take place within it provoke estrangement: when they take place on the invisible side —such in the case of possessions— or misunderstanding, when it occurs on the visible side —such in the case of sacrifices or altars. Scholars studying Haitian painting have pointed out that the liminal space of encounter as represented in voodooist art grants Haitian painting a character different from Western codes (such as the use of perspective). In a similar vein, I maintain, Gary Victor, one of the most popular contemporary Haitian writers, revisits the significance of the liminal space using it to comment on Haitian history and society. This presentation investigates how the space of confluence between humans and divinities becomes the space of confluence between divinities and historical characters, and what ends this juxtaposition might serve.

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Financial Integration within CARICOM: Push versus pull factors

Abstract:

This paper examines financial integration within CARICOM as compared to the NAFTA, ASEAN+3 and Euro zone regions. It addresses three main questions. First, how financially integrated is CARICOM compared to these other regions? Second, how has the level of financial integration within CARICOM changed over the last two decades? Third, to what extent are these changes in the level of financial integration within CARICOM due to pull versus push factors? Using a Dynamic Factor Model to analyze co-movement in current account balances from 1990-2010, this paper provides estimates of the level of financial integration attributable to global, regional and country-specific factors for each region. Collectively, these questions have important implications for policymakers concerned with financial resilience of CARICOM members.

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From Bois Caiman to Bûche du Noël: Shapeshifting Trees on Hispaniola

Abstract:

This essay explores the role of wood in shapeshifter narratives in relation to the economic, social and cultural history of the forest on Hispaniola. Drawing upon oral narratives about shapeshifter trees and animals collected in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, I examine forest lore in Haiti, and its crosspollination from France, African and Amerindian sources, to trace the changing significance of trees in Haitian vodou. I am particularly interested in the semantics of the Piñon and the Mapou which are seen as having anthropomorphic qualities such as the ability to bleed, and are used in healing and magical practices, since sorcery can turn people into trees. Drawing upon the research of eighteenth century naturalist Michel Etienne Decourtilz, who visited Saint Domingue on the eve of the revolution and gathered ten volumes of botanical compendia largely from slaves, it seeks to chart the changing meaning of plants in relation to their increasing scarcity over time, as logging of fine woods such as ebony and mahogany eventually consumed the forests. I make the case that shapeshifting practices may be seen as a vernacular understanding of nature, yet that we must be attuned to local forms of knowledge in order to decipher it.

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Romantic Love/Ing in Accounts of Violence

Abstract:

Idealised accounts of romantic love/ing have featured in various aspects of Western culture for centuries. The popularity of images, texts and narratives of this kind of love/ing is evident in our everyday talk, interactions, institutional practice and popular culture. However, these practices and discourses implicate particular gendered relations of power as individuals range between endorsing and resisting traditional, and often stereotypical, gendered subject positions based on their level of commitment to ideas about romantic love/ing. In this paper I explore the seemingly paradoxical discourses produced by Vincentian women in violent heterosexual relationships on the effects of romantic love/ing on their decisions to leave or remain in these unions. Women move between constructing romantic love as a cohesive force that sustains the relationship, in spite of the violence they experience; and a rejection of the proto-typical heterosexual union with its associated conventions on romantic love/ing.

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Teen childbearing and Poverty among Jamaican Women

Abstract:

Teen childbearing is widely regarded as one of the intractable social problems facing Caribbean populations, as some of its negative consequences cannot be easily overcome. Of the 42,161 births occurring in Jamaica for 2008, 18.2 percent (7,680 births) were to women under the age of 20 years. Among these teen mothers, 85.5 percent were first time mothers, while the remaining 14.5 percent (1,114 women) were having their second or third child. The study uses retrospective birth history data from the 2008 Reproductive and Health survey of Jamaica, to investigate the relationship between teen childbearing and poverty in later life. While a linear and reciprocal relationship between early childbearing and poverty remains evident, less than 10 percent of the variation in poverty levels can be explained by the timing of births. Despite the relatively weak explanation offered by the timing of births, an assessment of individual regression coefficients shows that while having a first birth in the teenage years does not condemn a woman to poverty in later life, having a second birth in the teenage years will. The implications of these results are discussed in light of support services for second time teen mothers in Jamaica.

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La Revolución Grenadina a través de la prensa latinoamericana, interpretaciones contemporáneas para su estudio

Resumen:

A propósito de los sucesos de Grenada, se lleva a cabo una revisión de la prensa venezolana, colombiana y guatemalteca que siguieron de cerca la revolución con una actitud no pasiva ante los hechos. Es interesante destacar la existencia desde Cuba de archivos e imágenes que graficaron los acontecimientos que tuvieron lugar hace más de treinta años en la isla de Grenada. Para la juventud caribeña es imprescindible conocer de cerca el significado de este proceso y valorar el comportamiento de los principales movimientos progresistas y democráticos -algunos de izquierda- antes y después de Grenada.

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La academia ante la juventud caribeña, miradas e interpretaciones sobreperspectivas de futuro para el Caribe contemporáneo

Resumen:

En el campo de las investigaciones sobre la historia política, no contamos con los criterios generales sobre los gobiernos del Caribe y sus relaciones y/o diferencias en el nivel regional. Hay más estudios sobre las actuales contradicciones políticas, los períodos electorales o huelgas, que de la naturaleza política del Estado y de las formas de gobierno en el Caribe. Entonces, ¿cómo se puede explicar esta relación entre las formas directas de ejercer el poder y las sociedades caribeñas? Tengo la sensación de que estamos tratando con más acuerdos regionales con Europa y Estados Unidos, que con los mecanismos internos entre el Estado y la sociedad a nivel nacional y / o regional. Por último, tengo dos aspectos más a mencionar: la diáspora y su reintegración social y el compromiso intelectual con los estudios del Caribe. En relación con la diáspora, como un tema de estudio en los tiempos modernos, tenemos las contribuciones de los líderes históricos como Marcus Garvey y los intelectuales como George Lamming. Ahora que sabemos sobre la fuerza real de esta comunidad y su importancia de los estudios académicos. Este un horizonte amplio y contamos con registros, trabajos de campo y el papel del Estado para evaluar el impacto real del fenómeno de la migración.

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Assessing Vulnerability to Sea Level Rise in Caribbean Coastal Cities: The Case of Georgetown, Guyana

La Evaluación de la Vulnerabilidad en la elevación del nivel del mar en ciudades costeras del Caribe: el caso de Georgetown, Guyana

Abstract:

According to Vermeer & Rahmstorf (2009), sea level rise ranks amongst the potentially most severe impacts of climate change. Georgetown the economic and administrative capital of Guyana given its coastal proximity, low-lying geography and high population density along the coastline is highly vulnerable to sea level rise. This prevalent vulnerability may be further exacerbated given the global projections for sea level rise. The study will be based on a survey of 1,079 inhabitants of Georgetown carried out in May/June 2012. A variant of the Livelihood Vulnerability Index Model espoused by Hahn et al (2009) was applied in the analysis of the vulnerability of Georgetown to the impact of sea level rise at both the city and ward level. A scenario analysis using GIS spatial data was utilized to visually capture these impacts. Exploratory factor analysis and multiple linear regression methods are applied in analyzing factors that influence the adaptation choices of residents of Georgetown to sea level rise. Recommendations on adaptation measures to be

implemented were made based on vulnerability findings and the adaptation choices of respondents.

Resumen:

De acuerdo con Vermeer y Rahmstorf (2009), existe un aumento del nivel del mar entre los impactos potencialmente más graves del cambio climático. Georgetown la capital económica y administrativa de Guyana por su cercanía costera a la geografía de baja altitud y alta densidad de población a lo largo de la costa es muy vulnerable a la subida del nivel del mar. Esta vulnerabilidad prevalente puede exacerbarse aún más teniendo en cuenta las proyecciones globales para el aumento del nivel del mar. El estudio se basa en una encuesta de 1.079 habitantes de Georgetown llevó a cabo en mayo / junio de 2012. Una variante del modelo de subsistencia del índice de vulnerabilidad expuesta por Hahn et al (2009) se aplicó en el análisis de la vulnerabilidad de Georgetown con el impacto de la subida del nivel del mar en la ciudad y el nivel de barrio. Un análisis de escenarios utilizando los datos espaciales SIG fue utilizado para capturar visualmente estos impactos. Una Exploratoria como factor de análisis y múltiples métodos de regresión lineal se aplican en el análisis de los factores que influyen en las decisiones de adaptación de los residentes de Georgetown a la subida del nivel del mar. Recomendaciones sobre las medidas de adaptación que deben aplicarse se hicieron basándose en los resultados de la vulnerabilidad y las opciones de adaptación de los encuestados.

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A Musical Model for Grassroots Development: Haitian Mizik Angaje as Cultural Action.

Abstract:

This study follows several groups engaged in the rawest form of grassroots organizing that are currently operating in zòn defavorize (“defavorized” zones) of metropolitan Port-au-Prince. Experiencing first-hand the difficulties of surviving in the overcrowded capital—which recently has meant enduring the 2010 earthquake, a cholera epidemic, and flawed elections—like-minded Haitians have banded together to tackle neighborhood problems by promoting social programs that simultaneously entertain music-making and community service. Such organizations include a hip-hop group that, while organizing daily trash collection, has released singles highlighting Haiti’s environmental degradation; a classical music school in Cité Soleil that offers music lessons to students as an alternative to gang involvement; and a professional musical theatre troupe that has been regularly working with youth in tent cities. These groups and others like them use cultural action to address on a small scale the needs of the population that elsewhere might be met by a state with solid infrastructure. Thus, I hypothesize that in certain contexts, cultural production provides a modest means to press for change and community development and may in fact involve efforts directed toward the reduction of violence and poverty. The arguments advanced in this paper move beyond existing scholarship concerning Haitian mizik angaje (politically and socially “engaged music”), first by drawing upon theories connecting music and violence and second by reaching outside the field of ethnomusicology in contemplating contemporary models of grassroots development.

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UN Millennium Development Goals: Progress on Human Rights in the Caribbean

Abstract:

At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, the UN adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in order to address extreme poverty, gender inequality, educational failings, and environmental degradation through the promotion of sustainability. The MDGs are a specific plan of action to alleviate the suffering of millions as a result of some of the most persistent failures of human development. The hope is that these goals will provide guidance for states to battle issues of paramount importance to the world. While significant progress has been made in addressing the goals, the progress is mixed across the globe. The purpose of this paper is to examine why this is the case through an analysis of the Millennium Development Goals data, focusing on the Caribbean, a region that has attracted little attention compared to Africa. We will first determine the degree of success in attaining the goals in the Caribbean and then examine what factors have contributed to improvements in development and what factors have been deterrents. The hope is that we can identify what has worked and what has not and what that means for addressing development problems in the future. Have the MDGs addressed the underlying problems, has the world changed so much that the MDGs need to be reconsidered, or do the MDGs simply need to continue to serve as guidelines.

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Ghosts Never Interred: The Plantation Re-visited

Abstract:

In Caribbean Transnationalism, Rubin Gowricharn finds that the Caribbean “has always had a romantic appeal to the imagination of the outsider.” Using Gowricharn’s assertion as a starting point, this essay interrogates the way in which the “paradise myth” of the Caribbean is disabused in novels by Octavia Butler, Andrea Levy, and Isabel Allende. In this essay I query the ways in which our authors deconstruct Western conceptions of the Caribbean by offering portraits of eighteenth and nineteenth-century plantation life in their novels. In examining these texts, I consider what brings these women to offer re-visions of slavery and what it says that it is primarily women who offer accounts of the past. In discussing Octavia Butler’s *Kindred* (1979), Andrea Levy’s *The Long Song* (2010), and Isabel Allende’s *Island Beneath the Sea* (2010), this essay sheds light on an under-studied region and a flourishing genre. In adapting the genre of the historical novel, the authors offer their own interpretations of the past, not to dredge up painful memories but to offer supplements to the events of historical record. While these works illustrate the power of women’s writing as a site of liberation as Catherine John discusses in *Clear Word and Third Sight*, they also point to the need for reconnection and reconciliation. Through the genre of the historical novel, Butler, Levy, and Allende offer alternative histories to contemporary audiences often lacking an awareness beyond that which is presented in the “official” record.

ALISON DONNELL, University of Reading, UK. a.j.donnell@reading.ac.uk

Diasporic archives & scattered histories

Abstract:

Alison Donnell's paper will briefly outline the work of the Leverhulme International Network on Diasporic Archives of which she is a member -www.diasporicarchives.com. It will then go on to discuss how the precariousness of archives in the Anglophone Caribbean and relative lack of attention to the questions of ownership, access and location has significant consequences for the interpretation of literary culture as well as our sense of its historical trajectory in the region. For example, the split collections of Walcott, Naipaul, Selvon & CLR James raises one set of issues relating to access; the suspended archives of many living writers who do not know where to deposit their papers or experience divided loyalties raises another; and the asymmetry of knowledge production that this can create is yet another. This third phenomenon can be seen in California, at the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum, where over 50,000 children have played what is termed the 'game' of "Operation Urgent Fury," the code name for the actual US invasion of Grenada on 25 October 1983. Donnell will argue that questions around developing literary culture should not be cleanly extracted from those about the social relations that govern the dissemination, reception and archiving of the literary past.

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Sharing deeply': reading Nalo Hopkinson through Audre Lorde's 'The Erotic as Power

Abstract:

This paper seeks to explore connections between Nalo Hopkinson's works – specifically her 2003 novel *The Salt Roads* – and the possibilities that Lorde offers in her 1978 meditation on the erotic as a 'well of replenishing and provocative force'. I wish to read Hopkinson's novel as a imaginative summoning of Lorde's teachings that seeks to imagine an alternative temporality through which the creative energy of 'feeling in the doing' can be restored and shared by women of African descent. Hopkinson's fiction centres on Lasiren, a Ginen fertility god, who moves into the bodies of three women from very different times and places (C17 Saint-Domingue, C19 Paris and Egypt and Jerusalem in 345CE) in order to bring them to self-knowledge, what Lorde describes as 'the extent to which we are capable of feeling that sense of satisfaction and completion'. The three women share their crying during sexual encounters and Lasiren's summoning to each woman is made possible by these salt tears. We might read Lasiren as a spiritual tutor whose lessons embody Lorde's thinking on the uses of the erotic, bringing about a transformation in their sense of empowerment through a restoration to "our language, our history, our dancing, our work, our lives". More than this, by making the mourning, loss or distortion of the erotic the channel that connects women and makes them available to each others desires and desires for each other, Hopkinson's narrative demands the differentiation of the erotic from other mistaken forms of sexual transaction that 'psychically milk' these women and insist on a harmful individualism and heteronormativity. Lasiren describes herself as 'Born from hope vibrant and hope destroyed. Born of bitter experience. Born of wishing for better' and Hopkinson releases her into dispersed and yet interlocking histories to summon the erotic

temporality of ‘now’, her function is to bring these women, like Lorde delivers the readerly consciousness, to a state of erotic fertility, ‘less willing to accept powerlessness, or those other supplied states of being’.

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Las nociones de desarrollo en el pensamiento social caribeño

Resumen:

La noción de desarrollo y su impacto sobre las sociedades caribeñas se ha convertido en un desafío transdisciplinar para las ciencias sociales contemporáneas. Hoy, el destino de nuestros pueblos se encuentra entretejido dentro de un contexto que apela a las ideas de globalización como la actual condición histórica que configura el desarrollo de los procesos sociales, pero los efectos de la globalización impactan de muy diversos modos sobre los sujetos sociales, sobre los mercados, sobre las sociedades, sobre las regiones culturales caribeñas. Por ello, el desarrollo intra-caribeño debe promoverse con una visión contemporánea e inclusiva que permita superar las tradicionales fragmentaciones en base al legado colonial, la historia, las lenguas que han marcado los desarrollos de nuestros países y no han favorecido políticas endógenas efectivas de integración regional. La cultura es un excelente medio para permitir el encuentro, reconocimiento y respeto de nuestra propia diversidad, así mismo, la cultura es el vínculo que permite el diálogo entre las diásporas y los países de origen, por lo tanto su rol en el desarrollo intra-regional es fundamental. De ahí que esta reflexión intenta explicar las nociones e ideas de desarrollo que articulan y marcan las reflexiones y la práctica en el pensamiento social caribeño, a partir del estudio de la obra y el actuar de dos hombres del Caribe: George Lamming y Joel James Figarola, quienes desde particulares maneras de entender y conceptualizar la relación entre identidad, tradición, hegemonía, estado y ciudadanía han expuesto concepciones sobre el desarrollo caribeño.

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Unifying voices across Haitian civil society: PAPDA (re)claims sovereignty

Abstract:

On January 12, 2010, at 4:53pm, a 7.0 earthquake devastated parts of the Haitian cities of Port-au-Prince, Léogâne, Petit-Goâve and Jacmel, and neighboring towns and communities. A few hours after the disaster, the former administration of René Préval welcomed the U.S. military along with United Nations peacekeeping troops and over 1,200 international non-governmental organizations to assist in securitizing Haiti's borders— even before aid had been delivered. Conversely, the earthquake also provided the opportunity for social movements and subsequently for Haitian civil society to re-emerge unto the “public sphere”. On November 18, 2011, a transnational network of unions, student groups, feminist organizations, and other popular movements from Haiti, the United States, France

and member-countries of the Caribbean Martinique, Guadeloupe, Trinidad and Tobago, and Dominica gathered in the northern city of Vertières to demand the removal of the United Nations troops from Haiti. Taking advantage of this day of commemoration, and with the support of international leftist social movements, the Haitian Popular Movement, through the coordination of Plateforme Haitienne de Plaidoyer pour un Développement Alternatif (PAPDA), began to clearly pronounce themselves against what they call the “Occupation”. During his inaugural speech, current President Martelly affirmed that he wanted to create “a Haiti where the middle class will grow, a Haiti, where a change in our mindset will allow us to enter in the modern world” . The Haitian postcolonial nation-state deploys internal hegemonic discourses of race, class, gender, and sexuality shaped by local elite and global narratives through the construction of an expandable nation, an authoritarian state, modulated sovereignty, and limited citizenship in order to control the movements of its population and enhance transnational flows of capital. On the other hand, PAPDA promotes a socialist take-over of the state that would redress Haiti's uneven participation in the modern nation-state project. The Haitian Popular Movement is engaged in re-defining civil society and the state subsequently disturbing dominant notions of citizenship and sovereignty in order to construct an alternative Haitian modernity. Indeed, state elites and PAPDA offer very different visions of the state. In this paper, I aim to understand how PAPDA conceptualizes and frames race/color, class, gender, sexuality, nation, state, citizenship, and sovereignty to re-construct a Haitian modern identity embedded within an alternative nation-state.

JENNY DOUGLAS, Open University, Jenny.Douglas@open.ac.uk (Video conference via Skype)

Young women, smoking and Caribbean identities
Les jeunes femmes, le tabagisme et les identités des Caraïbes

Abstract:

Over the last hundred years the global patterning of cigarette smoking has shifted from being a habit of white males in industrialising counties to now being predominantly a habit of the poor (Graham,2009). As male smokers in the USA and UK give up smoking, smoking is being taken up by poor, often black and minority ethnic women in middle income and low income countries such as the Caribbean. Drawing on research on cigarette smoking amongst Caribbean young women in the UK we will explore the implications of this for cigarette smoking behaviour amongst women in the Caribbean.

Résumé:

Au cours des cent dernières années, la structuration globale du tabagisme est passée d'une habitude des hommes blancs dans les comtés d'industrialisation à présent étant essentiellement une habitude des pauvres (Graham, 2009). Comme les hommes fumeurs aux Etats-Unis et au Royaume-Uni arrêter de fumer, fumer est repris par pauvres, souvent noirs et des minorités ethniques dans les femmes à revenu intermédiaire et les pays à faible revenu comme les Caraïbes. S'appuyant sur la recherche sur le tabagisme chez les femmes des Caraïbes jeunes au Royaume-Uni, nous allons explorer les implications de ce comportement tabagisme chez les femmes dans les Caraïbes

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Good Fathers: Politics of Fatherhood and Manhood in Jamaica

Abstract:

Kingston-based society Fathers Incorporated was established in 1992 under the leadership of the late professor Barry Chevannes. The society was formed in response to growing public and academic concern about Jamaican males in general - the men were seen to be irresponsible fathers, and the boys were underperforming in schools. This latter claim was based on Errol Miller's (1991) thesis which was broadly accepted as truth. However, feminist schooler Eudine Barriteau (2003) rebutted Miller's claim referring to it as a 'Non-Theory' and wrote a 'Requiem for the Male Marginalization Thesis'; this led into further heated debates about gender inequality in the Caribbean. A new 'crisis in masculinity' was brought about by a US Embassy practice which required that those seeking visas for the US undergo DNA testing to determine the biological relationships between parents and children. The testing revealed that one in 10 men were not the biological fathers of their children, and public and private uproar ensued. As a result of this, the Jamaican government began drafting legislation under which fathers' names must be recorded on the birth certificates of all newborn Jamaicans. Focusing my analysis on current narratives by various public figures and individuals about what constitutes 'good fatherhood', I suggest that concerns about respectable fatherhood and biological legitimacy resemble the visions of progress and development advocated in the early post-independence period. The cultural policy implemented at Jamaica's independence envisioned the cultivation of 'respectable' citizens that would value education, industry, self-sufficiency, Christian living (Thomas 2004) and, most importantly, marriage and the Christian model of nuclear families. Thus, I consider how current debates figure as vehicles of development of new 'respectable' masculinities. I further speculate how concerns about these perceived 'crises in masculinity' and fatherhood rights reflect on the current politics of nationhood.

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Defining the Corruption debate in the Commonwealth Caribbean: Does mean corruption the same for all of us?

Abstract:

Anti-corruption strategies are relatively new to the Caribbean. For example, very little is known about how we define corruption. In fact, corruption as a legal term, in most instances appear to be absent, which gives way to the wider and more general discussion of corruption typologies. In the absence of significant studies in the area that is region specific, we do not know what type(s) of corruption is emphasized in each territory. The existence of the gap means that there is a clear need to review the many interpretations of corruption. Is there a convergence, given the internationalization of the problem, and, should this also be articulated and a mandate given to CARICOM? The aim of this paper is to conduct a preliminary review of what is corruption in five Caribbean territories and to identify and perhaps set the parameters (although ambitious) for a Caribbean debate on corruption. In do so, it is also intended that this may craft a rationale for corruption to be seen as a Caribbean problem and dealt with by our regional institutions.

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The Vision, Organization and Structure of the Caribbean Alliance of National
 Psychological Organizations (CANPA)

Abstract:

One of these projects is the development of a regional organization of psychologists and this presentation will introduce this organization in its design, nature and purposes. It will also update the audience on the status of this activity – CANPA - in real time.

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Diasporas and Foreign Aid: The Effects of the Latin American Diaspora on US Foreign Aid

Abstract:

In examining the determinants of foreign aid, studies emphasize various political and economic factors in recipient countries or strategic interests of donor countries such as colonial ties and geopolitical considerations. While these factors have been shown to influence donor countries' foreign aid preferences, few have examined the impact of immigrant communities, or diasporas, on how much or if any aid, is received by their countries of origin. This study explores this question in the context of Latin American and Caribbean diasporas in the United States and their influence on US foreign aid to the region. Findings suggest that diasporas matter for the disbursement of foreign aid to countries in the region. They increase the likelihood of official development assistance to source countries. Diasporas facilitate many international linkages between their home and host countries in the economic and political arenas. In the context of this study, they provide political remittances to their countries of origin.

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International Rasta: The Leadership and Legacy of Archibald Dunkley

Abstract:

Archibald Dunkley is described by Barry Chevannes as one of the other preachers of the new doctrine of Rastafari who came to the fore in 1935. Chevannes places Dunkley's leadership of the movement within an exclusively local framework that was general enough to account for all of the early leaders. In other words, he was one of the 'charismatic' figures who were 'noted for prophetic or healing powers, [a] deacon, evangelist, secretary, armour bearer, and so on'. Are we to assume that all of the early leaders were for the most part the same? If this is unreasonable to assume then the important question is what can we say about Dunkley that is unique? He is still arguably the most the elusive of the early Rastafari leaders. Chevannes has admitted finding almost nothing about Dunkley in his popular study *Rastafari: Roots and Ideology*, and also not being able to contact him for an interview during his fieldwork in the 1970s. Charles Price in his recent *Becoming Rasta* has basically repeated the very little that we already know from Chevannes, and also Leonard

Barrett's account published from in the late 1960s. It would seem that nothing significant in terms of scholarship exists on Dunkley. The purpose of this paper is to initiate a long overdue discussion exclusively on Dunkley, one that focuses on the nature of his leadership and therefore his legacy for the movement. The paper will make use of the usual tools of historical inquiry, namely archival records, which seem to have never been used to research the topic of Archibald Dunkley. Therefore, his pro-intellectual notion of leadership has never been investigated sufficiently, and more important, this view of leadership would foreshadow both the Jamaican development and the internationalisation of the Rastafari movement.

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Understanding the challenge of dementia in Caribbean Diaspora
Le défi de la démence dans les Caraïbes diáspora

Abstract:

In the UK, African Caribbeans have earlier onset and significantly higher prevalence of dementia (28% versus 8.7%) than white British people but access services later and with more advanced symptoms. This is important because the Windrush generation of African Caribbean migrants is the first to grow old in the UK. However, little is known about how they conceptualise dementia or what they consider 'acceptable' and 'appropriate' dementia care. Drawing on African Caribbean families' narratives, we shall explore implications for dementia care in the UK and returnees to the Caribbean.

Résumé:

Au Royaume-Uni, Caraïbes africains ont apparition précoce et la prévalence significativement plus élevée de la démence (28% contre 8,7%) que les blancs peuple britannique, mais les services d'accès et plus tard avec des symptômes plus avancés. Ceci est important parce que la génération de migrants caribéens Windrush africains est la première à vieillir au Royaume-Uni. Cependant, on en sait peu sur la façon dont ils conceptualisent la démence ou ce qu'ils considèrent comme «acceptable» et «approprié» des soins de la démence. S'appuyant sur les récits africains familles des Caraïbes, nous allons explorer les implications pour les soins de la démence au Royaume-Uni et des rapatriés dans les Caraïbes

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Resisting psychiatric labels: Black Caribbean women ‘dealing with’ psychological distress in the UK

Abstract:

Despite decades of research, Government investment and policy initiatives; ethnically-based inequalities remain a stubbornly persistent feature of the UK’s mental health system. Volumes of research report that men of Caribbean origin experience significantly higher prevalence of serious mental illness and worse outcomes than their white peers. In contrast, relatively little is known about Black women’s mental health despite indications that experiences of racism coupled with disproportionate exposure to adversity increases their risk of conditions such as depression. Evidence from the author’s research into perinatal depression among Black Caribbean women in the north of England, indicates that although Black Caribbean women experience significant levels of morbidity, few receive formal diagnosis and care from statutory agencies. On the face of it, this suggests inferior access and service provision. More positively, Black Caribbean women’s stories spoke of their resistance to psychiatric labelling and indicated that they might have evolved effective approaches to countering depressive circumstances and feelings.

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This Holy Armagiddyon”: Apocalyptic Musings in Marley’s Lyrics

Abstract:

The effort to domesticate Bob Marley making him into a toothless cultural icon has tended to focus on his call for people to come together and ignore the more revolutionary discourse that runs through much of his lyrics. But even his song, “One Love,” which has become the anthem of Jamaica’s tourism promotionals, calls for the fighting of the “Holy Armagiddyon,” the ultimate clash between the forces of oppression and the forces of justice. The album cover of *Confrontation* portrays Marley as the Christ figure of the Book of Revelations locked in battle with the Babylon, the Beast; and such songs as “Slave Driver,” “Chanting Down Babylon,” “Ambush in the Night,” “Crazy Baldheads” and “Ride Natty Ride” all muse about the ongoing battle between the forces of good and evil and the ultimate triumph of righteousness and justice. This paper will highlight Marley’s appropriation of Jewish and earlier Christian apocalyptic discourse in shaping a subaltern poetic discourse in which there is a revolutionary reversal with dominating structures vanquished and peace and justice established in the world. My contention is that this kind of ideal imaginary is necessary to inspiring the ongoing struggle to bring justice to the world.

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Dependency in Disguise? An Examination of Chinese Foreign Investment in the Caribbean
 ¿La dependencia en disfraz? Un Análisis de Inversiones Exteriores de China, en el Caribe

Abstract:

40 years after former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley called for increased South-South trade as a way to break the historical legacy of dependency, the global economic crisis has changed the traditional patterns of trade and aid, and as a result the Caribbean has sought deeper economic cooperation with emerging powers such as China. Over the past ten years, China has gradually made inroads into the region and has now become one of the Caribbean's largest sources of development projects, trade and preferential lending. Is this the reality in the Caribbean, or is the relationship more problematic? This new relationship between China and the Caribbean raises additional questions such as whether this relationship is an example of a more equitable model of South-South cooperation, or does it follow the previous asymmetrical and strategic terms of trade and aid adopted by the United States, Canada and Europe? Are there clear differences between Chinese owned and managed resource projects and similar ones formerly/currently owned by OECD nations in regards to labour and environmental practices, questionable government payments, and corporate social responsibility? How can the effectiveness of key Chinese projects -- , especially those which use Chinese migrant labour and duty free construction materials on a large scale -- be measured? This paper will investigate the impact of the Chinese model of development in the Caribbean by looking at the cases of Guyana, Jamaica and Dominica.

Resumen:

40 años después el ex primer ministro de Jamaica Michael Manley pidió mayor comercio Sur-Sur como una manera de romper el legado histórico de la dependencia, la crisis económica mundial ha cambiado los patrones tradicionales de comercio y ayuda, y como resultado, el Caribe ha buscado profundizar cooperación económica con las potencias emergentes como china. En los últimos diez años, China ha ido incursionado en la región y se ha convertido en una de las mayores fuentes del Caribe de proyectos de desarrollo, el comercio y los préstamos preferenciales. ¿Es esta la realidad en el Caribe, o es la relación más problemática? Esta nueva relación entre China y el Caribe plantea preguntas tales como si esta relación es un ejemplo de un modelo más equitativo de cooperación Sur-Sur, o ¿se deduce de los anteriores términos asimétricos y estratégicos de comercio y ayuda adoptadas por los Estados Unidos, Canadá y Europa? ¿Hay diferencias claras entre los proyectos chinos de propiedad y administración de recursos y otras similares anteriormente / actualmente pertenecen a países de la OCDE en lo que respecta a las prácticas laborales y ambientales, pagos cuestionables del gobierno y la responsabilidad social corporativa? ¿Cómo puede la eficacia de los proyectos clave de chinos -, especialmente los que utilizan mano de obra inmigrante chino y el deber de los materiales de construcción gratuitos a gran escala - se mide? En este trabajo se estudiará el impacto del modelo chino de desarrollo en el Caribe examinando los casos de Guyana, Jamaica y Dominica.

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(Cancelled)

Most Intensely Jamaican”: The Rise of Brown Identity in Jamaica

Abstract:

In the 1828 Jamaican novel *Marly* the Jamaican slaves declare, “You brown man hab no country, only de neger and de buckra [whites] hab country.” This sentiment neatly summarizes the then-common view of the mulatto as a nationless—and therefore ethnicity-less—aberration. Initially known as “coloureds” or “mulattos”, by the nineteenth century the Jamaicans of mixed African and European heritage increasingly became identified by the colloquial term “brown”, as attested to by local sources as well as by fictional accounts like *Marly* and various travel narratives. Contrary to the sentiments expressed in *Marly*, the switch to the colloquial term “brown” suggested the emergence of not simply a new racial category but also a new cultural identity in Jamaican society, one distinctly at odds with the coloured’s original status as no more than a barrier class. In an all-black-authored volume on Queen Victoria’s Jubilee published in 1888, the black nationalist Jamaican author J.H. Reid wrote that, far from being marginalized, brown Jamaicans were actually “the most intensely Jamaican of the whole population”. A mere fifty years after Emancipation, brown Jamaicans had gone from being a cultural anomaly to a cultural mainstay. By the end of the nineteenth century not only was “brown” the common term for mixed-race Jamaicans, but brown culture, if one can call it that, was linked increasingly with urban life and social aspirations. Using a combination of archival and literary sources, this paper will sketch a cultural history of the rise of “brown” identity in 19th century Jamaica.

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From Emancipation to Antillanismo: Migration, Independence, and Political Imagination
around Hispaniola in the Mid-Nineteenth Century

Abstract:

In the decades subsequent to the massive flows of migration sparked by the Haitian Revolution, concrete documentation of subsequent movement waned considerably. Evidence at the very margins of the archives, however, suggests that the two states of Hispaniola –revolutionary Haiti, but also its beleaguered eastern neighbor, Santo Domingo – remained important destinations for small-scale migration from neighboring islands and coasts. The émigrés comprised a varied group, including those fleeing slavery in Puerto Rico and smallholder migrants from the nearby British-held islands. Even where documentation is not difficult, the teleological pull of nation-bound history writing works to obscure the lively regional imagination of Ayiti’s actors at mid-century as well, as they continued both to welcome these migrants and to engage in extensive regional travel of their own, from Turks Island, to Curaçao, to Jamaica, and back to the island once more. This paper explores both the creative archival measures necessary to approach recovery of these histories and the import of regional thinking they engendered in those decades. Conflict against the Spanish in the east of the island caused defensive and pragmatic federation sentiment to flourish in the 1860s, as citizens called for dual citizenship, shared

markets, and common defense across the whole of the island. The defensive plans reflect the ideological ferment of the Caribbean at mid-century, bridging the gap between the tremendous ferment of earlier decades and antillanista plans for federation in the years to come.

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What the Beaches sing: Eco-social Concientization via the medium of film

Abstract:

Curacao is an autonomous country in the Caribbean, which forms part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. On this island, the North coast is steep and rocky, while the South coast is known for its beautiful bays, marvelous beaches, and shallow coves. Each beach provides a unique atmosphere and does not need to compete with another. On different beaches of Curacao we encounter places and characters, who share stories of what it is like to live on this island by expressing the concerns and struggles of its inhabitants. By listening and collecting these stories and handing these back in the form of a feature film documentary inspired by Paulo Freire, I have sought to contribute to the continuing project of making Curacao a eco-friendly island where racial and class oppression will be no more.

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Racial socialization among Trinidadian parents and educators of pre-school children
Socialización étnica entre los padres y los educadores preescolares de Trinidad

Abstract:

There is a growing body of literature on child socialization in the Caribbean context. However, a substantial amount of empirical investigations have been devoted to discipline practices, gender socialization, and parent-child interactions such as nurturance and play (Brown & Williams, 2006). One area lacking attention is racial socialization, defined by Hughes (2003) as messages about race parents communicate to children to foster racial pride and or preparation for possible encounters with racism. The purpose of this study was to examine the prevalence and content of two dimensions of racial (racial identity and anti-colonial attitudes) socialization enacted by Trinidadian parents and pre-school educators of Afro, Indo and mixed descent. Twenty parents and four teachers participated in this study. Findings revealed that an overwhelming majority of parents and teachers did not address race with children, most notably, because of their perceptions of children's "racial innocence", as well as a lack of received socialization about race from their own parents. Interestingly as well, parents expressed lack of knowledge regarding how to cultivate positive racial identities, expressing reference to African-American history, and cultural figures. Also noteworthy is parents and educators' approach to developing positive attitudes towards members of other racial groups. For the most part, parents and teachers emphasized egalitarianism or teaching children that everyone is equal. Future research should therefore, direct attention to how parents in the English speaking Caribbean,

surrounded by nationalist rhetoric, conceptualize and practice anti-colonial parenting with respect to racial identity and intergroup relations.

Resumen:

Existe un volumen creciente de literatura sobre la socialización del niño y los procesos familiares en el Caribe. Sin embargo, una cantidad significativa de las investigaciones empíricas se han enfocado en las prácticas de disciplina, la socialización de género, y las interacciones entre padres e hijos (Brown & Williams, 2006), pero carente de este enfoque académico es la socialización étnica, definida como los mensajes étnicos que comunican los padres para fomentar el orgullo étnico y preparar a los hijos para posibles encuentros racistas (Hughes, 2003). Este presente trabajo analiza la prevalencia y el contenido de dos dimensiones de socialización étnica (la identidad étnica y la actitud anti-colonial) que ejecutan los padres y educadores preescolares de linaje africano, indio y mestizo de Trinidad. Los hallazgos revelaron que una mayoría abrumadora de padres y maestros no abordaron el tema de la etnicidad con los niños, debido notablemente a la percepción de su “inocencia étnica”, así como una falta de socialización étnica de los padres durante su propia niñez. Además, los padres trinitarios de origen africano expresaron desconocimiento de cómo cultivar las identidades étnicas positivas, y mencionaron que inculcaron el orgullo étnico mediante las referencias a la historia y a los personajes culturales de origen africano de los Estados Unidos. Las acciones de los padres y educadores acerca del desarrollo de actitudes positivas hacia los miembros de otros grupos étnicos también resultan notables. Generalmente, enfatizaron igualitarismo como una estrategia central de la crianza y la educación. Este estudio recomienda investigaciones futuras sobre la educación anti-colonial de los padres y la descolonización de la educación preescolar.

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(Presented by Ayanna Frederick)

Gender and Entrepreneurship: A missing link?

Abstract:

Increasingly, women are seen as part of a missing link in the development quagmire confronting least developed economies (Macichie and Nkamnebe, 2010). Yet, much of this socio-economic strategizing fails to acknowledge and address the peculiar nature and effect of socio-cultural and economic barriers that affect the typicality, scalability, locality and sustainability of female entrepreneurship as a development strategy. This failure is also compounded by existing inconclusive research on gender and entrepreneurship in developed societies (Marlow and Patton, 2005; Carter et al., 2007) and moreover, the lack thereof in developing societies like the Caribbean (Barriteau, 2002). As an initial response to this quandary, the purposes of this paper therefore are to (i) interrogate the personal and social meanings embedded in the narratives of female entrepreneurship in the Caribbean; (ii) make visible the gendered nature and implications of female entrepreneurship and (iii) advance research and discussions on the potential relevance of feminist social constructivist-rationalist choice frameworks for understanding the complexities related to female entrepreneurship and addressing the implications for policy formation aimed at enhancing the experiences and viability of female entrepreneurship in the Caribbean.

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Annalee Davis in Defense of Liminality

Abstract:

Where does the alterity ascribed to whiteness and womanhood in the Caribbean situate these identifiers within discourse on cultural development? Since the 1980s, the Barbadian artist Annalee Davis has repeatedly conjured the legacy of the creole plantocracy in the Caribbean to address this query with clarity and fervor. There is a work by Davis, however, that demonstrates a much more subtle (perhaps, ambivalent) approach to this question concerning progress. Her installation “(Up)rooted” from 1997 employs a floating house and root structure to challenge the ostensibly polar forces of alterity and national development. In other words, it relies on a visual pun to suggest her resistance to the antiquated tropes of race and gender. Through “(Up)rooted,” Davis continues a practice of creating artwork that reflects debates about the appropriate parameters of cultural development in the Caribbean.

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(Cancelled)

What kinda festival dat?" Rethinking Caribbean literary history through literary tourism

Abstract:

Literary culture remains an important way for Caribbean nations to assert modernity and cosmopolitanism and, in turn, to justify larger claims to political and economic autonomy. The most recent and visible model of this assertion is the literary festival, flourishing in the region in the early twenty-first century. Beginning with Jamaica's Calabash festival in 2000 and extending to events in Dominica, Barbados, Anguilla, and to Trinidad's well-funded and marketed Bocas Lit Fest, literary festivals, especially the practice of public reading as performance and entertainment, function both as staple tourist attraction for middlebrow intellectuals while supplying the nations while preserving and celebrating Caribbean literary traditions. Such an exhibition of literary production justifies a serious interrogation of the ways in which the region's geographical dimensions consume and reproduce the packaging of Caribbean literature, even as the works and their criticism attempt to resist this limiting typology. The literary festival attempts to merge the canonical and the grassroots histories of literary production and to maintain a strong sense of national identity and ownership. At the sametime, it invites global participation and engagement through its promotional websites and its invitations of writers of West Indian descent living abroad. This paper navigates the paradox of the festival phenomenon, asking whether it effectively creates the ideal and universal readership for Caribbean literature or whether the content and contexts of its presence foster an essentialism akin to the extremes of Afro-Caribbean aesthetics on one hand and, on the other, colonial master narratives that fetishize an unknowable and transient Caribbean space desirous of conquest and mastery. The presentation asks, to what extent can the literary festival reconcile lingering social justice and equity issues affecting everyday Caribbean communities. I read the festival model as both participant in and reprieve from the precarious regional discursive tensions

surrounding literacy and intellectualism evident in West Indian literature's representational, production and reception history.

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Caribbean Integration: Arts Development Model

Abstract:

The Caribbean is in an ideal position for regional integration. This research seeks to explore the feasibility of Caribbean Integration from a grassroots perspective by using the arts as the vehicle that can foster that integration in the region. This is not unusual because the Caribbean already has mechanisms in place that can further develop this idea. One such initiative is CARIFESTA. However, in order to put this research into perspective/practice work will be done with any grassroots organization such as the Caribbean Arts Collective (CAC). This organization has branches in Toronto Canada and in Bridgetown, Barbados; CAC will work with the various NGOs on the different islands that have direct access to the public. The history of the Federation will be highlighted and attention will be given to the reasons it failed. The issues that affected the Federation will be critically assessed so that CAC can learn from these mistakes and empower the organization and its collaborators. Arts, sports, technology, and the diverse yet similar cultures found in the Caribbean's archipelago are some examples that help set a good stage for integration to take place. The research will explore the usefulness of Caribbean integration through the Art with the intention of strengthening the economics and political arena of the region. Various expressions of art will be used as the medium to speak to the young people about integration. The idea of this development model is to allow the public to create an organize voice towards integration.

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La Comedia Contemporánea, la vida cotidiana, y la Diáspora en la Experiencia Cubana
Contemporary Comedy, Daily Life and the Diaspora in the Cuban Experience

Resumen:

La cultura cubana siempre se adorna del buen humor. El humor es una forma de comunicación muy importante dentro de la sociedad cubana que permite burlarse, criticar de una manera sutil cualquier tipo de situaciones sin que represente un desafío o una amenaza. Por lo tanto, el humor es un promotor para ayudar a liberar las frustraciones de la vida diaria. El humor cumple otras funciones en la sociedad cubana: sirve como un mecanismo de defensa, un medio de comunicación, unión en la vida social, crítica social, un entretenimiento, y un ligamento conectivo entre las personas de Cuba y los cubanos que se radican en el exterior. La vida diaria en Cuba es complicada. El humor ayuda aliviar las presiones de las molestias e incomodidades diarias que enfrenta la mayoría. Los Cubanos deben vivir con las situaciones impredecibles y esto los conlleva a una mejor adaptación que cualquier otro grupo cultural del mundo. Por ejemplo, se enfrentan a cambios

constantes como las búsquedas diarias de productos, colas interminables, y calor abrasador. Las dificultades forman parte de la existencia colectiva y el humor es una manera de distraerlos. Sin embargo, parecen tomar todo con calma. En este trabajo se explora la cultura cubana contemporánea, la vida diaria, la comedia, y el humor que conecta los cubanos de la isla con otros cubanos que viven afuera de la isla. A través del uso de videos en Youtube, voy a explorar cómo los problemas internos de cada persona son discutidos y cómo se burlan los cubanos de estos.

Abstract:

A great deal of the Cuban experience is dedicated to humor. Humor is a very important form of communication in contemporary Cuban society. Humor allows people to discuss issues in a way that cannot be challenged or seen as a threat. Therefore, humor serves as the vehicle to release the frustrations of daily life. Humor has other functions in Cuban society. Humor serves as a coping mechanism, a means to social cohesion, social commentary, entertainment, and a connective glue between people in Cuba and Cubans abroad. Daily life in Cuba is complicated. Humor seems to ease the pressures of the daily annoyances and inconveniences faced by many. Cubans must exist with the unpredictability of life and are probably better at adapting than any other cultural group in the modern world. For example, they are faced with constant changes like daily searches of goods, endless lines, and scorching heat, yet seem to take it all in stride. Hardship is a part of the collective existence and humor is a way of dealing with it. This paper explores contemporary Cuban culture, daily life, comedy, and the humor that connects Cubans both on the island and abroad. Through the use of short Youtube comedic films, I will explore how real problems are internalized, discussed, and made fun of by Cubans.

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An Alternative Archive and the Role of Mourning in M. NourbeSe Philip's *Zong!*
Un archivo alternativo y el papel del duelo en *Zong!* de M. NourbeSe Philip

Abstract:

Scholarship on archival (Baucum 2006, Stoler 2010, Blouin and Rosenberg 2011) and mourning studies (Butler 2002, 2006, Durrant 2004, Watkin 2004) generated in the last decade makes emphasis on the ways in which reexamining how the past is re-membered and narrated is important to critically assess the contemporary moment. I argue that *Zong!* (2008), M. NourbeSe Philip's elegy, provides an excellent opportunity to examine the different ways in which a visual vocabulary of grief can be useful for understanding the implications of language in formulations and ideas of development in the Caribbean. *Zong!* is a lament for the dead that mourns the murder of 150 slaves thrown overboard and drowned in the Atlantic with the intention of claiming insurance money to the underwriters of the ship. The extreme visual fragmentation of text in *Zong!* attests to the impossibility of divorcing language (English, colonial discourse and the language of the law) from the mutilation of bodies and memory that the murders and the subsequent court case represent. I argue that a violence of language, which often manipulates discourses of development,

especially through both national and neocolonial discourses of progress, is somehow rooted in how language was set to function through imperial narratives.

Resumen:

Teorías generadas en la última década sobre el Archivo (Baucum 2006, Stoler 2010, Blouin and Rosenberg 2011) y el duelo ((Butler 2002, 2006, Durrant 2004, Watkin 2004) enfatizan las maneras en las que reexaminar cómo el pasado es recordado y narrado es importante a la hora de analizar de manera crítica el presente. Yo argumento que *Zong!* (2008), la elegía de M. NourbeSe Philip proporciona una excelente oportunidad de examinar las diferentes maneras en las cuales un vocabulario visual del duelo puede ser útil para comprender el papel del lenguaje en formulaciones e ideas de desarrollo en el Caribe. *Zong!* es un lamento por los muertos que vela la muerte de 150 esclavos que fueron arrojados del navío en el que viajaban al océano Atlántico con la intención de cobrar un dinero de los aseguradores. La gran fragmentación visual del texto en *Zong!* Refleja la imposibilidad de separar el lenguaje (el inglés, el lenguaje de la ley y del discurso colonial) de la mutilación de los cuerpos y de la memoria que representan los documentos referentes al caso. Yo sugiero que la violencia del lenguaje, que a menudo manipula discursos de desarrollo, especialmente a través de discursos de progreso nacionales y neocoloniales esta en ciertos aspectos arraigada en cómo el lenguaje actúa a través de narrativas imperiales que se remontan a los inicios de la colonización de las Américas y que se asentaron con profundidad desde el siglo XVIII.

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“San Basilio de Palenque: un performance de la libertad”
 "San Basilio de Palenque: A Performance of Freedom "

Resumen:

El presente artículo estudia a San Basilio de Palenque (de ahora en adelante, Palenque) en la conformación de sus representaciones identitarias a partir de las interacciones de la comunidad con esferas académicas, institucionales y mediáticas. Dichas representaciones se organizan alrededor de tres ejes fundamentales: “el primer pueblo libre de América”, “África en América” y “Obra Maestra del Patrimonio Inmaterial de la Humanidad” (UNESCO). En la primera parte se examina la noción de patrimonio inmaterial como expresión de un “punto cero” de observación, un locus desde el cual se “reconoce”, colecciona y salvaguarda el patrimonio inmaterial del “mundo”. Luego se analizan los procesos de (auto)representación desarrollados en Palenque en sus sucesivos encuentros con instancias de poder. Dichas dinámicas se actualizan como un performance que subvierte el ejercicio de la representación entre el observador y quien es observado. Finalmente se muestra cómo el monumento a Benkos Bioho —supuesto fundador de Palenque— sintetiza simbólicamente las relaciones de poder y significado presentes en el Palenque actual.

Abstract:

The aim of this essay is to articulate the configuration of identity representations in San Basilio de Palenque by examining how the community has interacted with the academia, international institutions (UNESCO), and the media. Such representations are typically organized around three main conceptual topics: “The First Free People in America”, “Africa in America”, and the “Masterpiece of the Intangible Heritage of Humanity” (UNESCO). I analyze the processes of self-representation employed by the Palenquero community to interact with official government agencies. I claim that such “performances” of self-representation subvert the interactions between the observer and the observed. Finally, the essay will demonstrate how the monument of Benkos Bioho—supposed founder of Palenque— symbolically synthesizes the relations of power and meaning in present-day Palenque.

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Making Diasporic Connections: Using Dancehall and Hip-Hop in the Classroom

Abstract:

One of the major objectives of my teaching is to introduce students to the African Diaspora outside of the United States. Consequently, I utilize the potential of the topic of the Black/African Diaspora to dislodge students’ stereotypes while exploring a myriad of issues. This intellectual enterprise becomes especially challenging not only as a result of the classroom dynamic—students from a variety of backgrounds and intellectual capabilities— but when an entire semester is devoted to Black women. An initial concern was how to get students’ to focus mainly on Black women, and avoid the common slippage of talking about Black people and women generally. My presentation will explore how I use in conjunction with Black feminist scholarship, hip-hop and dancehall music is used to center and validate Black women subjectivities and epistemological claims. Drawing on Baby Sham featuring Alicia Key’s “Ghetto Story,” (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DZnY7J-7Tws>) as an example, my presentation will explore how the video and lyrics provides a way for students to think about the specificity of Black women and girls’ lives across the African Diaspora. Ultimately, the song becomes more than a “Ghetto story,” as we underscore relevant themes that are generally eschewed to think more broadly about the intersections of gender, race, class, and nation, subjects that are critical to my own research.

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Renewable Energy and the Hotel Industry of Small Island Developing States
La energía renovable y la industria hotelera en “Los Pequeños Estados Insulares en
Desarrollo” (SIDS)

Abstract:

This paper provides an analysis of the perceived barriers and opportunities for Renewable Energy within the hotel industry of Barbados. The tourism sector is considered the pulse of many Caribbean economies however the increased demand on energy and other resources impacts the very landscapes and cultures that make up the "tourism product". This paper calls for a rethink of our tourism model in light of changes in global energy demand and supply. The paper also calls for restructuring of financial strategies for tourism plant development on small islands and challenges the perception of "dependency" associated with "Small Island Developing States (SIDS)".

Resumen:

En este trabajo se presenta un análisis de las barreras percibidas y oportunidades para la energía renovable en el sector hotelero de Barbados. El sector del turismo es considerado el pulso de muchas economías caribeñas sin embargo, el aumento de la demanda de energía y otros recursos repercute en los mismos paisajes y culturas que conforman el "producto turístico". Este documento aboga por un replanteamiento de nuestro modelo de turismo a la luz de los cambios en la demanda mundial de energía y el suministro. El documento también pide reestructuración de estrategias financieras para el desarrollo turístico de plantas en las islas pequeñas y desafía la percepción de la "dependencia" asociado con "Pequeños Estados Insulares en Desarrollo (SIDS)".

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Historicizing Development in the English Caribbean

Abstract:

This paper provides a genealogical approach to the concept of “development” in the discourses and practices of the early modern transatlantic political economy. Bringing together works of literature and political theory, as well as economic and political documents, this paper explores how a concept of “development” emerges through debates about the transformation of “wild” spaces into private property and property of the state. Part of my concern here is to reveal the ways that discourses that seem merely to rationalize colonialism cannot be contained to that experience, but must instead be understood within the context of philosophical debates about labor, possession, consumption, and management of resources as well as the practices that develop from them. Though my focus here is primarily on the English West Indies, I chart how the competition among European countries over goods and territories led to new theories about who had rights to develop newly "discovered" territories. I argue that various European sovereignties were fundamentally cooperative in the intellectual work of imagining that other inhabited spaces could become their possessions and in the specific decisions made about how to develop

them. Through explorations of conversations taking place between early modern and contemporary West Indian literary texts, I demonstrate how literature both informs the violent disposessions necessary to the “improvement” of geographical spaces and also imagines more cooperative and non-Eurocentric alternatives. This work thus provides an intellectual prehistory of the relationship between development and appropriation of land, labor, and resources, that subtends contemporary discourses of development.

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“A Web of Advantages and Inheritances:” Joyce Gladwell’s Autobiographical Challenge to the Windrush Generation

Abstract:

This conference paper situates Joyce Gladwell into the intellectual genealogy of Windrush writers. Through her 1969 memoir, *Brown Face, Big Master*, I account for her presence amidst a milieu of male writers—particularly those associated with the Caribbean Artists movement. First published by the InterVarsity Christian Fellowship Press, Gladwell’s autobiography had been out of print for almost thirty years. When in 2008 the book is re-issued as a part of the MacMillan Publishers Caribbean Classics Series, Sandra Courtman’s accompanying introduction argues that the book’s importance rests with the fact that Gladwell writes about a middle class woman’s experience where the more popular subject was the “hustling of the male economic migrant” often found in the novels of the male writers of her generation. While form—autobiography—and content—representations of middle class womanhood—might have kept Gladwell out of canonical purview, her memoir reveals the gendered dynamics at play in the socio-cultural (construction and) formation of diasporic intellectuals, and enables us to attend to how social class, educational and religious institutions shaped women’s identity formation of that period.

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Slavery in the Midst of Development: Orlando Patterson's *Die the Long Day*
L'Esclavage au Milieu du Développement: "Die The Long Day"

Abstract:

Donette Francis’ paper, “Slavery in the Midst of Development: Orlando Patterson's *Die the Long Day*” asks why it is that in the height of development discourse, Patterson--working as both sociologist and advisor to Manley's government--goes back to slavery to pen one of the earliest neo-slave narratives. What is he suggesting that slavery has to offer the “problem space” of newly independent nations?

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The Creole and the Coolie: Difference and Caribbean Underdevelopment

Abstract:

This essay is part of my larger work in progress on Caribbean ontology traced through the Caribbean writing tradition rooted in Caliban from Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, seen as destitute in language and other signs of humanity. Caliban's legacy of colonial impoverishment is a key to understanding some pressing aspects of Caribbean ontology, and one related interest is with Paul Gilroy's definition of Black Atlantic political and cultural formation "through a desire to transcend both the structures of the nation state and the constraints of ethnicity and national particularity" [my emphasis]. Focusing on African-Caribbeans and Asian-Caribbeans, especially in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, I contend that the abolition of slavery and subsequent importation of indentured labor fundamentally isolated the two ethnic groups based upon competing economic interests. Hence, they were never really attached, are therefore not really alienated, and conflicts between them perpetuate forms of poverty for both. Resolving these conflicts and engendering holistic development depends upon shifting the language and focus from alienation to the persistent segregation that raises questions about creolization as the ideal Caribbean model in this context. For our purpose, using evidence from Lovelace's *The Dragon Can't Dance*, for instance, I aim to demonstrate how persisting ethnic and class divisions and the carnivalesque function of creole as a mask for biases underlying such divisions persistently undermine economic and other development for both creoles and coolies. This work seems suited for a panel on how difference based upon nativity contributes to "development". However, it may also coincide with another panel.

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Entrepreneurship and the Quality of Life in Trinidad and Tobago: An exploration.
 Espíritu Empresarial y la Calidad de Vida en Trinidad y Tobago: Una Exploración

Abstract:

The economic benefits of entrepreneurship have been at the forefront of entrepreneurial research, with the consensus among many scholars that entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in economic development. Additionally, contemporary research goes beyond solely investigating the economic benefits of entrepreneurship to an exploration of the social value created by entrepreneurs and their activities. Few scholars, however, stress the advantages of entrepreneurship to the individual- that is, the entrepreneur- (Drucker 1985; Kao, 1995; Wennekers & Thurik, 1999). Still fewer have studied if and how entrepreneurship impacts the quality of life (QOL) of an entrepreneur. Based on the existing gap in the literature, this paper discusses the present research, which considers how entrepreneurship impacts the QOL of entrepreneurs across select industries within Trinidad and Tobago. This discussion paper introduces the major objectives of the research, measurement of the quality of life construct, and significance to theory, public policy and practice.

Resumen:

Los beneficios económicos de la actividad empresarial han estado a la vanguardia de la investigación empresarial, con el consenso entre los estudiosos de muchos que la iniciativa empresarial tiene un papel crucial en el desarrollo económico. Además, la investigación contemporánea va más allá de sólo la investigación de los beneficios económicos de la actividad empresarial a la exploración del valor social creado por los empresarios y sus actividades. Pocos estudiosos, sin embargo, insistir en las ventajas de la iniciativa empresarial para el individuo, es decir, el empresario (Drucker, 1985; Kao, 1995; Wennekers y Thurik, 1999). Menos aun han estudiado si y cómo el espíritu emprendedor afecta la calidad de vida (QOL) de un empresario. Sobre la base de la brecha existente en la literatura, en este trabajo se analiza la investigación actual, que considera cómo afecta a la calidad de vida empresarial de los emprendedores a través de industrias selectas de Trinidad y Tobago. Este documento de trabajo se presentan los principales objetivos de la investigación, la medición de la calidad de la vida, y la importancia de la teoría, las políticas públicas y la práctica.

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(Cancelled)

Orchestral Epistemology: Music and Politics in the Caribbean Region

Abstract:

Orchestral epistemology consists of questions having to do with music and equal access of people to and participation in the political and cultural processes through which cultural nationalism and political knowledge are formed and dispersed throughout a country and/or region. Orchestral epistemology includes the task of studying and legitimizing music a way whereby people acquire cultural consciousness and political awareness. Orchestral epistemology is congruent with a political purpose of unifying a country around a common culture and/or the lifting of colonial oppression or external hegemonic control. For this study orchestral epistemology is a useful approach for examining and identifying the rise of musical culture and politics in the Caribbean region. Music ignites the power that inspires, mobilizes, and motivates people to engage in strong committed political encounters and nationalistic feelings. Caribbean countries like Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are replete with moments in which the power of music provided courage and inspiration, as well as, individual expressions of resistance to social and political injustices. Music rhythms, repetitive phrases, and stimulating lyrics assist in mobilizing people into political action and constructing nationalistic consciousness. This consequence flows from not only contemporary music, like Reggae and Rapso, but also from their influences, which are rooted in traditional folk music. This study investigates the juxtaposition of music and politics by examining music in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago to illustrate the variations and complexities of music as inspiration and motivation.

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The movable beach: coastal dynamics and development

Abstract:

Many critical assets and economic drivers in coastal communities are invested in the shore zone, where they are exposed to the marine biophysical environment. Coastal assets may therefore be affected by sea-level rise, storm surges and storm-wave action, associated coastal erosion and geomorphic change, and a range of other natural coastal hazards. The critical elevations, setback distances, and protective measures required to mitigate these hazards are key components of coastal engineering design. Often, however, aspects of coastal dynamics affecting sediment supply, wave runup, and system-scale morphodynamic feedback are overlooked. This can result in unexpected outcomes or responses to extreme events, with economic cost implications for property owners, development assets, and sections of the community that derive their livelihood from coastal infrastructure, natural amenities, or ecosystem services. The C-Change project addresses issues of adaptation to environmental change and extreme events in coastal communities of the Caribbean and Canada, with a particular focus on sea-level rise and storm surges as environmental drivers. A systems perspective calls for geomorphic analysis of coastal erosion, beach sediment supply, and morphological adjustment to storm events and rising sea levels as essential to an understanding of shore-zone stability on mobile coasts. This includes C-Change project sites in Trinidad and Bequia (in the Caribbean) and Isle Madame and Iqaluit (in eastern Canada). In this paper, we review key concepts of coastal biophysical systems, approaches to risk assessment and coastal management, using examples from geomorphic analysis and recent experience at these four sites.

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"Colonization in Reverse": Exogamy, Pluralism and the Emergence of New Ethnicities in Post-WWII London

Abstract:

In the aftermath of the London Riots of August 2011, historian David Starkey provoked a storm of public outrage when, in a panel discussion on the cause of the riots on BBC's current affairs show *Newsnight*, he stated his opinion that, "the problem is that whites have become black..." Starkey's comment was condemned by black and white pundits alike, however, Starkey is correct in his perception that the presence of black people – West Indians in particular – has profoundly and discernably transformed British society and culture, nowhere more visibly or audibly so than in London. This paper reflects on the impact of West Indian immigrants on the social and cultural dynamics of London in the period 1948 – 2001 and explores the notion of "colonization in reverse," first expressed by

Louise Bennett in her 1966 poem of the same title. Evidence of the impact of the West Indian presence on youth cultures and race relations in London is drawn from literature, notably Samuel Selvon's *The Lonely Londoners* (1956), from sociological and cultural studies of the period as well as from the sequence of political crises beginning with Notting Hill Riots of 1959. The Brixton and Tottenham riots of 1981 focused attention on police harassment of black youth in London and on the discontent of black people in poor boroughs in the city; however, this paper proposes that the narrative of "riotous/unruly inner city black youth" that is concretized in this period obscures the ongoing process of creolization that begins in the 1950s and whose most eloquent document to date is Zadie Smith's *White Teeth*.

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Somos o no somos? Políticas culturales Cuba-Caribe: una reflexión
Somos o no somos? Cuba-Caribbean cultural politics: a critique

Resumen:

Partiendo de los cuestionamientos ya explorados y discutidos críticamente por varios académicos de nuestra región (el gran Caribe) sobre el sentido de pertenencia de Cuba al patrimonio cultural del Caribe específicamente insular, pretendo reflexionar críticamente sobre el papel actual de las instituciones en el desarrollo de una conciencia caribeña fundamentalmente en Cuba. El trabajo de instituciones culturales como Carifesta (Caribe) o la Casa de las Américas (Cuba), por solo mencionar dos ejemplos favorece y fortalece el conocimiento mutuo de nuestras lenguas y culturas; no obstante, desde Cuba en diversas instituciones, como las universitarias por ejemplo, se aprecia una brecha o distanciamiento creciente que contrasta con la necesidad del conocimiento de una tradición caribeña artística, literaria, musical e ideológica para una "integración" esencial por medio de la cultura.

Abstract:

A starting point for these reflections is the argument widely explored and debated recently by various academics in our region (the greater Caribbean) about the feeling of belonging of Cuba to the Caribbean cultural heritage (essentially in the insular subregion). My reflections will critically address the role of institutions in the development of a Caribbean consciousness in Cuba. The work that institutions such as Carifesta (Caribbean) and Casa de las Américas (Cuba) have done for decades favours and strengthen the mutual knowledge of our languages and cultures; however, a visible gap or detachment is evident in the work of several other institutions, such as those of higher education in Cuba, which contradicts the need for knowledge of the Caribbean literary, artistic, musical and ideological tradition towards an "integration" through and by means of culture in various ways. It is my objective to argue that integration is, from this point of view, a political concept and a strategy whose momentum and enforcement was rarely understood beyond the political will and economic strategies necessary to cover the innate need to cultivate also a mutual knowledge of our common identities.

ANTHONY DJ GAFOOR, University of West Indies St. Augustine.

Caribbean Spaces and Institutions: Contesting Paradigms of “Development” in the 21st Century
Dispute resolution and development in the Commonwealth Caribbean: an ironic state of affairs

Abstract:

This paper seeks to examine the development of informal and formal dispute resolution processes within the Caribbean region and the extent to which such mechanisms have been influenced either positively or negatively by ‘imported’ notions of development. Informal mechanisms for resolving disputes have existed culturally among diverse groups within the Commonwealth Caribbean for many years such as the panchayat system when access to more formal dispute resolution systems such as courts were denied or difficult to access by indentured immigrants and slaves and even in the post-colonial era. In more recent times, attempts at encouraging the mediation of disputes informally continues to be imported from outside the Caribbean region to alleviate the burden on courts whilst failing to recognize and acknowledge that such informal processes have been practised indigenously for several years. With the advent of the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ), access to the court system at the highest appellate level is now possible but there continues to be reluctance by the majority of the Commonwealth Caribbean states to embrace the CCJ in preference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This state of affairs is posited to be incompatible with the existence of independent nation states which continue to hold on to the last vestiges of the colonial era whilst embracing informal dispute resolution processes which may not be fully grounded culturally in the Caribbean region as has arguably previously been the case.

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Assessing the Relationship between Climate Change and Income in Caribbean Coastal Communities: A Case Study of San Pedro, Belize

Abstract:

This study examines the livelihood vulnerability of the coastal community of San Pedro, Belize to climate change by modifying and empirically applying a Livelihood Vulnerability Index to gauge the relationship. Four pillars were developed that comprised different indicators and sub-indicators which were populated with primary data, namely a community survey administered to ten districts. Data were aggregated using the Index and differential vulnerabilities for the varying spatial units were compared. The composite index suggested a positive relationship between income and climate change; that is as climate change occurs, income would not be affected as much.

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CLR James and Eric Williams: An Intellectual Symbiosis and a Political Counterpoint

Resumen:

Esta presentación analiza los lazos personales, influencias intelectuales y relaciones políticas entre dos figuras cimeras del pensamiento y la política caribeña, CLR James y Eric Williams. Se estudian desde sus años escolares en Trinidad y Tobago, colaboración intelectual en Gran Bretaña y EEUU, y concluye en los 60 en su vuelta a su país donde las diferencias ideológicas, el partidismo y la *realpolitik* destruyeron unos vínculos de colaboración intelectual, amistad y acción política como tal vez nunca se han visto en la historia y política caribeña.

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¿Tribu rasta en La Habana?

Resumen:

La ponencia ofrece un acercamiento a la emergencia de un discurso rastafari en La Habana, como uno de los fenómenos identitarios que irrumpen hoy en la sociedad cubana. Desde una perspectiva que adopta el concepto de tribus urbanas al aproximarse a este grupo, se parte de los contactos inter/transculturales en el abordaje de un imaginario derivado de los procesos de desterritorialización que intervienen en la configuración de comunidades transnacionales resultantes de los escenarios de diálogo surgidos del mercado, las industrias culturales y otras agencias de la globalización. El análisis es abordado desde un enfoque sistémico que evalúa las relaciones existentes entre la aparición de este conglomerado y el cambiante acontecer del país, signado tras la crisis económica de la década de los 90 por las transformaciones de su estructura social y la fragilidad de su cohesión, en relación con un panorama internacional donde el rastafarismo protagoniza un continuo proceso de secularización. Para ello se toma en consideración el alcance que el rastafarismo ha supuesto para el devenir del espacio caribeño en sus aportes desde los ejes de raza, religión, cultura popular, resistencia o contracultura, diáspora africana o identidad regional. La parábola descrita por su carácter secular reclama la articulación de perspectivas interdisciplinarias que permitan aquilatar su impacto en la expansión y desarrollo actual de la cultura caribeña. Se propone una conceptualización que intenta subrayar el dinamismo de sus rasgos para ubicarlo en las coordenadas inter/transculturales donde opera la lógica global que redefine sus dimensiones internacionales y proyección multiétnica.

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The image of Caribbean financial centres in the international press

Abstract:

This paper deals with the dynamics of countries' image and reputation. In particular, it focuses on the ways in which the Caribbean financial centres are depicted in the international press and how these representations affect policy responses toward them. Specifically, it addresses the following questions: How did levels of attention to these Caribbean countries' evolve before and after the crisis? Which actors refer to them and in which terms? What is the impact of these developments for international policy responses and initiatives towards the Caribbean financial industry? While the global financial meltdown has triggered numerous initiatives to bring regulatory changes worldwide, the region was put under particular pressure to adopt transparency reforms. Due to the overwhelming importance of the financial sector in some cases, country reputation is often built upon the image of their respective financial centres. This paper innovates by tracing attention to Caribbean financial centres across time (before and after the crisis) and concurrent financial centres (New York, London, Zurich, Geneva). In other words, it grasps who (actors), how (positive or negative) and why (frames) Caribbean off-shore centres became the object of attention. Methodologically, by means of a claim-making analysis, the paper offers an overview of the network of concepts and actors involved in debates on the Caribbean financial sector. Empirically, it focuses on how the main Caribbean financial off-shore centres have been depicted in the American (New York Times, Wall Street Journal), British (Financial Times, The Economist) and Swiss (Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Le Temps) press.

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“Highly Visible, but Invisible: Race, Gender and Caribbean-ness in American Academia”

Abstract:

American universities, in response to global forces, have developed diversity initiatives and have increasingly opened their doors to black female scholars from the Caribbean. However, being shaped by a Eurocentric and imperialistic history, these institutions foster ideological structures that often silence faculty members coming from the Caribbean, marginalizing their participations in and contributions to the university. This paper reflects on the hegemonic discourses within predominantly white, American universities that limit the voices of these immigrant black women from the Caribbean. Specifically, using feminist postcolonial discourses as its theoretical framework, I employ my own experiences as a Jamaican-born faculty working within academia in the US to highlight the manner in which ethnocentric ideas about the Caribbean as well as the valorization of dominant (white) American cultural norms can hinder black women from the Caribbean from fully participating in the intellectual and administrative life of the institutions in which they are situated.

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Caribbean Youthscapes and the Regional Governance Debate

Abstract:

The marginalization of young people from formal debates on the future of Caribbean regional governance is a worrying feature of the development landscape which threatens the sustainability of integrated development frameworks. By exploring the nature and features of Caribbean youthscapes through the voices of young Caribbean leaders, the paper will investigate the convergence and/or divergence of youth priorities for the future and current boundaries of regional development as conceptualized by governing elites. In conclusion, the discussion will assess the potential for embedding youth perspectives in the regional governance debate, towards the formulation of new ideational directions for regional development.

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A Model for the use of Social Media in Barbadian Electoral politics 2008-2013 Un modelo para el uso de los medios sociales en Barbados política electoral 2008-2013

Abstract:

The advent of social media has had a tremendous impact on political realities globally. Radical political action like the Arab spring uprisings have been attributed in part to targeted use of social media. The use of social media was very explicit in the elections of American President Barack Obama. In the Caribbean context the use of social media has been less well defined on a regional or local scale. This paper seeks to address this knowledge gap by analyzing the social media strategies of two major political parties in Barbados. This paper is focused on the development of a model for the use of social media in Barbadian electoral politics. The first section of the paper analyses the use of social media by the two major political parties during Barbadian elections in 2007-2013 period. This period encompasses two general elections as well as a by- election. The model will consider both social media usage during election periods and between them. Social media strategies will be assessed using multiple methods including content analysis of the various streams of information offered by the political parties. Analysis is focused on the types of social media employed, how they are used in particular their employment as tools for communication, and the dissemination of information and political propaganda., technical requirements for social media and the resulting effects of this medium on the message of the parties. In addition, the relationships between traditional and social media are explored in depth.

Resumen:

El advenimiento de las redes sociales ha tenido un tremendo impacto en la realidad política mundial. Acción política radical como los levantamientos de la Primavera Árabe se han atribuido en parte a la utilización dirigida de los medios sociales. El uso de los medios sociales ha sido muy explícito en las elecciones del presidente estadounidense Barack Obama. En el contexto del Caribe el uso de los medios sociales ha sido tan bien definidos en una escala regional o local. Este trabajo trata de abordar esta brecha de conocimiento mediante el análisis de las estrategias de medios sociales de dos partidos políticos principales en Barbados. Este trabajo se centra en el desarrollo de un modelo para el uso de los medios sociales en Barbados política electoral. La primera sección del documento se analiza el uso de las redes sociales por los dos principales partidos políticos durante las elecciones de Barbados en el período 2007-2013. Este período abarca dos elecciones generales, así como la elección por. El modelo tendrá en cuenta tanto el uso de medios sociales durante los períodos electorales y entre ellos. Estrategias de medios sociales se evaluó a través de varios métodos, incluyendo el análisis del contenido de las distintas corrientes de información que ofrecen los partidos políticos. El análisis se centra en los tipos de la vida social medial empleados, cómo se utilizan, en particular, su empleo como herramientas para la comunicación y la difusión de la información y la propaganda política., Los requisitos técnicos para los medios sociales y los efectos resultantes de este medio en el mensaje de las partes. Además, las relaciones entre los medios tradicionales y sociales se exploran en profundidad.

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It Gives Me Joy in the Doing: Audre Lorde's Ecstatic Development Model

Abstract:

Through theoretical engagement with and the performative invocation of Grenadian-American black lesbian feminist poet and theorist Audre Lorde's poetry and prose, this séance is at once an invocation of the past and a vision for our collective future. Creatively considering what we— black, queer, Caribbean artist intellectuals— have inherited through Lorde's poetry, from her lived lessons about the uses of the erotic, and in light of her very specific relationship to Grenada as ground fertile with dreams— some overripe, some still green— this happening asks what it means to develop the self ceaselessly toward 2015 and beyond. What if Audre Lorde has been trying to salvage our future all along by daring, even beyond her last breath, to save our lives?

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Commemorating 150 years of legal abolition of slavery.
The process of emancipation in a new country

Abstract:

Coming July 1st 2013 Curacao will be commemorating the 150th year of legal abolition of slavery within the Dutch Kingdom. After the legal abolition of slavery in 1863 life of the former enslaved did not change accordingly. Many of the former enslaved remained dependent upon the landowners for survival. This created new forms of indebtedness towards their oppressors that sometimes lasted for generations. Much has changed since the days of slavery and abolition on the island. Curaçao's social structure has improved for the better offering equal opportunities to all regardless of ethnicity. However, lately it seems as if instead of going forward we are going backwards regarding who we are as individuals and as a society. The new political status of Curacao, autonomous within the Dutch Kingdom, has given us an opportunity to set things straight in matters of a history of dependency and identity-denial. Emancipation as a continuing process means to become aware of our history and becoming aware of this history means also to assume the responsibility to (re)write our history. Since 10 – 10 – 10 [October 10th 2010] the attempts to provide the Curaçaoan society with a new social structure promoting independence from the Dutch government has failed. This paper will analyze the social consequences of an imposed dependency structure upon Curaçao during these past 150 years while emphasizing the importance to (re)write our own history to break through the dependency structure.

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The Role of Drumming in Promoting Community Well-being

Abstract:

This presentation highlights the benefits of drumming in the development of healthy Caribbean communities. Benefits such as increasing social cohesion, serving as a protective factor, and fostering a sense of pride and appreciation for cultural heritage are among those that will be discussed. Drumming is an African cultural tradition that has provided Afro-Caribbean communities with a unique identity and with the means to share feelings and emotions in ways that transcend the spoken language. It is a clear example of how traditions imbue communities with the knowledge required in order to address their needs while providing them with a safety net that allows them to survive and to evolve without losing their sense of continuity. Traditionally, drums have enriched, and have been central to, the religious and secular practices of Afro-Caribbean communities. The promotion of the community's well-being is a common goal that both of these categories of practices share. This presentation will explore how traditional practices are preserved through processes of adaptation and accommodation.

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Negotiating Imperial Citizenship: West Indian Soldiers and Transnational Protest in the Interwar Caribbean

Abstract:

Having endured years of mistreatment and abuse at the hands of British officers, West Indian soldiers mutinied in Taranto, Italy in December 1918. During the six-day upheaval, soldiers in the British West Indies Regiment (BWIR) attacked their commanding officers, refused to work, and threw a bomb into the tent of a regimental quartermaster-sergeant. In response, British military officials quickly disarmed the eight BWIR battalions stationed at Taranto and issued an urgent call for white troops to suppress the uprising. In the wake of the mutiny, dozens of suspected mutineers were arrested, court-martialed, and sentenced to penal servitude with hard labor. This paper examines the fiery mutiny at Taranto as part of BWIR soldiers' transnational campaign against discrimination in the British armed forces between 1918 and 1919. Rather than viewing the mutiny as the defining act in this period of heightened mobilization, I argue that it was an exceptional moment of violence in a campaign characterized by petitioning, letter writing, and other non-violent forms of dissent. Through the fevered exchange of correspondence, BWIR soldiers simultaneously articulated and substantiated their membership in Britain's imperial forces, insisting that West Indians constituted a privileged class within the Empire. Soldiers' petitions were frequently forwarded along with enthusiastic endorsements to the Colonial Office or directly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, validating soldiers' claims that discrimination against the BWIR was an "insult to the whole of the West Indies." Soldiers' protest strategies reflected their evolving understanding of military rules, regulations, and hierarchies as well as their precarious status as subjects in a highly bureaucratic, global empire. When confronted with the intransience of the War Office and their limited right of appeal in the military, BWIR soldiers redirected their efforts towards colonial officials in Britain and the West Indies, deftly entangling civil authorities in a military dispute over pay, honor, and status.

MONIKA GOSIN, College of William and Mary. mngosin@wm.edu (Cancelled)

Celia Cruz and the Complexity of Panlatinidad
Celia Cruz y la complejidad de la pan-latinidad

Abstract:

This paper focuses on Celia Cruz, perhaps the most well known salsa performer in the world, in order to engage in a discussion of the complexity of identity among Latinos in the US. With her multiple subjectivities--- born into poverty, a black woman, an exile from Cuba, a Latina in the U.S., Celia Cruz complicates the notion of pan-Latinidad. Pan-Latino identity has been much discussed and contested, with several scholars arguing it homogenizes the unique subjectivities of peoples of Latin American and Caribbean heritage and ignores differential experiences based on national origin, race, gender or sexuality. Other scholars remind us however, that people of Latino descent in the US are increasingly self identifying as Latino or Hispanic, embracing the category for political solidarity, to

resist the US black/white binary, and to affirm their multiple hybrid identities. With a specific focus on gender and race, this study engages these debates through an examination of media discourse circulated about Celia Cruz after her death. Stories in the New York Times and in the Miami Herald were analyzed to understand the ways Cruz was constructed as both a symbol of Pan-Latino identity and as a racialized and gendered subject. While media discourse about Celia Cruz overwhelmingly celebrated her universal and crossover appeal, tropes used to esteem her also reified racial and gender stereotypes commonly used to describe African American and African Diasporic women. These contradictory representations of Celia Cruz illuminate how prevailing racial and gendered constructions complicate the notion of “Latino” in the US.

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Making Yourself at Home Abroad: Narratives of Caribbean Travel & Life

Abstract:

In November 2012, the quarter century old Caribbean Travel & Life magazine announced it would cease circulation and discontinue its Discovery Channel programming. Instead, CT&L will merge with its sister magazine Islands, which will increase publication and have two special Caribbean features each year. Unlike many travel magazines, CT&L aimed to not only showcase and promote paradise destinations but also to inform its readers about Caribbean life. Across the issues of the magazine, “life” is presented by features highlighting individuals and places “off the beaten track” that make the Caribbean “special”. CT&L’s documenting of “life” attempted to write against the “repeating island” trend that characterizes so many Caribbean travel magazines. It narrates Caribbean life by introducing potential tourists to native folkways encoded in practices ranging from food and religion to dress and music and by developing an awareness of the impact of history, environment and ecology on these folkways. However, these editorial features are married to pictorials and resort promotion advertorials whose reliance on traditional paradise tropes undermine the magazine’s stated aim to make travel a means of experiencing another way of life. This paper queries CT&L’s representations of “Caribbean life” through its Grenada features. I explore the degree to which promoting life complicates and disrupts promoting destination based travel.

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Decolonizing regional tertiary education development in the Caribbean – a role for internationalization?

Abstract:

There is a hopefulness that a strengthened higher education system in the Caribbean would lead to ‘endogenous’ development for the region. Yet there are structures and policies needed to guide these efforts, especially if the goal is to produce education and research, specific to and for the development needs of the Caribbean. Consequently, can the process of decolonization within higher education be advanced or hindered by internationalization? In an era where the globalization of higher education has become normative for the neoliberal context, could the internationalization of higher education within the Caribbean, pursued through a decolonization approach, be the counteraction to this type of universalism? These are some of the questions being pursued through this research.

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The New Chinese Presence in the Caribbean: Preliminary Findings from Dominica
 La nouvelle présence chinoise dans les Caraïbes: Résultats préliminaires de la Dominique

Abstract:

In this paper, we propose to examine aspects of the circumstances and impact of the “new Chinese presence in the Caribbean” by investigating the specific case of Dominica. The “new Chinese presence” references the recent influx of both Chinese state or state-sponsored aid and investment and private entrepreneurial immigrants into the region. The government of Prime Minister Roosevelt Skerrit switched recognition from Taiwan to China in 2004 after receiving an initial pledge of \$112 million over a six-year period from Beijing, much of which has already been honored. The ethnic Chinese immigrant merchant presence in Dominica pre-dates the diplomatic switch and originated in Dominica’s Economic Citizenship Programme (disparagingly referred to by its detractors as a passport-for-profit scheme) that has been in operation since the 1990s. The (one or two) hundreds-strong ethnic Chinese community in Dominica today hails predominantly from mainland China, introducing a new element of ethnic diversity into Dominica, which was not part of the history of nineteenth-century post-emancipation Chinese or other indentured-labor immigration into the region. This paper will present preliminary research which considers the circumstances and the impact of the presence of the Chinese state and private Chinese immigrants, as well as the sometimes hotly debated question of the relationship between the two. Interviews of Chinese immigrants/residents as well as of local Dominican private-sector representatives will anchor a discussion of both public circumstances and private perceptions of the new presence.

Résumé:

Nous proposons d'examiner des aspects des circonstances et de l'impact de la “nouvelle présence chinoise dans les Caraïbe” en étudiant le cas spécifique de la Dominique. La “nouvelle présence chinoise” met en référence l'afflux récent de l'aide et l'investissement soutenues par l'état chinois et les immigrants entrepreneurs privés dans la région. Ce document présentera la recherche préliminaire qui considère les circonstances et l'impact de la présence de l'état chinois et des immigrants chinois privés, aussi bien que la question, parfois discutée avec chaleur, des relations entre les deux. Les entrevues des immigrants/des résidents chinois aussi bien que des représentants dominicains locaux de secteur privé ancreront un examen des circonstances publiques et des perceptions privées de la nouvelle présence.

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Rhetoric vs Reality: the Sustainability of the Barbados Development Model,(A Review of the 1980s)

Abstract:

This paper examines the sustainability of Barbados' social democratic development model, in light of the current trends in the international political economy. It seeks to examine the extent to which the globalising logics of development have challenged the viability of Barbados' development strategy, through an assessment of the education sector; and to investigate the variables which influence the government's expenditure on social development. Globalising logic is defined here as the current trends in the international political economy which promotes privatisation, retrenchment, deregulation and a changing role of the state. It will be argued here that education has and continues to play a pivotal role in Barbados' social and economic development. These changes required significant capital expenditure which the Government was able to finance through taxation until the late 1970s. However, the expansion of primary education to include pupils as young as three years of age and at the secondary level until 16 years of age necessitated the use of multilateral funding, of which the World Bank was the key contributor during the 1980s and 1990s to finance these projects. These developments in the education sector resulted in significant increases in education expenditure prompting the World Bank to insist on the introduction of cost-effective measures and teacher attrition. In response to the Bank's request the government increasingly found itself entangled in tense negotiations and discussions with the Barbados Teachers' Union, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

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Party Factionalization and the Implications for Governance in Grenada: The case of the National Democratic Congress (NDC)

Abstract:

It is often argued that the lure of power will ensure party discipline and guarantee party cohesiveness, particularly in Westminster-style parliamentary systems. Yet despite conventional practice, since independence, party politics in Grenada has been characterized, to a large extent, by intra-party fighting, instability and breakdown. This paper examines the case of the National Democratic Congress (NDC) in Grenada, to answer the following question: what factors accounted for the split in the ruling NDC and what does the case of the NDC suggest about the new kind of politics that is emerging in Grenada and the Caribbean? The paper argues that while the broadening of the leadership of the NDC has been positive in terms of the mass electoral appeal of the party, factionalization in the NDC led to the ultimate immobilization of the government and negatively impacted governance in Grenada.

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Pathways to Progress: Spirituality, Wellbeing and Cultural Heritage Management for Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and South Sea Islander People in Australia

Abstract:

The concept of Indigenous wellbeing as it is defined in United Nations contexts by Indigenous groups from around the globe is the key to unlocking approaches to development that will “work”, that which will produce well nourished, sheltered, culturally vigorous and stable societies for our peoples over time and space. Indigenous knowledges approaches to development favour our own cultural base and our philosophies, glossed as Spirituality in the Australian context, as the springboard for development appropriate for human life and the custodianship of the natural world. Thus the often taken-for-granted path to progress through economic development, emulating western commodity capitalist societies needs to be critically analysed from an Indigenous knowledges perspective. Similarly, while the Capabilities Approach of Amartya Sen holds promise of more appropriate paths to development, a critical analysis of its impact in Australian contexts is included in this paper, particularly in the light of its being championed by the influential Cape York Institute in North Queensland. Within Australia, appropriated material culture is showcased in museums, galleries and archives as what is unique about this continent, what is essentially “Australian”, while at the same time the people live in overwhelming poverty and disregard. An important path to wellbeing is in the management of our own cultural heritage and thus the development of our own knowledges and education programs from out of our own cultural base.

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Radio Broadcast Criticism and the Development of Anglophone Caribbean Literature

Abstract:

From 1943 to 1958 the BBC radio program 'Caribbean Voices' was broadcast to the anglophone Caribbean. The program influenced the development of the region's literature as a result of Henry Swanzy's editorial practices. As the program's most influential editor between 1946 and 1954, he helped consolidate the nascent literature into a coherent body of work as he provided early writers, scattered across the archipelago of British colonial territories, with a sense that they were connected to each other by the BBC in a shared creative endeavor. At the same time, the program inadvertently encouraged a nationalist gaze in much of the early work as a result of Swanzy's demand that submissions reflect what he called 'local color'. Early in his tenure, he established a Critics's Circle to offer regularly scheduled criticism broadcasts that evaluated the submissions sent from the region for broadcast on the program. These criticism broadcasts had a lasting effect on the shape of the developing literature. A significant number of the prose fiction submissions met Swanzy's call for local color by representing the vernacular speech of diverse peasant and working-class characters in their fictional renderings of specific island territories. Numerous poetry submissions highlighted specific territories and localized cultures in various ways, not least of which were the many poems that sustained a nationalist tone. This circumstance was ironic since British policy in the region, as territories were being prepared for a not too distant decolonization, emphasized political federation and cultural regionalism rather than individual territorial nationalisms. This essay examines the developmental role played by the Critics's Circle and the contradictions inherent in the program's encouragement of nationalist sentiment in the developing literature while British policy promoted federation and cultural regionalism in the Caribbean.

ALEXIS PAULINE GUMBS, Mobile Homecoming Project and Eternal Summer of the Black Feminist Mind. alexispauline@gmail.com (Video Confernce, via Skype)

Disciple: a Traveling Resurrection of Audre (Our Lorde)-video excerpt

Abstract:

The video that I will be sharing is a teaser of a traveling interactive one woman show that is currently touring the hemisphere based on my intimate work with Audre Lorde's published and archival body of writing. The excerpt draws on a sacred one of a kind text in process called The Lorde Concordance and remixes Lorde's Grenada: An Interim Report, specifically for the ritual of CSA's 2013 return to Grenada. Consider it a mixed media testimony, a Lordeian prayer, and embodiment of how her "words will (always) be (t)here." (<http://summeroffourlorde.wordpress.com/tour/>)

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“Poverty - Through the eyes of the child”

Abstract:

With the conceptualization of the Millennium Development Goal calling for the eradication of poverty by 2015, there has been an increasing interest in the study on poverty. A significant number of the research done in the area of poverty by international organizations such as the United Nation and the Commonwealth Secretariat has revealed that women and children are increasingly affected. The majority of the discourse on child poverty however has mainly concentrated on the prevalence and the impact it will have on future outcomes and has taken a quantitative approach. Despite this invaluable contribution these studies have contributed to the programmatic planning and social policies of countries, there still exists limited information on how children perceive the impact of poverty and how it affects them, through their lived experiences. This research on poverty takes into account the viewpoint of the children who are going through the experiences. A qualitative approach is taken in order to gather information on child poverty in Trinidad and Tobago. The research adds to the discourse on child poverty from the perspective of the children who experience on a daily basis.

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Young Artists: This History Could Be Yours!

Jeunes Artistes: C'est Possible Que Cette Histoire Sera la Votre!

Abstract:

Crucial to the question of development in the visual arts is the notion of what constitutes a Caribbean contemporary. Through a discussion of the complicated reception, in Barbados, of three young artists, the paper identifies divergent notions of what a Caribbean aesthetic ought to be. Underpinning the debate are conflicting positions on the matter of aesthetic autonomy and the relevance of the international contemporary for Caribbean art. The paper shows how naturalism, abstraction and the performative can register differently, depending on interpretive contexts and institutional ethos. It is argued that the different views and the respective positions from which various positions are voiced, in themselves are reflective of a broader post-colonial problematique concerning the role of the visual arts in Caribbean culture. The paper furthermore contends, that the uncertainty around the ‘contemporary’ question can be traced to the absence of a theoretical framework, which relates the expressions of the region to their local context and other aesthetic positions.

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Cayman and UK Relations

Abstract:

The Cayman Islands are a British Overseas Territory. The Cayman Islands are located 180 miles northwest of Jamaica. The territory is made up of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. A new Cayman Islands Constitution was approved by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II Privy Council in 2009 after a referendum vote. The election of 2009 saw the victory of the opposition United Progressive Party led by McKeeva Bush. He became the first premier of the Cayman Islands under the new constitution. With a new constitution Caymanians expected great things from the new leader in the self-proclaimed independent mindedness territory. In 2010, Barbados and Eastern Caribbean British High Commissioner Duncan Taylor was appointed Governor of the Cayman Islands. In early 2011 there appears to be a break down between Governor Duncan and Premier McKeeva Bush over issues of immigration, governance and financial regulation. By the end of 2011, Premier McKeeva Bush was arrested. The premier argues that his arrest and the police investigations were a political witch hunt as a result of his standing up to the UK. He accused the governor of being “vindictive and petty.” This paper seeks to examine the relationship between Cayman Islands Government and the United Kingdom Foreign Office. In addition, it seeks to give a historiographical account of the conflict between the premier and the governor. The themes that will be highlighted in this paper are that of governance, sovereignty, democracy and colonization.

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Ralston Chamberlain
The People’s National Party and Social Media
El Partido Nacional del Pueblo y Medios de Comunicación Social

Abstract:

The Jamaica General Elections 2011 saw a continuous shifting in the paradigm of election campaigning in Jamaica. The opposition People’s National Party (PNP) emerged victorious defeating the governing Jamaica Labour Party. The PNP captured 42 out of 63 parliamentary seats. It was a decisive landslide victory for the People’s National Party. After careful analysis of the 2007 General elections which saw the JLP strategically using social media to get its message out to the voters, especially the young ones, the PNP sought to apply that strategy to the their 2012 campaign. This paper seeks to examine the role of social media in the People’s National Party political campaign strategy. Specific to this strategy was the many facebook groups that were formed, some by the PNP campaign strategist themselves and some by ordinary supporters of the party. These groups were used as the mouth piece of the party to get the message out and also to counter all messages that would be contrary to the mandate of the party. We will draw on arguments and counter-arguments used in social media leading up to the elections, on election day and days following the elections.

Resumen:

Las elecciones generales en Jamaica 2011 vieron un continuo cambio en el paradigma de la campaña electoral en Jamaica. El pueblo opositor Partido Nacional (PNP) salió victorioso derrotar al gobernante Partido Laborista de Jamaica. La PNP capturó 42 de los 63 escaños parlamentarios. Fue una victoria aplastante determinante para el Partido Popular Nacional. Después de un análisis cuidadoso de las elecciones generales de 2007 que vio el JLP estratégicamente utilizando las redes sociales para hacer llegar su mensaje a los votantes, especialmente los más jóvenes, el PNP trató de aplicar esa estrategia para el 2012 su campaña. En este trabajo se pretende analizar el papel de los medios sociales en la estrategia del Pueblo campaña del Partido Nacional políticos. Específico para esta estrategia fue los muchos grupos de facebook que se formaron, algunos por el estratega de la campaña PNP sí mismos y algunos de los partidarios ordinarios del partido. Estos grupos fueron utilizados como la boquilla de la parte a difundir el mensaje y también para hacer frente a todos los mensajes que sería contrario al mandato de la fiesta. Nos basaremos en los argumentos y contra-argumentos utilizados en las redes sociales que precedieron a las elecciones, el día de las elecciones y los días después de las elecciones.

DELROY HALL, University of Birmingham, UK. delroyhall@dsc.co.uk

Wake the Town and tell the People: A Black British engagement of 'Burning for Freedom: A Theology for the Black Atlantic Struggle for Liberation

Abstract:

From the time the Europeans invaded the Caribbean they set in motion the underdeveloped and 'pre-destabilisation' of Caribbean society. Using the Sam Sharpe Revolt of 1831/2 as a point of departure for a transatlantic conversation on the role of religion and societal development, this panel examines how this Revolt contributed to shaping and developing a new Caribbean society. In light of this reality the panel engages Delroy A. Reid Salmon's, *Burning for Freedom: A Theology of the Black Atlantic Struggle for Liberation* 2012 from three distinct diasporan vantage perspectives, African American, Black British and Caribbean. Thus, interrogating Reid Salmon's perspectives the panel will demonstrate how Caribbean society was transformed as a result of Sam Sharpe's prophetic activism and how religious faith can be used as a vehicle for mobilisation and liberation of disinherited people throughout the Caribbean world. As the door of slavery was violently shut, a new door was opened jubilantly birthing a new Caribbean society.

Resumen:

Desde el momento en que los europeos invadieron el Caribe, se pusieron en movimiento los subdesarrollados y pre-destabilización de la sociedad del Caribe. utilizando la revuelta de Sam Sharpe de 1831/2 como punto de partida para una conversación transatlántica sobre el papel de la religión y el desarrollo de la sociedad este panel examina como la revuelta contribuyo a la formación y el desarrollo de una nueva sociedad Caribe. A luz de esta realidad, el panel encajó Delroy A. Reid-Salmón, *Ardiendo Para Libertad: una teología de la lucha atlántica negra para liberación* (Ian Randle Publishers, 2012) de tres diáspora perspectivas distintas, Africano Americano, negro Británico y Caribeño. Por lo tanto, interrogando la perspectiva de Reid-Salmon, el panel demostrara como la sociedad Caribe

fue transformada como consecuencia del activismo profética de Sam Sharpe y como la fe religiosa puede utilizarse como un vehículo para la movilización y liberación de personas desheredadas del mundo Caribe. Como la puerta de la esclavitud fue cerrada violentamente, felizmente una nueva puerta se abrió para el parto de una nueva sociedad Caribe.

DELROY HALL, University of Birmingham, UK. delroyhall@dscf.fsnet.co.uk
(Cancelled)

British Passports, Shattered Dreams: Religious Involvement in Developing a
British Civil Society

Abstract:

Religion has played a crucial role in the development of Caribbean society and the Caribbean diaspora. Though a Black presence has existed for over five hundred years in Britain, it was not until the early 1950s, when Caribbean people arrived en masse to Britain carrying their faith, ambition and dreams for a better life that Britain's social landscape was transformed. With their encounter of an unfriendly environment the Black Majority Church was born. It assisted the fledgling community in developing and sustaining diasporic life by serving as a welfare agency, a psychological buffer against racism and rehumanising its people. This pilgrim church, birthed in a cauldron of social and religious xenophobia proved invaluable for the Windrush migrants and their descendants. It now requires serious re-evaluation as it attempts to negotiate the shifting contours of the British terrain. Given the potential threats facing the future well being of Black people in Britain, this paper seeks to address the challenges using psychoanalysis and post colonial thought as a means of suggesting further ongoing development for the Caribbean diaspora in Britain and the quest for a civil society.

SHARI-ANNE HAMIL, University of the West Indies, Mona. s.l.hamilton@gmail.com
(Cancelled)

Success or Adversity: A Secondary Analysis of Pregnancy Outcomes among
Jamaican Women

Abstract:

Using the 2008 Jamaica Reproductive Health Survey, this study investigated the impact of social and reproductive health factors, lifestyle choices and conditions and pregnancy-care factors on the outcome of women's last pregnancy in the past five years. Pregnancy outcomes referred to a live birth or an intrauterine foetal loss. The objectives of the study were to 1) describe the characteristics of women, 15-49, with reference to their social, reproductive health, lifestyle choices and conditions and pregnancy-care characteristics, 2) compare the profiles of women who experienced an intrauterine foetal loss during their last pregnancy with those who had a live birth, and 3) identify significant factors that predict women's pregnancy outcome. Frequencies, cross-tabulations with the chi-square statistic, and a binary logistic regression model were generated to meet the study objectives.

Unwanted pregnancies and prior history of pregnancy loss doubled and quadrupled women's chances of experiencing an intrauterine foetal loss respectively. The results further showed that women were health conscious, engaged in health-seeking behaviour and generally in good health during their pregnancies. The recommendations called for greater research in the area and integration of intrauterine foetal losses in infant and maternal mortality policies and programmes.

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‘Anancy Mek It’: The Trickster Spider from Oral to Written Media

Abstract:

While in Akan-Ashanti lore, Kwezu Anansi is a spider-human deity of extraordinary verbal wit and the cultural hero of ananseasem or folktales, Brer Anancy has been fixed in the Jamaican imagination by storyteller and poet, Louise Bennett, as “the trickify little spider man who speaks with a lisp and lives by his wits, is both comic and sinister, both hero and villain of Jamaican folk stories.” Before the advent and spread of electronic media, Anancy and similar stories were the main form of “peasant” entertainment. However, while 21st century innovations have relegated ananseasem to the domain of yearly folk festivals, they have simultaneously given rise to new forms of “anancyesm” (Anancy-like behavior), challenging original conceptions of the folk hero as well as the ideologies about Afro-Jamaican culture that he has come to symbolize. This paper explores, with specific focus on Bennett’s origin story, the cultural significance of Anancy stories from traditional Jamaican oral folktales to contemporary media. I examine the way in which Anancy, the trickster par excellence, adapts and shape-shifts into new media, appropriating all forms of storytelling in his greed for significance and representation. By tracing anancyesm from oral stories by Louise Bennett to Neil Gaiman’s *Anansi Boys*, I contend that Brer Anancy is still ‘mekking it’ (making it) in the early 21st century — not only across time, but also across genres. Indeed, Anancy seems to be taking advantage of the changes in technology and society to keep his legacy alive.

JAIME HANNEKEN, University of Minnesota. hanne045@umn.edu

The Anamorphosis of Development in Luis Palés Matos's *Tuntún de pasa y grifería*

Abstract:

The negrista poetry of Puerto Rican Luis Palés Matos in *Tuntún de pasa y grifería* offers a grotesque genealogy of Antillean development from the vantage point of the 1930s: it weaves colonial myths of cannibalism and the exoticism of early anthropology together with mordant allusions to the Caribbean's position of political and economic dependence. Although *Tuntún* has been canonized by Puerto Rican nationalism as an expression of ethnic pride, its articulation of race and development remains ambivalent. Palés's reproduction of racial epithets and caricatures through baroque rhetorical figures retains an undecidable element that resists attempts to identify the ideological valence of his poetic voice. I argue that Palés's undecidability is an effect of anamorphosis: his vision of mulatez,

like the optical puzzles popular in baroque painting, coerces the spectator as an agent of the "reality" it presents. As Slavoj Žižek has pointed out, anamorphosis makes us "aware that reality already involves our gaze, that this gaze is included in the scene we are observing." Reading Palés's portrait of Caribbean development thusly is not a matter of tracing the voice of the poems to an identifiable stance on racial politics, but a reevaluation of the Caribbean's ethnic legacies through the presence of one's own gaze. Recognizing the anamorphic gestures in Palés's images of race requires the contemporary reader to appropriate and reactivate its ambivalence: we can thus more accurately engage his mulatez not as a vestige of Afroantillean discourse, but as an ongoing collaborative evaluation of the Caribbean's cultural dynamics.

PATRICIA HARKINS PIERRE, University of the Virgin Islands pharkin@live.uvi.edu
(Cancelled)

The Inequality of Gender and social Class in Derek Walcott's Marie LaVeau

Abstract:

Derek Walcott's work is permeated by references to inequality caused by gender and by social class. The 1979 script of Marie LaVeau, which Walcott completed while playwright in residence at the University of the Virgin Islands, reflects his concern with both issues. The keynote character, Marie LaVeau, is closely based on the legendary "Queen of Voodoo" (1782-1881) one of the most famous citizens New Orleans, Louisiana has ever had. The first reliable record of the original Marie LaVeau describes her marriage in 1819 to Jacques Paris. Like her, he was a free person of color but he was born in St. Domingo, the Caribbean island from which enslaved Africans brought Voodoo to New Orleans in the late 1700's. Within six years Jacques had vanished and the beautiful "Widow Paris" was beginning to make a name for herself in one of the few professions open to free women of color—as a hairdresser, in her case to an exclusively white, socially elite clientele. By 1830 the shrewd and unscrupulous entrepreneur had not only developed into an adept blackmailer and madam, but had become the acknowledged leader of the strong Voodoo community—with a seemingly unquenchable thirst for power. Even New Orleans' most prominent businessmen and city officials would soon find themselves adroitly manipulated by the mysterious "Empress of the Night" (Walcott, Marie LaVeau n.p.), an illegitimate working-class woman of mixed race, who could neither vote nor hold any political office. Nearly 100 years after her death Derek Walcott became fascinated with the life and legend of Marie LaVeau, seeing in her the ideal female trickster/ protagonist for a new play and television drama set in a famous 19th century Southern city in the United States with strong Caribbean connections.

STEFAN HAYNES, IIR UWI. stefanhaynes87@hotmail.com

The only option for increased Caribbean development in 2013 onwards is to facilitate heightened regional integration in the territory

Abstract:

Regional integration can be used to illustrate a trade arrangement or economic collaboration that is conceived among countries that are situated geographically close in proximity to one another. The mechanism of regional economic integration in the English-speaking Caribbean is linked to the action of decolonization and political sovereignty. Within the Caribbean region, it can be said that in order for economic and social development to become a reality, states must rely upon integration as a vehicle to accomplish objectives. The mechanism of regional economic integration in the English-speaking Caribbean is linked to the action of decolonization and political sovereignty. The mobility toward independence and regionalism began in the post-World War II period as the British Empire was breaking down. According to those in the developed nations, it was stated that former British federations were too small to be economic entities on their own. The CARICOM scheme can be seen as the oldest integration plan to enhance collective economic and social benefits among members. This dissertation would discuss the issue of Caribbean integration in relation to its momentum in the region along with what can be expected in the near future.

TONYA HAYNES, University of West Indies-Cave Hill tonya.haynes@cavehill.uwi.edu

The Divine And The Demonic: Sylvia Wynter And Caribbean Feminist Thought Revisited

Abstract:

In this paper I explore the tension between Wynter's prominence as a Caribbean intellectual and her alleged antagonism to a Caribbean feminist liberation project. Although she is arguably the Caribbean's pre-eminent intellectual alive today, and in spite of her international recognition as a scholar, her work is largely absent from courses on Caribbean feminist thought at the University of the West Indies. Moreover, Caribbean feminist scholars in the social sciences cite her work infrequently. Moreover, while she has been accused of rejecting feminism, Caribbean feminist scholars have hardly explored her ideas sufficiently to make an accurate assessment of that claim. I explore the relevance of Wynter's ideas for Caribbean feminist thought.

HOLGER HENKE, York College, CUNY. Hhenke@york.cuny.edu

U.S.-Caribbean Geopolitical Relations: From Bush to Obama
Relaciones geopolíticas entre Estados Unidos y el Caribe: De Bush a Obama

Abstract:

This paper explores and contrasts two fundamental analytical approaches to understand the real margin of political change in U.S. foreign policy between different administrations:

- 1) National interest/geostrategic security perspective
- 2) Geopolitical leeway perspective

Resumen:

En este trabajo se explora y contrasta dos enfoques analíticos fundamentales para entender el cambio en la política exterior de EE.UU. entre las diferentes administraciones:

- 1) Interés nacional/ perspectiva de la seguridad geo-estratégica
- 2) Desde la perspectiva geopolítica

ELIZABETH HENRY, Grenada Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
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Grenada Diaspora Politics
La politique diasporique de la Grenade

Abstract:

This presentation will illustrate the proactive approach adopted by the Grenada government in working in partnership with its Diaspora community. In this respect, the potential of Diasporas as a policy lever is explored in terms of a coherent policy for development.

Résumé:

Cette présentation traite de l'approche proactive adoptée par le gouvernement de la Grenade qui travaille en partenariat avec sa diaspora. Dans cet ordre d'idée, A cet égard, le potentiel des diasporas comme instrument politique est étudiée sous l'angle d'une politique cohérente au profit du développement.

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The Role of the Mass Media in Economic Development for Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

The role of the mass media has been an evolving issue in the field of economics. Studies on the mass media have shown that the mass media plays a critical role in the developing process for both lesser developed and developing countries. This paper, the first to be done in the Caribbean region, builds on the techniques from the literature in the field of media economics for the measurement of the impact of the mass media. In particular, it seeks to

estimate the relationship between the mass media and economic development in Trinidad and Tobago by using an econometric approach that models suitable measurable indicators for the media sector.

ALDRIE HENRY-LEE, SALISES, UWI-Mona. aldrie@uwi.edu

Child Rights in the Caribbean: Policies and Actions

Abstract:

This paper examines the adherence to Child Rights in the Caribbean. Firstly, a critique the Convention of the Rights of the Child is provided. The Convention's relevance and suitability are debated. The Convention has been heavily criticised for its promotion of Western values. This paper argues that most of these values are not in conflict with our own Caribbean values. The paper then focusses on the provision for health and education and the protection for the Caribbean children. Policies in Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and the British Virgin Islands are examined using a case-study approach. The analyses show that there are varying levels of adherence and the formulation and implementation policy processes are at different stages. The paper promotes the Convention as a necessary policy tool to ensure that governments focus on the adequate provision of health and education services and the appropriate protection of our Caribbean children in private and public spaces. The paper provides some policy recommendations for the improvement in the provision for and protection of our children.

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Korimacao-arte en la mochila: un estudio del arte como intersección de espacios naturales y socio-comunitarios

Resumen:

El propósito de esta presentación es indagar en el entramado simbiótico que rige el arte y la comunidad socio-natural donde se desarrolla. El caso de estudio será el singular binomio que encontramos en Cuba entre una entidad artística comunitaria (KORIMACAO) y las particularidades únicas ecosistémicas, sociales e históricas del entorno que da vida y sentido a dicho proyecto desde 1992 (el municipio de LA CIÉNAGA DE ZAPATA, a unos 180 kilómetros al sur de La Habana). Korimakao, con sus veinte años de experiencia acercando el arte y la sensibilidad estética a los rincones comunitarios más recónditos de Cuba, aspira a convertirse en cátedra caribeña y latinoamericana de arte comunitario. En la lengua siboney de los primeros moradores nómadas de la Ciénaga, 'Kori' significa hombre y 'Macao' el artrópodo que se refugia en las conchas de ciertos moluscos. Ahí está, Korimacao, un organismo vivo semi-sedentario, escuela de artes escénicas en fusión (teatro, danza, música) integrada por 160 jóvenes artistas que cada verano durante los meses de julio y agosto, cual Barraca itinerante lorquiana, sale con la casa a cuestas con sus idiosincrásicas puestas en escena que ahondan en las raíces identitarias y ecológicas del espectador, en una gira que les lleva por todas cada una de las dieciocho comunidades que componen la Ciénaga de Zapata. La Ciénaga de Zapata es un espacio único, municipio de

mayor extensión de Cuba y con la más baja densidad de población del país, el mayor humedal del Caribe, principal arrozal de Cuba, reserva de la Biosfera que alberga una importante cantidad de flora y fauna endémicas, singular escenario histórico de resistencia militar de la Revolución Cubana. Visitar Korimakao y la Ciénaga de Zapata es sin duda una extraordinaria aventura para los amantes de la naturaleza, el arte, la historia y la vida en definitiva.

DEBORAH HICKLING, UWI-Mona. deborah.hickling@gmail.com

Developing cultural and creative industries policy: the socio politics of cultural and creative industries in the twenty first century

Abstract:

The United Nations Committee on Trade, Aid and Development (UNCTAD) confirmed that most of the attention in the debate about the creative economy around the world has been paid to developed economies, where creative industries are well established and where participation in global markets for creative products is strong (UNCTAD 2010, 33). A complex web of issues has caused slow policy development movement, relative to advanced industrial nations, on the development of cultural/creative industries (CCI) policy in developing nations. This paper seeks to examine some of the reasons why there has been slower policy development movement in developing as opposed to advanced industrial nations and to propose a general approach that can be applied to CCI policy development for developing nations. The paper presents comparatively the status of developing and advanced industrial CCI Policy. It discusses the political economy of the trajectory of conceptualization of CCI's to show differences in application of CCI policy in advance industrial and developing nations. Using the Jamaica case study, it outlines an action plan for policy development that can be variably adapted and adopted by other developing nations

LEON HIGGS, Director of Higher Education and Lifelong Learning, Ministry of Education, The Bahamas. proffhiggs@gmail.com

The Virtual University for Small States of the Commonwealth (VUSSC) – Capacity Building: The Bahamian Experience

Abstract:

The Virtual University for Small States of the Commonwealth (VUSSC) is an initiative of the Education Ministers of the 32 small countries that account for two-thirds of Commonwealth member states. It is not a new tertiary institution but a world-spanning collaborative network for strengthening and developing the existing tertiary institutions in these states. In many ways, the key priority in VUSSC was the development of skills in areas of need within educational institutions. Capacity development was limited in the education systems in most small states of the Commonwealth, and thus the need to build capacity systematically. This presentation will briefly explore how VUSSC has been used to enable sustained, systematic capacity building to take place among its partners.

Specifically, focus will be placed on how this system was utilized by The Bahamas to build capacity in Tertiary Education, the Public School System, and among NGO personnel; thus providing participants with skills and knowledge that will enable them to participate more fully in the wider Caribbean Community.

DAVID HINDS, Arizona State University. David.hinds@asu.edu

Partnership Politics in the Contemporary Caribbean: The case of Guyana's A Partnership for National Unity (APNU)

Abstract:

One of the significant developments in the recent politics of the Anglophone Caribbean has been the emergence of broad electoral coalitions of diverse political parties in the region's two ethnically-divided societies – Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana. In the case of the former, the People's Partnership (PP) managed to win the last election while in the latter the A Partnership for National Unity (APNU) was able, along with a third party, to gain control of the parliament. This paper examines the case of the APNU to answer the following question: to what extent was partnership politics responsible for the changed political outcome? Towards this end the paper looks at the APNU's electoral mobilisation strategy, electoral platform, internal government arrangements and post election strategy

DAVID HINDS, Arizona State University. david.hinds@asu.edu (Cancelled)

Cricket as Political Expression: Putting the Debate over Darren Sammy's Captaincy in Wider Caribbean Perspective

Abstract:

Since the mid 1990s, West Indies cricket has undergone tremendous turmoil both on the field of play and beyond the boundary. Following the glory years of the 1970s to the 1990s successive teams under several captains and different administrations have failed to halt the descent to the bottom. The elevation of Darren Sammy to the captaincy in 2010 has resulted in some signs of revival on the field. However, his appointment has ignited a raging debate at all levels of the society about his suitability for the job. This paper examines that debate to tease out its underlying socio-political significance. The paper uses CLR James' thesis that cricket is much more than a game in the Caribbean; it's a reflection of the socio-political and cultural dynamics in the wider society. Hence, the central argument of the paper is that the debate over Sammy's suitability for the captaincy is reflective of larger political and cultural debates in the region in a period referred to by Professor Hilary Beckles as the age of globalization.

KRISTINA HINDS, University of West Indies, Cave Hill.

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Bringing people in: A comparison of CARICOM and AU institutions for including people in the work of regional integration

Abstract:

This paper presents a comparative analysis of the Caribbean Community's (CARICOM's) activities to incorporate people into the work of this regional integration initiative with those of the African Union (AU). The paper examines the structures in place in the African continental integration process and juxtaposes these with the more loosely constructed and often ad hoc approaches of the CARICOM. Despite the differences in institutions, the paper finds that these two integration efforts face similar challenges to "bringing people in". Although the CARICOM can potentially draw insights from the institutional model established by the AU, these two regionalist schemes still remain for the present highly elitist in practice.

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Trade unions as political actors in the 21st Century Caribbean?

Abstract:

The Anglo-Caribbean region has seen much social and political progress built, in no small part, on labour activism. Regional integration, political independence and social security systems are but examples of some of the gains spurred by the region's labour movement. Despite the contributions of labour, this paper questions the extent to which the region's trade unions have remained moored to transformative socio-political activism. In order to provide answers to this question, the paper probes the ways in which late 20th century and early 21st century changes in the global political economy (neo-liberal globalisation and neo-liberal globalisation "in crisis") have altered the activities of trade unions in the region. The paper's draws on an analysis of trade unions in two countries, Barbados and St. Lucia, to tease out answers to this question.

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Together We Stand: Establishing Academic Training and Certification for the Sagicor/West Indies Cricket Board's High Performance Centre

Abstract:

The Sagicor/West Indies Cricket Board High Performance Centre (hereafter HPC) was opened in April 2010. Thus far, the Centre has produced two cohorts of players. These players form a possible pool from which the West Indies Cricket Boards can then select talent for the West Indies cricket team. The High Performance Centre was one link in professionalizing West Indies Cricket. The need for the professionalization of the region's game was highlighted, inter alia, by the 1977 Packer Series debacle. As a part of the continued refinement of the HPC, there is a desire to add an academic training element to the programme. There is also an intention to certify participants in the HPC. This paper examines the rationale for providing an academic component to the HPC's offering. It also analyses the benefits and encumbrances of associating certification with HPC participation. The paper seeks to contextualize the debate within a socio-historical narrative of the importance of cricket and its association with education in the Caribbean.

AMELIA HINTZEN, University of Miami, hintzena@gmail.com (Cancelled)

Haitian-Dominican Relations and the Contracting of Haitian Braceros, 1952-1986

Abstract:

In 1952 Haiti and the Dominican Republic signed their first bilateral treaty to systematically import Haitian workers to be used in the Dominican sugar industry. Between this time and the suspension of labor treaties after the fall of Jean Claude Duvalier in 1986, hundreds of thousands of Haitian workers came to the Dominican Republic to work. My paper examines the development of this international contract labor system between 1952 and 1986 and how it impacted Haitian-Dominican relations and the nature of migrant labor. As anthropologist Samuel Martinez has argued, government management of migration flows on both sides of the border became progressively more direct during the 20th century. My paper examines the relationship between Haiti and the Dominican Republic as they negotiated contracting workers for each new harvest. I examine how Dominican diplomatic strategies towards Haiti changed as political power changed hands and the sugar industry transformed from a personal bastion of Rafael Trujillo's wealth to a state run company following Trujillo's assassination. This topic also allows me to explore how Haiti's relationship to its citizens and its growing diaspora changed over the course of the study. The Haitian state relied on cash influxes provided by the Dominican Republic in exchange for workers, but also at times demanded the repatriation of workers following the harvest season and sent consulate representatives to plantations to examine abuses of workers. My paper will provide important insight into Haitian Dominican relations during the 20th century and the development of migration recruitment strategies.

CHRISTINE G.T. HO, Fielding Graduate University. christine.gt.ho@gmail.com
(Cancelled)

Critiquing Migration and Development Discourse

Abstract:

This paper seeks to challenge the "Migration and Development" discourse embedded in UNDP and MDGs platforms. This discourse continues to reflect the interests of the global North and the transnational institutions serving those interests by celebrating migrants as agents of development for their home countries through remittances. However, it fails to address new global regimes of labor exploitation which produce greater and greater global inequality, as well as regimes of militarized surveillance in response to fear of migrants as sources of insecurity and terrorism. Today, migration is increasing: between 1910 and 2000, migration grew almost six-fold, more than half of this increase occurring between 1965 and 2000, during which time 75 million people crossed national borders to settle in the rich countries of Europe and North America. At the same time, there are now 20 million refugees, asylum seekers and "internally displaced persons," concentrated in countries such as Chad, the Sudan, the Central African Republic, Pakistan and Afghanistan, to name only a few. However, migration is not necessarily beneficial to the global South, as the development of wealth and power hinges on the controlled movement of labor by the global North.

DIANE M. HOFFMAN, University of Virginia. hoffman@virginia.edu (Cancelled)

Orphans, Slaves, and Angels: Developing Childhood in Haiti

Abstract:

International development agendas frequently focus on addressing needs of "vulnerable children," thereby constructing childhood as an important arena for interventions designed to facilitate attainment of development goals. However, the terrain of childhood is never neutral; rather, it is full of often competing notions about what is normal and "good" for children and society. This paper explores the manner in which certain representations of childhood function in development agendas in Haiti. It argues that negative characterisations of Haitian childhood as fraught with danger, risk, abuse, and victimization are prominent across a broad spectrum of development discourse and aid projects, including humanitarian assistance, NGO activities, faith-based charities, and child rights organizations. Using ethnographic interview data, analysis of international media, and development and assistance publications focused on Haiti from 2007 to the present, the paper argues that images and discourses surrounding the victimized child (frequently, the orphan, slave, or angel) condition the terrain of development, creating a safe space for implementing programmatic and policy interventions that reflect hegemonic cultural and class-bound assumptions about what constitutes a "good" childhood. At the same time, the political-instrumental nature of these representations as well as the diverse realities of children's lives remain unaddressed. Rather than challenging the generalizing discourse of risk and abnormality that surrounds the culture of childhood in Haiti, dominant representations effectively erase the great diversity of careers, hopes, capacities, and ambitions of even the most marginalized children, thus ironically working against them rather than for them.

JAKE HOMIAK, Smithsonian Institution. HOMIAKJ@si.edu (presented by Arthur Newland)

'Ism-and-Schism or Renewal among Jah People?

Abstract:

Hegemonic processes are in play in all social formations where influence and power are at stake. In the case of Rastafari, such processes have become increasingly complex with the global spread of the movement during the 1970s and the cooptation of its symbols by politicians and the intelligentsia in Jamaica. This presentation examines two case studies of contested Rastafari leadership and schism, both involving the polity known as the House of Nyahbinghi. The first occurred during the mid-1970s at the height of Rastafari influence on Jamaican national politics and identity. The second is currently ongoing and is associated with the recent 'inauguration' of reggae artist Sizzla Kalonji as President of the Rastafari Movement. Both cases are analyzed from multiple perspectives. These include the generational cycles of internal critique and regeneration that have characterized the development of the movement, contestations over authenticating the signs, signifiers, and meanings of Rastafari as it has increasingly become a part of Jamaican popular culture, and attention to the contradictions in social relationships that characterize Rastafari as a kind of "local embedded egalitarian community" (see Briennis 1997). The developmental trajectory of the movement from the seventies to the present is also examined as a context for understanding the variable range of maneuvers and strategies of Rastafari leaders.

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This is How You Lose Her and Gain a Feminist Politics: Reading Gender and Development in Junot Díaz's Writing

This is How You Lose Her [Así es como la pierdes] y ganas una política feminista: leyendo género y desarrollo en la escritura de Junot Díaz

Abstract:

Junot Díaz's short story collection *Drown* (1998) and his novel *Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao* (2008) have been praised for how the author brings the reality of an ethnic minority alive for U.S. audiences. In contrast, in U.S. mainstream critics' appraisal of Díaz's most recent work, the short story collection *This Is How You Lose Her* (2012), Díaz's Dominican background is no longer the principle element highlighted, and, instead, these stories' gender politics is foregrounded. Indeed, this short story collection is described as "more obviously informed by feminist ideas" than Díaz's previous works. I argue in my talk that U.S. mainstream critics' willful reading and detection of a progressive gender politics in Díaz's *This Is How You Lose Her* ultimately has much to do with the very ethnic/racial dynamics that remain largely unspoken in such comments. Inevitably, what resonates in critics' comments, I insist, is how they applaud Díaz's writing appearing to move beyond a "bad" and "backward" Dominican gender politics to embrace a more "modern," presumably less problematic, and implicitly U.S. style gender politics. My talk interrogates this developmental narrative and suggests how it obscures how Dominican gender formations and gendered U.S. imperial politics have intersected and shaped each other long before the 21st century.

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The Grandmother and the Girl in the State: Kamla Persad-Bissessar and the Children's
 Authority Bill (2012)

Abstract:

This paper explores the deeply ambiguous relationship between the masculinist state, women's leadership and feminism by assessing the extent to and contexts within which heteronormativity can be successfully challenged under the leadership of a woman Prime Minister. It examines the extent to which women's expanding relationship to state institutions opens and enriches the domain of feminist political possibilities by focusing on the progressive changes sought in the Children's Authority Bill (2012) and, yet, the resulting production and criminalisation of adolescent same sex sexualities. Looking at the movement of discourses of equality as well as of matrifocality, the paper uses the case of the Children's Authority Bill as an entry for reflecting on the politics of gender justice under the leadership of Kamla Persad-Bissessar and the implications for the sexual agency of girls coming of age in Trinidad and Tobago today.

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Gender in Caribbean Microfinance in the slums of Jamaica, Guyana and Haiti
 Género en las microfinanzas caribeñas: un estudio empírico sobre los barrios pobres de
 Jamaica, Guyana y Haití.

Abstract:

One of the core aims of microfinance was to bring meaningful economic and social empowerment to marginalized business women. This is not the case everywhere. This study of 491 interviews holds that Caribbean people are stratified along multiple identities and female privileging creates a disempowering-effect in the allocation of financial services to the urban poor. I use an intersectionality analysis to argue that gender must be studied in relation to race and class in these cases. Middle-class Jamaican managers apply their own class bias, infused with racism, to reject certain segments of the poor. Afro-Guyanese are excluded from micro loans as a consequence of racism. Haiti's microfinance sector is exceptional, however, because co-operative lenders are sensitive to bias and take risks when they structure financial programs as a revolutionary tool for economic democracy to reach the ti machanns.

Resumen:

Los economistas del mundo en desarrollo como Yunus del Grameen Bank cuestionó los principios "genéricos" bancarios que permitieron la polarización interna de las élites masculinas contra la mujer. Uno de los objetivos principales de las microfinanzas era traer un significativo empoderamiento económico y social de las mujeres de negocios marginadas en todas partes. Este proyecto liderado por empíricamente de 460 entrevistas sostiene que los caribeños se estratifican a lo largo de múltiples identidades y el privilegio femenino crea un efecto de desempoderamiento en la asignación de los servicios financieros para los sectores pobre urbanos. Además, se argumenta que el género debe ser estudiado en relación con la raza y la clase en estos casos. Gerentes de clase media de Jamaica aplican su propio sesgo de clase, impregnada de racismo, al rechazar ciertos segmentos de la población pobre. Afro-guyaneses están excluidos de los microcréditos como consecuencia del racismo indo-guyaneses, por parte de los directivos. El sector de las microfinanzas de Haití es excepcional, sin embargo, porque los prestamistas son sensibles al sesgo local y estructuran programas financieros como una herramienta revolucionaria para la democracia económica y así alcanzar el "machanns ti".

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Payola legislations in Jamaica. North Atlantic solutions in a postcolonial Reality

Abstract:

Since 2010 there has been a push by the Jamaican Broadcasting Commission, the regulatory arm for free to air and cable broadcasting, to make payola practices illegal. This is partly due to constant protest by the music fraternity who have accused radio deejays of engaging into the despicable practice. It is the feeling of many musicians, producers and publicists that the practice of payola has had a debilitating effect on music production in Kingston the main recorded music centre. They argue that the practice is responsible for the low quality of music production in general and the low quality is given airplay. Is this a fair assessment of the issue and will criminalising payola have similar results as in other jurisdictions or will the cultural specificity of the Jamaican culture negate the desired effects. Is the practice widespread and is payola an aberration in the Jamaican socio-political environment. This paper will seek answers to the above questions and bring other perspectives to the issue, in light of the emergence of digitisation and new media. Identifying how these affect issues of consumption, consumers participation, media convergence and its resultant democratizing effects.

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The Relevance of a Multidimensional approach to assessing child poverty

Abstract:

A wide range of literature exists on the use of Surveys of Living Conditions (SLCs) to assess the level of poverty within households. Reducing poverty remains one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); with attention often being placed on household and/or individual poverty (in absolute or relative terms). However, the debate continues on whether these measurements mask the growing presence of poverty among children. This paper attempts to expand on the issue of child poverty by emphasising the various economic, social and cultural needs of child. Firstly, the authors present some of the key indicators of child poverty by adopting a methodology utilised by the UNICEF. Following which, the status of children in Trinidad and Tobago is analysed using data from the Trinidad and Tobago SLC of 2005 with reference to other relevant national documents and statistical publications. While SLCs are not specific to children, the data can be used to advance the understanding of some of the indicators of child poverty. Finally, the paper provides recommendations that are intended to improve current measurement and reporting mechanisms.

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Gendered Spaces: tracing the link between gender equalization and state development

Abstract:

Gender equalization and state development have remained largely separate within international relations due to the deeply embedded traditions and artificial constructs that make up a male-dominated social, political and economic global environment. The primary challenge as a result is two-fold: affecting comprehensive change through legal channels at an international level; and implementing that change through effective policy and structural adjustments within the many autonomous states that make up the international community. For the most part it is state autonomy that affects the agenda of the international community, since each is committed to their own domestic agendas. States are characteristically self-interested entities that pursue paths that are profitable to them; and international law relies on state compliance through good will, as there is no supranational policing agent to enforce it, which in turn shapes the capacity of real implementation of international law. Therefore negative outcomes are a real threat in situations where progressive declarations are made internationally but circumstances at the state level remains fundamentally unchanged. Furthermore change as a whole is affected when the root of the law formulation and implementation processes is itself corrupted by self-sustaining patterns of inequality. The aim of studying gender equalization within the context of the development agenda is to highlight the fact that there is an ongoing massive loss of human capital through institutional inequalities between men and women. This is an observable trend in the developing regions of the Third World where human capital is most needed and where women statistically outnumber men, yet experience the highest levels

of prejudice, actions of bias or legalized abuses. This discussion will focus on the direct correlation between the elimination of discrimination based on gender differences and the increase in the capacity of a state to grow and develop.

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Gender Relations Of Caribbean Descendents In Costa Rica

Abstract:

In this analysis, I focus on contemporary Afro-Costa Ricans, specifically from the port of Limon, and inquire into the ways in which the social relation of gender plays out among them. Despite the lack of research on gender relations among the Afro-Costa Rican population, the information afforded through interviews provides evidence of tension with the old ideology, which expects women to be submissive, obedient and confined to the private sphere. The new ideology, by contrast, speaks about equality between the sexes and allows women the freedom to choose where and to whom they want to belong, or whether they want they want to belong to anyone at all.

CLINTON HUTTON, UWI at Mona. tarharka@yahoo.com

The Knowledge System of the Haitian Revolution and the Birth of Modern Universal Values

Abstract:

The deeds, principles and values of the Haitian Revolution were not the same as the English, American and French revolutions. While the Haitian Revolution held that a person's right to his/her own body is unimpeachable, that a people or nation has the right to self-determination and that all races of people are equal and must be treated as such as a central basis for justice, slavery, colonial subjection and racial inequality existed under the regimes that were established in the wake of the English, American and French Revolutions. The epistemology, principles and values of the Haitian Revolution were in stark contrast to those of the English, American and French revolutions. How realistic is it then, for a core of Haitian Revolution scholars to argue that the ideological and intellectual foundations of the Haitian Revolution are rooted in the French Enlightenment and White abolitionist thought. This paper asserts that the Haitian Revolution had its own knowledge system rooted largely in the agency and cultural ethos of enslaved Africans and discusses its sources, concepts and impact on modern universal values.

ROSABELLE ILLES, University of Leiden. rosabelleilles@gmail.com

Island conflicts? Developing Mediation in the Dutch Caribbean

Abstract:

The island of Aruba proudly carries the slogan of “One Happy Island.” With approximately 120000 inhabitants and over 79 different nationalities, a notion of peaceful coexistence and permanent smiles among sun, sea and sand seems almost too good to be true. Yet vacations, especially in the Caribbean, tend to communicate just that: a sense of paradise, leaving visitors with predetermined plans of returning as they head back to the real world. For Arubans however, that paradise is the real world, and it contains similar complexities and challenges faced by other countries, which must be undertaken somewhere between fun in the sun. A recurrent challenge is the overload of court cases revolving around resource and value conflicts between citizens, organizations and the government. Mediation as alternative to arbitration procedures is increasingly being implemented in different parts of the world, especially in The Netherlands. However, a closer look at the current state of mediation on Aruba points to a sense of unfamiliarity, a belief of incompatibility and a lack of expertise, among others. Could it be that the Aruban culture is indeed incompatible with mediation? Do Arubans perhaps engage in special types of conflicts, i.e. island conflicts, which may not be suitable to mediate? Is Aruba experiencing a lack of expertise or facing a lack of proper quality assurance? This initial overview does not only point to propositions in dire need of empirical verification, but more importantly, the seemingly common beliefs surrounding mediation on Aruba suggests a strong necessity to collaborate with neighboring islands in order to successfully develop and sustain mediation as a method of dispute resolution. As we acknowledge tourism as the source of economic development, we must also invest in generating positive relationships between citizens and sustaining effective dispute resolution practices if we are to truly promote and offer a “One Happy Island.”

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Strategic Management of Organizations in the Caribbean Region

Abstract:

The research question that this study seeks to answer is to find out whether the Caribbean socio-economic environment affects the strategic management of organizations in specific identifiable ways. This study will be a case study of specific organizations or organization. It will analyze the organization in terms of all the stages of strategic management processes. Therefore, the strategy formulation, implementation, and evaluation processes will be fully analyzed. The impacts of the dynamics in the internal and external environments will also be examined. In terms of the internal environment, the framework of organizational culture will also be examined.

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“Remittances as a development tool or promoter of dependency? The case of the English-speaking Caribbean”

Las remesas como herramienta del desarrollo o promotoras de la dependencia? El caso del Caribe anglófono

Abstract:

The homeward transfer of migrant earnings is a well-established custom in the English-speaking Caribbean and in several territories has come to represent a significant portion of total revenue. There are scholars who argue remittances benefit ‘developing’ countries by reducing balance-of-payments deficits, providing scarce foreign revenue, accelerating capital formation, financing job creation and increasing family income. Others highlight the disappointing impact of remittances in the perpetuation of a ‘migration mentality’ for survival and in types of non-growth small business investment. In this light, remittances are not considered a catalyst for development; the main beneficiaries of migration are the ‘recipient’ societies of the ‘developed’ world who can exploit their migrant labor, while the ‘home’ society becomes dependent on their remittances. This paper sets out to evaluate the ‘dependency vs development’ impact of remittances in the English-speaking Caribbean, with a special focus on Jamaica and Guyana.

Resumen:

La transferencia de los ingresos de los migrantes al territorio de origen es una costumbre bien establecida en el Caribe anglófono y en varios territorios ha llegado a representar una proporción significativa del ingreso bruto. Hay estudiosos del tema que postulan que las remesas benefician a los países en ‘desarrollo’ ya que reducen los déficits en las balanzas de pagos, proveen divisas que escasean, aceleran la formación de capital, financian la creación de empleos, y aumentan el ingreso familiar. Otros señalan el impacto decepcionante de las remesas en perpetuar una ‘mentalidad de migración’ para la sobrevivencia y en inversiones en formas de pequeños negocios sin crecimiento. Vistas así, las remesas no se consideran catalizadoras del desarrollo; los principales beneficiarios son las sociedades ‘recipientes’ del mundo ‘desarrollado’ que puedan explotar la mano de obra migrante, mientras que la sociedad de origen se vuelve dependiente de las remesas. Esta presentación busca evaluar el impacto ‘dependencia vs desarrollo’ de las remesas en el Caribe anglófono, con un enfoque especial sobre Jamaica y Guyana.

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Mediating ‘Mother’s Medicine’: Emergent Realities in a Transnational Indo-Guyanese
Mariyamman Network

Abstract:

Competing discourses on health and medicine loom large within the Guyanese public sphere and popular consciousness, and thereby present unique challenges to conceptualizing and achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Public health officials and mental health professionals have expressed dismay concerning persistent local cultural “misconceptions” that attribute health problems, and their solutions, to obeah and supernatural forces (Carrey and Chehil 2009; Conway 2011). Meanwhile, ritual practitioners and adherents of so-called “folk religions” have attested to the power of particular deities and ancestral spirits to deliver miraculous healings contingent upon one’s sincere devotion. Interestingly, despite the prevalence of such disparate perceptions, there have been attempts to integrate “folk healing” practices with “modern psychotherapy.” Such is the case with Mariyamman goddess worship, or “Kali Mai Puja” (Mother Kali worship) of the “Madrasi religion” (Singer, Araneta, and Naidoo 1976; McNeal 2011; Stephanides and Singh 2000). Based on ethnographic research in Guyana and New York City, I examine how such attempts have impacted the development of ritual and musical practices of Madrasi religion, and, how such practices have mediated, and become representative of, notions of race- and class-based distinctiveness. Whereas Mariyamman priests traverse the “global North-South” divide, and temple drummers in a transnational network fervently employ their skills to evoke the goddess, I argue that, while such practices and perceptions of cultural difference (re)produce racial hierarchies in narratives of development and modernity, they also may serve as a means of negotiating Madrasi subjectivities and stigma of “lower” forms of ecstatic religiosity amidst modernizing projects.

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Envisioning Alternative Directions in Maternal Health Research

Abstract:

Research from developed nations estimate the rates of postpartum depression to be between 10-15% (Templeton et al., 2003; Edge et al., 2004; Brill, 2006; Friedman, 2009). However, data from developing countries suggest that these figures are an underestimate. Pertinent studies suggest the prevalence of this condition can be as high as 60%, and assert that a greater burden is faced in the developing world (Almond, 2009). Caribbean research on postpartum depression is limited, but existing epidemiological studies have examined the incidence and prevalence of postpartum depression, and identified the condition as a public health issue (Wissart et al., 2005; Pottinger et al., 2009). Importantly, these studies have not examined Caribbean women’s experiences with postpartum depression, nor have they used alternative methods, measures, and theoretical frameworks to investigate the condition. My paper presentation inserts Caribbean women’s voices into the body of research on postnatal

mental health by using qualitative research from my PhD thesis project which focuses on how postpartum depression has been understood, managed, framed, and treated by women in Barbados. Noting the absence of qualitative data in Caribbean-based studies, the information garnered by my project complements existing epidemiological research and can also work to inform local healthcare policies and help to conceptualize more effective postnatal programming for women. Anchoring the project's methods are Intersectional, Black and Caribbean Feminist Thought frameworks. This interdisciplinary approach facilitated the researcher and participants to use the research space as an opportunity to generate information, question power relations, explore the multiple layers of women's identities, and inspire change.

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Maternal Health: Investigating Bajan Women's Postpartum Experiences

Abstract:

To achieve the Millennium Development Goal of improving women's maternal health by 2015, the UNDP has focused on reducing maternal mortality and increasing access to reproductive health amongst women in developing nations. While reducing childbirth related deaths and attaining universal reproductive health are significant goals, they alone cannot adequately improve women's maternal health. Further, in targeting these two areas the MDG and the UNDP have created a narrow focus which does not necessarily account for other factors and aspects of women's maternal health that also impact their quality of life and well-being. Utilizing data from the researcher's forthcoming doctoral dissertation project, the proposed presentation seeks to problematize and expand the scope of this MDG by presenting key findings which investigate Bajan women's maternal health through their experiences of postpartum mood disorders. These conditions include "baby blues", postpartum depression, and postpartum psychosis and we assert that they can facilitate a view of maternal health that is oftentimes overlooked yet integral to women's health and well-being. Using Intersectional, Black and Caribbean feminist theoretical frameworks the research makes a necessary interjection into ongoing discussions on women's maternal health by privileging women's socio-cultural understandings of these conditions and looking to their narratives for solutions to and improvement of local maternal healthcare programming to better address their needs.

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Beyond climate change theory: Evaluating the factors that contribute to successful community-level climate change adaptation mainstreaming in the Caribbean

Abstract:

It is well established that climate change is expected to disproportionately impact low-lying, small island developing states. Adaptation is necessary to cope with both the risks and opportunities emerging because of changing climatic conditions. Although there has been growing interest in c-change adaptation research, it remains highly conceptual with limited practical strategies implemented or evaluated at the community-level. This research uses a case-study approach to elucidate some of the physical, social, institutional and political factors that seem to contribute to the successful mainstreaming of c-change adaptation strategies in small island developing states. The presentation will focus on identifying potential factors that led to the successful implementation of the first carbon-neutral desalination plant in the Caribbean, located in Bequia, St-Vincent and the Grenadines. The study seeks to advance c-change adaptation literature and research beyond the identification of potential strategies towards a more pragmatic evaluation of the underlying factors that contribute to effective mainstreaming in a larger development context.

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“The Jamaicans are here and working”: Kelowna-Canadians’ responses to the presence of Jamaicans in their community

Abstract:

With reference to the local Kelowna newspapers, Carl James, examines the ways in which Jamaican migrants in Kelowna were represented and discussed. He notes that despite the fact that these migrants were brought in to fill identified needs, and were making significant contributions to the local community, their status as guest workers and postsecondary students, along with age-old reservations about Black people in Canadian society, gave rise to tensions and undue or undeserved hardships they experienced in the Kelowna community—something not similarly faced by other immigrants to Kelowna.

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Toursim as a DevelopmentStrategy: The Case of the SeaflowerBiosphere

Abstract:

Tourism has grown at a spectacular level, showing great dynamism globally, a continued geographic expansion and contributing significantly to the balance of payments on many countries. Hence, many low income countries have seen in tourism and important economic development alternative. The Seaflower Biosphere Reserve, integrated by the San Andrés, Providencia and Catalina archipelago, is the department of Colombia most dependent on tourism. The Islands are visited annually by more than 400,000 tourists and nearly 50% of employment is generated by this sector. Nonetheless, these figures have not translated into significant improvement in the living standards of the local community. Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage of the population at the high poverty threshold went from 40% to 55%. The percentage of the population with unsatisfied basic needs increased from 33.3% in 1993 to 40.9% in 2005. But the figures indicate that there are significant differences between Providencia and San Andrés. What are the reasons for these differences? What causes one island to have a better socioeconomic situation that the other? These are the questions to be answered in this presentation.

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Making Transition to graduate studies
Creando la transición hacia los estudios graduados

Abstract:

Much of the literature on the transition to university examines the transition from high school to undergraduate university programs. Little has been written on the transition of mature students from the workforce to university graduate studies. This study seeks to fill that gap. The focus of this paper is to investigate the impact of the life experiences of mature graduate students (that is, students who have been away from formal schooling for at least ten years) on their transition and engagement in higher education. The study uses Schlossberg's Transition Theory and a purposive sample of twelve mature graduate students enrolled at a regional university to construct meanings to the issues that impact on their engagement in school and to examine the support structures that facilitate their re-entry to university life. Structured focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were used to understand reasons for returning to university, the quality of the transition experiences, and students' ability to negotiate the transitions. The results suggest that students have several various roles to reconcile before they could make a smooth transition and they need additional supports to make the transition easier.

Resumen:

Gran parte de la literatura sobre la transición a la universidad examina la transición de la secundaria a los programas universitarios de pregrado. Poco se ha escrito sobre la transición de los estudiantes adultos a partir de la fuerza de trabajo o a los estudios universitarios de postgrado. Este estudio busca llenar ese vacío. El objetivo de este trabajo es investigar el impacto de las experiencias de vida de los estudiantes graduados maduros (es decir, los estudiantes que han estado fuera de la educación formal por lo menos diez años) en su transición y su participación en la educación superior. El estudio se basa en la teoría de Schlossberg Transición y una muestra intencional de doce estudiantes graduados maduros se matriculó en una universidad regional para la construcción de significados a las cuestiones que afectan a su participación en la escuela y para examinar las estructuras de apoyo que faciliten su reinserción a la vida universitaria. Estructurados grupos de discusión y entrevistas en profundidad se utiliza para entender las razones para volver a la universidad, la calidad de las experiencias de transición, y la capacidad de los estudiantes para negociar las transiciones. Los resultados sugieren que los estudiantes tienen varias funciones diferentes para conciliar antes de poder hacer una transición sin problemas y que necesitan apoyo adicional para hacer la transición más fácil.

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Nature, Temporality, and Imperial Designs: Trinidad Lake Asphalt and the Production of
Modernity

Abstract:

Historical genealogies of natural resource development in Trinidad frequently depart from the ostensible discovery of the Pitch Lake by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595. The discovery he is awarded, perhaps misguided given the presence of indigenous peoples and Spanish colonials upon his arrival, is a testament to the rise of print culture as a technology of modernity in the form of travel narratives and fictional accounts of European forays into territories of the so-called New World. With the publication of Raleigh's *Discovery of Guiana* following his initial voyage, the Caribbean emerged not only as a site of exotic wonderment, but also as a potential site of colonial infiltration and rational economic development. As Mary Louise Pratt and Michel-Rolph Trouillot remind us, travel narratives such as Raleigh's *Discovery* comprise an antecedent to the social sciences as a high modernist representational technology through which geographies of metropole and colony, modernity and premodernity, West and non-West were forged and legitimated. Accordingly, this paper charts a social history of Trinidad Lake Asphalt—employing analyses of travel writings, archival documents, and twentieth-century pamphlets and advertisements—to detail Western modernity as a mode of representation that obscures the exploitative systems of labor and environmental degradation on which projects to development necessarily rest. Here, a historical archaeology of Trinidad Lake Asphalt offers a foil for contemporary discourses of development, displaying the ways in which natural resource extraction in Trinidad and the Greater Caribbean maintain distinct visions of temporal progress against the uneven development constitutive of capitalist modernity.

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To ensure that only suitable persons are sent”: Screening Jamaicans for Life in Canada

Abstract:

In this paper, Michele Johnson discusses the policies and process of recruitment in Jamaica that helped to determine who among the many applicants to the Domestic Program were qualified, and hence chosen, “to uphold the highest standard of West Indian womanhood” (Anon, n.d.), and by extension, to convince historically unaccommodating Canadian officials that Caribbean (in this case Jamaican) residents were worthy of an “opportunity” of admission to the “Great White North.”

RASHAUNA JOHNSON, Dartmouth College. rashauna.johnson@dartmouth.edu

Imperial Fights and Freedom Flights: Liberation from Louisiana to Trinidad
Following the War of 1812

Abstract:

Enslaved Louisiana and the British Caribbean frequently inhabit different analytic spheres, and for good reason. Louisiana’s tangled histories with French, Spanish, and U.S. empires crowd out its relationship to the British Atlantic. In the final days of the War of 1812, however, as British forces invaded Lower Louisiana, enslaved persons on the plantations suspended between the Mississippi River and cypress swamps made aprecedented choice. Following a path charted by thousands of Black Loyalists a few decades before the first Anglo-American civil war, some 160 men, women, and children allegedly traded bondage on Louisiana’s plantations for an uncertain freedom in the British Atlantic. This presentation recovers the experiences of one sub-stream of the larger migration, those who fled Louisiana for Trinidad in 1815. The stages of this journey from slavery to subjecthood— “seduction” by the British, raced and gendered journeys aboard British vessels, and instrumental resettlement in Trinidad’s Company Towns—illuminate the workings of the modern Atlantic World, including the intersections of power, race, privilege, and mobility; the manipulation of gender, sexuality, and domesticity in the furtherance of political projects; the promises and limits of spatial solutions to structural hierarchies in the Global South; and the archival and historiographical challenges of recovering marginal, migratory, and trans-imperial histories.

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The ruinscape as a lived memorial.
 Ruinscape an kòm yon janm bliye viv - (Creole)
 Le ruinscape comme un mémorial durée - (French)
 El “ruinscape” como un memorial de vida

Abstract:

The ruinscape as a lived memorial is a visual presentation and discussion on an exhibition of 18 on-location drawings of life in post-quake Jacmel. (@ 3' X 2' Vellum) .These drawings being presented come out of research being conducted in Jakcel, Haiti. It begun with a study of work produced by two Jakmelian artists: Anderson Ambroise and Payen Ernst, whose post-earthquake rubble-art connected to notions of place and space as works of remembrance. It is to ideas of belonging as tied to the architectural history of Jacmel and its ruinscape today, that these drawings explore how this Caribbean space continues to be lived and meanings are attached. As a secondary witness to a ruinscape, these drawings addresses three concerns: how artists visualise trauma, how the built heritage becomes emblematic to imaging the earthquake, how one is able to visualise absence and continuity in a ruinscape.

Resumen:

El “ruinscape” como un memorial de vida es una presentación visual una discusión sobre una exposición de 18 dibujos en lugar de la vida en Jacmel post-terremoto. (@ 3 'X 2' Vitela). Estos dibujos que se presentan provienen de investigaciones que se realizan en Jakcel, Haití. Se inició con un estudio de la obra producida por dos artistas Jakmelian: Anderson Ambroise y Ernst Payen, cuyos escombros tras el terremoto de última generación, se conectaron a las nociones de lugar y espacio como obras de recuerdo. Es así que las ideas de pertenencia está ligada a la historia de la arquitectura de Jacmel y su ruinscape hoy en día, ya que estos dibujos exploraran cómo este espacio caribeño sigue siendo vivido. Como testigo secundario a un “ruinscape”, encontramos estos dibujos en tres planos: cómo los artistas visualizan el trauma, cómo el patrimonio construido se convierte en emblemático para imágenes del terremoto, cómo uno es capaz de visualizar la ausencia y la continuidad en un “ruinscape”.

MALA JOKHAN, UWI-St Augustine. mjokhan@gmail.com

Transnational Childhoods of Parental Migration in Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

When parents migrate, usually to improve their families' living standards, they may leave their children in the sending country. Yet, while the literature treats with parental migration as a livelihood strategy, it gives little or no consideration to the phenomenon as a childhood experience. Therefore, this study explores parental migration through a child-centred lens, as it interprets the oral recollections of persons who have lived these transnational childhoods in Trinidad and Tobago. Specifically, this paper seeks to appreciate how these persons describe their childhoods of parental migration, whether those who have experienced these childhoods were given the opportunity to negotiate the circumstances under which they were separated from their parents, and to understand how their childhood experiences shaped their views on family life.

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The Influence of the Caribbean Diaspora in U.S. and Canadian Immigration Policies

Abstract:

Considering that the United States and Canada are neighboring North American countries with fairly similar political cultures, their immigration policies are noticeably different. While the U.S. policies prioritize family reunification, the Canadian policies favor labor demands and employability. Further, the different political landscapes in the two countries also reflect the varying degrees to which the public is able to influence the determination of immigration policies. Using case studies of Caribbean immigration to the United States and Canada, this paper compares the extent to which public opinion influences immigration policies in these two countries. A secondary theme of this paper will explore the implications of the power that the Caribbean diaspora holds in the United States and Canada.

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How gender impacts on the development of authentic leadership in Caribbean business.
Cómo el género influye en el desarrollo del liderazgo auténtico en los negocios del Caribe

Abstract:

In the area of leadership, we will examine how gender impacts on the development of authentic leadership in Caribbean business. The research will focus on three Caribbean countries: Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Jamaica. The purpose of this study is : (1) To ascertain whether the female Caribbean leader is authentic (2) Is she more authentic than her male counterpart or do people rate men more highly than females as authentic leaders? (3) Does a gap exist between Caribbean male and female leaders? and (4) If there is a gap, how can we close the gap? En el área de liderazgo, examinaremos como género influye en el desarrollo de liderazgo auténtico en negocios Caribe. La investigación se centrará en tres países del Caribe: Trinidad y Tobago, Barbados y Jamaica. El propósito de este estudio es: (1) Determinar si la mujer líder caribeña es auténtica; (2) ¿Es ella más auténtica que su homólogo masculino o es que se consideran a los hombres más que las hembras como auténticos líderes?; (3) ¿Existe una brecha entre los líderes caribeños masculinos y femeninas?; y (4) Si hay un espacio, ¿cómo podemos cerrar la brecha?

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Tourisme Et Participation Communautaire L'Exemple Du Caribe Esmeralda Au Honduras

Résumé:

L'économie du tourisme fragilise notre planète. Plus que tout autre activité humaine, elle participe à la dilatation de l'espace d'interaction homme – nature. L'ère de la glocalisation, c'est à dire le processus de restructuration du capitalisme contemporain, a sonné. Ainsi, des espaces situés de part et d'autre de la planète sont mis en relation et le choc est important ! Autrement dit le tourisme n'est pas un phénomène nouveau, mais la massification des flux du tourisme est plus récente ; et toute nouvelle, elle, la prise de conscience des dangers de ce phénomène sur l'Homme et l'Environnement. Par un jeu d'échelles, nous naviguerons et connecterons les pays développés où se dessine une volonté d'un autre tourisme, aux pays en développement, réceptifs de ces dits touristes d'un nouveau genre. Nous montrerons à travers l'exemple du Caribe esmeralda au Honduras, petit Etat centraméricain au parfum de Caraïbe que les hôtes ont eux aussi leur mot à dire. Cette étude, sorte de diagnostic ou photographie fin 2006 et actualisé depuis des tenants et aboutissants du tourisme, et plus principalement du tourisme communautaire sur le Caribe Esmeralda, est le fruit d'une collaboration entre l'auteur et le tour opérateur (équitable et solidaire) Ecotours.

TAVIS D JULES, Loyola University. tjules@luc.edu

The neo- Caribbean Citizen and Construction of the Caribbean Educational Policy Space

Abstract:

This paper focuses on the political and ideological underpinnings of socialist policies in micro-states by exploring how education underneath ideological pluralism was used to construct socialist citizens by using cooperative socialism in Guyana, democratic socialism in Jamaica and, revolutionary socialism in Grenada. The successive degeneration of ideological pluralism in these three countries paved the way for post-socialist transformations regionally as CARICOM members found solace in regional trading agreements. With the demise of these socialist experiments, this paper considers how CARICOM, as a trans-regional regime, constructed the Caribbean Educational Policy Space premised upon the Ideal Caribbean Person to function within the Caribbean Single Market and Economy. Theoretically this paper builds upon work of “lesson-drawing” (Rose, 1993), which argues that structural changes are a catalyst for reform as countries draw lessons from their closet neighbor. In understanding the immediate aftermath of the collapses of the socialist experiments in the 1980s in the Caribbean and the need for educational reform, methodologically a content analysis of the educational policies of the then 13 CARICOM countries is conducted to explore to the extent to which the collapse of the socialist experiments paved the way for regional educational reform and subsequent notion of the ideal Caribbean person.

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Educational Reform and Regional Cooperation
La reforma educativa y la cooperación regional

Abstract:

CARICOM serves as a prime example of how the attractiveness of globalization influences regional cooperation and educational reform as it seeks to prepare regional minded citizens. In choosing to integrate their distinctive economies along predetermined policy lines, CARICOM's 15 members are seeking to form citizens who are globally minded in their capacity, philosophy, and creativity; regional in their developmental attitudes; and local in their contextual perceptive. Thus, theoretically this paper focuses on understanding how policy harmonization, driven by interdependence and is defined as the literal appearance or existence of policy similarities across the region, impacts educational reform in CARICOM countries. This ‘new’ personage, the neo-Caribbean citizen, is seen as the ideal Caribbean person who is competitive and able to serve the national, regional, and global souk. This proposal, with the aid of the methodological techniques of a content analysis of 33 educational policies from the 13 Anglophone CARICOM countries, will explore the extent to which the ideal Caribbean person is being formed discursively through educational harmonization within the context of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy and the influence of economic integration upon national educational policymaking.

Resumen:

CARICOM sirve como un excelente ejemplo de cómo el atractivo de la globalización influye en la cooperación regional y la reforma educativa que tiene por objeto preparar a los ciudadanos regionales afines. En la elección para integrar sus economías distintivas a lo largo de líneas políticas predeterminadas, la CARICOM 15 miembros están tratando de formar ciudadanos que son de mentalidad global en su capacidad, la filosofía y la creatividad, en sus actitudes regional de desarrollo, y local en su contexto perceptivo. Por lo tanto, en teoría, este documento se centra en la comprensión de cómo la armonización de políticas, impulsadas por la interdependencia y se define como la aparición literal o la existencia de similitudes políticas en toda la región, la reforma educativa impactos en los países del CARICOM. Este "nuevo" personaje, el ciudadano neo-Caribe, es visto como el ideal caribeño que es competitivo y capaz de servir el zoco nacional, regional y global. Esta propuesta, con la ayuda de las técnicas metodológicas de un análisis de contenido de 33 políticas educativas de los 13 países de habla inglesa del CARICOM, estudiará la medida en que se realiza el ideal de persona Caribe forman discursivamente mediante la armonización educativa en el contexto del mercado único del Caribe y Economía y la influencia de la integración económica en la política educativa nacional.

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The Barbados 2013 Election: People's Perceptions on the Viability of the Democratic Process

Abstract:

When Barbadians went to the polls on February 21, 2013, the polls were suggesting that the incumbent government would lose, extending the pattern that may be emerging and is discussed by other papers on this panel, of one-term governments. However, the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) retained power with a very narrow election victory of 16 seats for the DLP to 14 for the Barbados Labour Party. There were rumours occurring all day and evening about election fraud and vote buying in many constituencies. As the results were announced and the incumbent Government returned to power, the rumours grew larger and the charges more specific. The Prime Minister spoke to the issue in his first post-election interview and stated that this issue needed to be investigated. This was followed by a similar statement from the Attorney General and most interesting of all, a statement by the Electoral Boundaries Commission wanting a thorough investigation of many of the allegations. Radio call-in programmes have been replete with discussion on this issue and its implications for the democratic process in Barbados as have a number of Letters to the Editor and newspaper columns. This paper will explore the early results of a Pilot study on Public Opinion carried out during the months of April-May 2013. Over 500 questionnaires were returned representing 11 of the 30 constituencies surveyed through convenience sampling but which represented the demographic characteristics of the larger population. The survey asked people about their perceptions and knowledge of vote buying and fraud and whether they felt this was a new development in Barbadian politics. It also queried their perceptions about growing anomie and disenchantment with party politics, the growth of clientelism, and the apparent development of proto garrison communities in

Barbados, albeit with particular Barbadian cultural characteristics. Following this a larger study comprising all of the constituencies of Barbados will be undertaken which will probe in more depth whether aspects of the democratic process that have been a feature of the country since 1966 are indeed on the wane and why.

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Caribbean journalism- Constructing and negotiating spaces for a rights-based approach to sustainable human development

Abstract:

This paper examines the nexus that exists between Caribbean journalism and sustainable human development in the sub-region. It argues that increased access to Press freedom within the Caribbean region both challenges and informs our traditional views of sustainable development particularly from a human rights perspective. The paper contends that Caribbean journalism has been responsible for the mainstreaming of a rights-based approach or rather, a popular culture of human rights that guides our Caribbean development thinking. An examination into old and new 'open' spaces of the Caribbean development dialogue through journalism is made throughout this study. Therefore, the rise of a popular Press consciousness and its impact on widening the Caribbean development agenda to better engage rights and freedoms are critically discussed in this paper.

VALERIE KAUSSEN, University of Missouri. kaussen@missouri.edu (Cancelled)

Self-Help and Development Discourses in Post-Earthquake Haiti

Abstract:

My paper analyzes discourses of self help as they appear in public health films, radio broadcasts, and a television soap opera all produced by large international humanitarian organizations and NGOs working in post-earthquake Haiti. Following cultural critics like Jeff Nealon and Nikolas Rose, I argue that the self-help movement is inseparable from neo-liberalism and the fall of the welfare state (which has led to what they see as a "privatization of public life"). Although Haiti has never had a functioning welfare state in the classic definition, the economy, government institutions, and social life have been deeply affected by neoliberal ideologies of the market and the role of the state. What's been called the "NGOization" of Haiti is perhaps the most visible sign of neoliberalism in Haiti, as nongovernmental organizations replace the state as the provider of basic services. What happens when Euro-American discourses of self-help travel to the disaster zone of post-earthquake Haiti? What does it mean to advocate and model personal responsibility, the value of good choices, and self-discipline in an environment that cannot provide its population with basic goods and services, including food and water? My paper suggests that neoliberal ideologies of self-help assist in the effort to regulate and subdue potentially unruly populations in the absence of a working state in Haiti. The ideal behaviors disseminated in the MINUSTAH-produced soap opera *Anba syel la* (Under the Skies), for example, most often involve individual (over collective) responses to political and

humanitarian crises. My paper shows the ways, then, that NGO sponsored cultural products seek, through subtle forms of ideology, to reshape notions of the relationship between the self, popular struggle, and socio-political change in post-earthquake Haiti.

NADIA KENISHA BYNOE, York University. kenisha.bynoe@gmail.com (Cancelled)

Moving Beyond Language: Deconstructing Colonial Impositions in the Caribbean and the Diaspora

Abstract:

This paper will seek to uncover the impact of coloniality as it relates to the development of Caribbean identity formation in the diaspora. It will explore how nation language--a language which defines the linguistic resistance of the transatlantic slave trade--can be used to inform the development of new bodies of literature within diasporic communities. This paper will investigate the use nation language as a tool to decolonize and introduce subjugated knowledges within literature.

RITA KERESZTESI, University of Oklahoma. ritak@ou.edu (Cancelled)

Songs of Freedom in African Reggae and Hip Hop

Abstract:

In Francophone West Africa Reggae and Hip Hop music have been the vehicles for facilitating public debates and political protests against dictatorial African leaders and the lingering effects of colonization that are still manifest in administrative bodies such as the culturally and linguistically focused L'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) or the financial institutions of the IMF and the World Bank. The ever-present iconic symbols of freedom embodied by Bob Marley, Che Guevara, and the assassinated President of Burkina Faso Captain Thomas Isidore Noël Sankara are manifest both in visual tropes (such as T-shirts, caps, stickers on cars and motorcycles, street posters, and street art and graffiti) and in French African Reggae and Hip Hop music. Events like Waga Hip Hop, Jazz à Ouaga, the annual concerts of "Le Gang Rebel du Faso," and the human rights film festival *Ciné Droit Libre* all feature Reggae and Hip Hop artists, giving testimony to the power and message of the music. In my presentation I will focus on musicians from Burkina Faso, Côte D'Ivoire, and Senegal who each respond to political oppression, African dictatorial or external colonial, through the politically charged protest genres of Reggae and Hip Hop. The most prominent and visible figure of revolutionary charisma has been the former president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, who was assassinated by his former camarade and current president, Blaise Compaore. I will discuss songs and performances by Ivorian artists, such as Tiken Jah Fakoly, Alpha Blondy, and Billy Billy; the Senegalese Didier Awadi; and Burkinabé artists, such as Black So Man, Smokey, Jah Verity, and Sam's K Le Jah. I will give a brief historical background to the importance and continued relevance of Captain Thomas Sankara for African leadership and the artistic appropriations of his image and message in contemporary Reggae and Hip Hop music with music and video clips to accompany. For example, the recent CD by Didier Awadi,

“Présidents d’Afrique” (2010) prominently features Thomas Sankara, so do the music and poetry of Koulsy Lamko from Chad (see *Bir Ki Mbo, hommage à Thomas Sankara*, 1997) or the newly finished documentary film *Thomas Sankara: The Upright Man* (Dir. Robin Shuffield, 2009).

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Responding to the Lionfish invasion in the Caribbean: Some policy options

Abstract:

The Lionfish invasion in the Caribbean is now one of the most serious marine finfish invasions in Caribbean history. This invasion has the potential of negatively impacting the Region’s marine life, tourism sector and human health. Given the recency of this development, the full impact of this invasion is yet to be determined and policies are still to be developed and implemented. There are a number of possible public policy responses to the Lionfish invasion across the Caribbean. Regional Governments are developing lionfish management plans, with the objective of reducing lionfish populations. The paper evaluates these different policy options and assesses their potential to meet their goals.

VIDYARATHA KISSOON, Human Rights Educator in Guyana. vidyak1@gmail.com

It is not our culture: Human rights culture in Guyana and the Caribbean

Abstract:

Guyana and the rest of the English-Speaking Caribbean have a history of violence and subjugation of human subjects. Independence provided opportunities for equality of all citizens. However, the ending of the 20th century saw increased activism on two human rights issues. These issues are i) the beating of children as a form of discipline ii) discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered (LGBT) citizens. The resistance to change in these issues has been 'it is our culture'. The response to the international human rights obligations which call for change has been framed in ideas of nationhood and sovereignty; preservation of cultural values and resistance to cultural imperialism. This presentation examines the work which has been done to change the attitudes to these issues. This review will be done through examination of the strategies which are being used by organisations who advocate on these rights. The presentation will conclude by identifying how the change has been happening and identify the opportunities for deeper activism to promote equality for children and equality for LGBT in the Caribbean.

SINAH KLOSS, University of Heidelberg. s.kloss@uni-heidelberg.de (Cancelled)

Charity and Barrel-Sending: The (Re-)Distribution of Used Clothing in Guyana

Abstract:

Clothing has always been a means to demonstrate wealth, progress and power in Guyana, entailing the possibility to enhance or lower one's status. The act of wearing or possessing certain kinds of clothing displays and provides access to elites, "developed" countries and "other" cultures perceived as more "modern" or "civilized". Thus, to provide a person with (particular kinds of) clothing can be regarded as a means to provide – or restrict – access to places and groups. It is a powerful way to reinforce or trans-form social hierarchies and engage in "development" practices. (Re-)Distribution practices that are related to clothing and which are generally considered as "development aid" are the practices of charity and barrel-sending. "Charity" denotes the collection and distribution of monetary or material gifts to poor people. Initially, only Christian missions were able to afford charitable distributions in Guyana due to economic advantages and their collaboration with political powers. Today, Christian missions and organizations continue to give charity, but Hindu-Guyanese institutions and individuals have also initiated charitable distributions of clothing. These clothes are generally collected in North America by Guyanese migrants or organizations and are then shipped to Guyana in barrels. This presentation therefore examines how the exchange and distribution of different kinds of clothing facilitates possibilities to access and engage in "other" cultures, groups and "development". It further discusses how the exchange of clothing transforms social hierarchies and how it influences religious hegemony.

KADAMAWE KNIFE, UWI at Mona. kahnknife@gmail.com (Presented by Arthur Newland)

Evaluating the entrepreneurial opportunity for the Ganja Industry; A business model approach

Abstract:

At the beginning of the 1960s Jamaica had one of the highest growth rates in the world, averaging 6% -7% per annum. Post this period the country has struggled to establish a sustained dynamic for development. A resultant effect has been over three decades of no real growth, increasing inequity, poverty and crime. Several growth strategies have been developed, with little positive outcome. The focus has been on supporting mature and in many cases failing industries, namely mining, tourism and some traditional agriculture products in particular sugar and banana. Among the supported sectors, agriculture continues to be one of the biggest contributors to the nations GDP averaging about 7% percent, and represents the sector with the greatest scope for national development, given the huge amount of untapped resources in flora and fauna. As it relates to flora many opportunities exist in the area of nutraceuticals and functional food, which has a world value in excess of US\$170 billion. Among the 160 popular plants in this area, Jamaica has over 80 of these plants, including Ganja. Among these local plants Ganja is one of the most studied worldwide with significant positive results, and presents the 'opportunity' to

stimulate further growth in this agro-sector/ industry. This paper explores the entrepreneurial opportunity for Ganja in Jamaica applying the entrepreneurship process, the opportunity framework and a plausible business model for this potentially lucrative agropreneurship venture.

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Will A Buy Local Campaign Affect Consumer Behavior in a Small Developing Post-Plantation Economy? The Application of Dependency Theory to a Key Marketing Issue

Abstract:

Despite the WTO-led initiatives for global trade liberalization, ‘buy local campaigns’ are still being utilized in advanced economies like the United States to protect local industries. This paper examines whether exposure to a ‘buy local’ campaign can propel nationalistic buying behavior in a small, developing, post-colonial economy, with fledgling manufacturing industry. The research demonstrates that the cultural and economic history of the small developing state negatively impacts on the acceptance of the ‘buy local’ message. This amounts to a weak competitive position for small local manufacturers lacking the resources to mount their own promotion campaigns against powerful global brands.

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 (Cancelled)

Cholera in Haiti: Neo-Colonial Medicine and the Development Enterprise

Abstract:

Cholera emerged in Haiti in 2010, the result of complex networks of structural forces situated in a biosocial history of the past and present and the lived experience of disease. Ethnographic fieldwork amidst the epidemic in North Haiti examined how the disease is mediated by landscapes of power, Vodou and biomedical knowledges, and local moral worlds in contexts of fear and (meta)physical encounters with the unknown. The magnitude of cholera’s destruction reflects deep-rooted inequity and inequalities perpetuated by manmade factors on national and transnational scales. Cholera was imported into Haiti through channels intimately linked to trade, commerce, and hegemonic forms of power and domination. The institutions implicated in such channels embody a right to intervene in the name of public health, emergency relief, economic development, and political stability. Today’s “global health” is the child of international health, rooted in colonial enterprises. Colonialism was based on the extraction of wealth to benefit colonizing nations. To what extent is global health within “development” a manifestation of “neo-colonial medicine”? The mechanisms of neo-colonial medicine are harnessed by the present “humanitarian-development complex” through the depoliticization of disaster, territorialized “spheres of influence,” ontological identities based in a politics of life, and the rise of new markets and (aid) industries. Neo-colonial medicine is intimately related to transnational

neoliberal institutions, policies, and vertical approaches to global health by the humanitarian-development enterprise that ultimately undermine the Haitian State's capacity to ensure the basic rights of its citizens, including the human right to clean water and sanitation.

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‘New’ Cuban Diasporas and Their Transcultural Cosmopolitanism
Las ‘nuevas’ diásporas cubanas y su cosmopolitismo transcultural

Abstract:

New transcultural cosmopolitan spaces have been crafted by the post-1989 Cuban diasporas in Canada and Western Europe, linked to commodity, tourism, investment, and consumption flows; economic, political, social and cultural upheavals; and migration. They are spaces permeated by Cuban commercial and politico-cultural imaginaries while also inhabited by new Cuban diasporas spanning broad class, gender, generation and race lines. Involving a higher proportion of young professionals and Afro-Cubans and women in cross-national, cross-ethnic and cross-racial relationships, these are diasporas that engage with, and travel to and from, Cuba and can thus impact back ‘home’ while carving a place in their new ‘host’ environment abroad. This paper juxtaposes the Cuban imaginaries in Canadian and European cityscapes with the realities expressed by Cubans living in them, for many of whom borders matter less as they interconnect via internet and map their lives in ways that create spaces both national and transnational.

Resumen:

Nuevos espacios cosmopólitos transculturales se han conformado por las diásporas cubanas después de 1989 en Canada y Europa Occidental, vinculados a los flujos de producción, turismo, inversiones y consumo; trastornos económicos, políticos, sociales, y culturales; y la migración. Son espacios permeados por imaginarios cubanos comerciales y político-culturales a la vez que estén habitados por nuevas diásporas cubanas de una amplia gama de clase, género, generación y raza. Involucrando una más alta proporción de profesionales jóvenes y afrocubanos y afrocubanas en relaciones que inter cruzan naciones, etnías y razas, son diásporas que se comprometen con y viajan a Cuba y así pueden impactar en su ‘tierra natal’ mientras se establecen en su nuevo entorno fuera. Esta presentación yuxtapone los imaginarios de Cuba en paisajes urbanos en Canada y Europa Occidental con las realidades expresadas por cubanos que allí viven, para muchos de los cuales las fronteras importan menos en la medida que se interconectan a través del internet y trazan sus vidas de forma que puedan crear espacios tanto nacionales como transnacionales.

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Prevalence and Associated Factors of Physical and Mental Health: The Case of At-Home and Abroad Caribbeans

Abstract:

The scientific literature supports the idea that differences in social and economic status, poor living arrangements and context influence health outcomes. The interrelation between health inequalities and these sources raises important questions about causal factors related to health conditions. This study compares the health condition of at-home Caribbeans with those living abroad to understand how context and processes of migration might influence physical and mental disorders. The study is based upon probability samples of non-institutionalized Caribbeans living in the U.S., Jamaica and Guyana respectively, with a slightly modified version of the World Mental Health version of the World Health Organization's Composite International Diagnostic Interview. A total of 1,621 Blacks of Caribbean descent, aged 18 and over were interviewed in the United States, and an additional 2,068 adults in Guyana and 1,216 in Jamaica. Preliminary findings indicate that prevalence of physical and mental disorders vary by national context. Rates of physical and mental disorders differ by social and demographic factors. Moreover, context and processes of migration may influence these outcomes. The study supports the need for better understanding of these influences and how they affect the health statuses of individuals within these contexts.

KARIN LACHMISING, Parbode Monthly Opinion Magazine Suriname; Writers Group Suriname '77, Attune Development Consultancy; Amazon Conservation Team Suriname. waranasolutions@gmail.com

Development? Integrate peoples'concepts

Abstract:

Trying to work together on ideas and solutions for a framework of sustainable development has not been able to bridge the gap of development concepts of the 8th millennium goals between global talking and the target groups. How visible are the ideas and perceptions of the people in the interior and special target groups who are most affected by unequal development? The approach necessary to achieve results and to have a workable framework of practices and solutions should not only involve information and awareness but participation and the willingness of bridging the different development concepts of target groups and global talking. A holistic approach of the millennium goals is needed but also integrating the development concepts, perceptions and therefore direct participation of the target groups, the people involved. Involving the life vision of these people should be the basis for global partnership and ensure environmental sustainability in which primary education and all other millennium development goals are embedded. Caribbean rural societies and in the interior living communities are closely attached and dependable on their direct environment. Their environment and concepts are tuned to each other and the influence of this bond is essential for the concepts of time, mind and communication. To understand the vision of these societies regarding development concepts and to incorporate

these into a framework for solutions should be part of the millennium development goals itself. It will result in ownership of development goals, necessary to achieve development in which all groups are equally involved and rewarded.

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Estimating Public Expenditure On Women's Health Services: A Case Study of The Jamaican Health System

Abstract:

The authors employ utilization-based and expenditure-side approaches to measure trends in demand for and supply of women-specific health services in Jamaica. Comparative estimates for 1997 and 2007 show that 8.03 percent and close to 7 percent of the total secondary and tertiary health care budget was used to provide female reproductive health care, respectively. Further, there was an increase in total expenditure on women's health programs from US\$12.3 million in 1997 to US\$12.7 million in 2007, both figures representing almost 7 and 4 percent of total recurrent health expenditure, respectively. One of the main trends observed is the decrease in the utilization of services by women at all levels—primary, secondary and tertiary. Given this reduction in utilization there is need to ensure that access problems are not the cause, especially in light of poverty issues that exist.

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El Caribe en el espacio editorial cubano: ¿qué autores y temas caribeños se publican hoy en Cuba?

Abstract:

Uno de los principios rectores de la política del libro en Cuba es la difusión de una visión descolonizadora a favor del reconocimiento y reafirmación, no solo de la identidad y cultura nacionales, sino también del resto de las naciones y pueblos del Tercer Mundo. El Caribe, cuna de intelectuales de renombre mundial, inspiración para poetas, narradores y ensayistas, ha sido objeto de interés por parte del conjunto de las editoriales cubanas. El propósito de esta ponencia es analizar la presencia de autores y temas caribeños en las publicaciones cubanas más recientes, con énfasis especial en los aportes de los autores caribeños jóvenes.

LAURIE LAMBERT, New York University. laurie.lambert@nyu.edu (Cancelled)

Radical Ambivalence: Lamming, Lorde and Naipaul on Revolution in Grenada

Abstract:

This paper examines the role of Caribbean writers in interpreting the Grenada Revolution (1979-1983) as a space for the articulation of new relationships between aesthetics and revolution. Looking at non-fiction responses produced during or shortly after the revolution, I analyze how writers such as George Lamming, V.S. Naipaul and Audre Lorde use their platform as novelists and poets to comment or witness explicitly on regional politics at this critical juncture. In a speech entitled 'For the Cultural Sovereignty of the Caribbean', Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop acknowledged the importance of cultural practitioners in promoting a vision of the revolution for the people. He suggested that artists were as important as military soldiers in protecting the revolution. He called them 'cultural soldiers'. My argument contends, however, that while many writers supported the revolution, their support was often tempered by their desire not to have the sphere of artistic production prescribed by the state – revolutionary or otherwise. Among Caribbean writers in particular, even those as ideologically disparate as Lamming and Naipaul, there was shared sense of responsibility to complicate the narratives of the revolution put forward by both the revolutionary government and the representatives of imperialism, figured most urgently in the American government. What we can read in this shared responsibility is an ambivalence that characterized the relationship between Caribbean intellectuals and the Grenadian revolutionary state in the 1980s. My paper analyzes this shared ambivalence as a manifestation of artists' attempts to redefine the relationship between Caribbean cultural identity and revolution.

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Strategic Evaluation of Community Adaptation Alternatives for Coastal Communities: A Case Study

Abstract:

The C-Change project is mandated to manage the adaptation of selected coastal communities in Canada and the Caribbean region to the threats of rising seas and more frequent and severe storms. This paper presents a case study to illustrate the evaluation of adaptation strategies to support local decision making and management. This evaluation involves: (i) the definition of the community profile including threats and vulnerabilities to sea level rise, and storm surge from more frequent severe storms; (ii) the setting of community priorities and the management of risk; (iii) the local development of alternative strategies to protect, accommodate, retreat, or do nothing in the face of the pending environmental changes to the coastal zone; and (v) the multicriteria evaluation of strategies in support of local community decision making. The case study example is presented to illustrate the procedure that is generally applicable to all C-Change communities focused on particular community decisions of interest. The procedures developed and illustrated here are intended as a structured, participatory process of use in supporting adaptation decisions in the community. The case study presents policies in reaction to regular flooding events for a coastal community.

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The Fourth Estate: Trinidad And Tobago Newspapers' Editorial Treatment Of
Government's Response To Major National Issues

Abstract:

The "Fourth Estate" most commonly refers to the independence of the news media, particularly print journalism or "the press". The origin of the term has been attributed to Edmund Burke who used it in a parliamentary debate in 1787 on the opening up of Press reporting of the House of Commons of Great Britain. The media are considered the fourth branch of the government after the executive, legislative, and judiciary, because they monitor the political process in order to ensure that political players don't abuse the democratic process. The media are very influential on the politics of Trinidad and Tobago. They help the population make informed choices to avoid acting out of ignorance or misinformation. Information helps guarantee that elected representatives uphold their oaths of office and carry out the wishes of those who elected them. One way that the press does this is through editorials. Editorials give the editor of a newspaper the opportunity to make his or her opinion on behalf of his or her organisation as a whole, to ensure that there is no bias in news stories. This paper will examine the editorial treatment of the Guardian, Express, and Newsday newspapers on the Trinidad and Tobago government's response to three significant major national issues – the Reshmi Ramnarine scandal, the 2011 State of Emergency, and the Section 34 scandal.

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Which way to self-determination for the non-independent Caribbean? A view of the U.S.
Virgin Islands

¿Cuál es el camino para la auto-determinación del Caribe no independiente? Una vista de
las Islas Vírgenes de los EE.UU

Quel chemin à l'autodétermination pour les Caraïbes non indépendants? Une vue sur les îles
Vierges américaines

Abstract:

At a time where most Caribbean nations are celebrating their first fifty years of independence, matters of economic self-sufficiency outside structures like the IMF and World Bank and true political determination remain persistent. Ironically, for non-sovereign Caribbean states whose political situations still closely resemble that of their prior colonial relationships, similar struggles for self-sufficiency are underway. How do these states exercise autonomy without full independence? In subscribing to development and political goals established outside of the region, what is the impact on local structures and needs? This paper examines the historical approach of the U.S. Virgin Islands to gain self-sufficiency through a mixed economic industry of agriculture, tourism and industrial production and its contemporary implications. In keeping with historically established industries and maintaining alignment with those already in power locally, outside interests continue to supplant local needs. How can the U.S. Virgin Islands gain self-reliance as mired as it is in the economic and political policies of the United States? Can some level of economic independence be achieved while power and local wealth remain beyond the reach of the native population?

Resumen:

En un momento en el que las naciones del Caribe están más celebrando sus primeros cincuenta años de independencia, los asuntos de la autosuficiencia económica fuera de las estructuras, como el FMI y el Banco Mundial y la voluntad política real siguen siendo persistentes. Irónicamente, para no soberanos estados del Caribe cuya situación política todavía se parecen mucho a la de sus relaciones coloniales anteriores, luchas similares para la autosuficiencia están en marcha. ¿Cómo estos estados ejercer la autonomía sin independencia plena? Al suscribir el desarrollo y los objetivos políticos establecidos fuera de la región, ¿cuál es el impacto en las estructuras y necesidades locales? Este artículo examina el enfoque histórico de las Islas Vírgenes de los EE.UU. para obtener la autosuficiencia a través de un sector de economía mixta de producción de la agricultura, el turismo y la industria y sus implicaciones contemporáneas. En consonancia con las industrias que históricamente han existido y mantener la alineación con los que ya están en el poder a nivel local, los intereses externos siguen suplantar a las necesidades locales. ¿Cómo pueden los EE.UU. Islas Vírgenes de ganancia autosuficiencia como sumido como en las políticas económicas y políticas de los Estados Unidos? ¿Puede un cierto nivel de independencia económica se logrará mientras que la riqueza y el poder local, siguen estando fuera del alcance de la población nativa?

Résumé:

À une époque où la plupart des pays des Caraïbes célèbrent leurs cinquante premières années de l'indépendance, les questions de l'autosuffisance économique en dehors des structures telles que le FMI et la Banque mondiale et véritable volonté politique demeure persistant. Ironie du sort, en cas de non-souverain des États des Caraïbes dont la politique situations toujours étroitement ressembler à celle de leurs précédentes relations coloniales, les luttes similaires pour l'autosuffisance sont en cours. Comment ces états exercer une autonomie sans indépendance totale? En souscrivant au développement et les objectifs politiques établis en dehors de la région, quel est l'impact sur les structures et les besoins locaux? Cet article examine l'approche historique des îles Vierges américaines pour obtenir l'autosuffisance grâce à une industrie mixte économique de la production agricole, touristique et industriel et ses implications contemporaines. En accord avec les industries historiquement établis et le maintien de l'alignement avec ceux qui sont déjà au pouvoir au niveau local, des intérêts extérieurs continuent à supplanter les besoins locaux. Comment pouvons-les Îles Vierges américaines gain de l'autonomie comme embourbé qu'il est dans les politiques économiques et politiques des États-Unis? Peut certain niveau d'indépendance économique soit atteint alors que la richesse de puissance et locales restent hors de portée de la population autochtone?

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A Great Perhaps: Michael Manley's Struggle in the Periphery and Jamaican democracy.
Un gran quizás: La Lucha en la periferia de Michael Manley y la democracia jamaicana

Abstract:

Where, in his previous monographs, Michael Manley had laid out his hopes for broadening and deepening Jamaican democracy, in *Jamaica: Struggle in the Periphery*, he gives us an account, written less than a year after demitting office, of what actually happened to his government's attempt so to do. The theory he lays out here is as much a justification for his government's limitations and weaknesses as it is a chronicle of the programmes initiated and carried out in order to promote participatory and egalitarian democracy in the name of democratic socialism. To re-read *Struggle in the Periphery* three decades after it first came out is to be forcibly reminded of its birth in the Cold War and of how Jamaica came in the 1970s to be on the front lines of that conflict as a result of Manley's entirely laudable desire to promote social and economic democracy. Manley seeks here to provide a thoughtful analysis of his purposes in government, what he achieved, and what led to the defeat of the government he led in October 1980. We can also see in it the overall economic vision that guided his policy during his two terms in office in the 1970s, a viewpoint deriving from the Dependency school.

Resumen:

En sus libros anteriores, Michael Manley detalló sus esperanzas de convertir la democracia jamaicana a una forma más honda y amplia. En "*Jamaica: Lucha en la periferia*", nos da su cuento, escrito menos de un año despues de dimitir el puesto de primer ministro, del esfuerzo de su gobierno de lograr dicha democracia amplia. La teoría que explica es tanta una justificación de las limitaciones y debilidades de su gobierno cómo es una crónica de las programas creadas para promover la democracia participativa y egalitaria en nombre del socialismo democrático. Leer *Lucha en la periferia* de nuevo tres décadas despues de su primera emisión nos recuerda de su origen en la Guerra Fria y de la presencia de Jamaica en la primera fila de ese conflicto durante los años setenta como resultado del deseo laudable de Manley de promover la democracia social y económica. Manley intenta proveer un análisis cuidadoso de su intento gubernamental, de sus logros, y de la causa de su derrota en octubre de 1980. Podemos ver, tambien, la vision económica que dirigió su política durante sus dos mandatos en los años 70's, un punto de vista oriundo de la escuela dependientista.

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Creating Native Aliens: The Impact of the Alien Acts on Chinese Jamaicans

Abstract:

In 1938, a Mr George Kee of Spanishtown Jamaica wrote to the Colonial Secretary to ask how to ensure that his four children, studying in Hong Kong, would be allowed to re-enter Jamaica upon the completion of their studies. Kee's letter not only reveals the deep concern of a father for his children abroad, it also reflects the tensions of a period in Jamaican history when the identity of "Chinese" was often perceived to be oppositional to and exclusive of "Jamaican" as reflected in the manner in which the Alien Restriction Act was applied to the Chinese in Jamaica. In fact, while the legislative activities aimed at excluding Chinese migrants from entering North America have become well known, similar activities in Jamaica remain unfamiliar. Between 1905 and 1956, the Chinese of Jamaica were subjected to restrictive measures that included effectively barring all Chinese from entering the country in 1940, to establishing annual quotas for Chinese in 1947. By using original archival material, this paper explores the impact of such legislation in practical and discursive terms on both the Chinese and greater Jamaican communities.

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Property, Democracy and the Space of the Political in the Caribbean
Propiedad, democracia y el espacio de lo político en el Caribe

Abstract:

Democracy in the Caribbean, with the possible exception of Cuba, refers to capitalist democracy. The proof of this form of democracy is rooted in the coupling of the notion and defense of private property as a condition of its existence. The space of the political in the Caribbean therefore is prefigured in a journey through the riddles of contradiction. While true democracy embodies equality, participation, inclusion, and the observance of all the rights of full citizenship, these goals are undermined by the defense of private property, which privileges class interests, is hierarchical, and actively erects barriers between the demos and the polis. This paper will examine the relationship between property and democracy in the Caribbean. It will address the claim and the contradiction of the compatibility of capitalism and democracy, and will examine the rituals of democracy in the Caribbean that mislead the populace into believing in the phenomenal form of democracy, without ever being exposed to genuine, radical democracy that leads to the free development of all, and the transformation of Caribbean society into "a free community of valid persons."

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Responses to the Sovereignty/Vulnerability/Development Dilemmas: Non-sovereign
 Territories and Regional Organizations in the Caribbean

Abstract:

The Caribbean remains an area with the largest numbers of non-independent or sub-state entities. These states, which remain connected constitutionally to their former colonial masters, are generally excluded from regional integration movements which are based, largely, on independent states. The exception is the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) which has afforded a number of these, with formal ties to Britain, observer status and engagement in many of its areas of functional cooperation. The CARICOM sub-grouping, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), whose members are some of the smallest countries in the region, have gone a step further in their engagement with sub-state entities, with Montserrat participating as a full-fledged member of that organization. Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands have been accorded observer status but, even here, the language used in official OECS documentation oftentimes characterize them as 'members', which suggests a different understanding of the term than exists in CARICOM. Moreover, the OECS has a deeper level of engagement with Martinique and Guadeloupe, constitutionally designated as Overseas Departments of France (Departements Francais de l'Amerique), than does CARICOM, evidenced in their formal request to become members of the OECS. This paper by Jessica Byron and Patsy Lewis seeks to explore the nature of these relationships and their implications for the future of these sub-state entities and the regional integration process itself.

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Violence And The Archive: Re-Visiting Diderot's *Les Bijoux Indiscrets* As Co-Text of the
 Haitian Revolution

Abstract:

This paper re-visits the novel *Les Bijoux Indiscrets* by Denis Diderot from an anti-colonial perspective as a co-text of the Haitian Revolution. It is framed in a larger discussion about the necessity of reading the colonial archive in such a way that we force it to yield the stories it wishes to obfuscate. At the time that Diderot was writing, the nation was well under discursive construction, its narratives breathing and announcing the subversion of the monarchical and feudal structures of the *ancien régime*. Revolution was brewing in Europe in the mid 1700s, and had been lurking in the realities and imagination of Europe and its colonies since the beginnings of Western Expansion and European internal and external colonialism. But the revolutionary community that Diderot imagined in his 1748 novel *Les Bijoux Indiscrets*, was neither bourgeois nor proletarian. It was the Europe that neither the Europe of the *ancien régime* nor the Europe of the bourgeoisie wanted to admit being: it was artisan, aristocratic, female and black. To show how and why this is the case, I propose that we read *Bijoux* in the context of other symbolic texts and actions that prefigured the Haitian Revolution in Saint-Domingue, such as Boukman's mythical invocation of the

Haitian Revolution in Saint-Domingue. My argument does not require that Diderot should have been directly thinking, intending, or representing Caribbean slave revolts—only that a culturally dispersed anxiety concerning black slave rebellion should have attached in Diderot’s time to the very concept of revolution at the core of Enlightenment texts.

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Creolizing Development: The Practice of Precarious Life in Texaco

Abstract:

What is the role of “development” in the recent exponential growth of cities and shantytowns around the world? By some estimates, more people now live in urban areas than in rural ones. This phenomenon is particularly evident in developing countries, which have witnessed rapid and unplanned urbanization, partly as a result of structural adjustment programs. This paper examines the literary representation of shantytowns and urban environments in the Caribbean, focusing particularly on Patrick Chamoiseau’s novel *Texaco*, which charts the discrepant trajectories of development in a sprawling narrative that encompasses the history of Martinique from the days of slavery to its present status as a French overseas department. The novel begins with the arrival of a city planner who has come to survey the area where the slum is located in preparation for its demolition as part of a modernizing project. In the face of the impending destruction of their living space, the slum dwellers can only offer as resistance words and stories, and although these stories cannot hold off “development,” they provide a loving and detailed account of the squatter citizens whose precarious lives also illustrate the precariousness of Creole cultural forms. By staging a confrontation between national models of (urban) development and local lived experience, *Texaco* offers an alternative and more holistic view of development, one that is deliberately out of joint with official documents and urban plans and that challenges the idea of linear progress and grand narratives of nationhood.

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¿Colombia en el Caribe?: relaciones comerciales con el Gran Caribe
Colombia in the Caribbean?: Economic relations with the greater Caribbean

Resumen:

Colombia se ve a si misma como un país con vocación Caribe. Sin embargo, el escaso volumen de las interacciones comerciales del país con los vecinos de la región parece contradecir esta visión. Este artículo examina las relaciones comerciales de Colombia con los países del CARICOM de los últimos 20 años, revisa los acuerdos de integración regional existentes y examina el tenor de las relaciones diplomáticas entre estos. Se realiza una crítica a las teorías neofuncionalistas de la integración y se examina posible la influencia norteamericana como un factor explicativo de la escasa dinámica en el intercambio regional.

Abstract:

Colombia defines itself as a country that has a vocation towards the Caribbean. However, the scarce dynamic in trade and commerce with the countries of the region, seems to contradict this vision. This paper analyzes trade relations with the CARICOM countries in the past 20 years, examines regional integration efforts in which Colombia takes part and reviews the nature of diplomatic relations between Colombia and the region. The paper adopts a critical view of major regional integration theories and analyzes the possible influences that the United States may have exerted in explaining the weak regional exchanges.

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Using the Delphi Technique for Leadership research

Abstract:

The objective of this paper is to describe and examine a particular research methodology, the Delphi Technique, that the authors believe is appropriate to the Caribbean, under certain circumstances. It will discuss the Delphi Technique as a methodology for exploring research issues in under-researched locations, such as the Caribbean. The Delphi Technique is a well-established research approach, but one that is used relatively little in International Management research. The Delphi Technique adopts a 'blank page' approach to the research question, and asks experts or knowledgeable people to respond to open ended questions. This avoids imposing the biases of previous research, and those of the researchers, on the current area of interest, and allows an emic consideration of research questions. The authors argue that this is an important and valuable technique, particularly where little previous research exists, and especially for truly exploratory research. Drawing on their own, on-going research on Leadership Effectiveness in Africa and the Diaspora (LEAD), the authors will explain the Delphi Technique, and its advantages and disadvantages. The authors will present the results of their research in the Caribbean to illustrate the use of the Delphi Technique and the interesting insights that can be obtained using this research approach. The LEAD research includes samples from several African countries, as well as Canada, countries in the Caribbean, and the USA. The authors will provide the results from the Caribbean and Africa included in the project to illustrate why the Delphi Technique was appropriate for this project.

Résumé:

L'objectif de cette publication consiste à décrire et à analyser l'emploi d'une méthode spécifique de recherche, laquelle selon les auteures, s'adapte bien à la région caribéenne sous certaines conditions. Cet article vise à traiter de la technique Delphi employée comme méthodologie exploratoire de problématiques spécifiques, sises dans des régions en développement, telles la région caribéenne. Les auteures l'évaluent comme très efficace, particulièrement lorsque peu de recherches ont été réalisées. Pourtant bien établie, cette approche s'avère peu employée dans le cadre de recherches en gestion internationale.

La technique Delphi se fonde sur une logique inductive dans le cadre de laquelle les chercheurs interrogent des personnes expertes ou bien informées sur le phénomène

investigué en n'employant que des questions ouvertes. Cela permet d'éviter l'insertion de biais éventuels découlant de recherches précédentes ou des chercheurs. Les auteures expliqueront leur démarche actuelle exercée dans le cadre de leur étude: Leadership Effectiveness in Africa and the Diaspora (LEAD). Elles expliciteront les avantages et désavantages de la technique Delphi dans ce cadre. L'étude inclue des échantillons théoriques issus de plusieurs pays africains, du Canada, de pays caribéens et des États-Unis. Les auteures présenteront les résultats des régions caribéennes et africaines dans le but d'illustrer les retombées qui découlent de l'application de la technique Delphi.

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The Greater Caribbean Integration Project- Perspectives and Stock-taking

Abstract:

The recommendations of the 1992 West Indian Commission report, 'Time for Action' created the impetus for the pursuit of a dual approach to deepening regional integration among and by CARICOM countries. The Report recommended that the intra-CARICOM integration process should be complemented by a parallel (though less ambitious) process of market liberalisation and economic co-operation vis-à-vis countries in the wider Caribbean to form an Association of Caribbean States. At the same time CARICOM countries embarked on a process of expanding access to external markets through concluding regional trade agreements with major trading partners in the wider Caribbean. The Sixteenth Meeting of Conference of Heads of Government In 1996 agreed to enhance trade arrangements with third countries in order to achieve sustained growth in the face of the new global trading environment. Priority was placed on the Dominican Republic, and Central America as well as the expansion of the pre-existing Partial Scope Agreements with Venezuela and Colombia. Cuba was added later as a priority in 1999. This Paper will examine the 'Greater Caribbean Integration project' principally from the perspective of CARICOM's external trade policy and trade integration efforts vis-à-vis Third countries in the wider Caribbean Region. It is primarily a stock-taking exercise, which examines the policy and other motivations and results of CARICOM's efforts to achieve a larger economic space through the conclusion of regional trade agreements with Third countries in the wider Caribbean region.

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Coastal Community Climate Change Adaptation Framework Development and Implementation

Abstract:

As the impacts of climate change become more severe, coastal communities are required to prepare plans for adaptation to the invasive environmental changes. A well-prepared adaptation plan can effectively reduce the overall risks of coastal communities. However, a plan is not the final solution for the climate change on coastal communities. How to take the plan into action and implement it in the local communities and find the opportunities for the enhanced preparedness and development of coastal communities is the primary consideration of this thesis research. Many organizations are engaged in developing adaptation tools and guidebooks. For completing the adaptation processes provided by organizations, communities should not only think about finishing the process, but also should actually take them into action and discover the opportunities to develop the sustainability of coastal communities. To make coastal communities more sustainable in the face of the changing climate, the public's attention and community participation is critical. The purpose of this study is to develop an adaptation framework and action plan process system for coastal communities and at the same time, provide the general public with an enhanced understanding about what is being done for the climate change around them and how to react when an event happens.

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Creolizing London: Selvon's The Lonely Londoners

Abstract:

This paper I look at the ways in which Selvon's migrants, through their everyday practices, are changing the cultural landscape of post-war London. It argues that their presence, be it in marketplaces or in party spaces, affects the everyday life of lower class British people. Using Tantie and Galahad as examples it shows how their acts of insertion into and interrogation of the hegemony of the dominant culture function as creolized interventions. In the same way that Selvon attempts to creolize his intended European reader through a deliberate deployment of a West Indian vernacular as his language of narration, Tantie and Galahad are through their self-fashioning as 'Londoners,' inserting themselves into social spaces that had hitherto been barred from them and are, through these 'disruptions,' contributing to an emergent, multicultural London.

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“Voces *otras* del Caribe colombiano: la nación afrocriolla y los géneros híbridos de la oralidad”.

Resumen

Acercamiento interdisciplinario a la tradición oral de San Basilio de Palenque, estableciendo relaciones entre la literatura oral y la cultura en la sociedad palenquera en términos de su significación cultural y geohistórica, su lugar de enunciación descentrado, invisibilizado y exotizado por el discurso hegemónico, blanco y letrado en el campo literario nacional y su pertenencia al debate poscolonial y afrodiaspórico de las Américas.

Abstract

This is an interdisciplinary approach to the oral tradition in San Basilio de Palenque, Colombia, establishing relationships between the oral literature and the culture in Palenque's society. It analyzes the textual production of San Basilio de Palenque of the recent period of 2008-2010, in terms of their cultural and geohistorical meaning, their locus of enunciation (excentric, invisibilized, and exotized by the hegemonic discourse, white and illustrated) in the national literary field, and its belonging to the postcolonial and afrodiasporic debate in America.

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Child Poverty in Trinidad and Tobago: Issues of Methodology and Measurement

Abstract:

A wide range of literature exists on the use of Surveys of Living Conditions (SLCs) to assess the level of poverty within households. Reducing poverty remains one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); with attention often being placed on household and/or individual poverty (in absolute or relative terms). However, the debate continues on whether these measurements mask the growing presence of poverty among children. This paper attempts to expand on the issue of child poverty by emphasising the various economic, social and cultural needs of child. Firstly, the authors present some of the key indicators of child poverty by adopting a methodology utilised by the UNICEF. Following which, the status of children in Trinidad and Tobago is analysed using data from the Trinidad and Tobago SLC of 2005 with reference to other relevant national documents and statistical publications. While SLCs are not specific to children, the data can be used to advance the understanding of some of the indicators of child poverty. Finally, the paper provides recommendations that are intended to improve current measurement and reporting mechanisms.

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This Queer Idea- Homophobia in the Caribbean and the way it is inimical to Caribbean development

"Cette idée Queer" - Exploration homophobie dans les Caraïbes et la façon dont elle entrave notre développement

"Esta idea Queer" - Explorando la homofobia en el Caribe y la forma en la que impide nuestro desarrollo

Abstract:

Development conceptually, was once understood and appreciated in material terms but is now conceptualized in a more expansive sense which includes non-material elements . The Caribbean seeks to make strides toward development, yet the treatment of LGBT persons in the region both by the respective states particularly and by the societies generally doesn't reconcile with the concept of development in so far as that concept connotes both material and non-material improvement in the lives and lots of the persons intended to benefit from development. Excepting the few marginalized voices advocating change, there is an apathy towards change in this regard which is partly inspired by the idea that homosexuality is inherently 'Non-Caribbean' and that preservation of Caribbean identity requires resisting 'the foreign value system' of homosexual tolerance. Not only is this idea misconceived, but the treatment of LGBT persons in the Caribbean impedes development materially and directly as well as non materially and non directly. This paper examines homophobia in the Caribbean, juxtaposes our position(s) (legal and otherwise) on LGBT issues against other countries/regions/the world, analyses the Human Rights and other legal implications connected to the treatment of LGBT persons in the Caribbean and illustrates the many often overlooked ways that homophobia in the Caribbean impedes our development.

Résumé:

Le concept du développement, a été une fois comprise et appréciée sur le plan matériel, mais est maintenant conceptualisé dans un sens plus large qui englobe des éléments non-matériels. Les Caraïbes cherchent à faire des progrès vers le développement, mais le traitement des personnes LGBT dans la région, tant par les états respectifs ,et en particulier, par les sociétés qui ne sont pas généralement conciliables avec la notion du développement dans la mesure où ce concept évoque à la fois l'amélioration matérielle et non-matérielle dans la vie de beaucoup de personnes destinées à bénéficier du développement. A l'exception de quelques voix marginalisées en faveur du changement, il y a une apathie envers le changement dans ce domaine, qui est en partie inspirée par l'idée que l'homosexualité est par nature "Non-Caraïbes", et que la préservation de l'identité Caraïbienne nécessite résister "le système de valeurs étrangers" de la tolérance homosexuelle. Non seulement est cette idée erronée, mais le traitement des personnes LGBT dans les Caraïbes entrave le développement matériellement et directement, aussi bien que non significative et non directement. Cet article examine l'homophobie dans les Caraïbes, juxtapose nos positions (juridiques et autres) sur les questions LGBT contre d'autres pays / régions / le monde, analyse les droits de l'homme et d'autres conséquences juridiques liées au traitement des personnes LGBT dans les Caraïbes, et illustre les nombreuses façons souvent négligées que l'homophobie dans les Caraïbes entrave notre développement

Resumen:

Conceptualmente, el desarrollo fue entendido y apreciado en términos materiales, pero ahora es conceptualizado en un sentido más amplio que incluye elementos no materiales. El Caribe busca avanzar hacia el desarrollo, todavía el tratamiento de personas homosexuales, bisexuales y transexuales (HBTs) en la región, tanto por parte de los respectivos estados y en particular por las sociedades, generalmente no concilian con el concepto de desarrollo en tanto que aquel concepto connota en mejoras de vida materiales y no materiales y muchas de las personas que pretenden beneficiarse del desarrollo. Con excepción de las pocas voces marginadas que abogan por los cambios, hay una apatía hacia el cambio que en parte se inspira en la idea de que la homosexualidad es intrínsecamente "No caribeña" y que la preservación de la identidad Caribeña requiere resistir al 'sistema de los valores extranjeros', por ejemplo, la tolerancia homosexual. No sólo esta idea es errónea, sino que la trata de personas HBTs en el Caribe impide el desarrollo material y directo así como el no material e indirecto. En este trabajo se examina la homofobia en el Caribe, yuxtapone a nuestro (s) posición (s) (legal o no) sobre los temas de la comunidad HBTs en contra de los otros países o regiones del mundo, analiza los Derechos Humanos y otras implicaciones jurídicas relacionadas con la trata de personas HBTs en el Caribe e ilustra las múltiples formas a menudo pasando por alto que la homofobia en el Caribe impide nuestro desarrollo.

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Dominican Borderland Development: Building an Infrastructure for National Identity

Abstract:

Development on the Dominican-Haitian border begins in its recognizable form in the 1930's when the dictator Trujillo began the "Dominicanization of the Border" project. This national initiative sought to reconstruct the border region through structural means, building the series of green military watch towers that stand today, and through social means, changing the culture of borderland communities in order to strengthen the line between nations along with the policing force in the region. The changes begun during this period are visible today along the border and they continue to manifest in development projects within this geographical region. International development and its imagined trajectory in the case of the Dominican Republic has been coopted by a politically driven sense of national identity, one that depends upon the positioning of "the other." As is the normative distinction in the Dominican national narrative, Haiti and Haitians fill the role of the other. The border between these two nations is an ideal place to analyze the projects of a Dominican national imaginative force relative to national and international development projects. I argue here that the border acts as a stage where Dominican development is acted out and projected to the rest of the island to display a particular modernity and advance a national narrative that runs contrary (yet physically parallel) to Haiti.

Resumen:

El desarrollo en la frontera entre la República Dominicana y Haití comenzó en forma reconocible en los años 1930 cuando el dictador Trujillo estableció el proyecto de la Dominicanización de la frontera. Esta iniciativa nacional tenía la intención de reconstruir la zona fronteriza de manera estructural, construyendo la serie de torres militares verdes que hasta hoy quedan, y de manera social, cambiando la cultura de las comunidades fronterizas para fortalecer la separación entre naciones y en conjunto con la fuerza militar de la zona. Los cambios iniciados durante esta era son visibles hoy en día y siguen manifestándose por proyectos del desarrollo entre la región geográfica. El desarrollo internacional y su trayectoria ideada en el caso de la República Dominicana ha sido cooptado por un sentido político manejado por una identidad nacional, uno que depende de la posición del “otro.” Como la distinción normativa en la narrativa nacional dominicana, Haití y Haitianos juegan el papel del otro. La frontera entre estas dos naciones es un lugar ideal para analizar los proyectos de una fuerza imaginativa nacional dominicana relativa a proyectos nacionales e internacionales del desarrollo. Mi argumento en este tema es que la frontera es un estrado donde el desarrollo dominicano es actuado y proyectado al resto de la isla para mostrar una modernidad particular y para avanzar una narrativa que corre contraria (aún físicamente paralelo) a Haití.

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The Grapes of Wrath: St. Lucia, Grenada And The Two Chinas

Abstract:

MDG8 emphasizes fomenting “a global partnership for development” that will boost the capacity-building efforts of developing states. In the post-9/11 regional milieu, the Caribbean has seen an emerging contest for influence by Taipei and Beijing. Beijing presses forth its soft power postures by representing itself as the champion of developing states, and Taipei too is uses its economic prowess to benefit or punish errant states for non-compliance with its agenda. This paper examines the nature of the interactions (a) between St. Lucia and Taiwan and (b) between Grenada and Mainland China, following each Caribbean state’s shifting bilateral relations with the two Chinas. Grenada terminated its relationship with Taiwan in 2005 and swung towards Mainland China for aid and trade relations, thus reaping the wrath of Taipei; St. Lucia re-established its relations with Taiwan in 2007 and in turn was punished by an angry Beijing for the shift. Both St. Lucia and Grenada have felt the impact of the loss of development funds from the two Chinas, thus affecting domestic development. If the MDGs are to be implemented in a comprehensive manner, these two SIDS face the following questions: 1. What is the “role and contribution” of Taiwan and Mainland China in shaping the ‘development’ fortunes” of St. Lucia and Grenada? 2. What are the costs of cooperation or the forced non-cooperation in the context of “contesting paradigms of power” with these two Asian players in the Caribbean?

PHILIPPE-RICHARD MARIUS, The CUNY Graduate Center, NY.

The Black Republic: Variations on a Theme by Privileged Haitians
La République noire: variations sur thème d'haïtiens privilégiés

Abstract:

Shortly after the creation of Haiti, its founders proclaimed all Haitians black, a response to the emergence of mulatto state officers as a political faction distinctively marked by some degree of European ancestry. As Haitians became officially black irrespective of somatic appearance or subjective consciousness, theirs was blackness as metaphor. Thus the state attempted a metaphorical solution to a concrete problem: the emergence of skin color as a political idiom premised on the valuation of whiteness. However, then as now, the value of whiteness, refracted locally from global processes, was a social fact, not a metaphor. Furthermore, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, formerly an enslaved black and now Emperor of the new nation, posited unity in blackness within merciless practices of economic violence on ostensibly liberated black laborers, and in a political space haunted by the specter of global white power. The – arguably “developed” and “modern” – social formations bequeathed by the Revolutionary elite not surprisingly became enmeshed in a tension between the allure of white value in various forms and a wishful aspiration to national cohesion in black identity. More than 200 years after the conceit of official blackness was abandoned, a persistent black nationalist narrative articulates with socio-political-economic violence behind mystifying colorist ideologies. Based on recent ethnography in Haiti’s elites, this paper argues that the Black Republic narrative facilitates the exclusion of non-privileged Haitians from national history and obfuscates the unity of privileged classes across ostensibly identitarian boundaries in reproducing gaping social inequalities initiated by the “Pères fondateurs.”

PHILIPPE-RICHARD MARIUS, The CUNY Graduate Center, NY.

Birth Pangs of a Bourgeois Society: Re-reading the Haitian Revolution
Douleur de l'accouchement d'une bourgeoisie: relisons la Révolution haïtienne

Abstract:

Trouillot (1995) speaks of a “war within” the Haitian War of Independence. This “war within the war” pitted the Revolutionary army led by Dessalines against so-called “bandes rebelles,” “bands” of African-born former slaves equally and no less ferociously in rebellion against the French colonial system of slavery. The Revolutionary army was a force led by a coalition of primarily Creole slaves and “anciens libres,” for the most part but not exclusively mulattoes, who benefited from varying degrees of social privilege in the colonial system. The Revolutionary army decimated the “bands” in early 1803 before decimating the French army by the end of the year. Barthélemy (1989) persuasively argues that the “rebels,” bearing living memories of their ancestral lands, were fighting not for political independence but to replicate their African non-state societies in their new land. Upon the Independence declared by the Revolutionary army on January 1, 1804, they dispersed in the interior of the new nation to lay the foundation of the Haitian peasantry. Wary of ontological and methodological pitfalls presented by this history to the Haitian

project of national development, this paper proposes to read the Haitian Revolution as radically anti-racist, proto-bourgeois, and in no way prefigurative of modern movements of resistance to capitalist economic violence.

LAUREN MARSH, University of the West Indies, Mona. lauren.marsh@dec.uwi.edu

Sexual Harassment in Non-Traditional Occupations: A Case Study of Jamaica

Abstract:

In Jamaica the issue of sexual harassment is largely ignored by policy makers and government despite its negative impact on productivity and gender equity at all levels within the workplace. To-date there is no law or national policy document in effect for Jamaica that protects men and women in the workplace from violations that may be categorised as sexual harassment. The study therefore seeks to examine the effect of sexual harassment on the professional, social and psychological wellbeing of women that are employed in non-traditional occupations driven by strong patriarchal principles. The authors of the paper utilise content analysis along with qualitative and quantitative methods to assess the effects of sexual harassment on the target population. Findings from studies done in Europe, Asia and North America indicate that sexual harassment left unchecked can ruin employment relations and escalate tensions between management and workers' organisations.

BRENDA MARSHALL, Alabama State University. bmarshall@asu.edu

Caribbean Adolescents' Experiences with Bullying: Implications for Health and Well-being

Abstract:

Article 34, Convention on the Rights of the Child addresses the protection of children from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation. This implies that states must ensure that children are fully protected from exposure to bullying and other forms of violence by other students. Despite this expectation, one-third of students worldwide experience bullying, and UNICEF recognizes school-based violence as one of two new types of violence emerging in the Caribbean and Latin America. Nonetheless, while youth violence continues to attract a great deal of attention and discussion internationally, the Caribbean empirical literature has paid little or no attention to this serious health issue. Specifically, bullying, which is linked to negative health habits and risky behavior has not been systematically investigated as evidenced by the silence of this topic in the empirical literature. Given that more than 100 million adolescents between 10 and 18 years-old live in Latin America and the Caribbean and the health of adolescents is critical to the development and future of the region, analysis of available data could provide important insights about this regional challenge. This paper uses data from the Global School-Based Student Health Survey; a survey of Caribbean adolescents to describe the experience of bullying in this population. The findings from this study are intended to provide important information on student risk behaviors which should help inform the design and selection of efficient school-based programs. The implications for adolescents' health and well-being are explored.

CRYSTAL MARTIN POPE, IIR UWI. crystal.martin.co@gmail.com

Addressing the Caribbean's growth Gaps and underdevelopment problématique through endogenous growth: Focal points, Social Entrepreneurship and innovation

Abstract:

The Caribbean region is a dotted archipelago of developing states, many of which are plagued by issues of insufficient capacity development to address, poverty, health care, unemployment and environmental concerns. The region's inability to rectify such problems has left a gap, filling this void are rural volunteers, youth leaders and social entrepreneurs; moreover many social sector organisations have become policy and program entrepreneurs to assist in bridging the gap between government and civil society. Endogenous growth theory includes in its analysis the role of innovation and entrepreneurship in economic growth. Amongst Caribbean Small Island developing states (SIDS) recent policy approaches to development have included civil empowerment and active local participation in policy drafting, the process of civic participation in addressing contemporary issues affecting developing countries has been successful. One side of the development debate argues that addressing the problem of underdevelopment as a project, is inadequate to achieve sustained economic growth in the long run. In the quest to attain development and sustained economic growth, developing states need to focus on growth models that tap into indigenous technological innovations, which specifically address niche problems, the gains from such investment in research and development is not primarily profit maximization or to see the ubiquitous diffusion of innovation. Technological creation of this nature, specific aim, should be to address critical issues on the basis of radicalness, whereby knowledge creation and innovation bring about social change, effectively targeting areas of social phenomena that governments are not equipped to address.

JOHN ANGUS MARTIN, Grenada National Museum martinja64@gmail.com

The Role of a Grenada Archives in National Identity and Development

Abstract:

Thirty-nine years into its political independence, the people of Grenada are still struggling to define their national identity and economic viability. During this period Grenadians have experienced a great deal of soul searching brought on by violent civil unrest, political independence, coup d'état, revolutionary government, US military invasion, and the unrelenting penetration of culturally appealing influences from abroad. Despite the reflections, however, the government and people of Grenada have so far failed to provide the necessary support to national institutions like museums, archives and libraries, the traditional home of a nation's historical and cultural heritage. Without the written records, artifacts, historical sites and oral history of Grenadians and where they have journeyed, the country is at the mercy of outside cultural, technological and political influences that can have a detrimental effect on its cultural future. Thus, preserving heritage by establishing institutions like archives become absolutely necessary as they can and should inform national development, particularly the education of Grenadians (whereby creating a

national identity), cultural tourism, town planning, transparency and access to government records, the efficient management of public records, including digital information, national celebrations that create a sense of community, and overall government policies on national development. This paper will explore the importance of a national archives in Grenada's development.

JEFFERSON MARTINA, Utrecht University. jefferson.martina@gmail.com
(Cancelled)

Creating a chain reaction of sustainable growth through entrepreneurship

Abstract:

Unemployment is a major issue in the Caribbean. Moreover, there is a strong relationship between unemployment rate and poverty. In order to counter the growth of unemployment rate, adequate measures should be taken to mitigate poverty and foster genuine economic growth. One possible solution could be steps for the creation of an environment that stimulates entrepreneurship. There are several empirical studies suggesting that countries which have experienced an increase in entrepreneurial activity have also enjoyed higher rates of growth. Authors like Carree and Thurik (2002) gave several examples of influences entrepreneurship has on economic growth, further clarifying the topic. Entrepreneurs need a vehicle for transforming their personal qualities and ambitions into actions. Encouraging an entrepreneurial environment becomes the foundation for economic development, therefore the entire community should contribute to development of entrepreneurship. There are several key points that fall under frameworks for stimulating entrepreneurship development, e.g., governmental policies and programs, financial support, education en training, research and development, macroeconomic climate etc. Several islands in the Caribbean are already taking steps in creating an entrepreneurial environment. In Jamaica the Branson Centre for entrepreneurship was launched in 2011 and last year InfoDEV launched EPIC, entrepreneurship Program for Innovation in the Caribbean. When choosing a particular entrepreneurship development strategy for the Caribbean, the focus should be on encouraging cross island collaboration, specifically on technology and innovation. Supporting social entrepreneurs that re-invest in the sustainable development of the community must be at the core of the strategy. By taking the appropriate steps the entrepreneurial climate will propel a chain reaction of sustainable growth throughout the Caribbean.

RUBEN MARTOREDJO, IIR UWI. rsmarto@gmail.com (Cancelled)

The role of Multilateral Development Banks in the developmental financing; a discourse on Islamic Development Bank financing in Suriname

Abstract:

The role and involvement of the traditional and regional Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), such as World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, in our region is widely known and various scholars have written on the successes and failures towards their contributions to the national development. This paper is meant to contribute towards the knowledge on the role of MDBs in Suriname, with special focus on the role of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). Suriname has introduced a new player in the scene of development cooperation in our Caribbean Region, in an era of economical downturn, where traditional providers of development assistance are facing tremendous financial challenges. The Involvement of the IsDB in Suriname lent itself for an interesting discourse not only from the geopolitical perspectives but also from its non-western approach of banking system using the Islamic law as a basis. The lessons learned from Suriname will show whether Islamic development bank with its distinct features is a worthy alternative of development financing and to what extent it may contribute to the achievements of the national development goals of recipient countries.

TRENT MASIKI, MFA, University of Massachusetts-Amherst & Quinsigamond Community College. masiki@afroam.umass.edu

Symbolic Chronology, National Identity, and Gentility in The Dragon Can't Dance

Abstract:

The Dragon Can't Dance, as numerous scholars have noted, explores the tensions between gender, social mobility, cultural authenticity, and national identity. Little or no attention has been given to the ways in which Earl Lovelace uses symbolic chronology to encode these issues into the narrative structure of The Dragon Can't Dance, investing it with rich and subtle layers of historical context and cultural significance. Lovelace, I argue, uses symbolic chronology to encrypt his prize-winning novel with significant events, dates, and people in the historical development of Trinidad and its Carnival culture. By deciphering the novel's symbolic chronology, one is able to explicate the forms of nationhood and nationalism metaphorically represented by Sylvia, Miss Cleothilda, Aldrick, Philo, and Guy. The three romantic couplings among these five characters are metaphors for the competing models of cultural and political identity from which Trinidad must choose as it struggles to define itself during its first nine years of independence. The final chapter of The Dragon Can't Dance suggests that this choice is governed by a politics of respectability. This politics of respectability is key to understanding how and why the novel promotes "gentility" even as it mocks and derides it as an emotionally and culturally vapid concept. Given that maturation is a prevailing theme in the novel, I close the essay by noting how it might be fruitful to read the The Dragon Can't Dance as a novel of development in which the young, inexperienced protagonist is Trinidad itself. In this paper, I aim to understand how PAPDA conceptualizes and frames race/color, class, gender, sexuality, nation, state, citizenship, and sovereignty to re-construct a Haitian modern identity embedded within an alternative nation-state.

KIJAN BLOOMFIELD MAXAM, Princeton University. kbloomfi@princeton.edu

Religion and Politics in the Jamaican Public Sphere

Abstract:

Jürgen Habermas' concept of the public sphere has been a generative framework in which to understand the role of religious discourse in political deliberations. A major proviso of his theory, and other mainline political theorists, is that political figures are required to translate their faith commitments into secular language when engaged in political discourse. The emphasis on rationalism and the requisite bracketing of religious ideas function as the normative basis for political discourse within the modern state. That is, the modern state is characterized by the absence of religion or religious ideas in formulating justifications for policies and legislation that will affect the polity. The normative implication of this proviso is that states that privilege religious ideas are viewed as not meeting the standards for what is considered modern. The effects of this view are far reaching. This paper is an effort to explore the implications of this proviso in light of how we understand political discourse in the Caribbean, namely Jamaica. Given the history of ideological exchanges with the Western world from colonialism to the present, Jamaica provides a compelling case study to challenge Western views on the modern state. Relying on news reports, secondary literature, and some archival materials, I offer a selective account of the role of religion in Jamaica's political history. I conclude that normative ideas on rational political discourse and conceptions of what characterizes the modern state impoverish our understanding about the important contributions of religious communities and actors to political life.

STEVE C. MAXWELL, University of West Indies, Mona. Stevemaxwell104@msn.com
(Cancelled)

Higglering in Jamaica: A Value Chain Perspective

Abstract:

Higglering in Jamaica is not a recent phenomenon and has been in existence since post slavery in Jamaica. However, their value-added activities have gone unnoticed over the decades and require immediate attention if Jamaica is to become more competitive in the context of globalization. This proposed exploratory research, using higglering as the unit of analysis, will seek to determine how and at what stage higglering adds value to the goods and services in Jamaica using value chain analysis.

Therefore, this semester's presentation will focus on the following areas:

- A critical review of the research questions and hypothesis. Since the last presentation, the research questions and hypothesis have changed based on new information and discussions with my supervisors.
- Further examination of the theoretical framework being used in this research.
- A critical review of the issues that resonate in the literature.
- An action plan detailing the next steps to be taken as well as the timelines to accomplish them.

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Between Amnesia and Elsewhere: The Grenadian Truth Commission

Abstract:

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Grenada was designed after the South African truth commission to achieve reconciliation given the deep divisions and questions surrounding Grenada's political past. While it had the potential to have a significant impact, its low publicity and access, improper design and execution, politicization and lack of broad based support meant that it failed to assist Grenada in coming to terms with its past. Its impact has been symbolic but has however left more questions about the period 1979-1983 and beyond. The TRCG confirms the reality that while a truth commission is a good retrospective mechanism in deeply divided societies, it is not guaranteed success just with its establishment. It often causes a resurgence of acrimony and animosity and explains why some societies have utilized amnesia as the best way to deal with the past.

KISHA MCPHERSON, Centennial College. kmcpheerson@centennialcollege.ca
 (Cancelled)

“GwaanBak A Yu Yaad”: Culture and education’s connection to the Caribbean Diaspora attempting to develop with “masters tools.”

Abstract:

Development projects in the “third world” create significant amounts of concerns. It is clear however that poverty and unsteady infrastructure, continues to create obstacles for development in the “third world”. Yet there is a historical and contemporary context to which underdevelopment in the “third world” must be understood. Effectively deconstructing the history of underdevelopment and the current structure, in which social, economic and political issues persist, is extremely vital to the development discourse. However, there is an inquiry that often blames the “developing” nations for their own depravity and economic instability, citing corruption and a lack of internal governance, as one of the main causes for underdevelopment (Easterly, 2006). This is used to justify “power-over” developing nations because they are believed to be unable to improve their own countries, and therefore need to be supervised. On the other hand, the alternative model “power-with” emphasizes collective forces, where people co-operate with each other to solve problems and attain goals, and is concerned with solidarity, capacity building, social networks and organizational strengths (Wong, 2003). This paper examines the work of– Power-To-Be International and their work on literacy and leadership among youth in Jamaica, as they attempt to use a ‘power-with’ model of development.

BRIAN MEEKS, University Of West Indies, Mona. brian.meeks@uwimona.edu.jm
(Cancelled)

Democracy against Development: or 'Why has Jamaica Bumped along the Bottom for the
Past Half a Century.

Democracia contra desarrollo. O, porque Jamaica sigue golpeándose, durante medio siglo,
en el fondo del barril?

Abstract:

This paper intends to critically engage with the contemporary literature on development, the World Bank and IMF discourses on the importance of governance and various other multilateral agency reports to address the question as to why Jamaica's economy has performed so abysmally during most of the post -independence period. In searching for answers, particular attention will be paid not so much to narrowly defined questions of governance, as to the broader political system and the extent to which a highly contested winner takes all approach has contributed to a violent, zero sum game, in which the real losers have been the economy and the Jamaican people.

LAURA MELLEM, Tulane University. lmellem@tulane.edu (Cancelled)

Mothers of La Gran FamiliaPuertorriqueña: Race, Gender, Sexuality, and Fertility Control
in Puerto Rico

Madres de la gran familia puertorriqueña: raza, género, sexualidad, y control de la
fecundidad en Puerto Rico

Abstract:

I examine analyses of fertility control programs implemented in Puerto Rico in the twentieth century. Much of the analyses of these programs have focused on the role of the United States in the development and implementation of technologies and policies surrounding women's abilities to limit their fertility. High rates of permanent sterilization, the clinical trials for the birth control pill, and (over)population-based rhetoric used by U.S. scientists and politicians alike demonstrate the racialized nature of fertility control programs in U.S.-occupied Puerto Rico. While this colonial framework is integral to interpreting the politics of fertility control on the island, I suggest that a closer examination of the complex constructions of race and sexuality in Puerto Rico may point to local racial motivations underlying fertility control programs. For over a century, rhetoric of "race betterment," like the phrase *hay que mejorar la raza*, has linked sexuality and fertility with the goal of lightening the racial makeup of the nation. I suggest that pairing the issue of fertility control with discourses of "race betterment" might frame a new set of investigations into racial motivations in fertility control programs in Puerto Rico. Drawing from Foucault's theory of biopower and its adaptations from Stoler and Patterson, I argue that bio-medicine, the State, and social institutions act to police sexuality and fertility with the purpose of policing race. I provide "glimpses" of race in current historiographies of fertility control programs on the island while ultimately suggesting the need for further research.

Resumen:

Examiné los análisis de los programas de control de la fecundidad (PCF) implementados en el Puerto Rico del siglo XX. Muchos de los análisis de dichos programas tratan el papel de los Estados Unidos en el desarrollo e implementación de tecnologías y políticas para un control femenino de la fecundidad. Tasas altas de esterilización permanente, las pruebas clínicas de la píldora anticonceptiva, y la retórica de superpoblación usada por científicos y políticos estadounidenses demuestran los motivos racializados de los PCF en el Puerto Rico del siglo XX. Aunque esta estructura colonial es integral para interpretar las políticas de control de la fecundidad puertorriqueña, sugiero que una examinación de las construcciones complejas puertorriqueñas de la raza y la sexualidad podría revelar motivaciones locales que subyacen los PCF. Durante más de un siglo, una retórica de “mejoramiento de la raza,” (hay que mejorar la raza) ha vinculado la sexualidad y la fecundidad con el fin de blanquear la raza nacional. Sugiero que vinculando el tema de control de fecundidad con el de los discursos de “mejoramiento de la raza,” se podrían enmarcar nuevas investigaciones sobre las motivaciones racializadas de los PCF en Puerto Rico. Usando la teoría del biopoder de Foucault y las adaptaciones de Stoler y Patterson, argumento que la bio-medicina, el Estado, y las instituciones sociales actúan para vigilar la sexualidad y fecundidad para controlar la raza. Ofrezco pequeños “vistazos” de raza en historiografías actuales de los PCF en la isla, aunque finalmente señalo la necesidad de más investigación.

CHARMAINE METIVIER AND KARL THEODORE, University of West Indies St Augustine. Charmaine.metivier@sta.uwi.edu; karl.theodore@sta.uwi.edu

An Assessment of the Chronic Disease Assistance Programme in Trinidad and Tobago:
Stakeholders' Perspective

Abstract:

It is generally accepted that responding to health conditions is constrained by an array of factors, of which restricted access and affordability concerns present as major deterrents to treatment. In Trinidad and Tobago, this statement rings true since certainly there are segments of the population foregoing health care for these reasons, among others. This is the context in which the prevalence of chronic non-communicable diseases (CNCDs) in Trinidad and Tobago led to the implementation in 2003 of the Chronic Disease Assistance Programme (CDAP)—a Programme designed to provide free prescription drugs to persons with CNCDs—by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Data from CAREC tell us that approximately one in four persons in the Caribbean is affected, with varying levels of severity, by one or more CNCDs. This action by the Trinidad and Tobago Government was designed to tip the equity scale in favour of persons with CNCDs. The intention of the Programme was both to reduce the financial barriers and to increase access to medication. Several years forward, an assessment of how the provision of free prescription drugs and the expansion of the distribution network have impacted persons with CNCDs becomes pertinent. This paper presents the perspective of major stakeholders of the CDAP, as well as highlights some of their recommendations for improvements to the Programme. The intention is to provide useful feedback from primary sources to policy-makers and implementers of the Programme and to stimulate awareness and action on behalf of persons with CNCDs who do not actively manage their health conditions about the CDAP.

DOUGLAS MIDGETT, University of Iowa. douglas-midgett@uiowa.edu

Butler House Impressions of Grenada, Text and Photos

Abstract:

This presentation combines photographs taken in Grenada in the months following the 1983 US invasion with text vignettes from field research and interviews done between 1969 and the post-invasion period. The interviews and observations, part of a book manuscript in progress, trace the events leading to the 1979 revolution, focusing on the participation of Grenadian nationals in the political process and their responses to the invasion and its aftermath. It looks at the singular character of Eric Gairy and some of the others who played significant roles in Grenada 1979-83, but it is primarily a reflection of how I came to understand and assess these events and personalities. The photographs are likewise a reflection of a movement and social process that failed.

INDIANNA D. MINTO-COY, University of the West Indies, Mona. I.D.Minto-Coy@alumni.lse.ac.uk (Cancelled)

Towards ICT-Induced Development in the Caribbean: Opportunities and Challenges

Abstract:

The debate around the nexus between ICTs and development remains an incomplete one. Nevertheless, there has been indication that countries that are able to increase access and use of ICTs and move towards the development of knowledge economies have also seen a growth in their GDPs. As it relates to the Caribbean, many governments (at the national and regional levels) have proclaimed the potential of ICTs to increase development and growth with a number of regulations and other policies emerging to effect the knowledge economy and increase the role of ICTs. Nonetheless, ICT-induced development has, to date, proven elusive. The Region continues to lag behind others in important areas, such as access and use of ICTs. This paper considers the experience of Caribbean states in more constructively building a nexus between ICTs and development. It also examines some of the challenges that have hitherto stood in the way of ICT-induced development in the Caribbean and examines the opportunities, which exists for overcoming or minimizing some of these challenges.

INDIANNA D. MINTO-COY, University of the West Indies, Mona. I.D.Minto-Coy@alumni.lse.ac.uk (Cancelled)

ICT-Mediated Diasporic Growth and Development in the Caribbean

Abstract:

Much emphasis has been placed on Diasporas and migration, with many countries across the Caribbean reviewing their engagement with, and subsequently the role of the Diaspora in the development and growth of, the home country. However, less emphasis has been on the growth or economic dimension of Diasporic engagement beyond remittancing and on the role of ICTs and telecommunications in effecting the Diasporic economy in the Caribbean. Taking a broad view of development as encapsulating a social and an economic

dimension, this paper and presentation will address some of the less considered elements in the present discourse and attempts by Caribbean nations to engage its Diaspora. It reviews the role of ICTs/Telecommunications and its nexus with Diasporas, exploring the experiences, opportunities and challenges that exist for the Caribbean. It will be shown that the Caribbean Diaspora have consistently contributed to the economic (growth) and social development of the Caribbean since the days of Cable and Wireless's monopoly to the present. More recent advancements in ICTs and telecommunications have offered opportunities for the deepening and expansion of the ways in which ICT-Mediated Diasporic Engagement has evolved in the region. This theme will also be explored along with an attempt to address a number of possibilities regarding future engagement.

CARLYLE L. MITCHELL, University of Ottawa, Ottawa. cjmitchell@rogers.com

Ocean Governance and Development: A New Paradigm for the Caribbean.
La gobernabilidad del océano y el desarrollo: un nuevo paradigma para el Caribe

Abstract:

Globalization and the recent world financial crisis revealed that the small island states in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean states (OECS) are amongst the most vulnerable economies in the world. To reduce this vulnerability and ensure sustainable development in the 21st century structural changes in these economies are necessary. This paper examines the role of ocean governance and development can play in bringing about these changes. The paper deals with the following major aspects: maritime boundary delimitation and the establishment of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ's); the economic importance of EEZ's to OECS economies; and the need for the establishment of an administrative and management regime for ocean governance and the development of these zones. Since UNCLOS in 1982, Caribbean states have embarked on maritime boundary delimitation but OECS States have been negligent about this until recently. They have failed to recognize the important role played by the ocean sector in the development of their economies when in fact the ocean sector, which includes tourism, is a leading sector in their development. The paper makes the case that the potential of EEZ's for the establishing new industries such as oil and gas and the utilization of the sea to generate energy (ocean thermal energy) provides the main opportunity for structural changes in OECS economies. The realization of this potential will be facilitated by the modern approach to ocean governance based on system management. The paper examines the requirements for this approach, utilizing Grenada as an example of how an administrative and management regime for ocean governance can be implemented.

Resumen:

La globalización y la crisis financiera mundial reciente revelaron que los pequeños Estados insulares de la Organización de Estados del Caribe Oriental (OECS) se encuentran entre las economías más vulnerables del mundo. Para reducir esta vulnerabilidad y asegurar el desarrollo sostenible en los cambios estructurales en el siglo 21 estas economías son necesarias. Este artículo examina el papel de la gobernabilidad en los océanos y el desarrollo pueden desempeñar en el logro de estos cambios. El artículo trata de los siguientes aspectos principales: la delimitación de fronteras marítimas y el establecimiento de las Zonas Económicas Exclusivas (ZEE), la importancia económica de la zona económica exclusiva de las economías de la OECS, y la necesidad de establecer un régimen administrativo y de gestión de gobierno de los océanos y el desarrollo de la una de estas zonas. Dado que la Convención de 1982, los países del Caribe se han embarcado en la delimitación de fronteras marítimas, pero los Estados OECS han sido negligentes en esto hasta hace poco. Ellos no han reconocido el importante papel desempeñado por el sector del océano en el desarrollo de su economía, cuando en realidad el sector marino, que incluye el turismo, es un sector importante en su desarrollo. En el documento se argumenta que el potencial de la ZEE de las industrias que establecen nuevos como el petróleo y el gas y la utilización del mar para generar energía (energía térmica oceánica) proporciona la principal oportunidad para los cambios estructurales en las economías de la OECS. La realización de este potencial se verá facilitada por el enfoque moderno de la gobernanza de los océanos basada en la gestión del sistema. El documento examina los requisitos para este enfoque, la utilización de Granada como un ejemplo de cómo un régimen administrativo y de gestión de gobierno de los océanos puede ser implementado.

RASHALEE M. MITCHELL, University of the West Indies, Mona.

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Labour rights for Commercial Sex Workers in Jamaica: Implications for Social Policy and Development

Abstract:

The aim of this presentation is to further clarify and explore the initial starts made as it relates to the problem statement, the conceptual framework, theoretical framework, definitions of sex work the various classifications, and additional literature on the topic under investigation: Labour Rights for commercial sex workers in Jamaica. The literature highlights several points of debate in this regard which includes but is not limited to: legality vs. illegality, why the issue should be explored if it's illegal, the possible ways the individuals and the country can benefit if it were to be made regulated and the notion that sex workers are always demeaned or are some empowered. Finally the presentation will point to the way forward in this regard, including a path for the methodological approach and the paradigm and the tradition that will be used.

NAJJA N. MODIBO, Indiana University. nmodibo@iupui.edu

The Challenge of Asymmetrical Power Relations and Millennium Goals: The
Developmental Future of the Caribbean

Abstract:

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals are likely to remain problematic in the 21st century, goals are important but the conditions under which such goals are to be achieved raises fundamental questions about the impact of the “new developmentalism” in the Caribbean and elsewhere. In other words, as Harvey (2003), has so eloquently stated inequality between the north and the south are continually reproduced “by the uneven ways in which wealth and power themselves become highly concentrated in certain places by virtue of asymmetrical exchange relations”. In other words, institutions such as the World Bank and IMF along with political and economic elites at the national level place roadblocks for achieving mandated goals. In this paper, I discuss ways in which institutional structures place obstacles for achieving Millennium Goals.

PALOMA MOHAMED, University Of Guyana. bluvid@yahoo.com

Virtual Spaces and Development in Guyana: A Preliminary Examination of the Role of
Social Media in the Outcome of Guyana’s 2011 National Election.

Espacios virtuales y desarrollo en Guyana: un examen preliminar sobre el papel de los
medios sociales en los resultados de las elecciones nacionales 2011 de Guyana

Abstract:

It may be contended that the contest of Guyana’s 2011 General election was more intensely fought online than it was in the traditional media. Moreover, analysis of postings on social media and other online spaces seemed to have more accurately predicted the outcome of the election than any other traditional means of making these assessments. This paper presents findings of a meta-study supervised by the author on the use of social and new media in the 2011 election in Guyana. A convincing argument can be made that the virtual space not only set the agenda for the election but it also influenced the outcome and continues to exert structuring influence on the relations that emerged. This in itself can be considered a major paradigm shift in the history of Guyana which must impact on the development of the country.

Resumen:

Puede afirmarse que el certamen de 2011 sobre las elecciones generales de Guyana fue intensamente más debatido en línea de lo que era en los medios de comunicación tradicionales. Por otra parte, el análisis de publicaciones en medios de comunicación social y otros espacios en línea parecían haber predicho con más exactitud el resultado de las elecciones que cualquier otro medio tradicional al hacer estas evaluaciones. En este trabajo se presentan los resultados de un meta-estudio supervisado por el autor en el uso de las redes sociales y las nuevas en las elecciones de 2011 en Guyana. Un argumento convincente puede hacer que el espacio virtual no sólo establezca el orden del día en las elecciones, sino que también influya en el resultado y continúe ejerciendo influencia en la estructuración de las relaciones en que surgieron. Esto en sí mismo puede ser considerado como un cambio de paradigma importante en la historia de Guyana, que debe tener un impacto en el desarrollo del país.

PEDRO MONREAL, UNESCO. pm.monreal-gonzalez@unesco.org (Cancelled)

Tourism and youth poverty alleviation in the Caribbean: lessons from UNESCO's Youth PATH Project

Abstract:

Youth development is a crucial priority for Caribbean countries, particularly in a context of rising unemployment for youth groups and increasing levels of youth crime and violence which is a very serious problem in some Caribbean. Some basic commonalities are found all over the sub-region and a consensus seems to exist regarding the crucial need of urgently addressing the issue of youth employment as a basic precondition for achieving progress in other areas. UNESCO has implemented a program entitled Youth Poverty Alleviation through Tourism and Heritage (Youth PATH) designed to harness the potentials of tourism and the rich cultural and natural heritage in Caribbean countries for alleviating poverty, giving economic value to cultural heritage, and creating employment for young people, including juvenile probationers and at risk youth.

MICHAEL MOOLEEDHAR, University of West Indies at Mona,
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The Cool Boys (film screening)

Abstract:

The Cool Boys follows a posse of friends as they get sucked into an unfortunate sequence of events, stemming from what is essentially a love triangle involving a girl in a nightclub. The plot is one of those cautionary tales about the dangers of unfaithfulness, plus elements of the criminal underworld. The film beams with energy and interesting visuals and is also an engaging work that gives some real insight into contemporary Trinidadian life.

STEPHAN MOONSAMMY, GOVINDSEEPERSAD AND DAYNE BUDDO,
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Estimating the Economic Impact of an Invasive Alien Species: The Case of the Lionfish in
 Jamaica

Abstract:

The Lionfish is being considered as the most important Invasive Alien Species (IAS) emerging in the Caribbean, given the fragile ecosystem as well as the importance of this environmental asset to the Region's economic well-being. Its pathway into the Region remains uncertain, however, it is widely believed that its entry is linked to the aquarium pet trade on the eastern seaboard of the USA. The IAS is a particular threat to the marine biodiversity and the livelihoods of Small Island Development States (SIDS) like Jamaica given its predation characteristics, the limited presence of natural predators, the abundance of food and rapid reproduction rate. In Jamaica, although the fisheries subsector contributes approximately just about 0.4% to its total Gross Domestic Product (GDP), its importance spans across the livelihood of approximately 13,000 persons. In addition, given the intrinsic linkages between the fishery and tourism, especially marine and ecotourism, biological invasions such as this can weaken the tourism product. This study focused on the dense reef habitats and the livelihoods in the North-West Coastal areas of Jamaica. The approach of this paper was to identify the direct impact of the Lionfish invasion on the marine biodiversity and livelihoods. The study used the Contingent Valuation Method (CVM) to estimate the economic cost of the impact of the IAS.

ALLISTER MOUNSEY, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine.
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Examining Segmentation among Private Sector Workers in Jamaica

Abstract:

The issue of labour market segmentation has not been significantly researched in the English speaking Caribbean, while a number of studies have mentioned segmentation as feature of Caribbean labour markets, very few studies have established these statements empirically. This paper attempts to remedy this shortcoming by estimating a relative earnings equation for private sector workers in Jamaica. Using data from the Jamaica Labour Force Survey for the second quarters of 2003 to 2007, individual hourly earnings relative to their occupational cohorts were found to be dependent on several segmentation factors among other things. Evidence was found to support segmentation along geographical, gender and industrial lines.

LAURA MUÑOZ, Instituto de Investigaciones históricas, Dr. José Maria Luis Mora,
lmunoz@mora.edu.mx (Cancelled)

Desarrollo y progreso en el Caribe. La mirada de National Geographic

Resumen:

La ponencia tiene como objetivo reconstruir cómo la revista National Geographic difundió la idea desarrollo y progreso en las islas del Caribe a lo largo de los diversos artículos publicados. El énfasis estará puesto en el análisis del discurso escrito en confrontación con el visual.

MICHELLE MYCOO, The University of the West Indies, St Augustine.
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Knowledge and Awareness of Climate Change: Building Adaptive Capacity in Poor Coastal Communities

Abstract:

Knowledge and awareness of climate change are essential to building adaptive capacity in all communities, but are especially important in poor, remote coastal communities that are highly vulnerable to natural hazards associated with climate change. The aim of this study is to determine the level of knowledge and awareness of climate change of poor, remote coastal communities and which techniques these communities consider appropriate for knowledge transfer and awareness. Grande Riviere, Trinidad was used as a case study and a questionnaire was administered to all households in the community. One major finding of this study is that despite the exposure and vulnerability of this poor, remote coastal community to climate change impacts, the level of knowledge and awareness of climate change is low and is influenced by the degree of economic development, access to technology, social factors such as human capital, governance structures, and political will. Another key finding is that this community viewed a combination of modern and traditional communication technologies as appropriate ways of transferring knowledge and building awareness. One recommendation is that in poor, remote coastal communities, attention should be placed on relaxing the constraints posed by these factors to successfully reduce adaptive deficits. The other is the need to explore new participatory technologies that are sustainable in the long term. This paper is useful to policymakers in understanding that there is no universally applicable technology for climate change communication; the type of technology adopted depends on economic, social and technological relevance to the particular community.

NIA NANAN, IIR – UWI. nia.h.nanan@gmail.com

Security And Development: An Inextricable Relationship Facing Caribbean Small Island Developing States

Abstract:

The nexus between security and development in the Caribbean small island developing states is palpable. The economic development of the region's states weigh considerably on the ability of these states to cope with their security challenges and also further progress their economic development. Additionally, the vulnerabilities of these Caribbean small island developing states severely compound the magnitude of the security threats challenging these states. The security-development nexus clearly recommends that economic development and a proper security framework are complementary, and the efficient and sustainable provision of one lends to the effective management of the other. Therefore it is essential for Caribbean small island developing states, in a bid to enhance and maintain their economic development and thereby effectively manage their security agenda, to implement policies geared towards promoting sustainable economic development not only within their country, but in the region. This crux is also highlighted by the work of Amartya Sen (1999) who closely aligns freedoms to contemporary notions of security and posits that freedom (security – economic, political or social), are not only the primary end of development, but also the constitutive means of achieving it. This paper examines the intricacies of the relationship between contemporary security challenges and development, within the context of Caribbean small island developing states. the Vulnerabilities of many of these states need to be diminished through policies and programmes aimed at augmenting the resilience and viability of such countries. It is argued that transformations of positions of vulnerability into positions of resilience and viability can be achieved through sustained economic development which can go further to effectively address the security agendas challenging these states.

SUZANNE NARAIN, York University, Toronto. suzannenarain@gmail.com

Uncovering Colonial Experiences: Oral Narratives of Indo-Guyanese Grandmothers

Abstract:

This paper seeks to uncover a history of colonialism, indentureship, and transmigration through the oral narratives of Indo-Guyanese grandmothers. The aim of my research is to retrieve Indo-Guyanese experiences and fragmented histories through the indigenous knowledge of grandmothers. The selected grandmothers are born between 1920s-1960s and have experienced colonial and anti-colonial Guyana. My use of the term grandmother is a position of expert knowledge and not necessarily the typical understanding of grandmother. The integration of women's oral narratives provides a means to make space for subjugated knowledges to be included in colonial and transnational histories.

DAINA NATHANIEL, Queens University of Charlotte. nathanid@queens.edu

The Role of Social Media in Caribbean Development

Abstract:

"Developed," "developing," "sustainable development." All of these terms have been used to indicate a certain level of achievement or lack thereof, based usually on economic criteria. The concept of "development" often assumes action towards improvement of human life and welfare. It is typically focused on a particular location, with the hopes of advancing that location be it financially, economically, socially or otherwise. The concept of diaspora can somewhat complicate this definition of development since those contained within are more likely to continue their development contribution away from their native homeland. Thus, the concept of development can be thought of in more of an elastic way in terms of the flexibility with which it can happen and from the persons who can effect its change. Social media, as part of this new wave of technological advancement, offer new avenues for developmental contribution in the way that it allows persons to connect on a myriad of platforms and thereby have a voice on issues of the day and beyond. Social media, in the likes of Facebook, LinkedIn, Pinterest, Instagram and others offer great opportunities for the Caribbean Region, as well as the Caribbean Diaspora to advance development goals in ways that older media and technology forms could not offer. This paper will explore ways in which Caribbean people – including those in the diaspora – use social media, as well as examine the potential that social media offer in terms of facilitating development in the Caribbean now and in the future.

TAMI NAVARRO, Rutgers University. tami.navarro@rutgers.edu OR tnavarro@wesleyan.edu (Cancelled)

Respectable Workers and Charitable Wives: Gendered and Classed Expectations in the US Virgin Islands

Abstract:

This article is an engagement with the Economic Development Commission (EDC) initiative, a tax holiday program that has attracted a number of primarily American bankers to the island of St. Croix. This submission addresses itself to the central issue of gender vis-à-vis the EDC program, as it examines the gendered expectations governing the behavior of 'EDC wives' and 'EDC girls.' The latter, a group of local women who have contributed to the creation of a new social category on St. Croix, are expected to dress, act, and dispose of their generous salaries both conspicuously and in ways that benefit the broader community of St. Croix. In contrast, the 'EDC wife,' marks a new category of subjectivity that refers to the wives of EDC business owners who have largely dedicated themselves to charitable giving on the island, often confounding the efforts of local nonprofit organizations.

KRISTYN NECKLES, Carlos Albizu University. kristynneckles@gmail.com

Traditional Healing, Spirituality & Mental Health

Abstract:

This presentation addresses questions about the legitimacy and effectiveness of spiritually-based beliefs and their utilization by mental health professionals. These issues are particularly contentious when collaborations with traditional healers or applications of native healing practices such as Voodoo, Sanitaria or Espiritismo are being considered. The presentation will highlight the role that perceptions of mental illness plays in help-seeking behaviours as well as the mode of treatment that is utilized and advance the need for attention and research focused at integrating spiritual and traditional healing practices. Given that traditional healers and practices have been indigenous modes of treatment for both medical and mental care needs in the Caribbean, the discussion will explore some of these traditional healing practices. Emphasis will be placed on their beneficial contributions to mental health treatment with particular attention to collaborations that can strengthen help-seeking, the therapeutic relationship and compliance.

JAHLANI NIAAH, University of the West Indies at Mona. bongoniah@yahoo.com

Indigenous Leadership and the Absent Father

Abstract:

This paper looks at how leadership has been socio-culturally and historically represented by key institutions and scholars and within a context that foregrounds the notion of absent fathering as a major domestic modality for the African Jamaican population..

JAHLANI NIAAH, University of the West Indies at Mona. bongoniah@yahoo.com

From Comitas to Chevannes: Ganja and the Jamaican People

Abstract:

“Rastafari and Ganja” are twin brothers, is a statement that Ras. Mortimo Planno (a teacher of the faith), would often make to anchor the idea of the significance of this plant, considered like a sacrament by the members of the Movement, to this worldview. This ‘Rastafari/Ganja’ connection or linkage is a significant aspect of the seemingly irreconcilable politics surrounding what Rastafari calls the ‘Holy Herb’. This paper historicizes the intellectual conversations surrounding the usage of Ganja in Jamaica towards assessing the significance of these contributions to advancing the debate about decriminalization of the herb.

MICHAEL NIBLETT, University of Warwick. m.niblett@warwick.ac.uk

The Caribbean and World-EcologicalComparativism: Long-Waves and CoralRooms

Abstract:

Utilizing the concept of world-ecology, this paper offers a comparative analysis of the literary registration of moments of ecological revolution in different historical periods. The systemic imbrication of world ecology under capitalism means that the shared experience of periodic, global reorganizations of human and extra-human nature provides a certain baseline of universality for any territory integrated into the world-ecology, even as this experience is lived differently across different locations. On this view, then, we might compare the way in which texts from different geographical locations mediate the same yet differentially articulated world-ecological dynamics of a particular historical moment. But such comparisons can also be made across time as literary works register analogous moments of ecological revolution in different cycles of long-wave capitalist accumulation. Taking up this methodology, this paper considers a selection of natural histories, poems, and novels from the Caribbean and British archipelagos, analysing how they mediate the cyclical movement of commodity frontiers and the periodic reconfiguration and exhaustion of socio-ecological formations. The paper will read Robert Schomburgk’s *The History of Barbados* (1848) alongside Anthony Kellman’s poetry and prose, which in responding to the ecological depredations of neoliberal finance capital reworks the radical simplifications of nature manifested in Schomburgk’s *History*. This reading will be complemented by –

and constellated with – a comparative analysis of Thomas Hardy's *The Return of the Native* (1878) and Édouard Glissant's *Malemort* (1975), which register analogous moments of capitalist crisis, financialization, and a renewed drive towards accumulation by dispossession.

QUITO NICOLAAS, Leiden University. quito.nicolaas@gmail.com (Cancelled)

The mirror of our Literature

Abstract:

The Islands that constitute the Dutch part of the Caribbean region, experienced several development stages and moments of economic rebound. Because these islands produce little, there is no direct relationship between individuals and nature. The island economies are more a service-economy, this also applies to their attitude of servitude. The texts that from the 17th century were produced will be studied with an interval of 50 years and discussed. Despite that the space over the centuries were filled out by different groups, each migrant group had a different kind of contribution, which can be qualified as their way to position themselves within that community. Having regard to the literary production this is not directly related to the economic-but with the political development. The ethnic mobility in the 80's on Aruba had paid off in the literary field. Population increase and economic growth had only an effect on the amount of people that are engaged with literature, politics or social-cultural activities. When we take a closer look to the other aspect of our literature which is the imagology of our writings, there is more to say about our literature. Imagology is the cultural construction and literary representation of national characters. This implies that we look at i.e. the imaging, national awareness and national stereotyping the Aruban literature creates. In addition, we will be looking to three elements of the Aruban literature: 1. The themes, 2. Characters and 3. The image.

GUERDA NICOLAS, University of Miami. nguerda@miami.edu

The Structure, Functioning and Achievements of the Caribbean Organization of Psychology
Steering Committee (COPSC)

Abstract:

This presentation details the structure that was invented to extend and concretize the promise that emerged from the conference. It provides the audience with the specific projects that are being undertaken and updates them on the variable accomplishments in each area.

SEBASTIEN NICOLAS, Université de Bordeaux. sebastien.nicolas1@gmail.com

Développement, politique et anti-haïtianisme à la Jamaïque

Abstract:

A partir d'une recherche empirique menée en Jamaïque, cet article propose d'analyser comment l'État jamaïcain a instrumentalisé Haïti pour renforcer sa légitimité et a infléchi en conséquence des éléments de son mode de gouvernance. Haïti est en effet une figure très ambivalente dans l'imaginaire social jamaïcain. De par sa révolution, elle est devenue un symbole incontournable de l'émancipation noire. Son histoire est admirée et souvent exaltée, et les catastrophes auxquelles l'ancienne colonie française fait face suscitent la sympathie de la population. Dans le même temps, la première République noire suscite paradoxalement une forte hostilité au sein de la société jamaïcaine. Les Haïtiens sont régulièrement accusés d'être un peuple barbare, « sale », maléfique, mauvais et porteur de maladies. De 2004 à 2010 le pouvoir politique local, confronté à un contexte socioéconomique difficile, a largement instrumentalisé cette ambivalence, cherchant tantôt à monter la population contre les Haïtiens, tantôt à afficher sa solidarité avec les « frères haïtiens ». Ces actions menées par l'État ont suscité diverses réactions, individuelles ou groupales, la plupart du temps très engagées, au sein de la population. Au-delà d'une simple politique de l'aversion, cette attitude ambivalente des pouvoirs publics illustre à la fois leur faible acceptation auprès d'une certaine frange de la population qui rejette l'héritage colonial, et leur volonté d'imposer leurs représentations pour affirmer leur domination symbolique.

SUE NICHOLS; MICHAEL SUTHERLAND; DON FORBES; TITUS TIENAAH; R. J. ZIMMER, University of New Brunswick, New Brunswick, Canada. nichols@unb.ca

Using Information Technology to Build the Knowledge Base for C-Change

Abstract:

C-Change is “building capacity” for adaption to sea level rise and storm surges. This paper explores how technologies can be used to overcome information constraints in communities with few resources in two C-Change applications. The paper addresses some of the main principles and the issues in applying these technologies. The first project is managing Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) for community planning in a Coastal Collaborative GIS (CCGIS). With cell phones, GPS and Google Earth, geographic information is now available to many more people and they can contribute real time and historical information. This supplemental data is especially useful in communities where there is limited mapping at appropriate scales and quality. CCGIS is open-sourced, based on Google Earth; it allows participants to upload VGI in a variety of formats and makes this data available for assessing hazards and planning solutions. It is now being tested and enhanced by our Caribbean partners. C-Change is also in initial development of adapting on-line learning technologies to support university and school curriculums, to provide public awareness, and to support communities in their planning efforts. Again the technology platform needs to be readily accessible in terms of availability, cost, and use. The initial modules will explore sea level rise, planning techniques, and the use of

geographic tools in the C-Change communities. Some of the development principles and issues are discussed.

KENNETH ANTHONY NILES, UWI-St Augustine. kenneth.niles@sta.uwi.edu

Addressing Problems And Issues That Persist In The Invention For The Eldery In The
Aftermath Of Disaster

Abstract:

There are apparent difficulties in the daily routine of the elderly person who has to learn to cope with the biological and psychological changes – the evidence of role confusion that comes out of stagnation and despair; the adjustments to new environments that press on emotions; the demands and the concerns of a social life that seems insurmountable. This can be traumatic and overwhelming with the added challenges of ageism and vulnerability. These are relevant issues that extend into the crisis of a natural disaster with the apparent losses and fears of abandonment and tragedy. The anxiety of “what will happen to me” speaks of helplessness and despair which poses an immediate threat to their emotions. The need for intervention and resolve is urgent. The need to harness resources, personnel and personal effects are important to alleviate the ultimate pressures in the crisis. These factors address issues of frailty, loss of security and protection; a new world evolves and there is now need for coping mechanisms. The questions of where and how needs are met, the issues of food and medication further create a helpless perspective and encourages the need for an intervention. The paper continues to focus on means to overcome the struggles of dependency and trust and to define the way forward to normalcy. It also seeks to identify the community as an element of restoration and hope for continuance.

MARIO NISBETT, UC-Berkeley Graduate Student. mnisbett@berkeley.edu

Tradition, Modernity and Development: The Fate of Tourism in Jamaican Maroon
Communities

Abstract:

This paper explores how Jamaican Maroon communities utilize history and traditions to engage the modern world in the pursuit of “development.” The work examines the significance of the Maroons’ use of the past in the present and how traditional heritage is critically practiced and performed. It examines these communities’ usage of ceremonies (Annual Kojo Day and Nanny Day celebrations), landmarks (Peace Cave and Congo Burial Ground), texts, belief systems (Myal, Obeah and Pocomania), and traditional music, dance, and drumming. In the last decade, tens of thousands of people have visited these Maroon communities not only from other parts of Jamaica, but also North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa to experience the history and culture of these legendary African diasporic communities. Most recently, the visitors have included high profile individuals, such as the former Prime Minister of Ghana, Jerry Rawlins; U.S. Ambassador Pamela E. Bridgewater; and even Superstar Rapper Snoop Doggy Dog (whose transformative journey to Jamaica is now known as Snoop Lion). Internationally, the Jamaican Maroons, through Moore Town,

were proclaimed by UNESCO as a site of Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity, which only adds to the cultural appeal in the minds of the visitors. In turn, the Maroons' investment in cultural heritage tourism (and eco-tourism) has brought revenue, resources, and potential for development, which these communities seek. Ultimately, the paper explores the matter of the fiercely independent Maroons' engagement with an elusive development, as Jamaica Kincaid asserts, through the morally "ugly" industry of tourism.

ANGELIQUE V. NIXON, Susquehanna University. angeliquevnixon@gmail.com

Reimagining Paradise - The Labour of Caribbean Poetry

Abstract:

In this paper, I offer an extensive analysis of two Bahamian writers, Marion Bethel and Christian Campbell, and their insightful criticisms of tourism and neocolonialism through poetry. Bethel and Campbell represent in different ways the racial, sexual, and gender politics of travel and tourism, rooted in the history of slavery and colonialism. They both deconstruct dominant colonial and gendered structures through a (re)writing of history, while at the same time, reimagining and resisting paradise discourse. Marion Bethel's poetry demonstrates the continuity of slavery and conquest in contemporary tourism, as she rewrites Bahamian history and identity through a Black female travel lens; while Christian Campbell's poetry engages in the sexual and gendered aspects of tourist exploitation, as he rewrites Bahamian identity and sexuality. These two Bahamian poets offer reimaginings in "paradise" as they reimagine "paradise" itself. This paper is culled from my book project, which reveals how Caribbean writers and artists resist paradise, in order to determine how tourism affects identity within an over-dependent tourist economy. For this presentation, I will discuss how Bahamian writers negotiate the culture of a tourist economy, while exploring broadly the depth of Caribbean poetry to sharpen a postcolonial and neocolonial critique of tourism and paradise discourse.

DORIAN M. NOEL, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine.
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Rational Disposition Effect on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange

Abstract:

The disposition effect refers to the enduring puzzle in finance that investors tend to exhibit diminishing sensitivity that is, they are risk averse when their asset position has established a paper profit, and risk seeking when their position suffers from a paper loss. The empirical literature favours a behavioural explanation for the disposition effect combining the ideas of mental accounting and prospect theory (Shefrin and Statman 1985). Similar to Dorn and Strobl (2011), we argue that the disposition effect is a rational response to the time-varying information asymmetry in financial markets. Moreover, the disposition behaviour of less-informed investors should decrease after events that reduce information asymmetry. We examine our hypothesis using a sample of roughly seven years of data on order flow and trades of individual investors on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange. Consistent with

our argument, we find that less-informed investors have a high tendency to sell profitable positions and hold-on to losing positions prior to dividend news, when information asymmetry is high. After dividend news, when information asymmetry tends to be low, they exhibit a reverse disposition behaviour that is, they keep their winners and sell their losers. Furthermore, we find that the influence of time-varying information asymmetry on investors' behaviour generates momentum in stock prices. Our results support the theoretical argument of Dorn and Strobl (2011) that in a rational expectation model with asymmetrically informed investors the disposition effect can arise as an optimal response to dynamic changes in the information structure in financial markets.

LUIS ALBERTO NOTARIO BARRERA, Instituto Cubano de Cine; LACSA; Unión de Periodistas de Cuba. notario@icaic.cu

New Caribbean Cinema, una experiencia renovadora: para la producción y circulación del cine independiente en la región

Abstract:

Las nuevas tecnologías han permitido la democratización del acceso a la producción cinematográfica, mediante el abaratamiento de los costos; al tiempo que ha tenido una creciente influencia en el cambio en el modo en que se consume, y en las posibilidades para acceder a canales alternativos de circulación y comercialización del producto audiovisual, lo cual deberá favorecer a las cinematografías de nuestros países. Ello nos enfrenta a la necesidad de repensar nuestro cine, no en los términos tradicionales de una pesada y costosa industria cultural de producción-distribución, sino a la luz de las nuevas tecnologías digitales y de la información que permite producir con rapidez y que subvierten esquemas tradicionales de distribución y consumo. Ello deberá convertirse en un concepto medular para el desarrollo y sostenibilidad del cine en la región. El movimiento New Caribbean Cinema, iniciativa de cineastas caribeños originada en Jamaica y liderado por Storm Saulter y Michelle Serieux, propone un concepto en la producción y promoción del producto cinematográfico que combina las nuevas tecnologías con las habilidades de los cineastas para crear filmes con un profundo impacto cultural, más allá de los limitados recursos de producción y medios para la distribución de dichas obras. El presente trabajo propone un acercamiento a esta experiencia que se erige como interesante alternativa para la creación cinematográfica en la región, cuya sostenibilidad debe estar sustentada en posibles proyectos de integración cinematográfica y la creación de mecanismos regionales enfocados en el tema.

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Haitian Creole and English: Languages in contact in the Haitian Diaspora

Abstract:

With the large presence of Haitians in the U.S. it was not long before Haitians started to borrow English words to account for objects, impressions and reality which did not exist in Haiti. Haitian humorist Maurice Sixto made fun of these new linguistic practices in a sketch entitled “Yon nouvo lang.” This paper would like to look at how linguistic practices of Haitians living in the United States resurface in literary texts. Special attention will be given to Franketyèn’s *Pèlin Tèt* (borrowed English words in Créole) and Edwidge Danticat’s fiction (Creole presence in the English text).

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La fijeza: tiempo y espacio insulares La fijeza: insular time and space

Resumen:

Con mi intervención me propongo presentar una aproximación al texto poético lezamiano partiendo de la concepción del mismo como resultado de la conciencia individual del productor cultural sobre el medio telúrico caribeño en un esfuerzo por restaurar el tiempo perdido. Tomaré mi corpus de la serie titulada “La fijeza”, en algunos de cuyos poemas el yo lírico persigue, por medio de la imagen poética, “las huellas de un reencuentro”, ese “aceite que es para la eternidad”. Mi trabajo busca responder al interrogante hasta qué punto se apega Lezama a la concepción moderna desencantada del tiempo fugado, propia de modelos suyos como son los poetas del Siglo de Oro Francisco de Quevedo y Villegas y Luis de Góngora y Argote, o si, conjugada a esa visión, Lezama presenta su apuesta individual como manera preferida de rescatar el tiempo histórico y personal a través de la imagen de la naturaleza insular, del paisaje habanero, del paisaje histórico americano. Mi trabajo se apoyará en el concepto bajtiniano de cronotopo con miras a visualizar las relaciones espacio-temporales en la poética lezamiana, el concepto de tiempo de Platón, además de las investigaciones de Mircea Eliade sobre el tiempo circular y el tiempo lineal del hombre moderno.

Abstract

The purpose of my intervention is to present an approach to the poetic text of Lezama, beginning with the conception of this text as a result of the individual consciousness of the cultural producer on the Caribbean telluric environment in an effort to restore lost time. I will take my corpus from the series entitled “La fijeza”, in which poems, the poetic “I” follows “the footprints of a re-encounter” the poetic image. My work seeks to explain to what extent Lezama either becomes attached to the disillusioned conception of the lost time - common in his model poets like Francisco de Quevedo y Villegas and Luis de Góngora y Argote - or combines this perspective also presenting his individual projection as a

deliberate way of restoring historic and personal time. His does this by means of the insular nature image, Havana's environment, and the American historic environment. My work will be supported by the Bakhtinian concept of chronotope as to visualize the space and time connections in Lezaman poetics, the time concept of Plato, and also the research of Mircea Eliade about sacred time and modern human linear time.

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Sugar Fiction and Hispaniola: Of Bateyes, Zombies and Sci-Fi Nerds

Abstract:

Sugar is not only a globally traded product, but also a specific "social culture" (Trouillot 1982: 372), a principle around which sugar societies are organised. "Sugar" has therefore been every bit as much about the exhaustion of soils and deforestation, as processes of racialisation, heterosexualisation and gendering; in the context of Hispaniola, it also profoundly shaped the often violent and exploitative relations between the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Sugar - the thing made - "dominates, manipulates, human need" (Wynter 1971). The commodity - "Azúcar" - literally becomes a (female) protagonist in Alan Cambeira's recent novel that takes place in a Canadian-owned sugar plantation in the Dominican Republic that assembles workers from across the Caribbean for the zafra. What I term "sugar fiction", then, may refer to novels about bateyes, ingenios, plantations and the Haitian-Dominican frontier (including texts by Alexis, Prestol Castillo and Cambeira), but can also be employed in relation to novels that are ostensibly not about sugar. It is no coincidence that Junot Díaz's anti-hero Oscar Wao, a Dominican-American sugar-addict living in the States, dies in the Dominican cane fields. In the second part of the paper, I therefore want to turn to the literary occurrences of monsters, zombies and infectious disease in fiction from and about Hispaniola (including texts by Montero, Díaz and Cabiya), and will argue that they function as critique of the social culture and ecological regime put in place by sugar.

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Encountering Medical Volontourism and Development at a Rural Haitian Hospital

Abstract:

This paper uses ethnographic methods to analyze the experiences and perspectives of short-term U.S.-based medical volunteers at a hospital in the small southern town of Ridore, Haiti during the summer of 2012. The majority of volunteering doctors, nurses and medical students are from the United States, but are joined by several recruited from within Haiti. Haitians in the U.S. diaspora run the non-profit, non-governmental organization(NGO) in the United States which facilitates the funding and operation of the Haitian hospital, and organizes these short "medical missions" three times per year. Through interviews and participant observation, I focus on the work-play concept of "volontourism," cross-cultural (mis)communication, volunteers' expectations-versus-experiences and intentions compared to impacts. To contextualize these subjective experiences in a larger framework, I engage

scholarly critiques of NGO “development,” international solidarity/charity, and neoliberalism. Through this lens I argue that “medical voluntourism” is a valuable, life-saving service, but creates a complex encounter based on race, class, expertise and nationality that is always at risk of confirming a reductive U.S. superiority complex relative to Haiti and the “Third World.” However, this is further complicated by the leadership of Haitians in diaspora and local doctors and nurses who participate in a “development” project that aims to transform the hospital into a self-sustaining year-round project.

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Citizenship Construction and the Afterlife: Funeral Rituals Among Orisha Devotees in Trinidad

Abstract:

Utilizing ethnographic data of funeral rituals as conceived and carried out among different Orisha practitioners in Trinidad, specifically focused on funeral ritual repertoires adopted by various Orisha groups, this paper discusses the interplay between three concepts: religion, citizenship and afterlife. Over the years, different Orisha sub-groups have emerged with different theological preferences, and funeral rites have shown how these sub-groups engage one another on their theological arguments. More broadly, all the sub-groups engage the larger society to make their voices heard. In the presentation, I describe how these multiple levels of engagement are played out, through practices such as cremation, internment, and accompanying ritual materials, ritual places and performances. My analysis of funeral rites and rituals serves as a template on which we can better understand, on the one hand, the interplay of race, perception, and interpretation of history by different groups, and on the other hand, the use of religion in individual and group agency in post-colonial states. While Orisha as a religious entity can be broadly grouped together as one within a national space, I argue that such a general description needs to be peeled off in order to reveal the individualistic and sub-group specifics that agency is constructed to address through religion. Through my ethnographic data and analysis, I argue that although the substance of the discourse on identity formation is often constructed to pointedly address the condition of individuals while alive, chosen funeral rites extend the discourse beyond lived realities.

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Unmaking Men: the Badman Unleashed in Victor Headley's Yardie
De-construyendo a los hombres: el malo desatado en Yardie de Victor Headley

Abstract:

This paper introduces Yardie's antihero Don, a ruthless Jamaican drug lord known simply as D, as a site of "gender trouble" where an amplified and exaggerated masculinity functions as a centerpiece of compensation for colonial, nationalist, and neocolonial inheritances of disempowerment and subordination. The kinds of masculine interests that have been traditionally chronicled in Caribbean literary criticism—exile in particular—stand in marked contrast to the kinds of concerns D negotiates in order to eke out a living and survive. These differences reveal class as a crucial defining factor of his masculinity and race particularly within his diasporic location in London. Following Loretta Collin's suggestion++ that Yardie offers a "hard-hitting critique[s] of racialism, the criminal justice system, and the way that the urban British cultural cityscape has been configured by media and public authorities", I consider how Yardie recasts national narratives of "development" from the nomadic spaces between a home-abroad dichotomy. D's badman antics mark a refusal of the hegemony of respectability paradigms as critical frameworks for thinking about modern progress and development. A selection of a larger project, I read popular fiction like Yardie as an overlooked critical space for considering how narratives of development are cast from within the competing tastes, desires, and demands that circulate a neocolonial global marketplace. I argue for a critical lens that can accommodate version(s) of development made visible by Yardie: narratives constructed through the tensions between the national and the transnational, the academy and the street, literary studies and cultural studies.

Resumen:

Esta presentación examinará a Don, el antihéroe de la novela Yardie. Don es un narco traficante jamaicano conocido simplemente como D. Él aparece como un personaje que proyecta "problemas de género" en como él amplifica y exagera su masculinidad simbólicamente compensando por herencias coloniales, nacionalistas y neocoloniales. Hay un contraste marcado entre D y las clases masculinas tradicionales en la crítica literaria del Caribe—y el exilio en particular. Estas diferencias revelan como él negocia su masculinidad especialmente dentro de su posición en Londres. Apoyándome en la sugerencia de Loretta Collin de que Yardie ofrece una crítica del racismo, del sistema penal, y la manera en que el paisaje inglés cultural y urbano ha sido configurado por medios y autoridades públicas, yo considero que Yardie revisa narrativas nacionales del "desarrollo" de los espacios nómadas entre una dicotomía de hogar en el extranjero. El gánster D marca una negativa en las hegemonías de respetabilidad, y yo uso eso como crítica para pensar sobre modelos de progreso y desarrollo modernos. Propongo un enfoque crítico que pueda acomodar versiones del desarrollo facilitadas por Yardie: narrativas construidas por las tensiones entre el ámbito nacional y el transnacional, la academia y la calle, estudios literarios y estudios culturales.

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The Importance of Oral and Documented History in the production of Literary Works

Abstract:

This paper will discuss the importance of conducting oral history for the primary purpose of literary production. Given the colonial legacy of the region, and the overt agenda to erase the ancestral history of the majority of the people who descended from enslaved Africans, many Caribbean writers have found it necessary to rewrite history to insert themselves and their people in meaningful ways in the various stories. As a result, these writers draw on historical evidence to create both historical and non-historical fiction as well as poetry and plays. The use of oral history should not be limited to stories of the past. Since the 1960s independence movement, and even now that is classified as post independence, the complete stories of the Caribbean still firmly reside in the masses of people who have no access, and are often not consulted in the writing of their history. Therefore it is not only necessary, but essential, that Caribbean writers, especially emerging writers, look to this vastly rich and untapped field of oral history to inform and infuse their work. Many of the post independence events' official history still do not include the point of the view of the people nor provide multiple perspectives. The poets and other creative writers are the primary ones who have presented this larger tapestry, thereby providing readers, and us, the opportunity to reflect. Undermining the relevance of the oral history, while privileging google search, will not lead to a more inclusive, representational story of the Caribbean.

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Female Labour Force Participation in Jamaica: The impact of social-demographic determinants in 2000 and 2009

Abstract:

This study investigates the impact of socio-demographic determinants on female labour force participation in Jamaica, utilizing data from the Labour Force Survey and The Jamaica Survey of Living Condition for years 2000 and 2009. Three models were produced (two for 2000 and one for 2009) using regression analysis. Age, education, area of residence, union status and relationship to household heads were all added for one of the 2000 models, while education was removed from the other models for 2000 and 2009 due to high rates of missing responses. Results revealed significant relationships between all determinants and female labour force participation. Older women ages 45 – 54 years had a higher likelihood of working compared to younger women ages 15 – 24 years for all three models. The model for 2000 with education revealed that as education increased the likelihood of women working increased. Models without education revealed that women in the urban areas compared to women in rural areas had a higher propensity to be working. Women married and women in visiting relationships had a higher likelihood of working, when compared to women in common law unions for all three models. Female headed household had a greater likelihood of working for both periods. These findings can be validated by a study done with Pakistani women which indicated that these determinants

were significant predictors of female labour force participation (Ejaz, 2011). The study concludes that the existence of these social-demographic determinants continues to greatly impact the female labour force participation in Jamaica.

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Caribbean Tourism: Consumption of Places and the Growth of the Sin Industries

Abstract:

John Urry's book, *The Tourist Gaze* (1990) raised awareness about the centrality of places and experiences to the tourist trade. Since then a number of studies (Mullings, 2000; Steven, 2007; Giovanetti, 2009) have documented how places, historical narratives and fantasies have become a key component of the Caribbean tourist sector. As tourism has become a central activity for the Caribbean economies, product diversification, development of niches and "branding", or development of a location identity (e.g. ecotourism in Costa Rica) are crucial to the growth of the Caribbean tourism industry. This presentation discusses how the Caribbean is rapidly becoming associated with the "sin industries". The "iconic" images of the Caribbean of pirates with libertine mores regarding sex, gambling and smuggling, are being "reinvented". The sun, sand and sea components of Caribbean tourism are now complemented by a "Vegas-like" offer, where sex, gambling, drugs and fantasy are the main attraction. The presentation focuses on three activities, sexual tourism, gambling and money laundering, offering a comparative perspective with competitors in Tropical Asia.

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The Puerto Rico Status Question: Shall the Logjam Continue

Abstract:

On 6 November 2012, Puerto Ricans voted to elect a new government and express their preference on the Island's political status. There have been four plebiscites on the status question. The first two (1967, 1993), were won by Commonwealth—the current status. In the past two (1998, 2012) statehood—becoming a state of the Union—increased its support but did reach 50%. Independence support revolves around 4%. The most significant result of the 2012 plebiscite was the rejection of Commonwealth as a desirable status by 52% of the voters. Yet, no one status formula was favored by an absolute majority. Those who want change argue that it is up to the United States Congress to define viable alternatives. However, there have been over half dozen attempts to introduce legislation in Congress to either reform Commonwealth or provide for a "binding" status plebiscite but none have ever been passed. In 1989, President George H. Bush directed Congress to provide legislation to resolve the status question. The bill drafted in the Senate died in committee. President Obama promised to do the same. Will the logjam be overcome this time?

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Caribbean Regional Integration: Stimulating Growth and Development through Culture
within the Framework of CARICOM

Abstract:

Caribbean integration from the establishment of the West Indies Federation to the CARICOM Single Market and Economy, has had notable successes and acute failures grounded in the region's challenges and vulnerabilities. The slow pace of regional integration has been linked to the lack of political will, insularity, cultural diversity and economic asymmetry which serve to hinder the region's growth and development potential. This paper seeks to analyse the challenges and prospects for deepening and strengthening Caribbean integration through the nurturing of culture which will provide a stimulus for socio-economic growth and development. I shall argue that cultural integration is fundamental to the development of a West Indian identity which will provide the foundation for an integration movement at the grassroots level. Furthermore, prioritizing the production and innovation of cultural goods has the potential to generate trade, diversity, wealth, higher living standards and improve the region's competitiveness, thereby fostering sustainable development. I conclude that the process must begin with fundamental changes within regional integration institutions, specifically CARICOM. Recommendations for successful regional integration in the Caribbean will be outlined, stressing the crucial role the culture plays as a stimulus for growth and development. A holistic approach to development which takes into account the socio-cultural, political and economic challenges faced by CARICOM states provides the basis on which to ground future growth and development strategies in the 21st century.

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(Cancelled)

Resource Allocations within poor households

Abstract:

This presentation provides an in depth assessment on household resource allocation among a sample of recipients of welfare grants from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The findings challenge the relevance and effectiveness of such intervention strategies. Moreover the researcher advocates that to address child poverty concerns there needs to be further exploration of alternative methods of poverty reduction.

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Inheriting Slavery and Indenture: Land Claims, Nomenclature, and the Dougla
Hériter l'esclavage et l'engagement: des réclamations foncières, la nomenclature, et
l'échappé coolie

Abstract:

Viola Gopaul Whittington granted an oral history in 1986 and, to date, scholars have read the text for its illumination of Spiritual Shouter Baptist practices. In this paper, I focus on Gopaul Whittington's testimony on an enduring practice of slavery in the late 19th century, and relations between Africans and Indians in late colonial Trinidad, through her grandparents' marriage and their disinheritance. Here, I advance the afterlives of slavery and indenture, modifying Saidiya Hartman (2008), as a condition that produces unintended, mixed race subjects and that shapes states around the traces of colonial labor. I consider the palimpsestic landscapes of archival testimony as Gopaul Whittington narrates transient built environments--gesturing to colonial spaces that had since been rearranged, renamed or bounded anew. As Trinidad pursues sovereignty, Gopaul Whittington's family makes failed claims on plantation land, indicating mixed race as an illegitimate condition. This inquiry is an antecedent to contemporary studies of the Trinibagonian state as a bifurcated political complex (Puri 2004). Gopaul Whittington and dougla bodies like hers raise questions around indigeneity--for what does it mean that a figure is new and particular to a place? In conversation with Shona Jackson and Lisa Lowe, I contend that, as the descendants of enslaved Africans and contracted Indians, douglas scatter liberal freedom as an object of decolonial desires. In this way, the dougla does not move through Sara Ahmed's discussion of mixed genealogy (2006), against the notion that "to look like a family [or nation] is to 'look alike'", but rather enacts new lines.

Résumé:

Viola Gopaul Whittington a été interviewée en 1986 et certaines intellectuels avaient interprété le texte comme une étude des pratiques de Spiritual Shouter Baptists, à ce jour. Dans cet article-là, je considère sa témoignage au sujet de l'esclavage à la fin du 19ième siècle et des relations entre des Africains et des Indiens à Trinité--par le mariage de sa grands-parents et leur déshéritement. En modifiant l'oeuvre de Saidiya Hartman (2008), je propose "les traces de l'esclavage et l'engagement" comme un état qui produit les sujets métis et les états. En indiquant des espaces coloniaux éphémères, Gopaul Whittington étale des panoramas dans sa narration. Comme la Trinité devient souveraine, sa famille échoue de faire une revendication à la propriété de l'ancienne plantation--l'état métis est illégitime. Cette étude-là précède d'autres qui indiquent la Trinité-et-Tobago comme un état divisé (Puri 2004). L'échappé coolie (métis, des origines africaines et indiennes) soulève le problème d'indigénité: Que signifie être un sujet nouveau et particulier d'un espace? Dans une conversation avec les oeuvres de Shona Jackson et de Lisa Lowe, j'affirme que ces descendants des esclaves et des travailleurs engagés présentent un alternatif du concept (des Lumières) de la liberté. Ainsi, l'échappé coolie n'apparaît pas simplement dans une généalogie métisse (Ahmed 2006), mais fait lignes nouvelles.

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Urban Destruction and Social Renewal following Demolition in the Circum-Caribbean

Abstract:

On July 25th, 2012 the Bahamian Deputy Prime Minister the Hon. Philip Davis asserted that “Urban Renewal is first and foremost about ‘caring.’” However, demolition, erasure, and chaotic displacement are frequent components of the urban renewal strategies pursued by national, political or non-governmental entities in the name of “development.” Urban Renewal programs implemented by the United States Federal Government during the 20th century were highly controversial urban experiments. African-American communities in New Orleans were disproportionately affected by the construction of public housing and interstate expressways. Urban planning consensus at the federal level created culturally-embedded dictates for “slum clearance” and “blighted communities,” dressed in the language of impartial policy and supported by investment capital. African-Americans in displaced communities were not consulted during the drafting or implementation of slum clearance programs and were removed by the legal process of eminent domain. Urban renewal policy in the larger Caribbean is equally troubled by class and race-based targeting of neighborhoods deemed blighted and requiring slum clearance. Urban renewal policy in Haiti following the 2010 earthquake and the Bahamian Urban Renewal 2.0 program in Nassau offer two avenues of comparison for a Circum-Caribbean dialogue on state-sponsored neighborhood destruction and erasure. This paper will interrogate the comparative definition, construction and implementation of urban renewal programs targeting lower income and non-Anglo communities in New Orleans, Haiti and the Bahamas. Specific concerns will address how such programs have defined “success,” the role of criminality in development rhetoric, and the non-consultation and displacement of residents due to neighborhood demolition.

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The Groundings with My Sisters: Caribbean Influences on Critical Race
Theory and Praxis in Brazil

Abstract:

In recent years, there has been an onslaught of critiques of black scholars, including Caribbean scholars such as myself, who research gendered race and anti-racism in Brazil. These critiques claim that the analytical scope of our work is ethnocentric and that we rely on a North American black racial perspective that is inadequate for understanding Brazilian racial and gender conditions and the anti-racism struggles that have emerged. This paper makes the claim that Caribbean scholars are prominent in the production of critical race theory in Brazil and our interpretations reflect the racial complexity of that country from a diasporic perspective in the Caribbean. Weaving together my personal history as a Jamaican scholar in US academe with my deep involvement in political struggles in Brazil, I recognize the interrelated and complex experiences of black women’s struggles globally and how this political positioning informs feminist and diasporic solidarity. A focus on Caribbean experience in Latin American Studies and vice-versa, called for by a number of scholars (including myself), emphasizes the centrality of a “global sisterhood” for the

advancement of radical ideas and social actions. In essence, this view of Brazil bridges the theoretical and political gap between Caribbean and Brazilian/Latin American Studies in studies of the African Diaspora.

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Historicizing Gendered Violence and “Development” in Contemporary Guyana

Abstract:

This paper interrogates the way in which contemporary incidents of gendered violence against Guyanese women in Guyana is a part of a historical trajectory of violence that is rooted in the colonial encounter. Reports of violence against women that riddle the pages of Guyanese newspapers today are not exceptional. They are linked to the ways in which White planters constructed stereotypes and mediated gender, race, and economic relations following the abolition of slavery and the introduction of Indian indentured labourers after 1838. This colonial experience reproduces itself today through neo-colonial policies and practices that are executed in the name of “development”. This paper is an analysis that traces this historical violence.

SAVITRI PERSAUD, York University. savitripersaud@gmail.com (Cancelled)

The Gendered Effects of Structural Adjustment Programmes: An Analysis of the Jamaican Free Zones and Domestic Violence in Guyana

Abstract:

This essay interrogates the connections between gender and structural and physical violence, analyzing the way in which women become ‘shock absorbers’ of structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) in the Caribbean. The term ‘shock absorber’ is controversial because of the implicit, negative assertions that are rendered about SAPs, especially the strategic use of the word ‘shock’. Considering this tactful word usage, the statement argues that SAPs aggressively download responsibilities – responsibilities that were once paid for out of the public purse – through surreptitiously phrased agreements that forcefully foist them on the shoulders of women. Structural violence is the “violence of everyday life” that is particularly associated with poverty (Kleinman, 2000, p. 226-227). Not only do the words ‘shock absorber’ provoke us to examine the structural violence in the Caribbean within a larger global economic context, but also compels us to analyze and connect the ways in which structural violence physically manifests itself onto the bodies of women, particularly in Caribbean nations where incidents of domestic and community violence riddle newspaper headlines daily. I assert that women are indeed constructed as ‘shock absorbers’ partially as a result of SAPs, adding that ‘shock absorber’ is but a mere euphemism for a bodily outlet through which physical violence is further enacted. In arguing that structural violence and physical violence are gendered and inextricably linked, the first section of this paper investigates women’s labour in the Jamaican Free Zones (JFZs) and its relation to community violence and uprisings; the second part analyzes the

relationship between poverty and domestic violence in Guyana; and the third looks at how women's movements in the Caribbean have tried to address the impacts of SAPs and initiatives that emerge in the name of 'development'.

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Art and National Development in Guyana

Abstract:

My Paper will explore how Art, seen in terms of a 'development' agenda has operated in Post-Colonial societies in the Caribbean, with particular reference to Guyana and Guyanese artists. In Guyana, an uncritical acceptance of the 'development' mandate for art, rooted in Socialist Ideological thinking - and in particular, in extremely small societies, where there is no distinction between the ruling Party and the State- has led to certain skewed, pervasive notions about the role of art/artists and art-making. The idea of art as a handmaiden in building the nation, in promoting the National motto of 'one people, one destiny', in breaking down ethno-cultural barriers, in promoting the Tourist Industry, in serving State-Party/ Corporate propaganda etc. is pervasive and normative. A brief survey of trends in the local art-scene - through a power -point presentation - will explore how these notions impact the artist and his 'productions' - rather than his /her impact on the National Polity.

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(Cancelled)

Beyond Academic Exoticfication: Situating the Caribbean (Woman) in the Classroom

Abstract:

In the summer of 2008, I worked at Grenada Save the Children Development Agency (GRENSAVE) in St. George's, Grenada as a Diasporic volunteer through a Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) research grant where I was to both work and simultaneously write a research paper that chronicled my experiences and pedagogical learning moments. The result was a paper entitled "A Struggle for Change: The Politics around GRENSAVE's Quest to Protect the Rights of Women and Children in Grenada", which centered the gender equity and education Millennium Development Goals whilst assessing and analysing how the organisation sought to achieve these through their various projects. Through unpacking the complexities of feminist research however, my experience revealed the myriad axes of power and privilege involved in international work on both an academic and individual level. This led me to question the notion of "development": what it is, who benefits from it, the "developed"/"developer" dichotomy, the "Other", the essentialised subject, who we "consume" and so forth. It also led me to examine the ways in which development is taken up within feminist academic realms vis-à-vis "global sisterhood" and how at times, the idea of (transnational) feminism can be quite superficial. My work will question the limitations of mainstream feminist knowledge production and how to move feminist conversations beyond exoticfication and essentialism. I will address themes such as: representations of the "Other", the politics of emotion and

the implications for transnational feminism and pedagogy. I will conclude by highlighting the Caribbean/Caribbean women/Caribbeanists as sites for (un)learning.

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Coloniality & Violence: Exclusion of Grenadian Women from Social Development

Abstract:

The centrality of women's lives and their livelihoods should be critical to social development. The prioritization of social development as it relates to the alleviation of poverty, the provision of social programs and services, and the issue of violence, can only be effective if it focuses on some of the more historically marginalized groups, such as Afro-Caribbean women. Using the coloniality of violence and sexuality, this paper will help to lay the landscape for how violence against women in Grenada is shaped by the historical, social and cultural realities which inform the actions, and permeate the psyche of much of the Grenadian population. This paper will continue critical conversations on addressing violence against women on the island particularly, some of the societal perceptions and ideologies that lend themselves to ongoing violence, or the silencing and/or minimizing of such occurrences in Grenada.

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Deconstructing the good governance agenda: A comparative analysis of its management and deployment in selected Caribbean Small Island Developing States and Sub-National Island Jurisdictions

La déconstruction de la notion de la bonne gouvernance: une analyse comparative de sa gestion et son déploiement dans les petits États insulaires en développement et des îles de juridiction sous-nationale.

Abstract:

This paper seeks to deconstruct the notion of good governance while simultaneously examining the management of the concept on one hand and analyzing its deployment on the other hand in the Caribbean small island developing state Trinidad and Tobago and the sub-national island jurisdictions Curacao and Puerto Rico. Though the research on governance can be said to be exhaustive, no expansive scholarly contributions have sought to assess the way in which the notion of good governance is managed and or deployed in sub-national island jurisdictions vis a vis fully independent small island developing states. Hence, this research aims to rectify such limitations. The dissertation is framed around an intellectual paradox; in that although proponents of third world development have vehemently refuted several models which have encouraged dependent development, many have embraced and adopted the good governance mantra which has similar implications because it is not tailored to ensure the best fit in developing countries. The contention throughout this research paper is that the universalistic approach to governance and by extension the good governance agenda, will not engender the expected benefits in the Caribbean region unless (re)constructed to cohere with island-specific realities.

Résumé:

Le but de cet article est de déconstruire la notion de bonne gouvernance. Cette déconstruction se fait en deux étapes: d'une part en examinant la gestion de ce concept, et d'autre part en analysant son déploiement, à Trinité et Tobago, petit état insulaire caribéen en développement ainsi qu'au niveau des îles de juridiction sous-nationale de Curaçao et Puerto Rico. Si on peut considérer les recherches sur la gouvernance comme exhaustive, aucune contribution érudite n'a pourtant cherché à évaluer la manière dont la notion de bonne gouvernance est gérée et déployée dans les territoires insulaires sous-nationaux vis-à-vis des états îles totalement indépendant. Ainsi, cette recherche vise à dénoncer ses limitations. La dissertation s'articule autour d'un paradoxe intellectuel: même si les partisans du développement du tiers-monde sont véhéments dans leur refus de plusieurs modèles en faveur du développement dépendant, ils sont nombreux à accepter et adopter le mantra de bonne gouvernance qui a des conséquences similaires, ce concept n'est pas adéquat pour assurer la meilleure adaptation dans les pays en voie de développement. Ce rapport de recherche ne fait que souligner le même constat l'approche universaliste de la gouvernance et par extension le programme de bonne gouvernance, ne produira pas les bénéfices attendus dans la région des Caraïbes à moins qu'elle soit réfléchie de manière à ce qu'elle soit cohérent avec les réalités spécifiques ces îles.

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Looking Back at the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Grenada
Un regard en arrière sur les Forces armées révolutionnaires du peuple de la Grenade.

Abstract:

The discourse on the Maurice Bishop-led People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) in Grenada during the period, 1979-1982, has spun a plethora of published research. However, this body of knowledge has not sufficiently focused on the military arm of the PRG, namely, the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces. This paper shows that the PRG came to power as a result of the first coup d'état in the English-speaking Caribbean as well as examines the structure, strength, recruitment, training and roles of the armed forces. It is pointed out that these forces were not only concerned with the defense of the state and internal security but with other functions, including the prevention of drugs, ceremonial duties as well as featured in the demise of the PRG.

Resumé

Le débat sur le Gouvernement révolutionnaire du peuple de la Grenade, mis en place entre 1979 et 1982 et dirigé par Maurice Bishop, est source d'une abondance de recherches scientifiques. Cependant, l'importance de la branche militaire de ce même gouvernement, les Forces armées révolutionnaires du peuple, ne semble pas avoir trouvé sa juste place dans la plupart de ces travaux.

Au cours cet article, nous démontrerons que le Gouvernement révolutionnaire du peuple de la Grenade (PRG) est arrivé au pouvoir en 1979 à la suite du premier coup d'état qui a eu lieu dans les Antilles anglophones. La structure, la puissance, le recrutement, la formation et les rôles de ces forcées armées seront également parmi les thèmes que nous explorerons. Nous mettrons également en évidence le fait que ces forces armées n'étaient pas seulement impliquées dans la défense et la sécurité interne de l'île de la Grenade mais qu'elles ont aussi activement participé à la lutte contre la drogue et qu'elles avaient une présence lors des cérémonies officielles. Enfin, nous mettrons en lumière la façon dont les Forces armées révolutionnaires du peuple ont joué un rôle décisif dans la chute du Gouvernement révolutionnaire du peuple de la Grenade lui-même.

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Dynamic 21st Century Caribbean Flow Forms for “Development” (Institutions?) in a Space that Cannot Be Cut

Dinámicas caribeñas en el siglo XXI, Formas de flujo para el "desarrollo" (Instituciones?)
En un espacio que no se puede cortar

Abstract:

The applicability of abstract, definitive logic and mathematics to natural systems is rarely challenged or even questioned. Consequently we find ourselves predominantly living, working and researching in a way that contradicts how we naturally are in the world as it naturally is. This seems unwise. However, this is how, “Caribbean Spaces and Institutions: Contesting Paradigms of “Development” in the 21st Century”, has to be viewed. Propositional notions such as “different human spaces” and “contesting paradigms” with either their false and oppositional underpinning have long detrimentally influenced theory, claims to knowledge, methodology and policy agendas on “development.” In such circumstances can it be any surprise when we find ourselves drawn into needless conflict, unable to work out what it means to live in an ecologically sustainable way, and prone to inflict profound psychological, social and environmental harm on ourselves and our natural neighbourhood? By imposing non-existent rigid structure onto naturally continuous and dynamically continuous space and boundaries, as in the “Conference” theme, abstract thought engenders profound paradox. What has been called ‘natural inclusionality’ offers us a way out from this predicament. It has potential to radically transform human understanding of natural systems and our place within them. Storytelling, technological development and living theory in diverse and dynamic forms offer a deep resource in a Caribbean that “naturally includes neighbourhood. They evidence vital bicultural complementations that value communities from which they emerged as well as those larger communities of the modern day, which have lost sight of the depth of our origins.

Resumen:

La aplicabilidad de la lógica abstracta, definitiva y matemáticas para los sistemas naturales rara vez desafiado o cuestionado, incluso. Por lo tanto nos encontramos predominantemente vivir, trabajar e investigar de una manera que contradice la forma en que naturalmente se encuentran en el mundo tal como es por naturaleza. Esto parece poco prudente. Sin embargo, así es como, "Espacios caribeños e Instituciones: Impugnación paradigmas de" desarrollo "en el siglo 21", tiene que ser visto. Nociones proposicionales tales como "diferentes espacios humanos" y "paradigmas" con su impugnación sea fundamento falso y de oposición han influido perjudicialmente largo teoría, reclama a las agendas de los conocimientos, metodología y política en el "desarrollo." En tales circunstancias, puede ser una sorpresa cuando nos nos vemos arrastrados a conflictos innecesarios, incapaz de resolver lo que significa vivir de una manera ecológicamente sostenible, y propensos a causar un profundo daño psicológico, social y ambiental en nosotros mismos y de nuestro vecindario natural? Al imponer inexistente estructura rígida en el espacio natural continuo y permanente de forma dinámica y límites, como en la "Conferencia" tema, pensamiento abstracto paradoja genera profundas. Lo que se ha llamado 'inclusionalidad natural "nos ofrece una manera de salir de este lío. Tiene potencial para transformar radicalmente la comprensión humana de los sistemas naturales y de nuestro lugar dentro de ellos. Contar una historia, el desarrollo tecnológico y la teoría de la vida en formas diversas y dinámicas ofrecen un recurso de profundidad en un Caribe que "naturalmente incluye vecindario. Se evidencia vital complementaciones biculturales que las comunidades de valor de la que surgieron, así como las comunidades más grandes de los tiempos modernos, que han perdido de vista la profundidad de nuestros orígenes.

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Filling Gaps by Creating Spaces: Other Voices from the Region

Abstract:

The final paper of this panel will build upon the argument for expanded access to more historically-accurate resources and address issues related to incomplete narratives and efforts to fill those gaps. Using the FIU HADA (Haitian Art Digital Archive) project as a case study, this paper will demonstrate how non-holistic approaches and long-held colonial definitions of worth have limited development in Haiti and reinforced misperceptions regarding worth both inside and outside of Haiti. More specifically, the paper will identify and challenge existing stratifications regarding the prescribed "value" of Haitian cultural production, language and voice and draw connections between them and significant challenges to development. It will also discuss how technology may arguably serve as the most critical and effective tool for democratization, redistribution of power, and the inclusion of (new) Caribbean voices in support of a more complete scholarly roadmap of the region.

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Social Media Serving as a Transnational Bridge for Connecting the Trinidadian

Diaspora Community

Abstract:

This study explores how Facebook is being used as a tool by the Caribbean-origin Diaspora to maintain transnational linkages with family, fictive kin and friends. Based on the results of an online survey of (n=100) Trinidadian-origin Diaspora participants, focus groups (n=3) and interviews with (N=20) Trinidadian-origin Facebook users. This paper explores how Facebook is acting as a transnational bridge for the Trinidadian Diaspora in 2011. By facilitating this real time and inexpensive connection Facebook acts as a tool to facilitate reminiscence about the nostalgic past and as a mechanism to maintain and solidify linkages of obligation and caring to family, kin and fictive kin in the international Diaspora. Facebook allows Trinidadians living abroad who are experiencing cultural mourning or alienation to rekindle a sense of mattering and belonging and thus improve their self-esteem.

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Non-traditional students within the paradigm of Caribbean development

Abstract:

The education system is arguably, one of the fundamental keys to unlocking the development potential of any society. In deconstructing the Caribbean's development paradigm, one of the areas upon which future research should emphasize is the region's expanding higher education sector. In particular, such an inquiry calls for an assessment of the region's contemporary undergraduate student as the demographics of the student body have altered within recent times. Undergraduate populations are no longer solely composed of students who migrated directly from the secondary school system. Today's undergraduate population now comprises students from older age groups and lower socioeconomic statuses than previous years. Consequently, an understanding of who these students are and their specific needs is essential. This phenomenon of the more mature – or non-traditional – student warrants investigation because this broadening of student demographics must be accompanied by relevant alteration of educational policy. Such policy must be fashioned according to the specific realities of this new cadre of tertiary students. Research into the experiences of these non-traditional students should therefore be forthcoming to influence the region's development potential through policy formulation. Furthermore, higher education institutions and tertiary spaces should address the specific concerns of this older cohort of the student population. The current paper seeks to address such concerns by presenting a preliminary examination of the Evening University programme at the St. Augustine campus through an analysis of student experiences. The purpose of the present undertaking is to therefore shed light upon the reasons these adults return to the classroom and the challenges that they face during their academic pursuits. Preliminary data were obtained through focus group interviews and the emerging themes and recommendations for future considerations and policy are outlined.

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No revolution happens in one lifetime

Abstract:

This paper comes out of the preliminary stages of my dissertation research. My doctoral work will primarily be a series of intergenerational conversations with queer women elders (50+) who relate to the Trinidadian context - through ancestry, ethnicity, or habitation. It is fundamental to the value of my project that the specificities of historical nuances in the Caribbean be identified and claimed in order to understand the intricacies of colonization. The group of participants I wish to engage with come from the generation of thinkers and activists who responded to and shaped the development of Trinidad as a post-colonial nation-state. This paper will contextualize these lived experiences through a queer reading of the historical moment of Independence and the Black power movement in Trinidad. A queer of color critique which presumes that liberal ideology occludes the intersecting saliency of race, gender, sexuality, and class in forming social practices. Approaching ideologies of transparency as formations that have worked to conceal those intersections means that queer of color analysis has to debunk the idea that race, class, gender and sexuality are discrete formations, apparently insulated from one another. As queer of color critique challenges ideologies of discreteness, it attempts to disturb the idea that racial and national formations are obviously disconnected (Ferguson 4) ultimately underlies my framework. The Audre Lorde quote that acts as the title of this paper most perfectly encapsulates the value I identify in explorations of this nature. Revolutions are built and continuous. The efforts, sacrifices and knowledge of the elders I hope to engage with have made the present moment possible and this paper aims to contextualize those defining moments in self-determination in order to honour those lives and their work.

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Exploring the Transformative Policies of SASOD in the Development of Gender Equality

Abstract:

This essay looks at the role of The Society Against Sexual Orientation Discrimination (SASOD), an organization that seeks to eliminate all forms of discrimination, with a key focus on sexual orientation and gender. It examines key reports and proposals emerging from SASOD, which seeks to challenge and contest the political climate in Guyana, to make visible sexual differences, and continuously draft a list of demands to facilitate change to end gender inequality. On a larger scale, this article is about how SASOD is negotiating within the nation state to represent the interests of its members for symbolic cultural recognition, empowerment and access to resources of the state. SASOD, thus, becomes a key site for rethinking development, as it relates to sexuality and gender in Guyana's political and cultural climate.

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The Determinants of the Unemployment Status of Youths in Jamaica: A Study using Data from the Jamaica National Youth Survey (JYNS) 2010

Abstract:

Data from the Jamaica National Youth Survey 2010 was used to test the level of several socio-demographic variables on the probability of youth unemployment status in Jamaica. The study used one model to illustrate differences in unemployment status between population sub-groups. The study explained that youths in the poorest and middle socio-economic status were more likely to be unemployed than their counterparts in the wealthiest socio-economic status. Secondly, youths whose parents were unemployed were more likely to be unemployed than those whose parents were employed. Thirdly, youths residing in rural areas were more likely to be unemployed than their counterparts in urban areas. Also, youths with primary or less education were less likely to be unemployed than those with secondary education, but those with tertiary or university education were more likely to be unemployed than those with secondary education. This implies that there is a lower demand of jobs for youths with higher educational attainment and more jobs available for the unskilled youths. This may also be indicative of greater involvement of youths in the informal labour market. The study also showed that youths in household structures that included other relatives, both parents and other family structures respectively, were less likely to be unemployed than those in one-parent households. Finally the study emphasizes the importance of improving the socio-economic status of youths and creating employment opportunities for their parents in addressing youth unemployment.

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The correlates of three forms of intimate partner violence in Jamaica

Abstract:

The availability of reports on the occurrence of intimate partner violence (IPV) in women 15-49 from the 2008 Jamaica Reproductive Health Survey allow us to examine the association between five categories of characteristics on the likelihood of abuse. Socio-demographic background, household characteristics, socialization towards violence, agreement with gender norms, and the controlling nature of the male partner were deemed critically important in distinguishing women who experienced violent acts from those who did not. Separate logistic regression analyses were used to identify the correlates increasing the likelihood of all forms of IPV in the year prior to the survey, and this was compared with the predictors of exposure to verbal, physical and sexual forms of IPV. The results indicate that the predictors for each form of violence differed considerably. However, the young age of a woman (being less than age 24), belonging to the poorest households, and having a controlling partner were the correlates which consistently increased the likelihood of exposure to all three forms of IPV. Of these three, the level of control exerted by the male partner or ex-partner proved by far to be the strongest correlate. While socialization and union status had inconsistent effects, the acceptance of gender norms was a protective factor for verbal and physical forms of IPV only.

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*Bigidi pa tombé! Trébucher n'est pas tomber ! Le développement d'une identité
 guadeloupéenne contemporaine*
*Bigidi pa tombé! Stumbling isn't falling! The development of a contemporary
 Guadeloupean Identity*

Résumé:

« Prenez le risque de tomber ! C'est parce que tu es en équilibre que tu peux te permettre le déséquilibre. Essayez de retrouver votre identité propre. Il ne faut pas s'offenser du déséquilibre, mais jouer avec lui, devenir inattendu. Il faut réveiller cette mémoire corporelle. » C'est ainsi que Léna Blou, chorégraphe Guadeloupéenne, invite ses élèves à réinvestir leur corps et leur géopolitique. « Je veux qu'on en parle, moi, de ce petit bout de terre. » Comment l'identité guadeloupéenne est-elle développée et défendue aujourd'hui ? Pour explorer cette question, je propose de réfléchir ethnographiquement à deux pratiques : la défense du Créole au Bac en région parisienne, et de la Techni'Ka, danse contemporaine inspirée du Gwo Ka, à Pointe-à-Pître. De diverses manières, passeurs guadeloupéens du Créole et du Ka veulent réveiller et transmettre une mémoire corporelle, et à travers elle, développer un 'mouvman kiltirèl' qui a pour noyau la réaffirmation d'une identité Guadeloupéenne. Enseignants de danse et de langue pratiquent ce que je propose d'appeler avec Glissant une politique de tous les jours, « du fond même de l'effacé » (1981:381). Défendant le développement d'une identité guadeloupéenne contemporaine enracinée dans l'histoire, ils poussent aussi à une reconfiguration de l'identité Française. En désarçonnant la tradition républicaine française qui gomme les particularismes, en pointant la généalogie coloniale, ils montrent l'opacité à son cœur. Le développement du petit bout de terre le rend centre d'une identité renouvelée et périlleuse, où politique et souci de l'histoire côtoient souvent avec fracas l'imagerie d'un Etat dominant. Développer des opacités particulières décentre l'universalisme, et permet de recomposer une identité concrète plutôt qu'idéale.

Abstract:

“Risk falling! It is because you are balanced that you can afford imbalance. Try to find your own identity. Don't be offended by imbalance, but play with it, become the unexpected. You have to awaken this corporeal identity.” It is in those terms that Léna Blou, Guadeloupean choreographer, invites her students to reinvest their bodies and their geopolitics. “I do want people to talk about this little piece of land.” How is Guadeloupean identity developed and defended today? In order to explore this question, I offer to reflect ethnographically on two practices: the teaching of Antillean Creole in Parisian high schools, and the teaching of Techni'Ka, a contemporary dance inspired by Gwo Ka, in Pointe-à-Pître. In various ways, teachers of Creole and Ka want to awaken and transmit a corporeal memory, and through it, develop a cultural movement having at its core the promotion of a renewed Guadeloupean presence. Both language and dance teachers practice what I propose to call, with Glissant, a politics of the everyday, “from the bottom of the erased itself” (1981:381). Defending the development of a contemporary Guadeloupean identity rooted in history, they also push for the reconfiguration of the French identity. By destabilizing the French republican tradition, which erases particularisms, by underlining its colonial genealogy, they show the opacity at its core.

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Drug Trade and Small Arms in Circum-Caribbean: Critical Connection
Medicamentos, Comercio y Armas Ligeras en la región del Circum-Caribe: una Conexión
Crítica

Abstract:

This paper intends to examine the critical connection between drug trade and small arms in the Circum-Caribbean societies. Are these two isolated or complementary to each other? The paper hypothesises that the two not only feed each other, it is the small arms that sustain violence which is normally understood as 'drug war'. Is it the drug money or the turf war that primarily spreads fear in the Circum-Caribbean societies? Which is to be blamed first and taken care of immediately? If seen through the vantage point of small arms induced violence, even the ongoing debate of drug legalisation/ decriminalisation, for example, seems to be misplaced. If seen through the concern of 'narco-terrorism' on the other hand, the Circum-Caribbean societies seem to gain nothing towards resolving the drug related problems. Is an investigation of the critical connection between drug trade and small arms a way out?

Resumen:

En esta investigación se propone examinar la conexión crítica entre el comercio de drogas y armas pequeñas en las sociedades circum-Caribe. ¿Son estos dos aislados o complementarios entre sí?. En este trabajo se plantea la hipótesis de que los dos no solo se alimentan entre sí, son las armas pequeñas que sostienen la violencia que normalmente se entiende como "guerra contra las drogas". ¿Es el dinero de la droga o de la guerra por el territorio que se extiende sobre todo el miedo en las sociedades circum-Caribe? ¿Cuál es la culpa primer cuidado y llevado de inmediato? Si se mira a través del punto de vista de las armas pequeñas inducidos violencia, incluso el actual debate de la legalización / despenalización, por ejemplo, parece estar fuera de lugar. Si se mira a través de la preocupación de la "narco-terrorismo", por otro lado, las sociedades circum-Caribe parecen tener nada en la solución de los problemas relacionados con las drogas. ¿Es una investigación de la conexión fundamental entre el comercio de drogas y armas pequeñas una salida?

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Cuba's Socialism and Development Dilemma: Small State Perspective
El socialismo cubano y el dilema del desarrollo: una perspectiva de pequeño estado

Abstract:

The fissure between Cuba's proclaimed socialist path of the early 1960s and its economic imperative after the Cold War has grown thicker. Cuba's recent attempt to 'update' its economy further attests to the stated proposition. Cuba is steering ahead the structural reform in its economy without surrendering the 'socialist principles'. How these two go hand-in-hand in Cuba? Is it the economic imperative of the time that compels Cuba to update the economy and be socialist at the same time? This paper employs a 'small state perspective' to look into Cuba's case and proposes to highlight that how Cuba's socialism and development dilemma exemplify the inherent problem due to the size of the country and the consequences that follow.

Resumen:

La fisura entre el proclamado camino socialista de Cuba en la década de 1960 y su imperativo económico después de la Guerra Fría se ha hecho más grande. Hay un intento reciente de Cuba para "actualizar" su economía como un testimonio más de la proposición enunciada. Cuba está dirigiendo adelante la reforma estructural en su economía sin renunciar a los "principios socialistas". ¿Cómo estos dos van mano a mano en Cuba? ¿Es el imperativo económico de la época que obliga a Cuba a actualizar la economía socialista y ser al mismo tiempo? En este trabajo se emplea una "perspectiva de pequeño estado" para investigar el caso de Cuba y así propone poner el relieve en que la forma de socialismo de Cuba y el dilema del desarrollo ejemplifican un problema inherente debido al tamaño del país y las consecuencias que le siguen.

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Spicy Stereotypes: How U.S. Popular Film Displaces Caribbean Latinos
from the West Indies

Abstract:

In this paper I examine how depictions of Latinos and Latin Americans in popular film contribute to United States Latino identity formation. I will argue that popular cinema serves to erase cultural, regional, national and ethnic differences among Latino groups, creating a simplistic, generalized category of "Latino" based on certain key stereotypes. As a result, Latinos have been homogenized into a monolithic group, resulting in the reproduction of the notion of Latino racelessness, while at the same time refusing blackness as an acceptable cinematographic representation. By contrast, whiteness is typically the default representation, although still maintaining a "not too dark, not too light" aesthetic, which will be addressed. Therefore, Latino actors who are treated in popular media as too dark (Gina Torres, Tatyana Ali, Laz Alonso, Zoe Saldana) or too white (Cameron Diaz, Freddy Prince Jr. and Frankie Muniz) are rarely given "Latino" roles to play since they do

not fit the narrow, although "curvy," mold of "Latino". I argue that this homogenization of Latinos serves to further separate Caribbean Latinos from other Caribbean groups by instead associating them with Central and South Americans. As a result, the category of "West Indian" excludes people of the Hispanophone Caribbean and their descendants, reinforcing the stereotype that more appropriate categorizations for Hispanophone populations are "Spanish," "Hispanic," and Latino, umbrella terms which tend to ignore or deny blackness as a possible identity marker for Caribbean Latinos.

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Caribbeing, Eyelect & the Making of HAITI BRIDE

Abstract:

Cinema production in the post-independence Caribbean is a nascent practice and much of the audio/visual content has little in the way of indigenous visual aesthetic reflective of psyche, history and conditions of existence, particularly relative to other forms of literature, art and media. This thesis explores processes of renegotiating regional identities through the deployment of an emerging cinema aesthetic in the space – in this case Caribbeing. As a practice-based thesis, it will examine how this theory manifests in the production and exhibition of a narrative feature film entitled Haiti Bride. It will also examine major challenges to the deployment of the Caribbeing aesthetic including how the development of a visual correlative of the spoken dialect and its diffusion is ultimately problematized by an audience dynamic in the region that has been shaped by a dominant American/western neo-colonialist aesthetic. The completion of the thesis will leave a record of theorizing the process of identity renegotiation via audio/visual media as well as document the praxis of a Caribbean film aesthetic.

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The Transnational Dominican Man in Recent Dominican Films El hombre transnacional dominicano en películas recientes dominicanas

Abstract:

This paper explores how a current discourse of transnational Dominican (-American) masculinity both perpetuates and breaks from ideals standardized in the late nineteenth-century moment after the nation's founding and again in the mid-twentieth-century Trujillo dictatorship. In order to do this, I briefly describe traditional Dominican masculinity according to the literary and political canon and then hone in on two recent Dominican (-American) films: *Sugar* (2008) and *La sogá* (2009; *The Rope*). The first film follows a young Dominican man's dream to play in a Major League baseball team in the US and the second one features a Dominican man's resolve to avenge his father's murder at the hands of a Dominican New York drug dealer. Both films centralize representations of two mass media and popular culture Dominican diaspora stereotypes—the baseball player and the drug dealer—that fuel both Dominican and US nationalist imaginaries. Media outlets in both nations adopted these larger-than-life social figures in ways that highlighted the otherness

of Dominicans in the US and Dominicans returning to the island. This is paradoxical considering that these hyper-masculinist stereotypes are arguably and perversely—especially in the case of the drug dealer—prototypical of a renegade, trickster masculine ideal particularly pervasive after the Trujillo dictatorship.

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Continuity and Change in US Cuba Policy

Abstract:

Since the 1960s, United States foreign policy to Cuba has been defined, redefined, shaped and debated in the context of the economic embargo. The history of the embargo is as turbulent as the choppy waters of the Florida Straits. No other issue in U.S. Caribbean relations has prompted such continued heated discourse and none has grabbed such widespread media attention as the contentious American embargo policy. For decades this policy has been influenced by a hostile conservative sector of the Cuban-American community located primarily in Miami, South Florida. Moreover, the recent Bush administration has further tightened restrictions on tourist, family, cultural and academic travel, limits remittances and prohibits free trade with Cuba. Now, with President Obama at the helm, expectations are high that a radical reformulation of U.S. Cuba policy is forthcoming. This paper argues that under President Obama, a curious reconfiguration of power in South Florida will impact both positively and negatively on U.S. Cuba policy. On the one hand, it signals a relaxation on restrictions on family travel and remittances to Cuba, while on the other, it does not auger well for the termination of the almost half a century old trade embargo. It further contends that ideologically, President Obama would not deviate sharply from previous U.S. administrations with regard to Cuba as he too panders to the new power-brokers in South Florida.

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The Millennium Development Goals: A Progress Report of Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

Since their establishment at the Millennium Summit of 2000, The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been the epicenter of global development efforts. The MDGs are eight development goals aimed at improving social and economic conditions across the globe. This paper seeks to identify the progress that has been made towards the attainment of the MDGs in Trinidad and Tobago, whilst highlighting the gaps that still exist. Ultimately, the paper seeks to present a status report of Trinidad and Tobago's achievement to date and provide some impetus to accelerate the implementation of the MDGs in Trinidad and Tobago.

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Challenging Development From Below: Protest and Democracy in Trinidad and Tobago
Cuestionando el desarrollo desde abajo: protesta y democracia en Trinidad y Tobago

Abstract:

This paper seeks to understand in general protest movements in the Caribbean but in particular to look at the emergence of particular protest movements in Trinidad and Tobago. These protest movements have been the major challenge to the development models pursued in Trinidad and Tobago and an avenue for people's democracy outside of the sanctioned "democratic process" in the society. Moreover the study seeks to locate the protest movement within a broader context of post capitalist society and role of civil society within that discourse. The general contention is that given the socio economic, political and cultural circumstances of a post colonial society like Trinidad and Tobago, and its location within the broader parameters of US hegemonic interests, these social movements reflect the embedded issues as they relate to race, ethnicity, social class, and gender. Further given the nature of the relationship between civil society and the state the variables mediate the transformatory potential of many of the protest movements.

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Constructing Race: Ethnic Categorisations, Colonial Censuses and Their post-colonial legacies,
the Case of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

This paper will trace the historical emergence of racialized ethnic categorizations in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago from the start of census taking in the 19th Century. It does so by examining census categories on 'race' and 'ethnicity' and the changes in classification systems reflecting over the decades. These official categories will be contrasted with categorisations in everyday popular usage and the significance of shifting social, political and demographic realities in shaping groups' perceptions of themselves and their others will be explored.

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(Cancelled)

Kamau Brathwaite's Model for Achieving the Good Life (Development)

Abstract:

Encapsulated in Kamau Brathwaite's works is a concern for the lives of people in post-colonial states, and especially within the Caribbean Creole societies – emerging from his conviction that they can achieve "the good life." His preoccupation with the character of the development experiences in the region reflects an eschewal of the dogmatic materialist emphases associated with development paradigms. Brathwaite's engagement with the 'development' discourse was not done in the traditional manner but rather spans his literary

works and must be unearthed there from. Failure to recognize Brathwaite as an active contributor to this discourse has been attributed to the apparent veil within which his pronouncements and arguments are made as well as the fact that many of his writings are in 'nation language'. Further, his multi-disciplinary and multi-textual approach in presenting his position, convictions or commitments is unorthodox. For Brathwaite, the development of the people of the Caribbean region, is a non-negotiable historical right- which involves their right to work out things for themselves and to have an identity that is not distorted by colonial or neo-colonial ideology to secure and perpetuate Western hegemony.

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US Narcotics Policy in the Caribbean: Cooperative or Coercive?

Abstract:

Is US Narcotics policy in the Caribbean cooperative or coercive? Gilpin (1981) notes that hegemony must often undergo "retrenchment" to solidify their position as hegemon. It has been argued that a hegemon today must be a coalitional hegemon with a benign policy (or cooperative) rather than unilateral or coercive policy (Stephen Brooks and William Wohlforth, 2008). The US faces uncertainty about its future as a hegemon, but it can retrench its position by cooperating with other states rather than unilateral policy making. This paper will look at the US policy for narcotics interdiction in the Caribbean as it relates to US development policy in the region. What is the nature of the relationship between the US and states within the region? If the US is retrenching using cooperative methods it can be expected that there will be signs of cooperation and use of multilateral institutions, allowing regional states to seek developmental goals related to their individual needs. If, however, the US is not using cooperative methods, one should find a pattern of unilateral US decision making and coercive actions (using trade development or developmental aid as levers to push US policy goals). This in turn directly impacts the development opportunities in the Caribbean region, directing their development goals to more closely align with US security goals rather than meet their own development goals.

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Soca music and the deconstruction of the One Happy Island Narrative in Aruba

Abstract:

Most scholars studying Caribbean music would agree that calypso music is one of the main vehicles used by the people to criticize unjust practices by the perceived elites in society. It is also used to deconstruct certain narratives produced by these same groups who are said not to represent the common folk. Specific scholarly attention is often given to the calypso forms of social commentary and political commentary because of its textual and cognitive nature. Soca music on the other hand, which is a faster and looser derivation of calypso music, is often seen as frivolous, unintellectual and only pleasing to the flesh. Even though extremely popular amongst the people, it could hardly be taken as a viable method of

deconstructing the dominant discourse. If anything, it reinforced the stereotypical image of the Caribbean where people go for the 4 S's: Sun, Sea, Sand and Sex. This paper presentation aims to show that soca music is not only as affective a method of deconstructing the dominant narrative but rather a more complex one. While other forms of calypso focus on the deliverance of words, soca focuses on the usage the body. In this presentation I will argue that the dancing body induced by simple and repetitive lyrics shatters the bounds of the imposed structures by dominant class in a much more complex way. Roland Barthes' interpretations of the theoretical concepts of plaisir and jouissance will be used as my point of departure and will be applied to the situation on the Dutch Caribbean island of Aruba.

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Exilios e insilios de Haití a Venezuela y de Venezuela a Haití: Amargo y dulzón, de
 Michaelle Ascencio. Una lectura desde la perspectiva del género

Abstract:

La novela autobiográfica de la haitiano-venezolana Michaelle Ascencio, *Amargo y dulzón* (2002) plantea el viaje de regreso, en busca de sus raíces, de una joven desarraigada por la migración de sus padres en los tiempos de su infancia. El reencuentro con la isla y con la historia familiar, que lleva cifrada la historia de la isla, la lleva a comprender diversas formas del exilio en sus antepasados, que van desde el insilio (o exilio interior) hasta el desarraigo producto de las migraciones. Nos proponemos hacer en esta obra una lectura diferente, más allá de la historia y de la búsqueda de la identidad -que hemos trabajado anteriormente- y estudiar el cruce de la perspectiva de género con la categoría del exilio. Nos guían las interrogantes de cómo se vive el exilio desde la condición de la feminidad o de la masculinidad, de qué manera el género produce formas diferentes en la experiencia del exilio cuando se produce, además, una racialización del exilio. Esta inteligente novela focaliza el problema desde diferentes miradas: la de la protagonista que indaga en el pasado familiar, las miradas cruzadas de los testigos que narran y la voz narrativa que insinúa o sugiere cómo se produce la experiencia en el interior de cada personaje, más allá de los silencios que parecen determinarlos.

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El cuerpo, el cosmos, los pájaros, la novela: Algunas tecnologías de Severo Sarduy
 Some technologies by Severo Sarduy

Resumen:

En su última novela, *Pájaros de la playa*, publicada póstumamente en 1992, Severo Sarduy ilumina todo un panorama de lo que algunas sociólogas denominan, a partir de un ensayo de Michel Foucault, las "tecnologías del yo." Foucault define las tecnologías del yo como ". . . técnicas específicas . . . que permiten a los individuos efectuar, por cuenta propia o con la ayuda de otros, cierto número de operaciones sobre su cuerpo y su alma . . . obteniendo así

una transformación de sí mismos con el fin de alcanzar cierto estado de felicidad, pureza, sabiduría o inmortalidad" (48). Al filósofo no le interesan tanto las tecnologías individuales como el desarrollo a través de los siglos de una "hermenéutica de las tecnologías del yo" (47); es decir, le interesa más la función de estas tecnologías como extensión de otras artes del saber, y le interesa menos dar detalles de los aparatos específicos que en Occidente hemos desarrollado con el fin de mejorar cuerpo, mente, alma y calidad de vida. Aprovechándose de ese silencio fucouldiano, Sarduy, al igual que varias sociólogas contemporáneas (Nikki Sullivan, Samantha Murray, Eve Shapiro et al.) iluminan en la narrativa, o exponen mediante casos prácticos (case studies) una teoría de las tecnologías del yo que trastoca la mirada de Foucault: no se enfocan en la hermenéutica, sino en las tecnologías mismas, en la multiplicidad de aparatos, inventos, regímenes y fórmulas que Shapiro llama "direct interventions into the body . . . the way individuals shape their self (body and identity) to their own (and society's) liking [intervenciones directas en el cuerpo . . . la manera en que los individuos manipulan su ser (su identidad y su cuerpo)]" (54). Adoptando, con respecto a las lecturas ya existentes de *Pájaros de la playa*, lo que Sarduy identifica como un procedimiento característico del barroco en la pintura, la mirada al sesgo, propongo en esta presentación para la Caribbean Studies Association una lectura que le preste atención no a los síntomas de la enfermedad, sino a la multiplicidad de remedios espurios que la novela retrata. *Pájaros de la playa* puede leerse, y se ha leído, como lo que es: una alegoría del sida. Falta añadir que lo es también porque en ella abundan las curas y pastillas, los regímenes, cataplasmas y emplastes, cuya función es minimizar o contrarrestar totalmente la progresión de "el Mal." La novela desarrolla narrativamente, con ironía, humor y desespero, la explosión de "tecnologías del yo" a las que los pacientes se someten durante los primeros años de la pandemia. El sida y la muerte resultan siendo, en la lectura de Sarduy, como los travestis y como el cosmos: hipértelicos; rebasan sus metas demasiado bien, sentándole límites a las nociones heredadas de "el desarrollo" que identificamos con la ciencia y las tecnologías médicas.

Abstract:

This presentation will be devoted to Sarduy's posthumous novel, *Pájaros de la playa* (1992). It will pay particular attention to the novel's representation of technologies of the body that are used, without success, to halt the development of an illness identified, allegorically, as AIDS.

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T20 Cricket and Development in the Contemporary Caribbean

Abstract:

This article explores the relationship between T20 cricket and socio-economic and political development in the contemporary Caribbean. Specifically, it addresses the role of T20 cricket in challenging the historical meaning of cricket in the region while at the same time is creating space for an identity that reflects the regions ongoing change. Through cricket, the region has continuously re-imagined itself as it evolves from the legacy of colonialism and into an era of post-colonialism and globalization. As the Caribbean becomes further absorbed into the clutches of mature capitalism, the latest format of cricket, T20 cricket, is fast becoming the dominant and most attractive format of game in the region. T20 cricket symbolises and mirrors the fast-paced lifestyle and mass consumerist ideals of contemporary Caribbean which is a reflection of the region's engagement in a globalized, capitalist dominated world. The recent success of the West Indies team in the T20 World Cup, and the proposed Caribbean Premier League further provide space for T20 cricket to become the significant format of the game in the region.

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The role performance management plays in employees 'human resource development & its overall contribution.

El juego de la gestión del rendimiento en el desarrollo de recursos humanos empleados & y su contribución en total

Abstract:

Finally, in the area of management, we will examine the role that performance management plays in employees 'human resource development; how it has informed the concept of development; and its manifestation in the field of Human Resources functions that have developed and how it will continue to impact employees' development, and its overall contribution to this area of management in two Caribbean countries of Jamaica and Trinidad Tobago respectively.

Resumen:

Por último, en el área de gestión, examinaremos el papel que juega la gestión del rendimiento en el desarrollo de recursos humanos de los empleados; ¿Cómo ha informado el concepto de desarrollo; y su manifestación en el campo de las funciones de recursos humanos que se han desarrollado y cómo va a afectar el desarrollo de los empleados y su contribución en total a esta área de gestión en dos países caribeños de Jamaica y Trinidad Tobago respectivamente.

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Praxis Point: Filmmaking and Policy in Contemporary Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

This paper surveys the major existing documents on the development of the creative industries with particular attention to that of the still nascent filmmaking sector in Trinidad and Tobago. The objective is to conceptually collate the best contemporary ideas for the development of the creative industries sector vis-a-vis filmmaking, align these with current practice and quantify the gaps so that a grounded and definitive agenda for development can be attained.

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A Borrowed Suffering: Middle-class Political Protagonists in John Hearne's
Voices under the Window and Brian Meeks' *Paint the Town Red*

Abstract

Writing in 1969, Sylvia Wynter said:

One can only hope that [John] Hearne's next novel...will break new ground... for it is only there – not a place, but a new gamut and range of feeling – that Hearne will cross his Rubicon; will learn, through a new emotional identification, how to see the white Mahler through the black Henneky's eyes... This new kind of eye, the outsider's eye, will mean that Hearne, having paid his dues, will have learnt how to really sing the blues for a Henneky; he would then have no need of a borrowed suffering. (39)

Hearne was being criticised by Wynter for what she saw as his upper-middle-class cultural and political orientation, his detachment from the dispossessed black Jamaican majority, as expressed in his first 5 novels – a criticism that was also expressed by others such as, famously, George Lamming, resulting in Hearne's exclusion from the emerging West Indian literary canon for many decades. Yet this orientation was in fact shared by the light-skinned middle-class men and women who piloted the emergence of a nationalist movement and the forging of a new national identity – and, arguably, has been shared by many if not most of the country's leaders since then. This paper examines Hearne's first novel *Voices under the Window* (1955) and compares it with Brian Meeks' *Paint the Town Red* (2003). Both novels feature light-skinned upper-middle-class Jamaican protagonists whose journeys of social and political awakening and activism are interestingly similar, despite the 50-year gap in writing. Both protagonists strive to transcend the limitations of a borrowed suffering; both, ultimately, fail. Given the shortcomings in Jamaica's real-life political leadership over the last 50 years, Hearne's and Meeks' novels may be important literary testimonies.

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Outlawing Religion: Obeah and the Politics of (Not-)Religion-Making

Abstract:

Typically, academic definitions of religion have focused on belief in supernatural beings or culturally defined engagements with superhuman powers. How superhuman agency is assigned, however, or whether a being is “supernatural” or not, is hardly straightforward. It is, rather, a political question. Anti-obeah laws in colonial Trinidad and Tobago criminalized “the assumption of supernatural powers,” but the question arises: “supernatural” from whose perspective, according to what criteria? In court, African and Indian Trinidadian defendants claimed that their practices operated along assumptions that were hardly “supernatural,” but instead fit within Christian models for appropriate religiosity. Taking newspaper reported obeah cases as case studies, this paper analyses the tactical re-descriptions that African and Indian Trinidadians engaged in in court, and how court rooms were sites where “religion” was actively constructed and debated. This paper looks at how, in arguing that their practices were legitimate “religion” and not superstitious “obeah,” subaltern healers used regnant norms of religion to contest the assignment of “supernatural powers” and authorize their often heterogeneous healing and spirit working practices.

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Alejo Carpentier y la construcción del Caribe

Resumen:

El estudio del periodismo de Alejo Carpentier (desde 1922 hasta 1980) y la imbricación con el resto de su producción literaria, constituye una oportunidad para analizar su anticipada proyección pancaribeña, imagen del Caribe ampliado que se entronca con el denominado Gran Caribe de las ciencias sociales. Entre los objetivos de la ponencia se encuentra establecer los puntos de contacto y similitudes con las elaboraciones intelectuales de autores de las subregiones anglófona y francófona a través del tiempo, y de qué manera todo ello contribuye a consolidar la imagen presente de la región en el contexto internacional. La articulística carpenteriana dedicada a la región caribeña es paradigma de la formación de una disciplina y un sistema de trabajo profesional que conjugó la aprehensión del paisaje y los pobladores de la región con el conocimiento profundo de su historia y cultura. Adquieren importancia artículos precursores que revelan áreas sensibles al escritor: los dedicados a la literatura, religión e historia haitianas, así como su defensa de la cultura afrocubana. El dominio de esferas de la creación caribeña poco conocidas para la intelectualidad latinoamericana en su época, la sagacidad del análisis sobre el desarrollo posterior del conglomerado cultural caribeño, además de la plasmación de una nueva óptica intelectual para establecer el deslinde y las conexiones entre la cultura latinoamericana y la del Caribe, son aportes endógenos importantes a la construcción actual de una geografía cultural del Caribe. La ponencia complementa el volumen Alejo Carpentier: Crónicas caribeñas (2012), selección y prólogo de Emilio Jorge Rodríguez.

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Norman Girvan: Una visión del desarrollo en el Caribe

Resumen:

El trabajo que nos proponemos realizar tiene como objetivo central presentar una visión del pensamiento acerca del desarrollo en el Caribe, del destacado profesional e investigador del Instituto de Postgrado de Relaciones Internacionales de la Universidad de las Indias Occidentales en San Agustín, Trinidad y Tobago, Dr. Norman Guirvan. Economista de titulación y con un pensamiento original propio, conjuga en su obra méritos académicos y políticos que le han colocado en un lugar cimero de la rica tradición intelectual del Caribe angloparlante. El trabajo aborda cómo el mismo interpreta, no desde el punto de vista del otro, sino de nosotros mismos, los procesos que hacen del Caribe un mundo diverso, donde se refleja su concepción interdisciplinaria, multifacética y rica como lo es la propia realidad caribeña.

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Over the Hedge! Barriers for Entrepreneurs in SIDS; the case of Curacao
 Vecinos invasores! Los obstáculos para los empresarios en los SIDS: el caso de Curacao

Abstract:

Entrepreneurship is a key aspect related to economic evolution, and therefore also growth. Entrepreneurship is also closely related to innovation, which is a catalyst for value creation and development. This paper examines the barriers entrepreneurs face in funding their venture on the island of Curacao. The islands formal financial institutions are over-liquid and may allow more risk in their credit policies, however do not do this in practice. This paper presents the opportunity for alternative financing schemes targeted at entrepreneurs, and some more practical solutions like engagement and training offered by banks.

Resumen:

El espíritu empresarial es un aspecto clave relacionado con la evolución económica, y por tanto también el crecimiento. El espíritu empresarial también está estrechamente relacionado con la innovación, que es un catalizador para la creación de valor y el desarrollo. Este documento examina las barreras que enfrentan los empresarios en la financiación de su empresa en la isla de Curacao. Las islas de las instituciones financieras formales son el exceso de líquido y puede permitir más riesgos en sus políticas de crédito, sin embargo no lo hace en la práctica. En este trabajo se presenta la oportunidad para que los sistemas de financiación alternativos dirigidos a los empresarios, y algunas de las soluciones más prácticas como la contratación y la formación que ofrecen los bancos.

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Carbon Neutrality in SIDS; Green Political Economy of Development
La Neutralidad del Carbón en los PEID, Economía Política del Desarrollo Verde

Abstract:

Carbon Neutrality is a policy in which the subject in matter offsets carbon emissions in its area. This is a very important tool, both for raising awareness and the environment, for SIDS in view of the current environmental crisis. This paper examines two countries that follow this strategy with the intention to improve their carbon footprint. The author uses the New Political Economy of Development framework to analyze the two strategies. The conclusions find that there are some critical issues that need to be embedded in strategies allowing for successful implementation to occur. Finally recommendations are given towards a Green Political Economy of Development.

Resumen:

La neutralidad del Carbono es una política en la que el tema de las emisiones de materia sobre las compensaciones de carbono en su área. Esta es una herramienta muy importante, tanto para la sensibilización y el medio ambiente, para los pequeños Estados insulares en vista de la crisis ambiental actual. Este trabajo examina dos países que siguen esta estrategia con la intención de mejorar su huella de carbono. El autor utiliza la Nueva Economía Política del Desarrollo de marco para analizar las dos estrategias. Las conclusiones encontrar que hay algunos temas críticos que deben ser incorporados en las estrategias que permitan la implementación exitosa de ocurrir. Por último se dan recomendaciones para una Economía Verde Política del Desarrollo

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Water Management Innovation in SIDS: The case of Curacao
La innovación de la gestión del agua in SIDS: el caso de Curacao

Abstract:

With scarce resources and increased dependency on externally created products and innovations, SIDS tend to be very creative in terms of dealing with problems. Water Management in particular offers several opportunities, for SIDS especially those in the Caribbean, to commercialize. This paper combines the delphi method with focus groups and examines opportunities that may exist for Caribbean SIDS. Results indicate that opportunities are more frugal and simple of nature and require much less effort than was expected. Respondents point out that most of the time the issues are dependent of awareness and community work rather than strategic planning and private sector development.

Resumen:

Con pocos recursos y una mayor dependencia de los productos creados externamente e innovaciones, los PEID tiende a ser muy creativos en términos de lidiar con los problemas. La gestión del agua, en particular, ofrece varias oportunidades, sobre todo los de los pequeños Estados insulares en el Caribe, para comercializar. Este trabajo combina el método Delphi con grupos focales y examina las oportunidades que puedan existir para los SIDS del Caribe. Los resultados indican que las oportunidades son más fructíferas y simple para la naturaleza, las cuales requieren mucho menos esfuerzo de lo que se esperaba. Los encuestados señalan que la mayoría de las veces los problemas son dependientes del trabajo de sensibilización y de la comunidad en lugar de la planificación estratégica y el desarrollo del sector privado.

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New protests and rebellion continuity or discontinuity with the Sam Sharpe Revolt

Abstract:

As Edward Baugh, Antonio Benítez Rojo, Kamau Brathwaite, and Edouard Glissant have stated in different works, the “ocean” represents connecting currents between and beyond the Caribbean and other cultures as well as a vehicle of possibility for establishing/uncovering connections between (marginalized) communities across the Caribbean archipelago. In a previous presentation, I examined “La Perla,” the most emblematic of Puerto Rican slums—isolated from the cobblestoned romance of Old San Juan by walls of Spanish forts—to see how and why it has become a space for a cultural preservation of sorts and for the expression of a recognizable national identity. In this study, I will compare it with similar “cities (within cities) facing the sea” and their modes of signification in creative work. While slums like “La Perla” remain in the mainstream imaginary as loci of abjection—signifying everything outside the law and perceived as impenetrable breeding grounds of criminality, substance abuse, and depravity—they seem to have shifted, both as lived/living space and metaphor, from sites of deviation to emblems of national identity. As the “signifying slum” circulates through various types of aesthetic production, it becomes a symbol of national or ethnic authenticity. At the same time, there is a solidarity established through shared (neo)colonial experiences. The paper will explore a range of texts, including poetry (Nancy Morejón), short stories, and songs (Calle 13’s “La Perla” and ChocQuibTown’s “De donde vengo yo,” compared to examples from calypso and reggae) to show, not only how impoverished communities are portrayed, but also how their connections to the ocean/river currents are represented as vehicles to solidarity-building on the global stage. Questions explored include: How is this solidarity established? Is there, as Oscar Lewis contended, a cross-generational culture of poverty that transcends national boundaries? Is it only solidarity on a metaphorical level or do these representations help create actual circuits of exchange?

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Pan-African, Postmodern, and More: New Approaches to the Windrush Generation and West Indian Feminism

Abstract:

This paper provides critical contexts for exploration of West Indian writers in England by examining two recent paradigmatic shifts in the study of the Windrush Generation. From the emergence of Caribbean literary studies in the late 1960s until the early 2000s, the Windrush writers were viewed as the founding generation of the West Indian literary tradition. However, in the past decade, scholars such as Evelyn O’Callaghan and Selwyn Cudjoe have documented the presence of a wealth of prior authors dating back to the early nineteenth century, many of whom, such as James, Una Marson, Claude McKay, and Eric Walrond lived in, visited, and wrote about England. The second, even more recent approach re-examines Windrush generation itself, illustrating that it was in fact far more diverse than previously appreciated, including, for instance, more women writers, a profound interest in queer sexuality and feminism, and a range of genres such as the short story and memoir. This revisionary scholarship illuminates continuities (and discontinuities) in the tradition across generations not previously visible and thus facilitates a greater and more nuanced understanding of West Indian writing in and about England as a corpus. I conclude by pointing (very briefly) to one such continuity, an interest in feminism that would have remained invisible with the traditional emphasis on the predominantly male Windrush canon; it stretches from the work of the Trinidadian Pan-Africanist leader, Henry Sylvester Williams at the turn of the twentieth century to Zadie Smith and includes Una Marson and Joyce Gladwell.

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“Our Digital Future: A Partnership of Digital Libraries and Scholars”

Abstract:

This paper will contemplate the digital future of Caribbean scholarship and partnerships between digital libraries and scholars. Using literature and history as foundational elements, the author will examine how Caribbean literary writers have engaged with the Colonial archival record of three defining events and institutions in Caribbean history: slavery, indenture, and the great migration of West Indians to Latin America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Furthermore, the paper will address innovative teaching practices that aim to utilize new digital resources to provide students and scholars with a more complete and accurate vision and understanding of the Caribbean region.

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In the Aftermath of the Collapse of the ACP-EU Preferential Banana Market: A
Comparison of Dominica's and Belize's Responses Holds Considerations for South-South
Cooperation the Future

Abstract:

Caribbean countries, like many other small developing countries, are highly dependent on a few low-value tropical agro-exports for foreign exchange earnings and national employment. This development strategy is becoming ever more precarious and unstable in an increasingly liberalized and competitive trade environment. The collapse of the preferential export banana market for the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries has forced some Caribbean nations to cope with fast agrarian change, and Dominica and Belize are amongst the countries that have responded in the most divergent ways. Whereas Dominica is generally withdrawing from their long-term dependence on bananas and struggling to find a new higher-value niche through fair trade, Belize is attempting to compete in the highly competitive international marketplace through economies of scale and cost-cutting tactics. My results, based on 200 interviews with farmers, labourers and plantation owners over 9 months of immersed field research, speak to the uneven playing field of global market integration, the unequal effects of neoliberal policies for free trade between and within developing countries and the extent to which tropical commodity dependence and the fight for comparative advantage contribute to sustainable and widespread development in the South. Ultimately, this comparison addresses the tensions associated with both cooperative and competitive rural development in the South in order to contribute to a polarized discussion about the European Union's contemporary 'divide and conquer' strategies for ACP trade agreements.

Résumé:

Comme plusieurs autres petits pays en voie de développement, les pays des Caraïbes dépendent fortement de quelques produits agricoles tropicaux d'exportation de peu de valeur pour les revenus en devises et pour l'emploi national. Cette stratégie de développement devient de plus en plus précaire et instable dans un environnement commercial de plus en plus libéralisé et compétitif. L'effondrement du marché d'exportation préférentiel de la banane pour les pays d'Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique (groupe ACP) a obligé certaines pays des Caraïbes à faire face au changement agraire rapide. La Dominique et le Belize sont parmi les pays qui ont répondu dans des façons les plus divergentes. Alors que la Dominique se retire de sa dépendance à l'égard de bananes de longue date et s'efforce à trouver une nouvelle niche à plus forte valeur à l'intermédiaire du commerce équitable, le Belize tente à concurrencer dans le marché international de libre concurrence grâce à les économies d'échelle et des tactiques de compression des coûts. Mes résultats, basé sur 200 entrevues avec des agriculteurs, des ouvriers et des propriétaires de plantation à travers de plus de 9 mois de recherche, s'adressent à l'inégalité de l'intégration des pays au marché mondial et les effets inégalitaires des politiques néolibérales pour libre-échange qui ont des conséquences sur les pays en voie de développement. De plus, mes résultats mettent en question le degré auquel une dépendance à l'égard des produits tropicaux et une lutte pour l'avantage comparatif peuvent contribuer au développement viable et très répandu dans le Sud. En fin de compte, cette comparaison adresse les tensions

associées au développement rural coopératif et compétitif dans le Sud, afin de contribuer à un débat polarisé sur les stratégies contemporaines de mode «diviser pour mieux régner» de l'Union européenne pour les accords commerciaux avec le groupe ACP.

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Rihanna: Diasporic Citizen, Bajan Daughter, American Superstar
Rihanna: Ciudadana diaspórica, hija de Baján, super estrella Americana

Abstract:

My paper proposes to examine Rihanna's "diasporic citizenship" as a way to tease out the politics of her location(s). Simultaneously identified as Barbadian "daughter" and American "superstar," Rihanna must navigate inevitably conflicting, contesting, and reinforcing sites of transnational belongings. If as Alexander Weheliye has argued, for a diasporic citizen such as is Rihanna, "the problematic of belonging" concerns where "subjects locate their political and cultural affiliations" and how these are "circumscribed by various political, economic and cultural constraints," in the face of such competing, coeval, national and transnational interests how might Rihanna "productively" "locate" her political and cultural affiliations? Through a reading of popular responses to Rihanna, her (re)presentations and respective entailments, this paper carries forward questions of Rihanna's diaspora citizenship in an attempt to tease out how ideas around nation, diaspora, gender, identity, sexuality, and global economy converge in illuminating ways, necessary for reading Caribbean cultural production in the age of postmodernity.

Resumen:

Este trabajo se propone examinar la "ciudadanía diaspórica" de Rihanna como una forma de burlar las políticas de su localización. Simultáneamente identificada como "super estrella" americana e "hija" de Barbados, Rihanna debe navegar, impugnar y reforzar espacios transnacionales de pertenencia inevitablemente conflictivos. Si, como Alexander Weheliye ha argumentado, para una ciudadana diaspórica como Rihanna, "la problemática de sus pertenencias" depende de "dónde localiza sus afiliaciones políticas y culturales" y cómo estas son "circunscritas por diversos obstáculos políticos, económicos y culturales", frente a tales intereses en conflicto, coetáneos, nacionales y transnacionales ¿cómo podría Rihanna "productivamente" "localizar" su afiliación política y cultural? A través de una lectura de las respuestas populares a Rihanna, sus (re) presentaciones y vinculaciones respectivas, este trabajo dirige preguntas en torno a la ciudadanía diaspórica de Rihanna en un intento de develar cómo ideas alrededor de la nación, la diáspora, el género, la identidad, la sexualidad y la economía mundial convergen en formas iluminadoras, necesarias para la lectura de la producción cultural del Caribe en la era postmoderna.

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Young Males and Crime in Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

This paper is a distillation of some of the findings of the recently concluded study of Youth at Risk undertaken by Prof Selwyn Ryan et al at the Request of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The study looks at the growth of gangs and the social, political and other costs and consequences thereof. The paper pays particular attention to the predicament of young males of both Afro and Indo ethnic groups.

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Ethnicity and Gender politics in Trinidad and Politics

Abstract:

Trinidad and Tobago experienced a significant change of political regime in May 2010. The change gave rise to a great deal of controversy about which groups should be the beneficiary of proposed changes in the allocation of public resources. The paper examines the role which ethnicity, class, party, gender and geography are currently playing in effecting party and policy realignment. Particular attention would be given to the issues of gender and coalitional politics.

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'Development' as Psychosis: Of Power, Knowledge and Hierarchy in the Caribbean

Abstract:

In the Caribbean, the processes of conquest, enslavement, colonialism and imperial control have indelibly shaped the structure and dynamics of the constituting societies. As a consequence, the discourse of Development, inclusive of concepts of progress and civilization, have been forged and conveyed in contexts of gross power disparities, genocide and imperial abuses. On one level this has meant the creation of institutions and relationships that have upheld dominant power relations, including setting parameters for legitimacy and the connected rules for inclusion and exclusion. On a deeper level, however, there have been power-laden narratives that have privileged not only the socio-economic priorities of the colonizing powers but also their values, concepts, phenotype and Judeo-Christian religious orientations. It is in this historical context that the continued Euro-American dominance in the production of knowledge and information has been one of the greatest stumbling blocks to authentic Caribbean development. This paper examines 'development' as psychosis; that is, as a condition that gives rise to delusions and a loss of contact with reality.

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(Cancelled)

Individual Determinants of Community Development Engagement in Jamaica
Determinantes individuales de Participación de la Comunidad de Desarrollo de Jamaica

Abstract:

The discourse on the role of civil society and citizen participation in promoting social and economic development is not novel. In fact, such a discussion can be found in Plato's Republic where his concepts of assembly, voting, and freedom are all basic tenets of modern day democratic states and citizen engagement. In the 1990s, the rise of civil society and diverse social movements became an influential force in development. Many countries have renewed their focus on participatory approaches to strengthen their society's social capital, to improve community development outcomes, and to improve governance systems. Jamaica is one these countries and explicitly includes "strengthen [ing] the process of citizen participation in governance" as part of its Vision 2030: National Development Plan. The focus on promoting citizen participation raises the question of what individual characteristics are associated with participation in community development projects. In this paper, I use 2006 survey data from the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) to analyze what individual characteristics are associated with the likelihood of participation in community development projects in Jamaica. The results from the logistic regression model indicate that location, sex, job type and language spoken at home impact an individual's likelihood of participating in community development projects in Jamaica.

Resumen:

El discurso sobre el papel de la sociedad civil y la participación ciudadana en la promoción del desarrollo social y económico no es nueva. De hecho, este debate se encuentra en la República de Platón, donde sus conceptos de la asamblea, el voto y la libertad son los principios básicos de hoy en día los Estados democráticos y la participación ciudadana. En la década de 1990, el surgimiento de la sociedad civil y de diversos movimientos sociales se convirtieron en una fuerza influyente en el desarrollo. Muchos países han renovado su énfasis en enfoques participativos para reforzar el capital social de la sociedad, para mejorar los resultados del desarrollo de la comunidad, y para mejorar los sistemas de gobierno. Jamaica es uno de esos países e incluye explícitamente "fortalecer [ing] el proceso de participación ciudadana en el gobierno", como parte de su Visión 2030: el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo. El enfoque en la promoción de la participación ciudadana plantea la cuestión de cuáles son las características individuales están asociados con la participación en proyectos de desarrollo comunitario. En este artículo, utilizo datos de 2006 de la encuesta del Proyecto de Opinión Pública de América Latina (LAPOP), para analizar cuáles son las características individuales están asociados con la probabilidad de participación en proyectos de desarrollo comunitario en Jamaica. Los resultados del modelo de regresión logística indican que la localización, sexo, tipo de trabajo y la lengua que se habla en el impacto hogar probabilidad de un individuo de participar en proyectos de desarrollo comunitario en Jamaica.

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Interrogating Under- Over-Development in Two Cuban Films

Abstract:

According to Eduardo Galeano, “Development develops inequality”. In this paper I examine the representation of the concepts of underdevelopment and development in two Cuban films based on two novels by Cuban writer Edmundo Desnoes. *Memorias del Subdesarrollo* (1968) both the novel and the film explore the conflict of a Cuban bourgeois at the beginning of the 1959 Cuban revolution faced with the dilemma of leaving with his family to a developed country (the US) or remain in Cuba at the beginning of a revolutionary process which aims at constructing a model society with a concept of development based on equality for all. *Memorias del Desarrollo* (2010) or better translated into English in the film as *Memories of Overdevelopment* questions the concept of development in first world countries. Though the film is based on the novel, the young film director takes the freedom of approaching this topic with a very personal perception and the gaze of a generation raised and educated in revolutionary Cuba. In *Memorias del Subdesarrollo*, both writer and film director belonged to the same generation and were both living in Cuba at the time the film was made; in the second film there is both a generation and a physical gap as the author has lived most of his life in the US and the filmmaker has lived and been educated in Cuba. I intend to establish a counterpoint dialogue between the novel and the film.

ADRIAN SAUNDERS, Caribbean court of Justice, adszip@hotmail.com (Presented by Winston Anderson)

The role of the Caribbean Court of Justice (The CCJ”) in consolidating the integration movement among CARICOM States

Abstract:

In 2001, CARICOM States ratified the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas Establishing the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (“the CSME”) as well as the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Court of Justice (“the Agreement”). These treaties provide for the CCJ to play a pivotal role in the construction of the CSME and in consolidating the integration process among CARICOM States. This aspect of the CCJ’s work is often referred to as its “Original Jurisdiction” so as, in part, to distinguish it from the Court’s appellate function where the Court replaces the Privy Council as a court of final civil and criminal appeal. In this Paper the role of the Court in its original jurisdiction is fully explored. Based on the 7 year experience of the Court, the Paper describes how the existence of the Court has transformed CARICOM from a voluntary system into a community governed by the rule of law. The Paper analyses the methods by which disputes may reach the Court and a brief commentary is given on the cases that have been heard by the Court to date. In doing so, the Paper will assess the impact of individuals and corporations on clarifying and fleshing out the rules governing the CSME. Finally, the Paper examines the enforceability of the Court’s judgments and the broader challenges faced by the Court.

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Tourism and Fragmented Urbanism: Socio-Spatial Segregation in Bávaro-Punta Cana

Abstract:

It is well known that half the world now lives in urban centres, with the region of Latin America and the Caribbean at the forefront of this shift. In some areas of the Caribbean where tourism has been the driver for 'development', formerly rural landscapes have been consumed by growing urban centres, and have transformed into new urban settlements. As part of this process of often rapid urbanization, rural communities have been affected, displaced or even evicted and replaced with globally networked gated complexes, for resort or residential tourists. Using a case study of Bávaro-Punta Cana in the Dominican Republic, I argue that these tourist areas become fragmented urban settlements that are characterized by socio-spatial segregation and environmental exclusion of poor, local dwellers.

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Increased Motorization and its Impact on Road Traffic Fatalities in Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

Road carnage has raised alarming concerns over the past 50-year time-span in Trinidad and Tobago. Secondary data provided the foundation for this research, collected from suitable recognized sources geared towards ensuring reliability in the execution of this research. A Pearson's Correlation Coefficient analysis was performed to examine possible relationships between motorization levels and road traffic fatalities as well as techniques of multiple regression which determined the impact of motorization on the number of road traffic fatalities controlling for other variables. The statistical software, SPSS allowed for the analysis and interpretation of correlation and regression coefficients which were captured in a statistical data file. From the results, it was observed that there was a positive association between motorization levels and the number of road traffic fatalities when controlling for no variables. However, when controlling for real output the impact virtually disappears. Furthermore, controlling for motorization levels on real output, there is a stronger relative impact on the number of road traffic fatalities when compared to the impact of motorization controlling for real output. The results showed the existence of serial correlation and hence, further modifications are required in altering and determining the magnitude and impacts of motorization levels and road traffic fatalities controlling for other variables. It is the anticipated hopes that the provision of further evidence in this research may be taken into consideration to allow for policy implementation and more effective law enforcement and enactment in Trinidad and Tobago as the issue of road traffic fatalities is an alarming and growing concern, both at a national and international forum.

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Who Speaks for Haiti? Notes on policy advocacy in Washington following Haiti's earthquake

Abstract:

Who has the right to speak for Haiti? Long an important debate in literary circles, the politics of representation has become all the more urgent in post-earthquake policymaking, with billions of dollars and the country's future on the line. This paper draws on three years of activist anthropology regarding policy and practice toward Haiti. I argue that local knowledge – particularly qualitative perspectives from aid recipients and participant observation– fails to inform policy for a number of reasons. First is the structure and culture of the international media, shaping the conversation and agenda. Second is the ideological and institutional barriers within humanitarian agencies. Both institutions silence Haiti's poor majority while celebrating the good intentions of foreigners. Next, the policymaking arena in Washington privileges quantitative measures and limits the conversation to mostly foreign experts. The few Haitians elected to “represent” Haiti, granted a visa and funded to travel to Washington, reinforce NGOs' pre-existing priorities in an instrumentalized, cautious, top-down, “Realpolitik” policy arena.

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Street Gangs and Violence in Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract:

This study attempts to offer a comprehensive overview of what is currently known about criminal gangs in Trinidad and Tobago, and relies heavily on data supplied by the Ministry of National Security of Trinidad and Tobago. This is also the first study which examines data gathered by the United Nations Development programme from a sample of 1595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago. It was found that there are approximately 95 gangs in Trinidad and Tobago and approximately 1269 gang members, with the majority of gangs concentrated in Port of Spain, and the Western and Northern Police Divisions. Approximately 83% of gang members are of African descent, 13% of East Indian descent and 4% of other ethnic backgrounds. All of the gangs in Trinidad and Tobago are male dominated, while about 87% are comprised of adults. Analyses further indicate that that gang members engage in a disproportionate number of violent crimes and that the spatial location of gangs is closely related to the spatial location of violent crimes, particularly murder, woundings and shootings, robbery, narcotic offences and burglary. The consequences of gangs are discussed. Recommendations for dealing with criminal gangs are also offered.

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Knowing Silences: Men, Diaspora and sensitive health research
Silences des recherches: les hommes noirs et sexuelle lands

Abstract:

The breaking down of borders and the increase in global migrations means that in the 21st century, the health and welfare challenges of a particular ethnic group are less likely to be confirmed to the country of origin. Globally Caribbean men are more likely to have poor prognosis, worse outcomes and greater morbidity from Prostate cancer than their peers. UK national campaigns have failed to reverse this trend with late presentation and lack of cultural health literacy identified as reducing success of health strategies. In the UK understanding the needs of Caribbean men within a cultural and medical framework which recognises the impact on health and wellbeing on the spaces where culture, health and expectation intersect remains a challenge. UK researchers have struggled to find a culturally safe methodological framework to help explore the challenges faced by Caribbean men and their families in safeguarding their health, particularly around sensitive issues such as sexual and reproductive health. This paper presents a new framework for conducting health research on culturally sensitive issues, by introducing the notion of 'Screaming Silences'. Screaming Silences (or Silences) reflect the unsaid or unshared aspects of how beliefs, values and experiences of (or about) some groups affect their health and life chances. I will use the framework, with examples from my research to explore and expose issues relating to Sexual (Prostate) health which influence and may inform both individual and group understandings of health and health behaviour in the Caribbean Region and the Diaspora.

Résumé:

Évolution de la santé des personnes des Caraïbes, où qu'ils résident dépend de recherche robuste qui centralise leurs expériences vécues. Le «cadre Silences" a été nommé et soutenu par mes expériences au cours de la fin de mes études de doctorat portant sur les décisions des hommes noirs des Caraïbes en matière de sexualité et les comportements de santé (Serrant-Green, 2004). En enquêtant sur ces questions, la notion de «silences qui hurlent" a été développé comme une base conceptuelle unissant les approches théoriques et philosophiques qui sous-tendent la recherche, de mes expériences du chercheur et les participants impliqués. Alors que «crier silences» a d'abord été appliqué à une santé sexuelle et ethnique contexte, je pense qu'il a fourni une base utile pour un cadre théorique pour la recherche des sujets sensibles ou les besoins de santé des populations marginalisées. «Silences criard» (ou «silences») définissent les domaines de la recherche et de l'expérience qui sont peu étudiés, compris et réduits au silence (Serrant-Green, 2004). «Silences» reflètent les aspects non-dits ou non partagée de la façon dont les croyances, les valeurs et les expériences de (ou sur) certains groupes affectent leur santé et leur espérance de vie. Silences explorant expose les questions qui forme, influencer et informer les compréhensions individuelles et de groupe de comportements de santé et la santé. Cet article présente la notion de «silences qui hurlent" en référence à l'étude originale et cartes sur le cadre en quatre étapes des arguments en faveur de son utilisation dans la recherche sensibles tels que la santé sexuelle et reproductive des hommes dans les Caraïbes et de la diaspora.

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Poverty and HIV/AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana: The Gender Dimension

Abstract :

This paper examines the relationship between poverty and HIV/AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana with special emphasis on the situation of women. Use is made of a Granger Causality test and a Vector Auto-Regression model to ascertain the strength and direction of the linkage between poverty and HIV/AIDS. The findings of the study indicate that increases in unemployment have the effect of increasing the incidence of HIV/AIDS. There is also a suggestion that while HIV/AIDS exerts a negative impact on socioeconomic status—including employment and poverty status—the impact is slower than the reverse relationship. In other words, when one is unemployed and poor, one is more vulnerable to contracting HIV/AIDS and the period within which one may fall prey to the disease is shorter than the time it would take for a non-poor person who contracts the disease to become unemployed and poor as a result of the disease. The results suggest that HIV and poverty reinforce each other, with poor, vulnerable women being a significant driver of the disease while also bearing the burden of its impact. Further, the results of the analysis suggest a two-way link between female unemployment and the incidence of HIV. Of added significance for policy is the finding that increases in the level of female unemployment have a strong positive impact on the growth rate of HIV incidence with the impact manifesting in a relative short period of time.

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“In the Wake: After Life”
 Dans La Sillage, Dans Les Traces: Après La Vie

Abstract:

Christina Sharpe’s paper, “In the Wake: After Life” thinks through questions of development and the language of development in relation to slavery and its afterlives, given what Hartman, Spillers, Wilderson, Sexton, Brand, Morrison and others have theorized about the time of slavery and its *longue durée*. What does it mean (legally, psychically, figuratively, politically, socially, artistically, etc.) for people of African descent in the diaspora to be in the wake of Atlantic slavery. Using the above writers and theorists (among others) as well as images from the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake in Haiti and Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, I think through questions of development in relation to what slavery’s afterlife (after life) looks and feels like and how it is lived for and by black subjects in the diaspora.

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From William DeLaurence to Miss Cleo-- Money, Magic and Trickery in the Tropics
 De William DeLaurence a Miss Cleo - Dinero, Magia y Engaño en los Trópicos

Abstract:

A white man from Cleveland, DeLaurence began his career in the occult as a door-to-door salesman of books on the subject of hypnotism and psychology. Enamored by hypnosis, he later studied it then began to offer lessons himself, and in 1900 he opened a hypnotism school in Chicago. A few years later, he started a publishing business, DeLaurence, Scott and Company, which published a range of books on magic and the occult. Despite his dubious character and various run-ins with the law in the United States, he was extremely popular in the African American community, West Africa, and the Caribbean. However, scholars argue that DeLaurence had his most profound social influence in Jamaica. This presentation explores DeLaurence’s exploits and how his correspondence courses for Caribbean “Science” men and women shaped the region, as well as how he fashioned himself to appeal to the Caribbean market for the occult. Additionally, I will discuss his successor, Miss Cleo, of Psychic Readers’ Network who came to prominence in the late 1990s.

Resumen:

Un hombre blanco de Cleveland, Delaurence comenzó su carrera en el ocultismo como vendedor puerta a puerta de libros sobre el tema de la hipnosis y la psicología. Enamorado por la hipnosis, más tarde estudió. Para aquel entonces comenzó a ofrecer clases de sí mismo, y en 1900 se abrió una escuela de hipnotismo en Chicago. Unos años más tarde, comenzó un negocio editorial, Delaurence, Scott and Company, que publicó una serie de libros sobre magia y el ocultismo. A pesar de su carácter dudoso y varios encontronazos con la ley en los Estados Unidos, fue muy popular en la comunidad afroamericana, África Occidental y el Caribe. Sin embargo, los expertos sostienen que Delaurence tuvo su influencia social más profunda en Jamaica. Esta presentación explora DeLaurence hazañas, y cómo sus cursos por correspondencia para el Caribe "ciencia" hombres y mujeres forma a la región, así como la forma en que él mismo formó a apelar al mercado del Caribe por lo oculto. Además, voy a hablar de su sucesor, Miss Cleo, de la Red de lectores psíquicos 'que saltó a la fama a finales de 1990.

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Voicing the Ruptures of the Nation: Reading the Grenada TRC and Merle Collins' *Angel*

Abstract:

In 2001, Grenada established a Truth and Reconciliation Commission as a means to address unresolved tensions in the population surrounding the 1983 collapse of the revolutionary government, the killings of Maurice Bishop and members of his cabinet, the U.S. invasion, and the imprisonment of the Grenada 17, among other things. Prime Minister Keith Mitchell contended that a commission modeled after the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission would provide a way the nation to address its past, heal the hurt, and answer lingering questions. In the first half of this paper, I examine the commission's report, which was released in 2006. I consider the idea of the truth commission and what it means for the Caribbean, as a means of resurrecting nationhood, and performing national memory, but also as a new form of global migration as it "traveled" from South Africa to Grenada, with South African representatives participating in the commission. How have the forms and structures of the truth commission, which emphasize the gathering of testimony of citizens, become adapted to the Grenadian context, and what does the institutionalization of "truth" mean for Grenada? Given the controversies surrounding the Grenada TRC, the second part of the paper will examine Merle Collins' novel *Angel*, which was re-released in 2011 (originally published in 1987). In her foreword to the new edition of the novel, Collins writes, "Twenty-four years later, the voices of those years are clearer and I find it more possible to capture their confusion and their passion. Hence this reissue of *Angel*, with the door opened again so we can listen more quietly to the end of the story." Coming five years after the publication of the truth commission's report, I consider how the new edition of the novel itself engages with questions of truth, reconciliation and nationhood. How does literature provide an alternative to institutional forms of national mourning and memory?

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La isla que se descubre. Imágenes del Puerto Libre en el Meridiano 81

Abstract:

En este artículo, me interesa conceptualizar la isla de San Andrés como un “escenario de descubrimiento” donde, a partir de la subjetividad y memoria de la escritora sanandresana Hazel Robinson Abrahams y de sus crónicas escritas para el diario El Espectador, se pueden encontrar elementos textuales y visuales que articulan memoria, género, raza y clase, a mediados del siglo XX en el marco de la reciente apertura del puerto libre y la naciente industria del turismo (1953).

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The Role Of Caricom Institutions In Streamlining The Implementation Of The Free
 Movement Of Labour Regime

Abstract:

In 1989, the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) was conceptualised to simultaneously deepen the integration process and to strengthen CARICOM responses to the challenges and opportunities presented by the ever-changing international environment. In 2006 at its launch, the CSME was described as the unique and strategic tool to reposition CARICOM economies to compete effectively in a globalizing world. Recently, the region has witnessed the sounding of CARICOM's death knell and its subsequent demotion to simply being a construct in crisis. It is at this critical juncture that we are forced to reflect on our shared history to chart a successful way forward. The paper critically argues that the future success and the operationalisation of the CSME lies in the roles played by CARICOM Institutions such as the CARICAD, CROSQ and CARICOM IMPACS at both a national and a regional level. The immediate inclusion of these institutions into a CSME governance framework is necessary to streamline the implementation of the free movement of labour regime within the CSME and by extension, revitalize CARICOM's ability to contribute to the region's collective development.

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LeRoy Clarke and the Psyche of Development
LeRoy Clarke et la Psyché Concernant Développement

Abstract:

LeRoy Clarke, Trinidadian artist, poet, and spiritual elder, challenges the conceptual boundaries of the ontological assumptions of development. This self-taught Master Artist's work is driven by a philosophy that following independence, "his generation...failed in paving a way for those that followed" because "There was no serious or conscious effort to find a line of understanding; to understand the complexity of the potential we have, in terms of the people and the space" in the newly emerging nation. He creates, therefore, in order to counter earlier societal failures. Thus, Clarke uses art as a platform to compel and direct social and societal change. He creates "searing social commentary and metaphors [that provide] a cultural billboard of leadership for the oppressed peoples of the African Diaspora" (Brizan). Fully aware that art plays a pivotal role in enhancing community interaction and engagement and has the power to act as a significant catalyst of social development and change, Clarke offers his life's work and his home, his legacy, as a model and a vital force that exemplifies a life that is fully aware and driven by agency and intentionality. For example, he has used folklore as "cognitive symbols that could alert social conscience" to create art that acts as "agents in the critical, but more psychological engagement in the debates on change." As a result of Clarke's intentional and socially-driven concepts, his brilliantly colorful art is complex, multi-layered, and polyrhythmic and enduringly epic.

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Social Mobilization, the Legacy of Slavery, and the Development Paradigm in the
Caribbean

Abstract:

This paper raises the question: How has social mobilization around legacies of slavery influenced the conceptualization and elaboration of the idea of development? This includes an assessment of demands for a more extensive and exclusive history of the region, the articulation of anti-colonial educational paradigms, the call for statues, monuments and institutions of commemoration of the legal abolition of slavery, and claims for reparations. A central concern in the paper has to do with the role of African diaspora articulations across the Caribbean, the United States and Caribbean settler communities (and their descendants) in Western Europe. I examine the manifestation and consequences of several examples of social mobilization in the region, with particular reference to the Dutch Caribbean and Suriname.

FAITH SMITH, Brandeis University, fsmith@brandeis.edu

Good Enough for Booker T to Kiss: Tuskegee and the Caribbean
Suffisamment Bon Pour Le Baiser du Monsieur Washington: L'Ecole Tuskegee et La
Caraïbe

Abstract:

Faith Smith's paper "Good Enough for Booker T to Kiss: Tuskegee and the Caribbean" offers an early twentieth-century context for current discussions of development by analyzing the symbolic and material uses which Caribbean and Central American people made of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the Training of Colored Young Men and Women in Alabama, USA. As revealed in their letters to Booker T. Washington in the first decade of the twentieth century, Costa Ricans, Cubans, Haitians, Jamaicans, Trinidadians, and Puerto Ricans embraced or rejected their respective homelands, North American notions of race and citizenship, imperial authority, diasporic solidarity, and regional identification. Navigating codes of racial identification, linguistic competence, and respectability, they appealed to Washington as a father figure and adjudicator, recognizing in him and his institution an apparent success story in the belly of North American capitalism that they could utilize for upward social mobility within their colonial territories and in the wider world.

KARINA SMITH, Victoria University (Melbourne, Australia). karina.smith@vu.edu.au

Caribbean Popular Theatre and Canadian Development Funding: community building via
North/South 'partnerships'

Abstract:

From the late 1970s until the 1990s, Caribbean popular theatre companies, such as Jamaica's Sistren Theatre Collective and the Eastern Caribbean Popular Theatre Organisation, were funded by Canadian development agencies, such as the Oxfam and Inter Pares. Popular theatre, at the time, was viewed as an extremely important medium through which development education could occur and was also being used within Canada to educate Canadians about the benefits of Canada's international foreign aid programme. In addition to financial assistance to support their activities in the Caribbean region, entire popular theatre groups and/or individual group members travelled to Canada to participate in popular theatre festivals and in development agency training workshops. This paper will discuss the way in which international development agendas shaped decision-making within local Caribbean theatre companies and, by extension, impacted on their community building capacity.

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Balancing Trinidad and Tobago's Development within the Energy Sector

Abstract :

Trinidad and Tobago signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol, agreeing to make efforts to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂) in 1990. Fourteen (14) years later, the UNDP reported that Trinidad and Tobago had increased its carbon footprint by 79% while the average increase for developing nations was 41% over the same period. During this same period 1990 to 2004, the nation's GDP per capita increased from purchasing power parity (PPP) US\$8,000 to about US\$13,000. Today, Trinidad and Tobago ranks second in the world in CO₂ emissions per capita and unlike the other top ten emitters, Trinidad and Tobago's CO₂ emissions is on an increasing trend. It is apparent that on one hand, the nation's economy appears to be healthy, the GDP per capita is increasing but on the other hand, it scores low on sustainable development and honouring international agreements. Could it be that the nation is on a 'fad diet' of too much natural gas development? Many have argued that the country needs to diversify its economic base by developing the non-energy sector. This paper argues that balance is also needed within the energy sector to counteract increasing CO₂ emissions and develop new industries by exploring innovative methods to achieve sustainable development.

EDDY MARCEL SOUFFRANT, UNC CHARLOTTE. esouffra@uncc.edu

Disaster Ethics, The problem of Chronic Need and Corporate Responsibility

Abstract:

This past year and a half has been a challenging one for the international community. We have witnessed and in some instance from afar, disasters of all sorts that span the globe from the Caribbean, South and North America, Asia, to Australia and other affected regions of the world. Some of these destabilizing and at times fatal events have forced migration and constitute a massive restructuring of the status quo. When such disasters occur, it will be important to distinguish between them and to determine not only the expanse of their ramifications but also the range of our responsibility in alleviating the plight of those impacted by such conditions, my focus will be on circumstances that occur perhaps globally or regionally and in which no human agent is readily available for culpability or blame (think of the BP case in the Gulf of Mexico, the Earthquake in Haiti or the recent Hurricane Sandy). This paper will assume that in cases of environmental disasters, an argument can be readily made to suggest that fellow human beings, who through no fault of their own suffer the wrath of nature, should be relieved. I shall begin here to carve out a moral theory that would similarly justify attempts at alleviating chronic need. My effort consists in short, in articulating a global ethics that presumes that the demands to eliminate pervasive nefarious conditions will persist and will have to be contended with.

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A Cornerstone of Global Capital in the Caribbean: A case study on transnational mining in Jamaica, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic

Una piedra angular de Capital Global en el Caribe: un estudio de caso de la minería transnacional en Jamaica, Haití y República Dominicana

Abstract:

Global Capitalism as a new epoch in the history of world capitalism is shaping every region of the planet. Among these regions is the Caribbean, one of the first outside Europe to be integrated into world capitalism. The region's connection with world capitalism continued to heighten in the post-colonial era, while characterized by diverse histories: colonized by different European empires, developing down different socio-economic paths, and achieving the abolition of slavery and national independence at different times. Yet with the sweeping changes occurring through globalization, it is important that the region be examined in a new light. Some political economists have argued for example that in recent decades through the increasing functional integration of production and financial systems across borders and the major changes wrought to institutions worldwide, that novel social relations and formations have come about. Political economists have examined nations in the Caribbean, but few such studies have looked at how transnational dynamics have taken root in the region, both from within and from without. This talk will examine the Caribbean in light of these changes, and specifically through a case study looking at the penetration of transnational mining companies into the region. With transnational mining corporations making major inroads in recent years into the Dominican Republic and Haiti, and continuing operations in Jamaica, the global mining industry has become a cornerstone of capitalist globalization in the region. This research will fill an important gap in scholarly work on mining in the region and on globalization in general.

Resumen:

El capitalismo global como una nueva época en la historia del capitalismo mundial que se perfila en cada región del planeta. Entre estas regiones es el Caribe, uno de los primeros fuera de Europa para integrarse en el capitalismo mundial. Conexión de la región con el capitalismo mundial continuó a aumentar en la era post-colonial, mientras que se caracteriza por diversas historias: colonizada por diferentes imperios europeos, desarrollando por diferentes vías socioeconómicas y lograr la abolición de la esclavitud y la independencia nacional en diferentes momentos. Sin embargo, con los cambios radicales que se producen a través de la globalización, es importante que la región se examinará en una nueva luz. Algunos economistas han argumentado, por ejemplo, que en las últimas décadas a través de la creciente integración funcional de los sistemas productivos y financieros a través de fronteras y los grandes cambios obrados a instituciones de todo el mundo, que las relaciones sociales nuevas y formaciones han surgido. Los economistas políticos han analizado las naciones en el Caribe, pero pocos estudios han examinado cómo las dinámicas transnacionales han echado raíces en la región, tanto desde dentro como desde fuera. Esta conferencia examinará el Caribe a la luz de estos cambios, y en concreto a través de un estudio de caso mirando la penetración de las empresas transnacionales mineras en la región. Con las corporaciones mineras transnacionales haciendo incursiones importantes en los últimos años en la República Dominicana y Haití, y continuando las

operaciones en Jamaica, la industria minera mundial se ha convertido en una piedra angular de la globalización capitalista en la región. Esta investigación va a llenar un vacío importante en el trabajo académico sobre la minería en la región y sobre la globalización en general.

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Characteristic Features, Temporal Patterns And Lessons To Be Learnt: The Case Of Jamaica And Trinidad And Tobago

Abstract:

There is a paucity of research on the dynamics of fatal road traffic crashes in Caribbean societies. Nonetheless, there is growing concern about this scourge as a public health phenomenon in many Caribbean countries irrespective of size. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are the two largest Anglophone Caribbean countries where there have been some recognition of this scourge and evidence of intervention strategies geared towards yielding more positive outcomes. The paper provides a comparative account of fatal road traffic crashes and associated fatalities in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. It seeks to throw light on the main features and temporal attributes of traffic crashes and fatalities in the two Caribbean nations, particularly with regard to similarities and differences. Observed differences are highlighted and associated with plausible factors that may be country-specific.

MAUREEN ST. CLAIR, ARC Magazine, mayamado@hotmail.com

For Who and by Whom?

Abstract:

In contributing to the critical dialogue and analyses of the notion of 'development' in a holistic approach, I will present the power of community arts as a tool for participatory action research and a catalyst for personal and social transformation. I will look at the impact of a participatory research and community arts process that involves youths becoming co researchers, co subjects and co artists in critically analyzing community development from a peace and conflict perspective. I will share the work of the Harford Village Peace Youth Leaders who have been engaged in various peace building and conflict transformation workshops and have used various artistic expressions to critically analyse root causes of violent and non-violent conflicts both in their own lives and within the lives of youths in their community and country. The paper will challenge the dominant world view of development and art versus a community youth perspective of development and art and explore how community art projects are a crucial tool in creating and mobilizing personal and social transformation.

KAREN DEAN ST. CYR, Loyola University. st.cyr.idb@gmail.com

The Preparedness of Regional Students: Movement, Rights, Participation and Belonging

Abstract:

Students must be adequately prepared to function productively in an increasingly dynamic, technological and complex society. The ever-changing global and regional trends have mandated more focused attention to the preparedness of students in Career and Technical Education (CTE). Major educational reform is needed in order to meet the growing demand for skilled workers who will be able to participate in nation building and to contribute to the regional and global economy. The establishment of Career Academies in The Bahamas is a reform that seeks to provide high school students with greater access to technical and vocational courses, address deficiencies presently observed in the existing educational structure and enhance the capabilities of students while challenging them to develop to their optimum potential. This presentation will examine the phases of implementation of career academies in The Bahamas and explore the various elements that have great impact on this major school reform. Focus will be given to how this reform will improve labor market opportunities for high school graduates, better prepare them for the economic and industrial development and to take their rightful place as proactive and innovative regional citizens.

ELIZABETH STEEBY, University of New Orleans. esteeby@uno.edu

Rebuilding Resorts and Reinventing the Plantation: Feminist Responses to Neocolonial
Disaster Management

Reconstruyendo resorts y reinventando la Plantación: Respuestas feministas al manejo de
desastres neocolonial

Abstract:

My paper will give a brief overview of how feminist writers such as Zora Neale Hurston, Audre Lorde, and Olive Senior have represented the impacts of hurricanes on communities already suffering from long-term structural inequalities. In looking at Hurston's fictional take on Florida's floods and hurricanes in relation to Lorde's letters from hurricane-battered St. Croix and Senior's poetic return to historic hurricanes in Jamaica's past, I aim to engage a Gulf South-Caribbean geography, one that is not only relevant to storm paths, but also to plantation slavery pasts. In taking a multigenerational approach, I examine how a genealogy of feminist meditations on hurricane/flood devastation reveals ongoing systemic loss. How do communities respond to the privileging of the tourist, the landowner, and the insurance company in disaster management? How do feminist literary voices speak about reparations?

RUSSELL STOCKARD JR, California Lutheran University. stockard@clunet.edu

Sports, Race and Nation Branding: Brazilian Soccer Diplomacy

Abstract:

Sports, Race, Identity and Nation Branding by BRICS: Brazilian Soccer Diplomacy and Haiti The construction of national identities has taken new directions in an era of economic and cultural globalization, particularly in the cases of the leading economic powers – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa -the BRICS nations. These five countries face internal and external challenges and opportunities as they seek to construct and reconstruct their national and global identities in a digitally networked world economy. As these countries face the internal challenge of balancing economic growth and attendant social, political and cultural transitions, which lead to pronounced challenges in developing what Anderson (1991) terms “the imagined community” that is born and sustained through local and global production and consumption of media and cultural products. As the only one of the BRICS in the Western Hemisphere, Brazil offers a uniquely multiracial perspective on constructing national and global identities. The nation has embarked on a strategy of assuming visible leadership of peacekeeping operations in order to build its international status (Barr, 2010). Among the nations to which Brazil has sent peacekeeping forces is Haiti. There, Brazil has assumed leadership in the UN Stabilization Mission to Haiti (MINUSTAH), which is a creature of UN resolution 1542 (April 2004). Brazil supplied the military commanders for MINUSTAH as well as a significant number of the troops. The mission has grown in importance after the January 2010 earthquake that devastated the capital city of Port-au-Prince and much of the surrounding area (Barr, 2012, 161-162). Since the Haitian earthquake, Haitian migrants have fled to Brazil, hoping to find work in the world’s sixth largest economy. The imminent World Cup is one of the attractions to those displaced by the earthquake (Arko, 2012). Bale (2012) has pointed out the importance of sport, in national identity formation. Using a textual analysis, Vincent et al. (2010) have studied English newspaper narratives about the English soccer team in the 2006 World Cup, finding that the newspapers’ discourse relied on a reductionist, essentialist construction to elicit an emotional link with a homogeneous form of English national identity. The proposed study is a textual analysis of narratives in Brazilian and Haitian news and opinion articles and transmedia narratives (Goldschmidt, 2011) to explore how a multiracial society seeks to build solidarity with other countries of the global South, particularly Haiti, with special attention to past and future World Cups in and outside of Brazil.

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Journalism and Development in the Caribbean

Abstract:

Theories of communication and development emerged in the 1960s with the main focus on how to harness the development of poorer nations through the advances in communication technologies. Scholars such as Daniel Lerner and Wilbur Schramm were some of the early pioneers of this work. Much of it was advanced from the perspective of using mass media for modernization. Journalism played an important role in this developmental paradigm, so much so that developmental journalism became the preferred model of journalism in developing nations. Development journalism focused on journalism that promoted solutions to national and community issues—education, health, poverty, agriculture, etc. Theories of communication and development or communication for development and development journalism are still prominent in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa. However, many of the concerns and issues are presented from the perspective of how new information communication technologies (ICTs) can assist development. This paper examines the impact of development journalism through the content of mass media messages in the Caribbean over the last forty years. The study relies on textual analysis of newspaper stories in three countries—Bahamas, Grenada, and Jamaica—to identify the quantity, quality and type of developmental journalism presented in these countries over the last 40 years.

JOEL STRAKER, Saint Mary's University. joel.straker@gmail.com

The Millennium Development Goals in the Caribbean: Retrospective, Perspective, and Prospective

Abstract:

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals aimed at achieving specific targets in the world's poorest countries by the year 2015. Drawing on available sources and experience, this paper takes a critical look at the English-speaking Caribbean's experience with the MDGs. Premised on the view that these goals need to be situated in a country/region's development context, agenda and priorities, this paper is divided into three connected sections. First, retrospective, locates the MDGs in the Caribbean's development milieu and outlines the progress towards achieving the targets in the region. Second, perspective, assesses and analyses the region's experience and posits some specific (re)formulated homegrown MDG-based goals, targets and indicators that reflect the social and economic circumstances of the Caribbean. Third, prospective, turns to the remaining years and post 2015-MDG architecture and indicates that the second generation of MDGs (or 'MDG-2.0') must address country/region specific issues of goals, core concerns, measurements, indicators, and timeframes if they are to serve as a more useful yardstick against which advances in development efforts can be judged and compared.

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Agway's Fantastical Journey: The Healing Power of the River Goddess

Abstract:

In *The New Moon's Arms*, Nalo Hopkinson writes, "When the blue baby hits the water, it grows huge, turns into the devil woman of the sea who drags ships down. That's what the baby had wanted the whole time; to reach the sea" (133). This illustrates, yet again, the prominence of the "woman of the lake" in the novels of Caribbean women writers. This paper will focus on Hopkinson's fantastical vision of the woman of the lake in *The New Moon's Arms*, represented here by the young, webbed river boy, Agway, and how this spirit of the lake continues to heal women in the new world.

JEAN STUBBS, Institute of the Americas, University College London.
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Beyond remittances: rethinking diasporas and the pan-Caribbean
 Más allá de las remesas: repensar las diásporas y el pan-Caribe

Abstract:

The 21st century has witnessed a sea change in how the concept of diaspora has been 'mainstreamed' in commercial and political circles, with new overtures to migrant populations in terms of how they are viewed and 'harnessed'. Alongside newly emerging global powers such as India and China arguably leading the way, there have been significant trends across the Caribbean, such that a key contemporary challenge for Caribbean Studies is to understand the relationship the various territories have with their diasporas and in turn that of the diasporas with their territories of origin. In today's globalised world this relationship between diaspora and 'homeland' is much more than a two-way: it is a multidimensional process that my paper sets out to frame comparatively in the pan-Caribbean, with a special focus on the Dutch, Francophone and Hispanic Caribbean and their diasporas in Canada and Western Europe.

Resumen:

El siglo XXI ha sido testigo a un cambio radical en como el concepto de diáspora se ha convertido en corriente convencional en círculos comerciales y políticos, con nuevas aperturas para con las poblaciones migratorias en términos de como se ven y se 'capturan'. A la par de nuevos poderes globales emergentes tales como la India y China que están a la delantera, ha habido tendencias significativas através del Caribe, de modo tal que un desafío clave contemporaneo para los estudios del Caribe es comprender las relaciones que los distintos territorios tienen para con sus diásporas y a su vez las de las diásporas para con sus territorios de origen. En el mundo globalizado de hoy esa relación entre diáspora y 'tierra natal' es mucho más que bidireccional: es un proceso multidimensional que mi presentación buscar enmarcar de forma comparativa para el pan-Caribe, con énfasis especial sobre el Caribe holandés, francófono e hispano y sus diásporas en Canada y Europa Occidental.

MICHAEL SUTHERLAND; AMIT SEERAM; SHERRY ANN GANASE; DICKSON OSUALA; DEMI SINGH, The University of the West Indies, St Augustine, michael.sutherland@sta.uwi.edu

In Pursuit of Millennium Development Goals in Caribbean SIDS: Some Potential Contributions of an ICURA Project

Abstract:

Under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly, and emanating from the Fifty-fifth session, Agenda Item 60 (b), a resolution (i.e., the United Nations Millennium Declaration) dated 18 September 2000 was adopted by one hundred and eighty-nine nations. The resolution eventually resulted in the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for 2015:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. Achieve universal primary education;
3. Promote gender equality and empower women;
4. Reduce child mortality;
5. Improve maternal health;
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases;
7. Ensure environmental sustainability;
8. Develop a global partnership for development.

At the writing of this abstract, there is a little less than three years to the target date set to achieve the stated goals. It is prudent to take some measurement of the status quo regarding the state of some aspects of the MDG in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which are specifically mentioned in the United Nations Millennium Declaration mentioned above. An International Community-University Research Alliance (ICURA) project named “Managing Adaptation to Coastal Environmental Change: Canada and the Caribbean” offers multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary (i.e., social sciences and geomatics) opportunities to assess progress towards MDG in Caribbean SIDS. Results are presented from socioeconomic surveys administered at some of the ICURA project sites, and as well the consequent resulting spatial distribution of socioeconomic phenomena, which can serve as a measure of MDG achievements at these sites.

CHERYL SYLVESTER, St. George's University. csylvester@sgu.edu

The Eastern Caribbean Documentation & Archival Imaging Centre: A proposal too late or too early?

Abstract:

Institute of Caribbean and International Studies (ICIS) through its parent, the St. George's University, conceived the above named project to rescue documents in crisis in Eastern the Caribbean – specifically, in the first instance in Grenada. The project was planned in four phases starting with four Grenadian collections, namely, the Lord Pitt of Hampstead collection, the collection of Alister Hughes, the Governor General's collection and the Dougaldston Estate records. However, just a few months into its conception, it faced the following problems: lack of funding, the absence of a National Archives, the occurrence of Hurricane Ivan, the death of Mr. Alister Hughes and subsequently, the effective winding down of ICIS. As a consequence, the project proposal remained in state of suspension. Given the challenges with which we are now faced, namely the closure of the Grenada Public Library and Archives, the endowment of Mr. Hughes' collection to University of the West Indies and the worsening world's economic situation, what are the options in light of the challenges we face?

LILLIAN SYLVESTER, Grenada Library Services, fedon2000@yahoo.com

Libraries in Grenada in the twenty-first century

Abstract:

Lillian Sylvester will talk about the survival of libraries given ICT realities, and talking a bit about the Grenada situation given present realities.

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Music as Development? Exploring the role of the creative industries (music) as a viable industry for diversification and development of Trinidad and Tobago's economy beyond the oil/gas dependency syndrome

Abstract:

In the main this paper intends to investigate the extent to which music as an industry can be harnessed and developed as an option for diversification within Trinidad and Tobago's economy. This paper does not intend to reflect on the economics of development but instead focus will be placed on social development where music as an indigenous artform will be examined a viable means of social capital. With the Caribbean sitting at the centre of a world matrix, belonging to two of the great North-South systems of the twentieth century – the American hemispheric system with the US as metropolis and Latin America and the Caribbean as periphery, the scholarship of radical development theorists has had to grapple with and capture the twin processes of development and envelopment which have

occurred in the region instead of building theory for the region based on Western ideas of episteme and structure. Given the latter framework, societies such as these continuously have to contend with the local-global conundrum which Robertson calls “glocalisation”. As such, this work intends to highlight the importance of the framing of an indigenous music industry to advance the developmental potential of the Trinidad and Tobago economy going forward.

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The Educational Trajectories of Young Black Men in Toronto and Montreal

Abstract:

Since the 1970's, many Caribbean immigrants have seen Canada as the “promise land”. The majority of Caribbean immigrants to Canada have settled within Toronto and Montreal's urban Centers (Statistics Canada, 2001) in hopes of attaining a better life for themselves and their family. However in Canada the problem remains that Black male youth are more likely to be suspended, expelled, and/or drop out of school (Dei, 1997). They also have some of the lowest average measured academic performance (Toronto District School Board, 2007, 2006), are more likely to be classified as having an intellectual/learning disability (Brown and Parekh, 2010), and are less likely to be placed in gifted and talented programs (Toronto District School Board, 2007). This paper presents findings from the Educational Trajectories of young Black men project funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. Dr. Lance T. McCready serves as the principal investigator. The project used focus groups to explore 50 young Black Men's K-12 schooling experiences and their perceptions of opportunities for postsecondary education and employment within two urban centers Toronto and Montreal. Descriptive analyses performed on a demographic survey coupled with thematic analysis of focus group transcripts yielded important findings such as many young Black men in Canadian urban centers feel a pressured to be the “provider” for themselves and their families. Secondly, many of these Black men rather work then to pursue education, because they feel there is no guarantees such as secured employment opportunities after graduation. This research contributes to the limited scholarship on young black males perceptions about post secondary education experiences and the labour market.

IMANI TAFARI-AMA, UWI at Mona. i.tafariama@gmail.com (presented by Arthur Newland)

Rastafari Race and Gender Power Revolution

Abstract:

Rastafari constitutes a socio-spiritual and political movement that has also emphasised the centrality of race to the discourse of resistance; this embodies the essence of Rastafari meta-physical revolution. As the self-proclaimed 'true' progeny of Garvey, Rastafarians have carried the baton of reclaiming the metaphysical, political and embodied dimensions of race, and thereby legitimised the struggle by displaced and dispossessed Africans for social justice in modern Jamaica (and by extension, in the world). Traditionally, the male leadership in Rastafari has also focused on issues of race and class, to the exclusion of gender. Consequently, they succeeded in reinforcing male domination as the norm and thereby portrayed the role of women as supportive and subordinate. However, this contradiction has been challenged, especially in the past couple of decades, by womanist discourses circulating in the wider society. Committed but confrontational responses of Rastafari sistren, a situation which developed in the 1980s, have also interrogated the sexism inherent to such portrayals of gender power and relations. Due to the prevalence of patriarchy, power relations between men and women in the wider Jamaican society and indeed across the world have been deemed to be problematic, resulting in the inferiorisation of women. This trend in the ideology of Rastafari is also based on the notion that from a spiritual perspective, women have less authority than their male counterparts in both the household and in the wider society. Traditionally, the male leadership in Rastafari has focused on issues of race and class, to the exclusion of gender. Consequently, they succeeded in reinforcing male domination as the norm and thereby portrayed the role of women as supportive and subordinate. Therefore, Rastafari's ardent articulation of the need for Africans in the Diaspora in general and in Jamaica in particular, to realise class and race liberation has, over the years, been separated from the parallel struggle for emancipation from gendered norms and practices taking place in the wider society and indeed, globally and re-invented with ideological fluency within the livity. Up until 1985, the critical analysis of gender relations in Rastafari was taboo; virgin ground was therefore broken when in 1988 I facilitated an island wide study of the subject and documented the findings in my Masters of Arts (M.A.) thesis

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La utopia polémica de Caribe: Encrucijada del mundo.
The Polemic Utopia of Caribbean Crossroads

Resumen:

Caribe: Encrucijada del mundo, organizado por El Museo del Barrio en colaboración con The Queens Museum of Art y el Studio Museum of Harlem, es una exposición masiva de arte en Nueva York de más de 400 artistas caribeños. La exposición presenta obras desde el comienzo de la revolución haitiana hasta hoy, de todos los países del Caribe. Dividida en seis partes – Contrapuntos, Actos patrióticos, Movimientos fluidos, Reinos del mundo, Sombras de la historia, Tierra de los bandidos – cada una está organizada anacrónicamente organizada en un topos, algunos de ellos enfocados en prácticas sociales (por ejemplo, la esclavitud en la plantación, el cultivo de tabaco) en vez de formas de producción artística. En la medida en que estos museos crean una forma de articulación (primera en su tipo) entre instituciones de arte y comunidades locales de la diáspora caribeña, evidencian también la carencia de una relación como ésta entre instituciones de arte dentro del Caribe mismo. Esta visión del Caribe sin historia – bajo la premisa de que Nueva York es la ciudad caribeña más grande– refleja una visión multiculturalista desprovista de las tensiones de la desigualdad, la violencia de la diferencia, y el trauma de la migración social. Aunque la articulación caribeña entre instituciones de arte es admirable, está ausente todavía dentro de los países caribeños (específicamente será comentado el caso de Colombia). Si le creemos al museo contemporáneo su lema – que ahora son instituciones democráticas – debemos luchar para que sea así.

Abstract:

Caribbean Crossroads of the World, organized by El Museo del Barrio in collaboration with the Queens Museum of Art and The Studio Museum of Harlem, is a massive art exhibition in New York City of over 400 Caribbean artists. The exhibit present works from the beginning of the Haitian Revolution up until today from all countries of the Caribbean. Divided into six parts – Shades of History, Land of the Outlaw, Counterpoints, Patriot Acts, Fluid Motions, Kingdoms of the World – each is anachronically organized into a topos, some focusing on social practices (i.e, the slavery on plantation, the cultivation of tobacco) rather than categories of artistic production. While these museums create a first of its kind articulation among art institutions dedicated to local communities of Caribbean diaspora, they also expose the lack of such a relationship between art institutions within the Caribbean. The exhibit's vision of a Caribbean with a common history - under the premise that New York is the largest Caribbean city - reflects a multicultural vision bereft of the social frictions of inequality, the violence of difference and the trauma of social migration. Likewise, this interarticulation of the Caribbean while admirable, is lacking within the Caribbean's own countries (the case of Colombia museums will be discussed). If we are to take the contemporary museum on its word – that they are now democratic institutions – then we must fight to make them equal.

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Caribbean – playground host... neglected player

Abstract:

Within the context of a “universally accepted” consciousness, a country’s income per capita, population growth rate, economic growth and unemployment rate are just a few factors that are considered when measuring development. While the Caribbean has utilized these standard indicators to measure their development, it is critical to comprehend the dimensional calibrations, prior to the undertaking of any assessment of development. For that matter, it is prudent to determine whether sustainable development is being considered as a process of growth in the Caribbean region. However progressive the Caribbean may appear to be now, if one were to carefully examine the tales told by history, one would discover that the Caribbean has always been, and remains, the place where paradoxically everything and nothing took place. This paper will examine the evolution of the Caribbean showing how its legacy and operational principles continue to position the region as the playground of the former colonial masters. While the Caribbean facilitated and contributed to the economic development of foreign sovereignty, regrettably, the experience was not mutually beneficial. As a result the region can be likened to the lone child looking on longingly at his peers at the end of the rousing session of ‘farmer in the dell’. At the core of this socio-political edifice, the paper will argue that the existence of a plantation society mentality, coupled with a modernized extractive economy led to neo-colonialism in the region. Its manifestation is reflected in its outward unidirectional development in the Caribbean.

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Myths of Multiracialism and Development in Brazil and Jamaica

Abstract:

This paper will comparatively assess the place of race in the nationalist politics of Brazil and Jamaica with a view to understanding how citizenship and by extension developmental imperatives become skewed in favour of some groups over others. I am interested in the ways that identity has been manipulated by the state to obscure exclusions within nation-building. Myths of multiracialism have been central to nationalist ideology in both these nations and have been critical to black marginalisation (through among other things, undermining activism) but they seem to have produced different results in terms of the place of the hybrid in the national imagination and social and political structures. I wish to examine the differences between them in terms of what these myths do to the esteem and consciousness of the groups they mean to “include” in the nationalist project. Further, I will consider its meaning in terms of the way the state prioritises or does not prioritise race as an aspect of development. I wish to explore racial visibility, invisibility, empowerment and enfranchisement/disfranchisement as aspects of nationalism and the making of citizenship in terms of development goals in the region.

DEBORAH A. THOMAS, University of Pennsylvania. deborah.thomas@sas.upenn.edu
(Cancelled)

Archiving, Caribbean Studies, And The Problem Of Violence

Abstract:

In this paper, I explore some of the archives that have been created within Caribbean Studies in order to through the connections between the context of knowledge production and the relationship between vindication and reparation. I want to argue that when we move, in the creation of archives, to privilege a national analytic frame within the post-independence context of developmentalism, we often seem to lose the global geopolitical and structural historical macro-perspective that undergirds a reparations logic. I will show that while many of the early archives that were created were explicitly mobilized toward the projects of political and cultural nationalism, one archive in particular – the emergent archive of violence – cannot be effortlessly rallied toward these ends. Instead, archives of violence bring into relief the limits of the anti- and immediately post-colonial focus on the nation-state as the primary locus of vindication and encourage us to return our vision more pointedly to the transnational geopolitical spheres that constituted the frame of reference for earlier internationalists and pan-Africanists, and that infuse the social and political worlds of contemporary Caribbean people.

DEBORAH A. THOMAS, University of Pennsylvania. deborah.thomas@sas.upenn.edu
(Cancelled)

Politics and Prophecy in Jamaica: Rethinking Development by Building a Kingdom Política y profecía en Jamaica: repensando el desarrollo a través de la construcción de un reino

Abstract:

There have been many iterations of Rastafari in Jamaica, one of which has been the group that followed Reverend Claudius Henry during the 1950s and that eventually established a compound in the parish of Clarendon in the 1960s and 1970s. Followers of Henry's movement during those later decades were engaged in community development efforts related to education and collective economic action (they ran a bakery that supplied Kingston and several other parishes with bread), efforts that were supported by Michael Manley's democratic socialist policies oriented toward community building, collective work, and self-sufficiency. While usually Rastafari have eschewed participation in "politricks," Henry's close relationship with Manley provided them with certain social and material goods that enabled their socio-religious project, goods that were removed as soon as the government changed in 1980. In this paper, I draw from the experiences of Henry's community to think through the ways politics has mediated their relationship both to the social world of Jamaica and to their religious worldview (one whose ideological framework usually espouses repatriation to Africa), and to show what this meant for their reconceptualization of development.

SANDRA E. THOMAS, Curriculum Development Officer Language Arts Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development Grenada. (Cancelled)

ICT in Education Multiliteracy: Online Reading

Abstract:

The emergence of new technologies has changed the way that reading is done and the internet is providing new text formats and new purposes for reading. Consequently, reading practices are changing from the printed page to the internet. Students, therefore, have to find new comprehension skills and strategies to read online. English teachers from three institutions of higher learning in Grenada are concerned that students are unable to meet the demands of online reading which require them to deal with new ideas of search engines, hyperlinks or evaluating information laden with hidden social, economic and political agendas. This paper presents the conceptual /theoretical framework for a survey through which the researcher hopes to explore the challenges that students face with online reading. The demands of online reading can be overwhelming for students who may be unaware of the differences that characterize online reading. Theories and research related to online reading and reading in general will be used to frame the discussion. It is the researcher's hope that the challenges that students face with online reading will be addressed and instructors will provide students with skills and strategies that will facilitate the development of their online reading skills.

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The organization and Story of the Caribbean Regional Conference of Psychology

Abstract:

This presentation will describe the preparatory organization and steps to stage this watershed meeting in Nassau, Bahamas in November 2011. It will report on the nature and scope of the resulting conference and characterize some of the major accomplishments that occurred both at the conference itself and, subsequently, as efforts were undertaken to institutionalize regional collaborations among psychologists.

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Leveraging double-loop learning for better disaster management outcomes

Abstract:

Disaster management agencies should be exemplars of learning given the volatility of their operating environment. However, there are known cognitive, social and organizational barriers that prevent these organizations from learning. The purpose of this paper is to use the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) as an example of a disaster management organization that achieves double-loop learning in spite of known barriers. The article uses as its starting point the question posed by Edgar Schein (1985): Is it possible to create a culture committed to continuous self-diagnosis, learning and change? (p. 185). The article draws upon the works of Argyris and Schön, Senge on double-loop learning, upon Sanne, Carroll, and Torlak on the barriers to learning in disaster and crisis organizations, and upon Schein, Chandler, Smith and Elliot, McPherson, Elliot, and Antonacopoulou on organization culture's linkage to learning. The findings show significant learning variations in the CDEMA organization from the regional to the national level. It shows that the CDEMA Coordinating Unit and a few national member agencies achieve double-loop learning, while the opposite is true for many national disaster offices. The analysis of this variation is one contribution to the disaster management, and organizational learning literature. In addition, the article adds a much needed case example to these literatures. The paper ends with a proposition for future research in the area of disaster management, culture and learning and propositions for CDEMA to consider ways to achieve double-loop learning at the national disaster offices throughout the region.

ERIN C. TOBIN, Ohio State University. tobin.93@osu.edu

Rethinking Caribbean Development and Identity through Film

Abstract:

Film has had a long history in the Caribbean, and for the most part, development and regional identity have been constructed through external eyes that function to Other and exoticize the Caribbean. Historically, Caribbean films and films about, or set in, the Caribbean have depicted the region and people, but not necessarily represented them. Images of the Caribbean filtered for and produced by outside audiences have defined and projected a cultural identity that often conflicts with representations by those who identify as Caribbean. Thus, efforts to establish an identity-based cinema wherein Caribbean-born or affiliated filmmakers take an active role in defining representation have incited refreshing new perspectives on what it means to be Caribbean and how visual media—particularly film—plays a crucial role in identity construction and cultural perception. In line with the conference's theme of development, this paper explores the ways in which Caribbean identity-based cinema engages with issues pertaining to development through a gendered and racialized lens. This paper will examine several films by Caribbean and Caribbean diasporic filmmakers Frances-Anne Solomon, Andrew Millington, and Yao Ramesar and how they represent the physical landscape, cultural history, and contemporary

cultural consciousness of the region. These filmmakers' projects blur the distinction between Caribbean cinema as national cinema and Caribbean cinema as identity-based cinema. They implement the audiovisual medium of film as a vehicle through which to interrogate, negotiate, and construct understandings of Caribbean identity, modernity, and development as they reveal the ways in which these ideas are gendered and racialized.

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Jóvenes caribeños por la promoción de espacios culturales, experiencias de trabajo desde del Caribe colombiano

Resumen:

La necesidad de crear nuevos espacios de enseñanza-aprendizaje ha permitido que desde el Caribe colombiano se crean nuevos espacios de promoción cultural para una juventud que en los últimos 20 años ha tenido que reconstruir su identidad caribeña en torno a los conflictos socio-culturales de una nación colombiana. La ponencia está dirigida a identificar las posibles vías o recursos necesarios para consolidar la identidad cultural no sólo en el Caribe colombiano sino en otros espacios que pertenecen políticamente a una nación diferente en términos culturales

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Neoliberalism and the gendered space of the political: The Linden protest of 2012

Abstract:

This paper looks at community mobilization in an industrial bauxite town where protests against electricity rate hikes in July 2012 resulted in state violence that led to three dead, twenty injured and renewed and widened local commitment to economic and social justice. While already emerging and competing narratives tend to privilege the role of political parties or autonomous traditions within the mining town, both elide the ways in which women were centrally involved, drawing on traditions of organizing in a community where their labour has long been invisible and marginalized. This presentation seeks to 'undomesticate' the ways in which we understand women's protest. What might an exploration of such actions contribute to our understandings of the space of the political under neoliberalism, and how might it also challenge the terms of Caribbean feminisms today?

JOSUNE URBISTONDO, University of Miami. j.urbistondo@umiami.edu (Cancelled)

Visiting with the Sacred in Junot Díaz's *The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao*
La presencia de lo sagrado en La maravillosa vida breve de Oscar Wao de Junot Díaz

Abstract:

My paper will examine the sacred and /or mythical concepts available in Junot Díaz's *The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao* (2007). The novel chronicles a multi-general tale that focuses on the intimate sexless life of the Dominican-American "ghetto nerd" Oscar Wao all the while critiquing historical accounts of the Dominican Republic. The sacred elements in the novel – fukú, zafa, the Mongoose, and the faceless man – function as a medium through which to populate the silences of the *paginas en blanco* abounding in historical accounts of development and progress. In his final days, Oscar daydreams a scene where he envisions his entire family waiting for a bus where the Mongoose is the driver and the faceless man is the *cobrador*. I argue that throughout the novel there is a relational connection between the 'evil' (the fukú curse and the faceless man) and 'divine' powers (zafa and the Mongoose). While the Mongoose is brought into moments where the protagonists practice acts of bravery, the fukú (or evil curse) maintains an ominous distance which happens to the characters' lives. The other evil-type protagonist is the Man without a Face who is kept at bay but whose acts are physically etched on Beli and her son's physical body. However, as the novel ends I argue that the reader develops a renewed sense of intimacy with fukú and the Trujillo's of the world, attempting to take responsibility for the personal terrors we wrought on each other.

Resumen:

En esta presentación examinaré los conceptos sagrados o míticos disponibles en la novela *The Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao* (2007) escrita por Junot Díaz. La novela se trata de un asexual "ghetto nerd" dominicano-norteamericano Oscar Wao y su familia. A la misma vez Díaz critica momentos históricos de la República Dominicana. Los elementos sagrados en la novela – fukú, zafa, la Mangosta, y el hombre sin cara – funcionan para combatir los silencios en las *páginas en blanco* que aparecen en la historia del país. En sus últimos días, Oscar imagina una escena donde su familia entera está esperando un autobús donde la Mangosta conduce y el hombre sin cara es el *cobrador*. Argumento que a través de la novela hay una conexión relacional entre lo "malo" (la maldición de fukú y el hombre sin cara) y los poderes "divinos" (zafa y la Mangosta). Mientras la Mangosta se evoca en momentos donde los protagonistas practican actos del valor, el fukú (o maldición) mantiene una distancia siniestra. Como la novela termina argumento que el lector desarrolla un sentido renovado de la intimidad con fukú y los Trujillo's del mundo, procurando tomar responsabilidad para los terrores personales nosotros cometemos el uno al otro.

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(Cancelled)

New Tellings of History from the Puerto Rican Diaspora
Nuevas narraciones históricas de la diáspora puertorriqueña

Abstract:

The re-writing of the national histories on the part of the Caribbean Diaspora has greatly influenced the development of the region; if in the nineteenth century, independence movements in the Spanish Caribbean were led from the diaspora, in the 21st century, we see interrogations of the past and calls for a more inclusive historiography, one that includes episodes that were marginalized and ignored in literary production by men and women of Caribbean descent, such as slavery. This paper will interrogate the space of diaspora, examining the defining characteristics that allow for the creations of new narratives. The discussion will then move to two novels written by women of Puerto Rican heritage published within the last three years. Dahlma Llanos-Figueroa's *Daughters of the Stone* (2009) is a multi-generational tale of mothers, daughters, their relationships with each other, with the men in their lives, and with ancestral memory. Esmeralda Santiago's *Conquistadora* (2011) tells the story of a Spanish aristocrat and her relationship with the brothers she convinces to move to Puerto Rico in a quest to fulfill an ancestor's destiny in the early nineteenth century. While the former recounts Puerto Rican history through the eyes of enslaved women and their descendants, the latter offers the perspective of the ruling class from a gendered lens, the narrative ending before the abolition of slavery in 1873. This divergent gaze allows the reader to examine the different imaginaries being called upon as the island of Puerto Rico continues to flail politically and economically at the present time.

Resumen:

La re-escritura de las historias nacionales por parte de la diáspora caribeña ha influido enormemente en el desarrollo de la región, si en el siglo XIX, los movimientos de independencia en el Caribe hispano fueron conducidos desde la diáspora, en el siglo 21, si se examinan los interrogatorios del pasado y pide una historiografía más inclusivo, que incluye episodios que fueron marginados e ignorados en la producción literaria de los hombres y mujeres de ascendencia caribeña, como la esclavitud. En este documento se interrogan el espacio de la diáspora, el examen de las características definitorias que permiten las creaciones de nuevas narrativas. La discusión luego se trasladará a dos novelas escritas por mujeres de ascendencia puertorriqueña publicados en los últimos tres años. Dahlma Llanos-Figueroa *Hijas de la Piedra* (2009) es una historia multi-generacional de madres, hijas, sus relaciones con los demás, con los hombres en sus vidas, y con la memoria ancestral. *Conquistadora* de Esmeralda Santiago (2011) cuenta la historia de una aristócrata española y su relación con los hermanos le convence para ir a Puerto Rico en una misión para cumplir el destino de un antepasado en el siglo XIX. Mientras que el primero narra la historia de Puerto Rico a través de los ojos de las mujeres esclavizados y sus descendientes, este último ofrece la perspectiva de la clase dominante de una lente de género, la narración termina antes de la abolición de la esclavitud en 1873. Esta mirada divergente permite al lector a examinar los diferentes imaginarios llamados a ser como la isla de Puerto Rico continúa política y económicamente en la actualidad.

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The effect of race on political participation in Puerto Rico

Abstract:

Racially, Puerto Ricans are a very diverse population. However, race has not been politicized in Puerto Rico in the same manner or to the same extent to which it has been in the United States or elsewhere in the Caribbean. The domestic dynamics of race in Puerto Rico have been largely depoliticized under the discourse of racial democracy, even as it remains very relevant in social interaction. Yet, the role of race for Puerto Ricans has shifted in relation to the United States, whether for Puerto Ricans on the island, negotiating arrangements with an imperial power with a particular perspective about the racial order of societies and countries, or for Puerto Ricans in the United States, who have been incorporated to the social and political system as racialized minorities. Given the varied experience of Puerto Ricans with race in the Caribbean and in the United States, this paper traces the impact that race has on political participation in Puerto Rico. Findings show that race in the aggregate does have a slight effect on some forms of political participation and some predictors of political participation in Puerto Rico. For instance, in turning out to vote in some elections, engaging in campaign activity, contributing money to a political party or candidate, political discussion and knowledge. However, multivariate regression analysis shows that race does not have a statistically significant independent effect on a variety of measures of political activity in Puerto Rico.

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Engineering Futures: Climate Change and Migration in Urban Guyana

Abstract:

Since disastrous flooding in 2005 displaced approximately two-thirds of its population, Guyana's urban coast has undergone a number of engineering projects related to climate change. Located six feet below sea-level, the coast has not been abandoned but highlighted as integral to the reconstruction of Guyana's centuries old canal and drainage infrastructure. The flood waters displaced populations that were a part of an already over two decade old mass exodus of Guyanese from the country's crippled rural agricultural regions to urban coastal centers for more secure work and living, particularly to the capital city Georgetown. In this post-disaster context, the city is a site that plays out the dilemmas over the overlapping and shifting ethical, political, and environmental terrain that characterizes debates about climate change and migration in Caribbean-Latin American contexts.

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Espacios de investigaciones para jóvenes en el Caribe insular: ¿continuidad o cambios?

Abstract:

La ponencia analiza las iniciativas recientes que, en el Caribe insular y particularmente en Cuba, existen para desarrollar el potencial investigativo y el talento creador de los jóvenes académicos caribeños. Un énfasis especial se dedica al examen de las oportunidades actuales para los intercambios académicos, sus fortalezas y limitaciones.

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Mosquito Imaginaries: A Queer Genealogy of the Nineteenth-Century Nicaragua Canal
 Proposal

Imaginaciones de mosquitos: una extraña genealogía sobre la propuesta del canal de
 Nicaragua en el siglo XIX

Abstract:

In this paper, I argue that, from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries, English and U.S. American imaginations conceptualized the Mosquito/Miskito Coast, which is today part of Nicaragua and Honduras, as a queer space of bodily, fluid exchange. The English mythologized the Mosquito Indians as their originary, submissive allies and as a queer people—in the broadest sense of “queer,” though with a decidedly homoerotic bent. In their eyes, the Mosquito Indians were capable of subsumption beneath the Crown as adopted citizens of the British Empire—what I term “homocolonialism,” to translate Jasbir Puar’s “homonationalism” into an eighteenth-century colonial context. And, in the nineteenth-century, U.S. American interests in the region reflected a racist disgust at, yet homoerotic fascination with, the Mosquito Indians as the former sought to ally themselves with the similarly-eroticized indigenous people against the British. Homoeroticism of both the Mosquito Indians and the indigenous populations obtains a Robinson Crusoe-like fantasizing, especially in foundational American anthropologist Ephraim George Squier’s 1855 novel *Waikna; or, Adventures on the Mosquito shore*, written under the pseudonym Samuel A. Bard. However, such homoerotic desire for ostensibly asexual “trade” also undergirded discourse surrounding the Nicaragua Canal proposal, both in Squier’s “non”-fiction writing and in contemporary governmental debates. Here, I analyze eighteenth- and nineteenth-century histories of the region, the novel *Waikna*, and Nicaragua Canal documents to trace a queer genealogy of the Nicaragua Canal proposal and its cartographic constitutions—the fantasied imbrications of bodies and lands—in Euroamerican imaginaries of the region and its “developmental” possibilities.

Resumen:

En esta presentación, yo propongo que, desde los 1600s hasta los 1800s, las imaginaciones de Inglaterra y los Estados Unidos conceptualizaban la Costa de los Mosquitos, lo que hoy forma parte de Nicaragua y Honduras, como un espacio extraño de intercambio corporeal y fluido. Los Ingleses mitificaban los Indios Mosquitos como sus aliados originales y sumisos, pero con un aspecto decididamente homoerótico. De la perspectiva de los Ingleses, los Indios Mosquitos tenían la capacidad de ser subsumidos debajo de la Corona como ciudadanos adoptados del Imperio Inglés—lo que yo llamo “homocolonialismo,” traduciendo el concepto de Jasbir Puar, “homonacionalismo” al contexto del colonialismo en los 1700s. Y, en los 1800s, los intereses estadounidenses en la región manifestaban una repugnancia racista para, pero fascinación homoerótica con, los Indios Mosquitos mientras los estadounidenses trataban de aliarse con las poblaciones indígenas también erotizadas contra los Británicos. Homoeroticismo de los Indios Mosquitos y las poblaciones indígenas alcanzó un nivel como lo de la novela Robinson Crusoe, especialmente en la novela del antropólogo estadounidense fundacional Ephraim George Squier, escrito bajo el seudónimo Samuel A. Bard. Sin embargo, el deseo tan homoerótico para intercambio aparentemente asexual también se refería al discurso sobre la proposición del canal de Nicaragua, en los escritos “no” ficcionales de Squier y en debates contemporáneos gubernamentales. Aquí, analizo historias de la región de los 1700s y 1800s, la novela Waikna, y documentos sobre el canal de Nicaragua para rastrear una genealogía extraña de la proposición del canal de Nicaragua y sus constituciones cartográficas—las imbricaciones fantásticas de cuerpos y tierras—en las imaginaciones euroamericanas de la región y sus potencias de “desarrollo.”

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Big Game, Small Town: Clientelist Democracy in the Modern Politics of Belize

Abstract:

The persistence and expansion of political clientelism in post-colonial Commonwealth Caribbean parliamentary democracies is widely known but rarely studied in the current scholarship. Recent national and regional realities and challenges confronting Commonwealth Caribbean democracy warrant a re-visiting of the nature and implications of a rampant and adaptive form of political clientelism in these small states. Using post-independent Belize as an illustrative and critical case of de facto clientelist democracy, this paper explores the origin and manifestations of rapidly expanding political clientelism and the challenges for moving beyond formal democracy. Although intense party competition in a context of persistent poverty is central to explaining the trajectory of clientelism in Belize, the Westminster model of governance, the disappearance of substantive policy distinctions among parties and the embrace of neoliberal economic policies fuelled its expansion. Small-state size and multi-ethnicity have also been contributing factors. Even though the thousands of monthly dyadic transactions in constituencies are largely rational individual choices with short-term distributive benefits, the paper argues that, collectively, these practices lead to irrational governance behaviour and damaging macro-political consequences. Political participation is devalued, public resources are wasted, governance reform becomes more difficult and political corruption is facilitated. As a parallel informal welfare system has become embedded, politicians and citizens alike have become trapped in a 'big game' of mutual clientelist dependency. A comparative analysis of post-independence political developments in other Commonwealth Caribbean states shows that the expansion of political clientelism in the context of competitive party politics is strongly path dependent.

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Caribbean urban planning, governance and spatial justice: Who has access to Port of Spain's sea?

Abstract:

In the past decade Port of Spain's cityscape changed dramatically. Neo liberal city visions portraying Port of Spain as a Caribbean 'global' city and a buoyant economy induced large scale high rise building projects and urban renewal programs. Aforementioned city image competes with alternative experiences and realities of P-o-S: inequalities, wide-spread informalities and strong cultural specificities. This paper discusses how these two city images compete with each other in the spatial development of Port of Spain and impact on the spatial justice and equality in the city. It does so through an analysis of governance processes in the development of the (various parts of the) Waterfront project in the City.

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Grounding-Growing-Gathering-Giving-Generation-Gift-Guilder

Abstract:

As a student of life we tend to live all our lives trying to gather knowledge. Sharing knowledge can be done in many ways. In the Caribbean this sharing of knowledge used to be done from generation to generation. On our islands from the CAM-BES (Dutch Antilles) this sharing used to happen at family Gatherings where this knowledge was being Given as a Gift to the younger Generations. When one understands these stories and what knowledge it brings, one can start Growing. We grow in knowledge every day, but it is not often that this knowledge is used to create a better future for the next Generations. This makes it almost impossible for next generations to Ground. Since the beginning of times the islanders traveled throughout the Caribbean and this is no different nowadays; especially for students that goes abroad to study and experience a lot of different cultures. In this paper we are going to explain how the project “Van Scholiernaar Student” (From Pupil to Student”) makes the transition from Generations Gathering knowledge to Giving back by Growing and like this Grounding themselves to the islands.

JOHANNA VON GRAFENSTEIN, Instituto Mora. jvon@mora.edu.mx (Cancelled)

Una reflexión sobre la historicidad del concepto de desarrollo: las nociones de progreso, libertad y civilización en la obra de William Davis Robinson

Resumen:

La ponencia se propone estudiar el uso de las nociones de progreso, libertad y civilización en la obra de William Davis Robinson, comerciante/viajero estadounidense quien se dedicaba a negocios en Cuba, las islas danesas, Barbados, Venezuela, Nueva Granada y Nueva España en las primeras décadas del siglo XIX; defendió la empresa libertadora de Francisco de Miranda y se involucró con la insurgencia mexicana; actuaba como agente del gobierno de Estados Unidos y tenía ideas bastante precisas sobre la geopolítica y las comunicaciones en el espacio del Golfo-Caribe a inicios del siglo XIX. La obra de Robinson permite estudiar el uso de las nociones de progreso, libertad y civilización que habían adquirido fuerza desde el pensamiento de la ilustración y fueron adaptadas al contexto político y económico por el liberalismo de la primera mitad del siglo XIX. El autor se refiere al hemisferio occidental como paradigma de la libertad que se opone al despotismo europeo. Especialmente España representa en sus escritos el atraso al que opone el progreso político y comercial de Estados Unidos, México y América del Sur que los primeros debían liderar y defender ante la envidia agresiva de las potencias del viejo continente.

Abstract:

The paper aims to study the ideas of progress, liberty and civilization in the writings of the American tradesman and traveler William Davis Robinson who was engaged on business in Cuba, St. Thomas, Barbados, Venezuela, New Grenada and New Spain during the first decades of the nineteenth century. In the writings of Robinson we can find not only the tradesman interested in resources and communications, but also the connoisseur of international politics, foreign politics of the United States and geopolitics in the Atlantic context. The paper aims to show that one of the important messages for his reading public in the United States, we can detect in the writings of William Davis Robinson, is that its government had the power and means to direct the destiny of the countries which were in process to liberate themselves from colonialism. The vision Robinson had of Spain, her American possessions and their struggle for independence is an American glance in which the “other” is the European, in specific the Spanish people –with all its deficiencies like cruelty, despotism, envy and proud. The paper focuses at this vision which is contrary to that of the European travelers of the eighteenth and nineteenth century who judged non European peoples included their descendants born in America, from their position of “monopolistic proprietors” of civilization and progress

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The Emergence of the Digital Humanities as a Comprehensive Approach to the Caribbean

Abstract:

The first paper of this panel will serve to outline the importance of diversifying and expanding the origin of sources and access in an effort to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the region, its peoples and its institutions. Particular attention will be given to the emergence of Digital Humanities as a leading model for interdisciplinary research and teaching related to the region. The paper will also discuss the importance of a comprehensive digital approach to advancement in the region.

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Of Indians and Cupboards: Institutional and Institutionalized Treatments of Amerindian Culture in the Anglophone Caribbean

Abstract:

Across the Anglophone nations of the region the approach to studying and presenting Caribbean pre-Columbian and Amerindian culture in the academies, museums and other institutions is quite diverse. Among the institutions of some nations the approach to ancient indigenous history can also be quite contradictory so that museums and schools can have radically different and uncoordinated strategies, even when both institutions are administered by government. From promotion to outright suppression, the subject of the Caribbean’s First Peoples occupies a position in the museum floor plan, academic curriculum and public policy of Anglophone Caribbean nations that often lacks stability

and cohesion. This paper presents some indicative cases of this protean and elusive status, briefly analyzes causal factors leading to present day practices and conditions, and offers some ways of promoting an integrated “long view” of Caribbean history, art and culture—one that extends beyond 1492 in both directions.

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Technological advances and the Criminal Justice System: Towards a Virtual Visitation
 Scheme in the Caribbean

Abstract:

Technological advances have ensured that people in the contemporary era conduct their affairs in a manner which is markedly different to earlier times. In this regard, whilst numerous advances to aspects of the Criminal Justice System have been made internationally, the Caribbean has lagged behind. One such area is that of virtual visitation for prisoners. This research advocates the advancement of our understanding of incarceration, re-integration and developmental issues and posits the continuation of familial bonds by and to incarcerated individuals via a virtual visitation scheme as a precursor to their release from prison. The objective is to ensure the holistic development of prisoners via virtual visitations which may be necessary due to the distance from, and expense associated with physical prison visits. The methodology for this study involves an examination of prison visitations in three Caribbean islands (Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago) and the use of current findings to supplement physical prison visitation by creating an alternative system based on modern technology.

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Linking Skills Need to the Further Development of Tertiary Education for the Labour
 Market in Barbados

Las habilidades inherentes que Necesitan del Desarrollo Adicional de la Educación
 Terciaria para el Mercado de Partido Laborista en Barbados

Abstract:

This paper is seeking to explore the probability of linking education to the changing needs of the labour markets within the context of Barbados with comparable inferences. This will be examined globally as making the linkages between tertiary education and the labour market holistically constitutes a major policy concern for higher education. This is clear when in developed societies the improvement of these linkages between the provision of high level competences and skills and their actual utilisation continues to be problematic. In recent years, the transformation of the labour market as a result of neo-liberalisation through globalisation has produced many new constraints, but also new opportunities. In Small Island Developing States like Barbados, the size and the structure of the domestic labour market constitute major constraints for establishing linkages between tertiary

education institutions and employment. Based on the realities and concerns for domestic and global employability, tertiary education policies of small island states need to cater to broader issues, in particular issues pertaining to new forms of vulnerability which have emerged in recent years. In this context, the combination of local provision and internationalisation constitutes a major challenge to building resilience among graduates and for society at large.

Resumen:

Esta investigación procura explorar la probabilidad de ligar la educación a las necesidades cambiantes de los mercados de trabajo dentro del contexto de Barbados con inferencias comparables. Esto será examinado de manera global haciendo las uniones entre la educación terciaria y el trabajo vende constituye holísticamente una preocupación mayor de la política para la educación superior. Esto es claro cuando en sociedades desarrolladas la mejora de estas uniones entre la provisión de competencias y habilidades alto planas y su utilización verdadera continúa ser problemático. En los últimos años, la transformación del mercado de trabajo a consecuencia de neo-liberalización por globalización ha producido muchas nuevas limitaciones, pero oportunidades también nuevas. En Pequeña Isla que Desarrolla Estados como Barbados, el tamaño y la estructura del mercado doméstico de trabajo constituyen limitaciones mayores para establecer uniones entre instituciones terciarias de educación y empleo. Basado en las realidades y preocupaciones para el doméstico y la utilidad global, las políticas terciarias de la educación de pequeños estados de isla deben proveer comida a asuntos más anchos, en asuntos particulares que pertenecen a nuevas formas de la vulnerabilidad que ha surgido en los últimos años. En este contexto, la combinación de provisión e internacionalización locales constituye un desafío mayor a la elasticidad del edificio entre licenciados y para la sociedad en grande.

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The Sociology of Health and Teaching in a Higher Education Environment: A Case for Active Listening?

La sociología de la salud y la enseñanza en un entorno de Educación Superior: ¿Un caso para la instrucción activa?

Abstract:

In examining the ‘collective conscience of self’, relative to health, one has to target ‘wholesome attitudes’. Whether one is part of administration, faculty, office staff, ancillary staff or student body, the importance of a ‘healthy attitude’ (the actual/perceived) is paramount in team building and for ‘collective’ growth to take place. As human beings, health in any context is important, as we internalise our problems, be they real or imagined. Failure to examine the constructive criticisms echoed by those who can see outside of our tunnel vision is regressive. In the western society we talk a lot (texting, tweeting, BB and other socially acceptable or popular forms of networking), especially as educators, but how much listening really takes place? Therein lies part of our problem(s). Listening is indeed an art to be mastered and all involved in the delivery of education especially at the higher level need to learn this art and then be able to practice its science for the healthy advancement of any tertiary level institution and by extension society.

Resumen:

Al examinar el 'conciencia colectiva de ser', con respeto a la salud, uno tiene que concentrar en "actitudes sanas". Si uno forma parte de la administración, la facultad, el personal administrativo, el personal o el alumnado adicional, la importancia de una "actitud sana" (el verdadero/percibido) es supremo en la construcción del equipo y para el crecimiento "colectivo" suceder. Como seres humanos, la salud en cualquier contexto es importante, como interiorizamos nuestros problemas, somos ellos verdadero o imaginados. Fracaso para examinar las críticas constructivas resonadas por los que pueden ver fuera de nuestra visión de túnel es regresivo. En la sociedad occidental nosotros hablamos mucho (textear, piar, BB y otras formas socialmente aceptables o populares de interconexión), especialmente como educadores, pero cuánto escuchar sucede realmente? En eso esté parte de nuestros problemas. Escuchar es verdaderamente un arte para ser dominada y todo implicado en la entrega de la educación especialmente en la necesidad más alta de nivel para aprender que esta arte y entonces poder practicar su ciencia para el adelantamiento sano de alguna institución plana terciaria y por la sociedad de extensión.

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Caliban's Solitude: A Historiography of Pan-Caribbean Political Thought

Abstract:

Throughout much of the Global South, an understanding of a shared pan-regional identity has played an important role in guiding postcolonial states' international relations. This has not been the case, however, in the Caribbean. By conducting a historiography of the available literature on the emergence, evolution, and praxis of Pan-Caribbean political thought through four historical eras (1500s to 1900; 1900 to 1950s; 1950s to 1980s; and 1980s to today), this essay shows how, except in isolated incidents, Pan-Caribbean political unity has historically found little salience in the West Indian social imagination. Taking this historical record into account, the essay concludes by suggesting why Pan-Caribbean thought may not have flourished to the degree that it has elsewhere throughout the Global South.

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Representing Cuba in the U.S. Congress
La representación de Cuba en el congreso de Los Estados Unidos

Abstract:

In his book *Cuba in the American Imagination: Metaphor and the Imperial Ethos* (2008), Louis A. Pérez Jr. traced symbiotic connections between symbolic portrayals of Cuba and US policies of political domination and economic exploitation. This paper begins with an anomaly: how can the United States continue to list Cuba officially as a “state sponsor of terrorism” when most analysts agree that there is no evidence to justify its inclusion? Using a systematic review of more than 300 articles in the Congressional Record, this paper analyzes the ways that Cuba is evoked in the discourse of the 112th Congress of the United States (2011-2012). Among the findings are: the discourse on Cuba is replete with anomalies beyond inclusion of Cuba on the list; Cuba is often used simply to draw distinctions among US representatives; Congressional representatives use secrecy as a way to select facts favorable to their preconceptions and neglect unfavorable ones; and US-Cuban history is often substantially revised in speeches given in the House and Senate. Implications for US-Cuba relations in the near future are drawn.

Resumen:

Según Louis A. Pérez Jr., en su libro *Cuba in the American Imagination: Metaphor and the Imperial Ethos* (2008) [Cuba en la imaginación norteamericana: metáfora y el espíritu imperial] trazó conexiones simbióticas entre las representaciones simbólicas de Cuba en Estados Unidos y las políticas estadounidenses de dominación política y explotación económica. Esa ponencia comienza pensando en una anomalía ¿cómo es posible que EE.UU. sigue denominando Cuba oficialmente como “estado patrocinante del terrorismo” cuando en su mayoría los analistas de esa materia coinciden en que no existe evidencia que justifica tal acusación? Empleando una sistemática revisión de mas de 300 artículos contenidos en el Congressional Record (Registro del congreso estadounidense), analizo en esta ponencia los modos en los cuales se evoca a Cuba en el discurso del CXII congreso estadounidense (2010-2012). Entre las conclusiones: el discurso acerca Cuba es lleno de anomalías mas allá de incluir a Cuba en las lista de patrocinantes del terrorismo; frecuentemente se utiliza a Cuba meramente para hacer distinciones entre congresistas estadounidenses; congresistas utilizan al secreto para seleccionar a datos favorables a sus ideas preconcebidas e ignorar a los no favorables; y las historia de relaciones EE.UU.-Cuba sufre bastante revisión en las alocuciones ante la Cámara de Representantes y el Senado. Se trazan también implicaciones para las relaciones entre EE.UU. y Cuba en el futuro próximo.

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Capitalism as Capital Accumulation, Liberal Democracy without Social Content and
Development

El capitalismo como acumulación de capital; Democracia liberal sin contenido social y
desarrollo

Abstract:

Capitalism and liberal democracy are racialized, gendered class projects. The capitalist organization of society is largely for private accumulation of capital, with two different types of commodity owners—capitalists monopolizing the means of production, and workers with labor power to sell. This is the necessary condition for the subsumption of labor under capital, which allows capitalist to exercise economic compulsion masked in the free market and requires the state to exercise coercive (political or despotic) power (potestas). Thus, all manner of individual rights, freedom, justice, equality, and democracy are founded on the right to exploit, which is the foundation of struggles for emancipation from domination, exploitation, oppression and exclusion and other historical impositions. Rights, justice and freedom under capitalism are therefore parts of an unfinished revolution, considering that under liberal capitalism we exist as free, deontological subjects that are compelled to reproduce ourselves as economically unequal and dependent. As long as capitalism and liberal democracy obtain it is impossible to become full humans. The global Occupy Movement argues plausibly that the 1% is organized against the 99%. In fact, the global concentration of wealth and assets is far more extreme, with the 1% having stashed away in tax havens upwards of \$52 trillion (excluding real estate, jewels and other hidden wealth), while 3.2 billion humans subsist on less than \$2.00 a day. The discourse of development and democracy in the Caribbean is in need of vigorous critique and overhaul.

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The personal costs of Caring: Nurses and nursing work.

Les coûts personnels de soins: les infirmières et le travail infirmier

Abstract:

We will explore aspects of migration, dealing with women of the post Windrush era in the British NHS. The impact on family life will include the educational experiences and career choices of their children. Exploring the impact of night duty and unsocial hours worked by these women links into the theory base relating to migration patterns and the racialised and marginalised position of black women in the labour workforce of British industrial and post industrial society. Implications will be considered in the context of physical and mental health.

Résumé:

Nous allons explorer les aspects de la migration, qui traite de femmes de l'époque Windrush poste au sein du NHS britannique. L'impact sur la vie familiale comprendra les expériences éducatives et les choix de carrière de leurs enfants. Explorer l'impact des gardes de nuit et dehors des heures normales travaillées par ces liens femmes à la base des théories relatives aux schémas de migration et la position racialisée et marginalisée des femmes noires dans la main-d'œuvre du travail de la Colombie-industriel et post société industrielle. Implications seront examinées dans le contexte de la santé physique et mentale.

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Exploring the impact and implications of night duty and unsocial hours on the family life and health of African Caribbean female Nurses in the British National Health Service (NHS)

Abstract:

African Caribbean nurses have been major contributors to the British NHS following its inception after World War two, and after the arrival of the Ship HMS Windrush. It has been acknowledged that without their contribution, the NHS may not have survived to the present day. As invited migrants from the Caribbean, they were introduced into a largely hostile social and work environment, where no preparation had been made to receive them. Consequently, this resulted in a lack of appropriate housing, and the social, educational and welfare needs of their children were severely compromised. This resulted in largely negative outcomes for them and their children in terms of their physical and mental health, and the educational achievement, of their children. These poor outcomes were further exacerbated by long unsocial hours in the newly formed NHS, and isolation and discrimination from host communities. This paper aims to investigate the evidence relating to the impact of their experiences on their lives and the lives of their children. It will use a case study approach to fully explore the impact of unsocial hours and night duty work and examine the implications for their children's career choices.

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Environmental Practices and the Vulnerability of Rural Livelihoods to Natural Disasters:
The Differential Impacts of Hurricane Janet and Hurricane Ivan Upon Mangrove-
Dependent Livelihoods in Grenada

Abstract:

In this thesis I respond to one of Ian Scoones' (2009) identified failures of livelihoods perspectives: a lack of rigorous attempts to deal with long-term change in environmental conditions. I seek to address the increasing prevalence of natural disasters, given, the impediments they pose to development pursuits, and do so through the lens of a hybrid theoretical framework that combines perspectives from the livelihoods framework and political ecology. In order to inform strategies to reduce the impacts of natural disasters, this thesis explores the role of environmental practices in influencing the vulnerability of

rural livelihoods to such occurrences. Field research was conducted in Grenada in communities located between Telescope Point and Artiste Point on the east coast in the Parish of St. Andrew's. The events of Hurricane Janet (1955) and Hurricane Ivan (2004) are compared, with the differentiating factor between them being the intensity in which beach sand was extracted; with small-scale sand removal occurring in the Hurricane Janet era, and large-scale, capital-intensive sand mining taking place in the Hurricane Ivan era. It is found that mangroves recovered far more quickly following Hurricane Janet than Hurricane Ivan, and in turn, so too did the viability of mangrove-dependent economic activities; thereby, revealing the influence of environmental practices on the vulnerability of rural livelihoods to natural disasters.

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Positioning Development from a Youth Perspective

Abstract:

Generally, political frameworks and bureaucratic inconsistencies shape the experiences of youth in societies where there is limited access to resources, especially for the over three quarters of youth living in developing countries (Bennell, 2007; World Bank, 2006). We argue that within the Caribbean context, youth have the ability to be a greater part of society, if they are targeted with programs and opportunities that expand their current situations. For young people to be fully vested in society, they must be given the resources to become fully empowered for productivity. Our proposed Caribbean Youth Development (CYD) model takes into account the social, cultural, ethnic and resource diversity in the Caribbean region and argue that a flexible model is more contextually appropriate for true youth development. We argue that for complete integration into a society, social and cultural nuances must be applied for countries to experience full success. From this perspective, the face and more importantly, the engagement of youth in Caribbean society can be significantly enhanced when young people are supported by appropriate, sustainable interventions that allow for full societal engagement. Youth development experts suggest that training and other developmental programs be targeted towards youth early in life so that these future citizens develop critical skills related to the new demands of a globalized economy. Such early exposure will provide youth with valuable life skills and experiences to easily transition into adult roles in their communities and the greater Caribbean society.

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Jamaican Musical Expressivity and Louise Bennett's Legacy
La expresividad musical de Jamaica y el legado de Louise Bennett

Abstract:

A cursory survey of Jamaicans who have achieved success either in popular culture or in the arts will reveal the wide-reaching influence of Louise Bennett; most are proud to trace their adoption of Jamaica Creole as the de facto official language of the people to her. Across class and color lines -- from literary critic Carolyn Cooper to writers such as Opal Palmer Adisa and Geoffrey Phelp, to dub poets Malachi Smith and Muta Baruka--all claim to have been influenced by Bennett. In addition, Bennett, who hails from the Jamaican middle-class, has long been credited with legitimating the language and world-view of the Jamaican working-class. Building on these manifestations of Bennett's influence, this paper treats Bennett's work and career as complex and fertile grounds to examine the dialectics of icon-making and the role of music, myth and orality in the construction of Jamaican national identity.

Resumen:

El estudio superficial de los jamaquinos que han logrado éxito en la cultura popular o en las artes revela la influencia de gran alcance de Louise Bennett; la mayoría están orgullosos de reconocerla tras su adopción del creole jamaquino como la lengua popular oficial. Por encima de divisiones de clase y color—desde la crítica literaria Carolyn Cooper a escritores como Opal Palmer Adisa y Geoffrey Phelp, incluyendo los poetas Malaquíás Smith y Muta Baruka--todos afirman haber sido influenciados por Bennett.

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The Forging of a Caribbean Feminist Consciousness: Laying Claim to Audre Lorde's
Legacy as a 21 st Century Black Woman Poet and Scholar

Abstract:

In this paper Weir-Soley traces her development as a poet and a scholar through intellectual mother-figure, Audre Lorde. While an undergraduate at Hunter College of the City University of New York, Weir-Soley helped to administer the Audre Lorde Women's Poetry Center as vice-president for one year and as president for the other. Weir-Soley found her voice as a poet at the ALWPC which nurtured student and community poets and activists. Her paper advances the notion that Lorde's vision is perhaps more relevant today than ever, and that her legacy survives in those of us who are still standing on the front-lines of multifarious battles of inter-sectionality and recognize that "it is better to speak, knowing we were never meant to survive."

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The Impact of Leadership on Politics and Political Development in Small Eastern Caribbean Island Nations

Abstract:

This study examines the contributions of small Eastern Caribbean island government and opposition political leaders in the politics and political development of their respective countries. Various conventional theories of leadership and political development cannot fully explain the developments in these small island nations. Their transition to nationhood had significant effect on the people and leaders. With regards to political development, the mass of the population saw independence as some sort of salvation for fulfillment of their hopes and aspirations. These leaders made promises of a better tomorrow if their followers were prepared to make sacrifices. The people obliged with sacrifices, only to become disillusioned because they have not witnessed the promised salvation. The conclusions drawn from the analysis suggest that in the process of competing for political power, these leaders have used their newfound powers to their own ends. They have corrupted the political system, failed to foster unity of purpose, manipulated their constitutions, and usurped the power of the state. Leaving their countries more divided than during the colonial era with a policy of divide and rule. Political issues under their leadership were centered on personality and political party loyalty. Loyalty to the state was stifled; this helped to maintain an authoritarian system with democratic trappings. In the process, these leaders became preoccupied with patronage and nepotism and self-preservation. Promoting corrupt practices designed to maintain self in power at the expense of their country's development.

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Colonial and Post-Colonial Educational Policies in the British West Indies with an Emphasis on St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Abstract:

This paper examines the purpose of colonial and post education policies in the British West Indies. A detailed case study will specifically be made of the policies of post-independence governments of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. However, examples will be drawn from the other islands where necessary. The paper concurs that the purpose of education should be for one's personal, community and country's development. The educated is likely to become productive members of society. They are likely to be engaged in activities that will foster various aspects of development, create opportunities and promote policies that will enhance democratization, modernization and good governance of their country. The paper will show that neither the colonial nor post-colonial purposes of education policies were specifically designed to develop any specific West Indian islands economies, or socio-economic and political structures. While the colonial education policies were designed to fulfill the needs of the colonial system, the post-colonial policies are primarily based on academia. Education policies are designed for the export market or brain drain. This is due to the fact that local economies cannot absorb the consistent turn out of tertiary educated

graduate students. There is also a lack of available local vacancies for the acquired education and skills. Hence, a structural brain drain has emerged. Citizens are being educated either for education sake; pride, mobility or to fill the supply demand market for qualified personnel overseas.

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Exploring the politics of the sensible and ecological belonging

Abstract:

Could the question of belonging on Saint Martin & Sint Maarten, a touristy island, and hyper-migration space, not be a question of sensing in the double sense of the word? In other words, about a politics of the sensible. The politics of the sensible is a way of elaborating upon the ideas of Tim Ingold and combining these with Edouard Glissant's preoccupation with ecological grounding. The sensible articulates our dwelling in the world through our senses with our ability of sense making. This paper explores how the sensible could further our engagement with and within the environment. A walk through the nature with kids, or eco-snorkeling with tourists, are two manners that may generate a grounded feeling of belonging to the island, to the Caribbean region, and by extension to the planet. Ecological grounding reminds us that we are entangled in a space. It also reminds us that some entanglements are much wider and therefore less apparent, as these tie us to the earth. The paper thus emphasizes the sensible as a way to broaden our notion of development by recognizing biocentric egalitarianism and furthering a Gaia consciousness.

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Global Developments since the the Chevannes Ganja Commission

Abstract:

This paper will explore international developments related to the ganja culture. It will chronicle the cultural, legal and agricultural evolution of the global ganja dialogue. This undertaking will document the amendments made to the legal status of ganja in places such as the United States, Denmark, Amsterdam, Africa and the Caribbean region since the publication of the report of the National Commission on Ganja in 2001. Attempts will be made to expose the ganja growing, selling and consumption culture across the many regions of the world, towards a comparative analysis of the ganja complex in Jamaica particularly. Focus will be placed not solely on the psychedelic usage of the plant, but also on its nutritional potentiality, as well as its usage in other industries such as construction and transportation.

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Replicated Violence, Stunted Development: "School violence" and Outmoded Pedagogies
 Replicas de la violencia, retraso del desarrollo: "La violencia escolar" y las pedagogías
 pasadas de moda

Abstract:

In this presentation, I employ data from my 7-month study of 'school violence' in Trinidad & Tobago (TT) to interrogate the notion of "education for development". From December 2009- June 2010, I examined the conceptualizations of school violence, its influences and interventions at a co-ed, secondary school (SSS). I conducted observations and 42 interviews (9 student focus groups/classroom discussions [84 students], 2 administrators, 4 deans, 2 safety officers, 1 guidance counselor, 20 teachers, and 4 national officials). SSS is a product of post-independence educational expansion, is nationally stigmatized for its academic failures and violent notoriety, and features many students from poor communities. The Ministry of Education's implementation of the global development mandate, Education for All (EFA), seems to focus on educational access, while stifling a necessary dialogue about educational quality, thus potentially reinforcing educational inequities. My finding of conceptual occlusions of structural violence and obsessive foci on direct violence perhaps indicates the replicative/ 'trickle-down' nature of colonial and neocolonial/postcolonial 'violence'. Additionally, the heavy reliance on negative peace-oriented interventions (i.e. those merely concerned with the cessation of direct violence) over positive peace-oriented interventions demonstrate uncreative understanding of this complicated phenomenon. Despite implementation of EFA, I argue that the post-colonial educational system in TT has essentially maintained its colonial nature of elite formation. This structural violence, conjoined with uncreative interventions and outmoded pedagogies, reifies educational inequities and thus hinder the kind of sustainable, national development that is requisite for 21st century globalization.

Resumen:

En esta presentación, utilizo datos de mi hijo de 7 meses de duración de la "violencia escolar" en Trinidad y Tobago (TT) para interrogar la noción de "educación para el desarrollo". Desde diciembre 2009 a junio 2010, examiné las conceptualizaciones de la violencia escolar, sus influencias e intervenciones en una red de la escuela secundaria (SSS). Llevé a cabo observaciones y 42 entrevistas (9 grupos focales de estudiantes / discusiones en el aula [84], 2 estudiantes administradores, decanos 4, 2 oficiales de seguridad, un consejero de orientación, 20 profesores y 4 funcionarios nacionales). SSS es un producto de la expansión posterior a la independencia educativa, es nacionalmente estigmatizados por sus fracasos académicos y notoriedad violento, y cuenta con muchos estudiantes de las comunidades pobres. El Ministerio de Educación de la implementación del mandato de desarrollo global, la Educación para Todos (EPT), parece centrarse en el acceso educativo, mientras ahogando un diálogo necesario sobre la calidad educativa, lo que podría reforzar las desigualdades educativas. Mi conclusión de las occlusiones conceptuales de la violencia estructural y focos obsesivo en la violencia directa tal vez indica la replicación / 'goteo' de naturaleza colonial y neocolonial / postcolonial "violencia". Además, la fuerte dependencia de los negativos de paz orientadas a las intervenciones (es

decir, aquellos que se trate sólo con el cese de la violencia directa) durante positivas orientadas a la paz de las intervenciones demostrar la comprensión de este fenómeno no creativa complicado. A pesar de la aplicación de la EPT, se argumenta que el sistema educativo post-colonial en el TT esencialmente ha mantenido su carácter colonial de la formación de elite. Esta violencia estructural, en conjunción con las intervenciones no creativas y pedagogías pasadas de moda, reifica las desigualdades educativas y por tanto obstaculizar el tipo de desarrollo sostenible nacional, que es un requisito para la globalización del siglo 21.

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Through the Ses, Highly Blessed": Musical Imperatives

Abstract:

The paper will flow on the melodies of the ganja, it will present the musical/rhythmic advocacy of the herbal essence starting from a local 'Jamaican discourse'. It is hoped that through the artistic manipulation and the metaphors of the Reggae balladeer readers will be able to grasp the depth and dimensions of the tandem history of ganja and reggae. It is hoped that through the renditions of Reggae, the social reality and roadside/grassroot premise of Ganja will be understood. The global advocacy medium of Rastafari as a premiere social commentator will be explored along with the general ganja discourse outside of Rastafarian artistes/spaces, thus positing ganja as Rastafari and beyond. Through the Ses, many have been blessed to present much musical imperatives, set on high motives.

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Foreign Direct Investment and Latin America and the Caribbean: An Empirical Analysis

Abstract:

The competition for the inflows of FDI among developing countries has intensified in recent years. Using a sample of 68 developing countries across different regions, over 1975-2005, this paper systemically investigates whether Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is different from other developing countries on the determinants of FDI. We find evidence of a significant positive effect for the stock of infrastructure attracting FDI to LAC. This is the only determinant of FDI that differentiates LAC from other developing countries, suggesting that LAC is different from other developing countries. This finding is robust to sample sizes, different estimators, and biasness cause by endogeneity and countryfixed effects.

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The Impact of Perceptions of Self, Occupational Role and Police Performance on Police Interaction with Citizens: A Case for the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS)

Abstract:

Most Law Enforcement agencies define their role primarily in terms of crime control. The very term Law Enforcement speaks to that trend. Historically, the TTPS was no different. There has, however, been a shift in focus from one of force to one of service, with successive administrations agreeing that policing involves much more than simply enforcing the law. Most international studies would argue that only 10-12% of the average officer's workload is allocated to actual crime control with the other 80-90% being consumed with a myriad of other 'social services' based issues. As such, effective policing demands that those who have been charged with the responsibility of serving and protecting must accept the fact that their policing role has evolved to a focus on solving the every day, sometimes mundane, problems that affect the quality of life of the members of the communities they serve. This study will evaluate the manner in which officers of the TTPS perceive themselves, their role as providers of service as opposed to enforcers of the law, how this approach impacts their interaction with the communities they serve and ultimately, how their job performance is impacted.

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Social correlates of depressive symptoms among adolescents in Guyana

Abstract:

Prior research indicates that adult mental health is linked to psychosocial factors such as socio-demographic and economic characteristics along with other related stressors that are implicated as precursors of health status. Little is known about how the social context of adolescents may have similar or differential impact on the mental health status of this population. This is especially pronounced among adolescents in the Caribbean. This paper examines the predictors of depressive symptoms among Guyanese adolescents with particular attention to factors that are protective of their mental health status. The findings of this study have implications for prevention and intervention activities with adolescents and their families in Guyana specifically and the Caribbean region in general.

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Green Economy, Pathway to Sustainable Economic Growth for the Caribbean

Abstract:

In order for there to be sustained economic growth we must utilize physical, human and natural capital in a most efficient and effective manner. Like all capital endowments if they are mismanaged it becomes greatly depreciated over time. Sustainable development is driven by concern that economic development may be leading to rapid accumulation of physical wealth at the risk of depleting natural capital stock; effects of which are irreversible. Sustainable development is therefore defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” and “the improvement of the quality of human life within the carrying capacity of supporting eco systems” (UNEP 2011). Natural resources such as fossil fuels are most important to ensuring sustainable economic growth because it is the primary source of energy that fuels economic activities that lead to sustainable development. The problem is the non renewable nature of oil, gas and coal as well as the negative environmental impact. One pathway to sustained economic growth and development is by switching to a Green economy (GE). A GE is one which “improves human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities” (UNEP 2011). The inherent vulnerabilities of the Caribbean makes it difficult to ensure sustainable development and economic growth because of the region’s dependence on fossil fuels from external sources and negative externalities associated with the use of fossil fuels such as Global Warming. This paper will therefore analyze the ability of the region to pursue sustainable development by ensuring long term economic growth by transitioning from a brown to a green economy. It will describe the regions renewable energy potential as well as the possible global competitiveness that can be achieved by meeting the region’s energy demand in context of a GE.

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Voluntourism and the New Neoliberal Development Paradigm

Abstract:

Volunteer tourism or “voluntourism” is a massively growing phenomenon with significant implications for current development strategies and practices. It signifies a new configuration of an existing formula in which low-income nations are encouraged to grow their tourism industries as a viable development strategy. Voluntourism also works through the inverse of this formula—development is promoted for tourism through the marketization of poverty. Research on voluntourism raises many critical issues regarding the changing nature of development: namely the democratization of development practices; the depoliticization of global inequality; and the neoliberal turn in the development paradigm that holds individuals responsible for poverty. Most research to date focuses on the volunteers and their experiences in Central America and Southeast Asia. Voluntourism is growing in Africa and the Caribbean, but it has not attracted the same scholarly attention as these other regions, and there needs to be more emphasis on communities and their

organizations that host volunteers. There are important challenges that need to be addressed that have implications for research in the Caribbean, specifically around studies of so-called alternative development practices that couch inequalities in terms of individual morality and ethical choices. This paper addresses these challenges through research conducted in Tanzania, and highlights the commonalities as well as the unique features for Caribbean-based studies of voluntourism. These issues have theoretical implications for studies of new forms of humanitarianism and the ways they intersect with neoliberal policies of state withdrawal from social service provision.

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Sayings and proverbs: Things we live by

Abstract:

"Tek little an live long", "whey horse reach, jackass can reach", and "today fuh me, tomorrow fuh you" are sayings and proverbs that Caribbean people use as principles that help to guide their lives. Handed down through generations, as part of the rich oral tradition of the region, sayings and proverbs provide moral guidance; they instruct, inform, warn, comfort and reassure people in their daily lives. Looked at as a whole, sayings and proverbs are a body of knowledge by which Caribbean people live, for, embedded in them, are values of a population. While there are many collections of Caribbean sayings and proverbs, there has been no theoretical analysis of this body of knowledge. This paper begins to address this lack by analyzing a small sample of Caribbean sayings and proverbs as part of a larger project of looking at Caribbean sayings and proverbs as a way of theorizing about life.

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Social correlates of Obesity among Guyanese adolescents

Abstract:

With the increasing prevalence of obesity and non-communicable diseases in the Caribbean, targeting obesity in youth is critical in minimizing the development of expensive comorbidities associated with excess weight as they age. Little is known about the prevalence of obesity among adolescents in Guyana and whether there are important differences by race and gender. Additionally, empirical information are needed about the association between weight status and behaviors including self-reported participation in exercise, sports activities, and screen time activities, along with consumption of fast foods, sugar-sweetened beverages and fruit and vegetable intake likely associated and obesity. This study uses data from 3,400 adolescents in Guyana and utilizes CDC Body Mass Index percentile curves to plot BMI calculated from measured height and weight explore prevalence and predictors of obesity among Guyanese adolescents. The results of this study may inform public health interventions with the goal of decreasing the prevalence of overweight in Guyana and the Caribbean region.

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Theater and development in the Caribbean: the case of Edouard Glissant

Abstract:

Upon his return to Martinique in 1965 Edouard Glissant founded the Institut martiniquais d'Études with the central focus of its educational activities being the theater and theatrical expression as a means of accessing the "real" of the people of the French Antilles and the wider Caribbean. An extension of the institute's work was the launch of the Acoma magazine in 1971 which would lay out a theoretical framework for a theater and a theatrical space as the expression of "the collective consciousness of the people": "Le théâtre est l'acte par lequel la conscience collective se voit, et par conséquent se dépasse. En son commencement, il n'est pas de nation sans theater" (Le Discours Antillais, 1981). This paper proposes an interrogation of the status of theater in Glissant's oeuvre highlighting the fundamental link he makes between the birth of a people i.e. the birth of the nation and the prolegomena of theatrical expression and practice. We will show that what characterizes the relation between theater, nation and development is a theatrical space of disruption and upheaval, where boundaries between languages, places, and performance traditions never cease to be questioned precisely because of the multiple societies that make up the Caribbean space are places of disruption, tension and instability.

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Chronic Illness and Quick Fixes: Challenges in Improving Health in the Dominican Banana Bateyes

Enfermedad Crónica y Soluciones Rápidas: Desafíos para Mejorar La Salud en Los Bateyes del Banano Dominicano

Abstract:

Agricultural communities in the Dominican Republic, known as bateyes, have a long history of being sites of exploitation and marginalization. The bateyes are widely known for being the housing of temporary Haitian migrant workers. However, the bateyes have become a permanent home for both disadvantaged Haitians and Dominicans. With living conditions conducive to poor health, the bateyes are often targeted by local and international NGOs. While many community based health and development initiatives are well-intentioned, I argue that they often underestimate the social, economic and bureaucratic barriers for such communities and are therefore unsuccessful in attending to the residents' needs. Drawing on 12 months of ethnographic fieldwork in the banana bateyes of northwestern Dominican Republic, I show how undocumented Haitian batey residents are coping with chronic illness and struggling for treatment. I first briefly describe what kind of health challenges residents face and what their own understanding of their illnesses are. I move on to discuss the barriers such as language, transportation and discrimination that undermine their access to health care. I focus particularly on the challenges for undocumented Haitian women and their children who tend to be more affected by these barriers. The discussion ends by first describing how overburdened local health authorities deal with the continual influx of undocumented migrants and their illnesses. And lastly discussing how international organizations could address the

challenges of treating undocumented Haitians in a politically and socially charged environment.

Resumen:

Las comunidades agrícolas en la República Dominicana, conocidas como bateyes, tienen una larga historia de ser sitios de explotación y marginación. Los bateyes son ampliamente conocidos por ser el lugar de residencia de los trabajadores migrantes temporales haitianos. Sin embargo, los bateyes se han convertido en un hogar permanente tanto para haitianos como para dominicanos desfavorecidos. Los bateyes son a menudo el blanco de organizaciones y ONG locales e internacionales, debido a sus condiciones de vida conducentes a la mala salud. Si bien muchas iniciativas de salud y desarrollo tienen buenas intenciones, se argumenta que a menudo no reconocen los obstáculos sociales, económicos y burocráticos de dichas comunidades y por ello no atienden de forma exitosa las necesidades de los residentes. Con base en 12 meses de trabajo de campo etnográfico en los bateyes de banano del noroeste de la República Dominicana, se muestra cómo los haitianos indocumentados residentes de los bateyes lidian con enfermedades crónicas y las dificultades para recibir tratamiento. En primer lugar, se describen brevemente los desafíos de salud que enfrentan los residentes y cuál es su propia comprensión de la enfermedad. Posteriormente, se discuten las barreras que dificultan el acceso a la atención médica, tales como el idioma, el transporte y la discriminación. Se hace particular énfasis en los desafíos para las mujeres haitianas indocumentadas, quienes son las más afectadas por estas barreras. La discusión concluye con un análisis de cómo las sobrecargadas autoridades locales de salud afrontan la afluencia continua de inmigrantes indocumentados y sus enfermedades, y cómo las organizaciones internacionales podrían afrontar los desafíos del tratamiento de los haitianos indocumentados en un ambiente política y socialmente cargado.