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Department of Economics

1286. **Abdulkadri, Abdullahi O.** “Determinants of Price Spread in Food Crop Markets in Jamaica: A Case Study of Negro Yam.” 17th Annual Conference on Science and Technology: (Kingston, Jamaica: November 19 -22 2003).

Within the last decade, Jamaica has experienced systematic decline in domestic food production while prices have been on the rise. In 1993, the all-island estimate of total Negro yam production was 28,850 tonnes. By 2002, total production island-wide had declined to 14,183 tonnes. Although production declined steadily over this period, the real market price for Negro yam recorded an upward trend, suggesting that either market price is not enough incentive for production or that the middle-men do not pass on increased market prices to the farmers. This paper addresses this concern by examining those factors that determine spread between farm-gate and market prices (marketing margin) and the impact of these factors on the marketing margin. Results of econometric model indicate that market price and transportation cost positively affect marketing margin while depreciation of the Jamaican dollar negatively affects marketing margin. The findings suggest that ample opportunities exist for increased Negro yam production when institutions are put in place to facilitate more efficient marketing of farm produce.

1287. —. “To Fight or Not to Fight the Entrant: A Game Theoretic Analysis of the Impact of Deregulation of the Jamaican Mobile Phone Market on Calling Rates.” 83rd Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Economics Association: (San Antonio, Texas: April 16-19, 2003).

Deregulation of the telecommunication industry in Jamaica has led to lower rates for mobile phone customers as new mobile phone service providers enter the market. This paper models the competition among old and new mobile phone service providers as a game of entry deterrence. In equilibrium, the price war between old and new companies will persist until all economic profits have been eroded. Hence, the current trend in mobile phone rate reduction may be expected to continue in the short term.

1288. **Abdulkadri, Abdullahi O., and I. A. Ajibefun.** “An Analysis of Farm-Retail Spread for Jamaican Fresh Fruits.” Southern Agricultural Economics Association Annual Meeting: (Tulsa, OK: February 14-18, 2004).

Uses the relative price spread model to analyse the farm-retail spread for pineapple, pawpaw and watermelon in Jamaica. The findings suggest that price increase in the retail market is not being passed down to pineapple and pawpaw farmers and only marginally to watermelon farmers.

1289. **Abdulkadri, Abdullahi O., and D. R. Duncan.** “Consumer Knowledge and Perception of Genetically Modified Foods.” 17th Annual National Conference on Science and Technology: (Kingston, Jamaica: November 19-22 2003).

The United States (U.S.) and Jamaica are important trading partners. For instance, in the year 2000, imports from the U.S. represented 46.61% of total value of imports from principal trading partners while exports to the U.S. represented 37.99% of the total value of exports to principal trading partners. In the same year, food category made up about 15% of the value of all imports and, given her dominant trading status, a substantial amount of imported foods could have originated from the U.S. With the development and commercialization of genetically modified (GM) foods in the U.S., it is not inconceivable that processed foods, manufactured from GM crops, may find their way into Jamaican markets. In as much as this remains a reality, little is known about the level of awareness of Jamaican consumers about GM foods. This paper presents a summary result of a survey conducted to determine consumer attitudes and perceptions toward GM foods in Kingston Metropolitan Area. The findings will serve a useful purpose in guiding further discussions on the issue of GM foods in Jamaica.

1290. —. “Optimal Strategies in Auctioning Government Contracts: The Case of the Highway 2000 Project in Jamaica.” 84th Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Economics Association: (Corpus Christi, TX: March 17-20 (2004)).



The government of Jamaica has embarked on a massive road improvement project as part of its plan to revive the Jamaican economy. This improvement project involves the issuing of a number of road contracts which had attracted little interest until the awarding of the highway 2000 (H2K) concession contract. While it is generally accepted that the best way to issue concessions is via an auction, the exact strategy that should be used is still debatable. This paper presents a game theoretical analysis of the awarding phase of the H2K concession by the Jamaican government. The optimal strategies of the players involved are identified and then compared to the actual strategies used. The findings suggests that both government and the winning contractor played their optimal strategies.

1291. **Abdulkadri, Abdullahi O., and R. Hutchinson.** “An Analysis of Farm-Retail Price Spread for Tuber Crops in Jamaica.” 84th Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Economics Association: (Corpus Christi, Texas: March 17-20, 2004).

Using the relative price spread model, analyses the effect of changes in market price on marketing margin for major tuber crops in Jamaica. Empirical results indicate that market price is an important determinant of marketing margins for lueca, negro, sweet and yellow yams. The results further indicate that retail price increases are not being passed down to farmers, and hence a possible explanation for the downward trend being experienced in domestic production of tuber crops in Jamaica.

1292. **Abdulkadri, Abdullahi O., Michael R. Langemeier, and Allen M. Featherstone.** “Estimating Risk Aversion Coefficients for Dryland Wheat, Irrigated Corn and Dairy Producers in Kansas .” Applied Economics 35.7 (2003): 825-34. **Refereed**
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/raef/2003>.

Examines the risk attitudes of dryland wheat, irrigated corn, and dairy producers in Kansas using the nonlinear mean-standard deviation approach. Asserts that the results of analyses indicate that dryland wheat and dairy producers are characterized by increasing absolute and increasing relative risk aversion, while irrigated corn producers are characterized by constant absolute and increasing relative risk aversion. Both crop enterprises exhibit constant returns to scale technology while the dairy enterprise exhibit decreasing returns to scale. Concludes that gross farm income is significant and positively related to relative risk aversion.

1293. **Abdulkadri, Abdullahi O., Simone Pinnock, and Paula F. Tennant.** “Public Perception of Genetic Engineering and the Choice to Purchase Genetically Modified Food.” American Agricultural Economics Annual Meeting: (Denver, Colorado: August 1-4, 2004).

Presents the results of a survey conducted on public perception of genetic engineering in Jamaica. Findings suggest that the safety of genetically modified foods is a major concern for consumers and that the perception of the prospects for genetic engineering to improve the quality of life represents a major factor in a consumer’s decision to purchase GM foods.

1294. **Ajibefun, I. A., and Abdullahi O. Abdulkadri.** “Impact of Size of Farm Operation on Resource Use Efficiency in Small Scale Farming: Evidence From Southwestern Nigeria.” Food, Agriculture and Environment 2.1 (2004): 359-64. **Refereed**

Studies aimed at modeling resource-use efficiency in small-scale farming in Africa have paid little attention to the influence of size of operation on efficiency estimates. In rising to this challenge, this paper examines the technical efficiency levels of a group of small-scale farmers in Ondo state, Nigeria, in order to determine the effects of individual farmer’s size of operation on their resource-use efficiency. The stochastic frontier production function model was used to estimate the technical efficiency of the farmers, given the available resources. Results of the analysis indicate that the major farm resources were significant determinants of output level and that increasing returns to scale exist among the farmers. The results also show a wide variation in the level of technical efficiency. For land resource, farmers with total cropped area of between 1.00 and 1.49 hectares of land have the highest mean technical efficiency of 0.70. For labour resource, the highest mean technical efficiency of 0.71 is from the group of



farmers with 100-199 man-days of labour, while for capital resources, farmers with value of capital resources in the range of N4000 to N6999 had the highest mean technical efficiency of 0.72. The study concludes that resource availability does not directly translate to efficiency, as farmers with less intensive use of land, labour and capital resources are more efficient in the use of these resources than are farmers with more intensive use of the resources.

Abdulkadri, Abdullahi O. See also 1342, 1675

1295. . **Alleyne, Dillon.** “The Demand for Imports in Jamaica: 1972-2000.” The Caribbean Economies in an Era of Free Trade. Editors Nikolaos Karagiannis and Michael Witter. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2004. 187-203.

Aims to investigate the hypothesis that imports are separable from primary factors of production in Jamaica, and to do so, a three input - two output translog cost function is estimated. This function allows for testing a wide variety of hypotheses without imposing these *a priori*. Notes that real output is divided into tradeable and non-tradeable goods produced by three factors of production - imported materials, capital and labour services. The share equations are derived, and price elasticities of demand for inputs are estimated based on the model for the period 1972 to 1998. The rest of the chapter is made up of four sections. Section 2 examines the translog model as well as the data requirements. Section 3 reports the estimation technique, testing and results. Section 4 compares the results with those of a number of similar studies. Closes with a summary and some concluding remarks.

1296. —-. “Forecasting Tourist Arrivals: Accounting for Non-Stationary to Improve Forecasting Accuracy.” Tourism and Change in the Caribbean and Latin America. Editors Ian Boxill, Orville W Taylor, and Johannes Maerk. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak Publications, 2002. 207-28.

(Version entitled “Forecasting Tourists arrivals: The use of Seasonal Unit Root Pre-testing to improve Forecasting Accuracy” presented at Central Bank of Barbados, Research Department Annual Review Seminar, 9-12 July, 2002).

Focuses on forecasting tourist arrivals in a tourism dependent economy. Argues that, given the importance of the tourism sector to the Jamaican economy, accurate forecasts of tourist demand are important for planning in both the private and public sectors.

1297. —-. “Guiding Marginal Tax Policy Changes Using the Extended Gini Index of Income Inequality.” IDEAZ 3.1-2 (2004): 30-37. **Refereed**

Examines the distribution of expenditure, excluding home produced food and gifts for 2002, utilizing the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions. It employs the methodology of Lerman and Yitzhaki to disaggregate consumption expenditure by broad expenditure groups and to estimate the elasticities of expenditure. The results suggest that the elasticities for meals away from home, transportation, education, and recreation, housing and household expenses were elastic. This implies that imposing taxes on such goods would reduce the inequality in expenditure, as such taxes will be progressive. On the other hand, imposing additional taxes on food and beverages, personal care, fuel and household supplies, health care, and clothing and footwear would increase expenditure inequality, since they will be regressive.

1298. **Alleyne, Dillon, James Alm, and Sally Wallace.** Tax Burden in Jamaica. International Studies Program Working Paper Series. Georgia State University: Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, 2004. <http://isp-aysps.gsu.edu/papers/ispwp0434.pdf>.

Notes that the government of Jamaica imposes a wide range of taxes on income, consumption, and property. Asserts that an important consideration in any reform of these taxes is their impact on the distribution of income, or their tax burden. Presents a background analysis of the burden of the existing system of taxes. The question of “who bears the final burden of a tax?” is a fundamental one. Concludes that any tax will cause individuals and firms to change their behaviors, and the resulting changes in product and factor prices will affect the “incidence”, or the distributional effects of the tax.



1299. **Alleyne, Dillon, and Ian Boxill.** “The Impact of Crime on Tourist Arrivals in Jamaica.” International Journal of Tourism Research 5.5 (2003): 381-91. **Refereed**

(Also published as “The Impact of Crime on Tourist Arrivals in Jamaica: A Transfer Function Analysis” in Understanding Crime in Jamaica: New Challenges for Public Policy. Edited by Anthony Harriott. Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 2003.)

Examines the relationship between tourist arrivals and changes in the crime rate in Jamaica over the period 1962-1999. Uses a transfer function to account for variations in total arrivals from the European market, owing to changes in the crime rate. Notes that the transfer function allows for the modeling of the immediate and delayed effect of crime rates on tourist arrivals. Notes first that although crime rates have impact on tourism arrivals in both markets, it is of greater concern in the European market. Secondly, the impact of crime in the overall market is relatively small, because of increased advertising and promotion and the growth of all-inclusive hotels. Concludes that the level of crime, especially violent crime, has to be reduced, because although the number of crimes against tourists has declined, high violent crime rates tend to raise concerns among tourists seeking a destination.

1300. **Alleyne, Dillon, and Nikolaos Karagiannis.** A New Development Strategy for Jamaica: With Special Consideration of International Competition and the FTAA. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak, 2003. xiii, 117 p.

Attempts to identify an alternative and workable developmental strategy for Jamaica. Gives a convincing outline of how development-promoting links between agro-industrial production and services (such as tourism) can provide the foundation upon which industrial competency can be built, and diversification, restructuring, rejuvenation and repositioning can be achieved. Asserts that through a production-oriented endogenous development strategy directed through “qualitative” state intervention, in conditions of imperfect competition, Jamaica will extend its sovereign control over its affairs, strengthen its endogenous competency, and decrease its external dependency. Further argues for the pivotal role of the developmental state in promoting the economic development of Jamaica by extracting relevant elements of the Japanese and East Asian successes and embedding them in an appropriate strategy in such a way as to imply general relevance of the developmental state-concentrated strategy for the wider Caribbean.

Alleyne, Dillon See also 1315, 1316, 1825

1301. **Anderson, Alison, Marie Freckleton, and Claremont Kirton.** “New Regionalism in CARICOM Prospects and Challenges.” Caribbean Economies and Global Restructuring. Editors Marie-Claude Dorné and Keith Nurse. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2002. 119-57.

(Previously published as *Economies de la Caraïbe et restructuration mondiale* by Ibis Rouge Editions, Martinique, 2002)

The acceleration of globalization in recent decades has intensified competition in the world economy. One important consequence of this has been a resurgence in regionalism as countries seek to enhance competitiveness and facilitate integration into the global economy. This paper attempts a critical examination of “new regionalism” in CARICOM. Argues that strengthening of the integration arrangement is critical to the survival of CARICOM countries. However, the slow process in the implementation of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) undermines the credibility of the stated objective of deepening integration. It concludes that in order to advance integration within the Caribbean Community, CARICOM must overcome the inertia with respect to implementation of measures to deepen integration. In addition, steps must be taken to ensure that regional integration facilitates integration into the global economy in a manner that promotes sustainable development

1302. **Figueroa, Mark.** “The Co-Management and Valuation of Coral Reefs in the Caribbean: A Jamaican NGO Perspective.” Economic Valuation and Policy Priorities for Sustainable Management of Coral Reefs. Editors Mahfuzuddi Amed, Chiew Kieok Chong, and Herman Cesar. Penang: World Fish Centre, 2004. 183-91.



(Paper presented earlier at International Consultative Workshop on Economic Valuation and Policy Priorities for Sustainable Management of Coral Reefs, International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM), Batu Maung, Penang December 10-12, 2001)

Notes that the Jamaican Government's policy statements on protected areas give support to a co-management framework. In the 1990s, eight protected areas were declared and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were given mandates to manage them. One of the difficulties faced by NGOs that have sought mandates to manage marine protected areas is that many of the threats to coral reefs remain beyond their control because they originate from outside the protected areas. Examines what has been achieved within the non-governmental sector in terms of protection of coral reefs, and what are the likely prospects given the current institutional framework. Within this context, attempts to identify the extent to which coral reef valuation might play a role in the development of an effective coalition for the protection of coral reefs.

1303. —. "Economic Perspectives of the English-Speaking Caribbean" (in Spanish). Economics Faculty of the University of Havana Seminar: (Havana: February 19, 2004).

Introduces to a Cuban audience, aspects of the work of W. Arthur Lewis, the generation of economists who came after him, as well as the most recent developments within the discipline as they are manifested in the English-speaking Caribbean. The focus is on those elements within the work of the early economists that enabled them to make a distinctive contribution.

1304. —. "Economic Thought As a Constraint on the Contribution of Economists to Caribbean Society." Workshop on the Role of Economists in Caribbean Societies: (Port of Spain: March 24, 2004).

(Workshop organized jointly by the Department of Economics, UWI St. Augustine, the Atlantea Project/University of Puerto Rico, the Association of Caribbean Economists (ACE) and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung with the support of the Association of Caribbean States)

In order to think about a problem we cannot avoid bringing with us the baggage of prior thought. This paper gives some indication as to how this may have been a problem with respect to the contribution made by economists to the analysis of Caribbean society. In particular, it shows how the definitions used by economists may have caused them to pay less attention to the importance of the Diaspora and its economic importance to the Caribbean.

1305. —. "From Critical Pluralism to Marginal Mainstream: Economics in Social and Economic Studies - the First Fifty Years." Seventh Conference of the Association of Caribbean Economists (ACE): Caribbean Economics, Knowledge and Power: (Port of Spain: November 7-10, 2001).

Seeks to provide a periodization with respect to the development of academic economics in the English speaking Caribbean as it is presented in the journal Social and Economic Studies. The overlapping periods identified relate to socio-cultural and political economic developments taking place in the Caribbean and the concerns of the economists that emerge from the changing conjuncture. A contrast is drawn between the bolder work of the earlier period with the contemporary work much of which has become formulaic. The former is far more critical and plural with respect to the approaches adopted while the latter tends to be much more mainstream. The question is posed as to whether in the process of transition the work that appears in the journal has become less significant in both the social and disciplinary sense.

1306. —. "Jamaica's Political Garrisons As a Context for Gang Activity." Conference on Central American Youth Gangs Domestic and Imported Characteristics and Their Transnational Implications: (Arlington, Virginia: May 28, 2004).

(Also presented as "Jamaica's Inner-City political Economy, a special case"? Caribbean City, Leiden University, The Netherlands, December 1-3, 2004).

Jamaica's inner city communities have registered extremely high homicide rates rising in the nineties to one of the



highest in the world. The current situation is the result of a more or less steady growth in the number of persons killed each year over the last two decades. Unraveling these developments takes us beyond issues of drug crime, extortion and gang warfare. To understand the foundations for these developments we need to also understand the development of Jamaica's political economy especially since it gained its independence in 1962. In particular we need to understand the peculiarly Jamaican phenomenon of garrison politics and how it laid the basis for a range of crimeogenic tendencies, which have fostered very high murder rates. This paper draws on a number of completed studies aimed at giving some insight into aspects relating to the urban politics. It is proposed that one aspect of the solution to the problems discussed relates to the development of more detailed typologies of Jamaica's inner cities based on the local characteristics that promote violence in each area.

1307. —. "Lewis, New World and the Marxists in a Neo-Liberal World: Reflections on the Critical Tradition in Caribbean Economic Thought." 4th Caribbean Reasonings: The Thought of New World: The Quest for Decolonization.: (Center for Caribbean Thought, The UWI, Mona: June 11, 2005).

The concept of a "Critical Tradition" in Caribbean Thought was put forward by Bernal, Figueroa and Witter in an article published in Social and Economic Studies in 1984. Twenty one years later, it is clear that none of the Caribbean futures, envisioned by the three trends identified within the "Critical Tradition", have emerged nor is it likely that they will emerge in the near future. This paper seeks to reflect on the common weaknesses shared by Lewis, New World and the Caribbean Marxists that may account for their failure to either facilitate the achievement of the future they envisioned or to foresee how difficult it would have been to achieve this future. While being critical of the "Critical Tradition", an attempt is made to identify the extent to which these trends still have valid insights that may assist the Caribbean people to chart a course in the contemporary world dominated by neo-liberal thinking and the relations which it upholds and justifies.

1308. —. "Male Privileging and Male 'Academic Underperformance' in Jamaica." Interrogating Caribbean Masculinities. Editor Rhoda Reddock. Kingston, Jamaica: The UWI Press, 2004. 137-66.

Academic underperformance can be seen as one aspect of maleness in Jamaica. Seeks to ascertain the extent to which this 'underperformance' can be linked to the historical privileging of the male gender. The decline of male, relative to female, academic performance in the Caribbean and elsewhere has captured the attention of both professionals and lay persons. This decline has at times been portrayed within a conceptual framework of male marginalization/ victimization. Provides an alternative perspective by demonstrating how 'underperformance' might be taken as an ironic consequence of historical male privileging. Jamaica is a good case for study as the phenomenon has been very evident there and a wide range of research relevant to the Jamaican case has been done. Seeks to broaden the space within which existing and future research results can be used to illuminate the dialectic of gender privileging and to provide an alternative framework for the development of policy in this controversial area.

1309. —. "Neoliberalism and Mercantilism: Ironic Parallels." Caribbean Economies and Global Restructuring. Editors Marie-Claude Dorné and Keith Nurse. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2002. 25-44.

(Previously published as *Economies de la Caraïbe et restructuration mondiale* by Ibis Rouge Editions, Martinique, 2002.)

By juxtaposing mercantilism with neoliberalism we can look behind the slogans of the contemporary advocates of free trade to find a range of parallels between what at first appear to be diametrically opposed projects. This should be a surprise given the inherent tension in liberalism between its support for unrestricted free trade and its defense of the monopoly/exclusive rights of private property. Thus while the establishment of the WTO has been heralded as a major breakthrough in trade liberalization, the accompanying TRIPS agreement represents a major breakthrough in the defense of monopoly (intellectual property) rights. Looks at parallels which include the gap between rhetoric and reality, the support for monopoly rights, views on competition, the use of legal instruments and state



intervention to extend the market, the process of colonization, the role of the working people in the creation of national wealth, fallacies of composition and the relationship between economic ideas and policy practice.

1310. —. “Old (Female) Glass Ceiling and New (Male) Looking Glasses: Challenging Gender Privileging in the Caribbean.” Gender in the 21st Century: Caribbean Perspectives, Visions and Possibilities. Editors Barbara Bailey and Elsa A. Leo-Rhynie. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2004 (Paper entitled “Challenging Gender privileging : A Caribbean Experience” presented at the Mona Academic Conference, “Gender in the 21st Century: Perspectives, Visions and Possibilities”. UWI, Mona, August 29-31, 2005).

Presents a theory of gender privileging which seeks to explain the distinctive and complex nature of gender relations in the Caribbean. Proposes that the marginalization of men in some areas, and of women in others, as well as the interplay of power between the marginal and central gender groups, is seen as one outcome of the gender-privileging process.

1312. —. “Thought and Freedom: Thirty-Five Years After.” Independent Thought and Caribbean Freedom: Essays in Honour of Lloyd Best. Editor Selwyn Ryan. Trinidad and Tobago: Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, UWI, 2003. 35-70.

(Earlier version ‘Thirty five years after Best’s ‘Thought and Freedom’: Looking forward to Caribbean Development’ presented at Independent Thought and Caribbean Freedom: Testimonial Conference in honour of Lloyd Best, Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago, September 19-20, 2002.)

Notes that “Independent Thought and Caribbean Freedom” published in 1967 is one of Lloyd Best’s most significant articles. It has been widely seen as a manifesto for the Radical current in the economic thought of the English-speaking Caribbean, most closely associated with the New World Group. Provides a sweeping critique of the status quo, the praxis of the leaders of the independence movement and a number of intellectual perspectives that are seen as presenting themselves as guides to future pathways for progress, including Marxist thought and the western scientific tradition. Maps out a broad guide for future action, rather than looking back to see the extent to which different radical currents measure up to the Best’s criteria. Starts from where Best left us thirty five years ago and tries to see how his perspectives might apply to the current Caribbean Conjuncture. Suggests that the main limitation of “Thought and Freedom” is that it tends to look inwards and backwards. By looking outward and forward it is possible to extend many of its insights that remain relevant to this day. Seeks to contribute to an assessment of Best’s own contribution and the legacy that late twentieth century radicalism has bequeathed to the English-speaking Caribbean.

1313. —. “W. Arthur Lewis’s Social Analysis and the Transformation of Tropical Economies.” Sixth Annual Conference of Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies (SALISES): Governance, Institutions and Economic Growth: Reflections on Arthur Lewis’s Theory of Economic Growth. (UWI, Mona: March 17-18, 2005).

Within the English-speaking Caribbean, Lewis has been associated with industrialization policies pursued there from the late 1940s and which have been identified with his advocacy that over populated countries find alternatives to agricultural production. Lewis was often dismissed as the author of a failed “industrialization by invitation” (a term which was not his creation). This along with the notion of the “Lewis Model”, has promoted the view that Lewis provided a narrowly economic analysis. Refers to the coincidence drawn between Lewis’s proposals for economic development in the Caribbean and the policies pursued within the sub-region along with the view that industrialization was his prime concern. Challenges mistaken views of Lewis by exploring his social analysis drawing on a wider range of his work including The Theory of Economic Growth and comments on his continued relevance within the contemporary conjuncture faced by “Tropical” economies.



1314. —. “W. Arthur Lewis Vs the Lewis Model: Agricultural or Industrial Development ?”

Manchester School of Social and Economic Studies 72.6 (2004): 736-48. Refereed

(Version entitled ‘W. Arthur Lewis’s Vs the Lewis Model: Industrialization or Agricultural Development?’ presented to The Lewis Model After 50 Years : Assessing Sir Arthur Lewis’s Contribution to Development Economics and Policy, 6-7 July 2004, University of Manchester, UK. Version entitled ‘W. Arthur Lewis Vs the Lewis Model: Agricultural or Industrial Development?’ Presented at the History of Economics Society Annual Meeting, July 4 - 7, 2003, Duke University, North Carolina, USA.)

The well-known Lewis model was inspired by one of the models which W. Arthur Lewis presented in 1954. Yet it fails to capture his basic insights, leaving generations of students with the misapprehension that he saw industrialization as a panacea. If we avoid the limitations of the neoclassical recasting and reflect on the variations of Lewis’s models, which he presented within the classical tradition, we can re-evaluate some of Lewis’s neglected contributions. These relate to accumulation and trade as historical and contemporary problems and to the fundamental role that agriculture plays in development.

1315. **Figueroa, Mark, Dillon Alleyne, and Claremont Kirton.** “Financial Flows From the Caribbean Diaspora: Evidence From the Jamaican Survey of Living Conditions.” Globalization and Development Problems 6th International Meeting of Economists: (Havana, Cuba: February 9-13, 2004).

Preliminary findings from Jamaica’s survey, The Survey of Living Conditions (SLC), are presented on the nature of households receiving remittances in Jamaica. Based on the findings of the SLC, questions are asked as to the accuracy of estimates for remittance flows. This is part of a larger project on remittances to the Caribbean.

1316. **Figueroa, Mark, Claremont Kirton, and Dillon Alleyne.** “Defining and Measuring Flows of Remittances to the Caribbean: The Jamaican Case.” Diaspora, Migration and the Global Caribbean Economy: In Memory of Sergio Plascencia Vidal, VIIIth Conference of Caribbean Economists: (Port-of-Prince, Haiti: November 13-15, 2003).

Aims to see how best to conceptualize migrants so as to understand what motivates them to remit and to what ends remittances are used. A taxonomy is provided for those in the diaspora who are responsible for sending home the very large values embodied in remittance flows. The range of factors that motivate migrants to send funds to the Caribbean is considered along with the set of macro and micro economic variables that are used in econometric models that of remittance flows. This work is part of a larger project on remittances to the Caribbean.

1317. **Figueroa, Mark, G. McLeod, and Claremont Kirton.** “The Importance of the Diaspora to Small Island Developing States.” Size, Power and Development in the Emerging World Order: (Institute of International Relations, UWI, St Augustine : March 3-5, 2004).

Evidence of development impacts of the Diaspora is provided drawing from experiences of a range of developing countries (not necessarily small). Primary areas of focus are investments, return migration, return home tourism, market for cultural goods, and business opportunities.

1318. **Figueroa, Mark, and Amanda Sives.** “Garrison Politics and Criminality in Jamaica: Does the 1997 Election Represent a Turning Point?” Understanding Crime in Jamaica: New Challenges for Public Policy. Editor Anthony Harriott. Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 2003. 63-88.

Examines the difficulty of undertaking detailed research in the area of garrison politics and criminality by concentrating on the electoral manifestations of the garrisons. Discusses the relationship between the garrisons and crime, identifies the use of electoral data and then focuses on the 1997 election results. Finally, it assesses the factors that make the 1997 election qualitatively different from its predecessors and conclude on the garrisons, elections and crime.



1319. **Francis, Alfred A.** “Debt and the Dollar: Revisiting Omar Vs Domar.” The Jamaican Institute of Management Newsletter (2003): 11-23.

Originally prepared for a public forum, seeks to answer the question of whether the Jamaican dollar is overvalued and examines the dynamics of debt in the Jamaican economy. Recommends that there should be a halt to net total borrowing (internal and external), and a refocusing on income, output, employment and growth as the top priorities. Also suggests a debt policy which is transparent and further research in the area of debt management.

1320. —. Lectures in Elementary Econometrics. Kingston, Jamaica: Department of Economics, University of the West Indies, Mona. 86 p. 2002.

http://www.library.uwimona.edu.jm:1104/reserve/EC36c_2003_05_fra_lec.pdf .

A set of lectures, cryptic in presentation, in which topics are discussed in terms of the simple two variable models.

1321. **Francis, Alfred A, and Kaycea T. Campbell.** “A Supply Function for Violent Crime in Jamaica.” Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Social Psychology 7.1& 2 (2002). **Refereed**

Violent crime is a serious problem in the Jamaican society, and it is imperative that there be an economic perspective on criminal activities in the country. Estimates a supply function for violent crime in Jamaica. An economic model is used to estimate the relationship between recorded crime and a set of variables (gross domestic product (GDP), youth unemployment, size of the police force, imprisonment rate, cleared-up rate, length of sentence, and income distribution), which are classified into deterrent and motivational categories in the sense of having disincentive and incentive effects on criminal activities. Measures violent crime in terms of a weighted index of four categories of recorded violent offenses (murder, rape and carnal abuse, shooting, and robbery). Following the modified version of a Pudney type error correction model (2000), the authors find the following results: GDP and the size of the police force deter crime in the short run while the imprisonment rate deter crime in both periods. In the short run and long run, length of sentence motivates crime, while income distribution motivates violent crime only in the short run. Concludes that the cleared-up index deters crime in the short and long run. Discusses interpretations for these findings and the innovative methodology used to calculate the crime imprisonment and cleared-up indices.

1322. **Francis, Alfred A, Anthony Harriott, Claremont Kirton, and Godfrey Gibbison.** Crime and Development: The Jamaican Experience. 2003.

(Report prepared for the World Bank)

Looks at the interaction between crime and economic growth and development. Estimates the economic cost of crime; maps the extent and nature of business victimization, that is, the direct impact of crime on firms; and analyses the effect of specified clusters of variables on crime. These include; the effects of enforcement and punishment, economic growth, the opportunity cost of crime including the effects of unemployment and the level of secondary school enrolment, and the level of inequality. Specifically the study attempts to model a simultaneous system of equations consisting, inter alia, of supply functions for murder, rape and carnal abuse, shooting and robbery. Notes that the cleared-up rates for violent crimes have an important deterrent effect so there is a need to upgrade the investigative capacity of the police. Concludes that crime, though not a sufficient explanation for the poor performance of the economy, is a significant factor in constraining economic growth and economic opportunity in Jamaica and therefore recommends several measures to improve the crime situation.

1323. **Freckleton, Marie.** “Agricultural Trade Reform: Policy Implications for CARICOM.” Iberoamericana - Nordic Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies 32.1 (2002): 9-27.

<http://www.lai.su.se/journal/iberoabstract321.html>.

Despite the increasing importance of tourism, agriculture remains an important source of income and employment for CARICOM states. The Uruguay round of trade negotiations initiated the process of agricultural trade reform. This article examines the implications of liberalization of agricultural trade for the small vulnerable countries of CARICOM. It argues that CARICOM agriculture lacks dynamism and must be restructured to meet the challenges of trade liberalization. It concludes that adoption of new technologies and diversification of production are critical to preventing further marginalization of agriculture in the region.



1324. —. “EU-CARICOM Free Trade: Opportunity or Mirage?” Iberoamericana - Nordic Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies 33.2 (2003): 5-7. <http://www.lai.su.se/>.

Notes that despite more than two decades of preferential access to the EU market, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries have failed to achieve export growth and diversification. This article examines the potential costs and benefits of reciprocal free trade with the EU for CARICOM countries. It argues that the structural constraints that limited CARICOM trade performance under the Lome trade preferences will restrict CARICOM's ability to take advantage of free trade with the EU. The article concludes that unless CARICOM is able to attract sufficient inflows of foreign direct investment to relax financial, technological, managerial and human resource constraints, the potential benefits of free trade with the EU may not be realized.

1325. —. “European Union-ACP Trade: An Assessment of the ACP Challenge.” Global Development Studies 3.1-2 (2003): 241-60. **Refereed**

Examines the potential costs and benefits of reciprocal free trade with the European Union for the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries. It argues that EU-ACP free trade presents some daunting challenges for the ACP countries. The poor performance of the ACP countries under the non-reciprocal Lome preferences suggests that they are ill prepared for a reciprocal free trade with the EU. Concludes that the extent to which the potential benefits of reciprocal free trade will accrue to the ACP countries is dependent upon the degree to which economic restructuring and institutional reforms and development are successfully implemented during the transition period.

1326. —. “Financial Liberalization and Banking Crisis in Jamaica.” Global Development Studies 2.4 (2002): 197-218. **Refereed**

Examines the underlying causes of the financial crisis which followed financial liberalization in Jamaica. The crisis cost an estimated 40 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Institutional deficiencies are identified as the main factors that caused the process of financial liberalization to lead to a collapse of the banking sector. It also argues that capital account liberalization necessitated macroeconomic policies that aggravated the structural weaknesses in the Jamaican banking system. Concludes that where banking systems are weak, the costs of financial liberalization may actually outweigh the benefits.

1327. **Freckleton, Marie, and Nikolaos. Karagiannis.** “Development Policy Options for CARICOM in an Era of Free Trade.” The Caribbean in the Era of Free Trade . Editors Nikolaos Karagiannis and Michael Witter. Aldershot: Ashgate , 2004. 109-29.

Examines policy options for CARICOM countries in the new trade environment. It is argued that neoliberal economic policies have failed to achieve the economic adjustment CARICOM countries require in order to avoid marginalization in an increasingly competitive world economy. In light of this, alternative policy options are explored. It concludes that strategic planning underpinned by strong government commitment to economic development and collaboration among state, business and civil society is necessary to ensure survival of the region in the face of unprecedented changes in the international environment

Freckleton, Marie See also 1301

1328. **Ghartey, Edward.** “A Common Currency and Exchange Rate System for the West African Monetary Zone: Is the Coronation Approach Feasible?” IEA Policy Analysis (2005): 1-17.

Examines the coronation or economist approach of meeting convergence criteria before adopting a common currency and exchange rate system in the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ). The empirical evidence shows that the WAMZ economies are small and are becoming more closed with time. Herfindhal indices show that they are specialized in few agricultural, mineral mining, petroleum and its related products. Correlations of demand, supply and monetary shocks are relatively assymmetric, except The Gambia which has significant symmetrical relationship with the rest of the members. Shocks variations are larger compared to the US. Relative sizes of shocks are larger across members as compared to the US; the ideal monetary union; and they are slow in adjusting to shocks.



Considering that the WAMZ members do not meet most of the optimum currency area (OCA) criteria, are less diversified, experience asymmetric shocks and fiscal dominance, it is not feasible for them to follow the coronation approach to adopt monetary union. Recommends that members of WAMZ adopt the monetarist approach which argues that by first adopting a currency and exchange rate system it will eliminate exchange rate uncertainty, reduce transaction cost, intensify trade integration and synchronize their business cycles to meet the OCA criteria, ex-post, as those criteria are endogenous. The loss of monetary autonomy will prevent members from addressing country specific shocks with monetary policy, curb their inflation, and impose fiscal discipline on them, as it will no longer be easy for members to print money to finance their deficits.

1329. —. “Ghana’s Term Structure of Interest Rates: Effects and Implications of Monetary Policy.” IEA Policy Analysis (2005): 1-14.

Yield curves derived from both expected returns and risks are V-shaped. However, careful study of the different monetary regimes as defined by the tenures of three governors of the Bank of Ghana, indicate that yield curves during Agama’s tenure were consistent but inverted; whereas yield curves during the tenure of Duffuor were inverted for expected returns and normal for risks; and yield curves during Acquah’s tenure are normal for expected returns and inverted for risks. Comprehensive empirical evidence from different estimated models indicate that slope coefficients explain the yield curves, and the insignificance of the intercept terms only confirm that the Expectation Theory (ET) exists in Ghana. The forecasting ability of the ET lends a conclusive added support to its relevance. Changes in operating targets defined by rediscount or bank rates and prime rates influence market interest rates as measured by the different short-term rates. The empirical evidence also suggests that financial innovations are crucial means for reducing the spread in the country. Additionally, the ET exists in the country because the securities market is shallow and market participation in short-term securities market is not active. There is also a need for government to undertake policies to deepen the financial market by encouraging wider public participation and to increase the activities of the securities market.

1330. —. “Is the Current Foreign Exchange Regime in Jamaica Optimal.” XXXII Annual Monetary Studies Conference: (Kingston, Jamaica: October 30 - November 02, 2000).

Employs the exchange market pressure model to identify an appropriate foreign exchange regime for Jamaica, a small open economy, over the course of the different political regimes. The empirical findings suggest that increase in world prices and domestic credit results in the appreciation of the Jamaican dollar, and inflow of international reserves, while increases in national income and inflation result in depreciation of the Jamaican dollar, and outflow of international reserves. The estimates of the exchange market pressure indicate that it is indeed sensitive to its composition, as monetary authorities cannot determine the desired exchange rate target with it. This means that in Jamaica, the monetary authorities do discriminate between international reserves and exchange rate in absorbing market pressure, and they do it by accumulating international reserves, features which are akin to optimal fixed exchange rate, as domestic residents do consider domestic assets to be different.

1331. —. “Random Walk As a Universal Test of Weak-Form Foreign Exchange Market Efficiency: A Theoretical Proof.” Research Department Bank of Accra, Ghana: (Accra, Ghana: July 16, 2002). http://www.ffe.esc-lille.com/abstracts_vol1_no1.htm.

(Paper also presented in the Department of Economics, UWI, November 2001)

Proves that the domestic or national value of foreign exchange earnings from holding foreign assets (bonds and bank deposits accounts) follows a Martingale Process. It then employs the Martingale Process and the definition of rational expectation to prove that the pure random walk spot exchange rate is an adequate means to universally test weak-form foreign exchange market efficiency. This makes it possible for countries without forward markets to test for weak-form efficiency of their foreign exchange markets.

1332. **Ghartey, Edward**. “Monetary Policy and Deficits Financing in Jamaica.” Journal of Economic Development 28.1 (2003): 81-99. **Referred**

A vector error-correction model (VECM) is estimated to examine the relationship among interest areas, monetary base, credit claims to the private sector, real income, prices, government spending, budget deficits and exchange rate



in Jamaica. Cointegration is used to identify the VECM. The empirical results show that fiscal deficits are monetized in the long-run; the roles of financial services are weak, and inverse price-real output relationship exists in both the short-run and the long run. Monetary disciplines, reduction in fiscal spending and sound regulatory actions are crucial to reduce the national debt, the inflation and interest rates, crowd in private investments, avert financial crisis and promote economic growth

1333. **Gibbison, Godfrey, and Nittala Murthy.** “An Assessment of the Problem of Irregular School Attendance Among Primary School Children in Jamaica.” *Social and Economic Studies* 52.1 (2003): 19-160. **Refereed**

Notes that Jamaica achieved universal enrollment for children in primary school in 1977 and that the average Jamaican adult now completes nine years of formal schooling. Laments that the country is still far from eliminating illiteracy; many children are illiterate at the end of grade 6 and many young adults have no formal qualifications of any kind. Suggests that school enrollment is not the same as school attendance. Furthermore, sporadic attendance is a major problem within the school system leading to inadequate learning with the result that after receiving nine years of schooling the academic competence of many children has hardly been expanded. Investigates the factors responsible for sporadic efforts on the part of households to send children to school at the primary level. Concludes that the household economic situation is important in determining school attendance, that girls are more likely to attend school on a regular basis than boys and that boys' attendance at school depends on whether there is a male presence in the household.

Gibbison, Godfrey See also 1322

1334. **Handa, Sudhanshu, and Damien King.** “Adjustment With a Human Face? Evidence From Jamaica.” *World Development* 31.7 (2003): 1125-45.

Evaluates the “social cost” of Jamaica's liberalization policy in 1991 by examining the behaviour of preschool children's weight for height or wasting, an indicator of nutritional status that is sensitive to short term fluctuations in living conditions. Applies “synthetic cohort” analysis to disentangle the separate impacts of child's age, date of birth and measurement date, on weight or height using 8 years of nutritional microsurvey data for 1989-96. Notes that estimates based on an exhaustive set of controls indicate that children weighed in the aftermath of the policy (November and December 1991) are significantly lighter (0.178z-scores) than children weighed just a few months later and children in urban areas were especially affected. Argues that when food price inflation is explicitly entered into the model, it is highly statistically significant, and reduces (but only slightly) the effect of being measured at the end of 1991. Concludes that the calculated elasticity of weight for height z-score with respect to food price inflation is a very high - 0.86 and that during the rapid economic reform in 1991, this elasticity rose to -1.24, indicating a large response of weight for height to food price inflation.

1335. **King, Damien, and Sudhanshu Handa.** “The Welfare Effects of Balance of Payments Reform: A Macro-Micro Simulation of the Cost of Rent-Seeking.” *The Journal of Development Studies* 39.3 (2003): 101-28. **Refereed**

Proposes a methodology for analysing the effect of balance of payments liberalisation measures of poverty and distribution and applies it to the case of Jamaica in the 1990s. The methodology consists of a macro-micro simulation in which a CGE model provides labour market outcomes, which in turn are used to manipulate the sectoral allocation of employment to generate the income distribution consistent with the new labour market outcome. Notes that in the application to Jamaica, the reallocation of resources away from rent-seeking activities in the presence of exchange controls is significant and has large macroeconomic effects. Opening up of the current account has little effect on poverty, but liberalisation of the capital account reduces poverty, especially amongst the poor. Neither policy change taken separately, nor the combination of the two, has more than a negligible effect on the distribution of income.



1336. **Kirton, Claremont.** “CARICOM Regional Agricultural Policy: An Evaluation.” 35th Annual Conference of the Caribbean Centre for Monetary Studies (CCMS): (St. Kitts: November 2003). <http://www.pcpages.com/ccmsuwi/kirton.pdf>.

This paper focuses on an evaluation of recent regional agricultural policies. It identifies constraints and challenges which the regional agricultural sector has experienced. An historical overview of regional agricultural policy is outlined. The main stakeholders and influential actors in the regional agricultural policy process are also discussed. The current situation which characterizes regional agricultural policy is critically examined. Finally, an assessment of existing regional agricultural policy is conducted and some recommendations presented.

1337. ——. “Informal Financial Activity in Jamaica: A Preliminary Analysis of the Recent Experience With Pyramid Schemes.” The Caribbean Economy. A Reader. Editor Dennis Pantin. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2005. 464-74.

Provides a case study of the role of the informal financial sector and the particular Jamaican experience with pyramid schemes which have impacted on many countries including Albania where it led to a major political crisis.

1338. **Kirton, Claremont, and Arlene Bailey .** “Establishment and Development of a Regional Agricultural Policy Network in the Caribbean .” Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-Operation (CTA) Workshop: (Paramaribo, Suriname: January 2003).

The main objective of this study is to develop a networking strategy geared towards improving access to relevant information by regional agricultural policy stakeholders in the Caribbean. The study is expected to present, inter alia, the following: a) an assessment of the environment in which Caribbean regional agricultural policies are being conducted. b) a description of regional agricultural policy processes. c) a listing and description of the major stakeholder groups involved in regional agricultural policy development. d) an analysis of the information and communication requirements and issues for regional agricultural policies. e) a set of recommendations for regional policy networking.

1339. **Kirton, Claremont, and Monique Harper.** Jamaica’s External Debt: Estimation, Analysis and Policy Implications. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak Publications, 2004.

Summarises various definitional issues relating to developing countries’ external debt problems and provides recent empirical data on the global dimensions of their debt. It deals specifically with the Jamaican experience, by looking at the origin and evolution of Jamaica’s external debt, its external debt servicing position as well as its impact on the country’s macro-economy and human development. Evaluates Jamaica’s external debt relief options, its present debt policy, and recommends alternatives.

Kirton, Claremont See also 1301, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1322

1340. **Madjd-Sadjadi, Zagros.** “Genesis: An Economic Reinterpretation.” Rethinking Marxism 16.4 (2004): 211-14. <http://www.rethinkingmarxism.org/>.

Neoclassical economics is not simply a social science; it is a religion that not only describes how the world works but also prescribes how it ought to work. Dissent is not tolerated and those questioning the underlying basis of its theory are termed ‘anti-economists.’ The only thing missing for economics to be a religion on the grand scale is a creation myth. This paper offers a parody of Genesis in which the market mechanism and perfect competition are seen as given to us by God. It also shows the areas in which neoclassical economics is subject to challenge but refuses to engage in debate.

1341. ——. “The Three Faces of John Elliott: His Contribution to Political Economy.” American Review of Political Economy 2.1 (2004): 58-84. <http://www.arpejournal.com/issues/sadjadi.pdf>.

John Elliott, late Professor of Economics at the University of Southern California, appears to some researchers as an institutionalist, to others as a Marxist, and to still others as a Post-Keynesian. But such labels are unable to capture



the nuances of a complex and driven personality. John Elliott was all of these and none of them. He viewed the economy as a system of power and worried that the power that permeates through the economy has profound social, moral, and economic consequences that neoclassical theory chooses to ignore. An appreciation for his unique contribution to political economy requires a holistic examination of his life and writings. To do otherwise would be to see only part of the picture, just as the individual heterodox schools see only a part of the whole problem. To combat this, Elliott believed required nothing less than a unified heterodoxy.

1342. **Madjd-Sadjadi, Zagros, and Abdullahi O. Abdulkadri.** “Relative Gains Maximizers in a Free Trade Regime.” Applied Economics 35.7 (2003). **Refereed**

(A version of this paper entitled “Is there an optimal non-zero level of protectionism?” was presented at CEA 38th Annual Meetings Friday June 4- Sunday June 6, 2004 Ryerson University, Toronto <http://www.economics.ca/2004/papers/0052.pdf>)

Examines the Game Theory which is used to model actions of countries engaged in trade and examines the equilibrium outcomes resulting when each country is faced with the choice of engaging in bilateral free trade or tariff, or unilateral free trade or tariff. Evaluates the likely outcomes under the different scenarios that the players are absolute gains maximizers or relative gains maximizers. The Nash equilibria for these strategic games are then evaluated to determine if they are Pareto superior to other outcomes of the game. Proposes and analyses various modifications of this basic model. First, the two countries were allowed to allocate different weights to payoffs from being an absolute gains maximizer or relative gains maximizer. The Nash equilibrium of free trade obtained for the base model remained robust for most of the various modifications introduced into the model, although with restrictions on the payoff parameters in some instances. Some of these modifications include adding a negotiation cost for free trade, introducing sequential moves by countries and incomplete information. Concludes that the model provides testable hypotheses to assist in determining why defection from free trade occurs in the real world.

Madjd-Sadjadi, Zagros See also 1354

1343. **Tennant, David.** “Assessing credit Unions’ Performance in Facilitating Economic Growth: The Case of Jamaica (1986-2002).” City of Kingston Cooperative Credit Union’s Forum on the role and relevance of Credit Unions to the Jamaican economy: (Kingston, Jamaica: October 19, 2005).

Assesses the role that credit unions have played in facilitating economic growth in Jamaica. The credit unions’ performance has been compared with the performance of the other major types of financial institutions in a few critical channels to economic growth. Concludes that while credit unions may not play a leading role in the creation of economic growth, they are major contributors to economic development, a concept that cannot be ignored as developing countries seek to meet the Millennium Development Goals.

1344. ——. “Nothing New Under the Sun: Some Suggestions for a Caribbean Civil Society Perspective on the Monterrey Consensus.” Civil Society Consultations on the 2002 Commonwealth Finance Ministers Meeting: (Kingston, Jamaica: May 2002).

Summarizes and critiques the Monterrey Consensus. Examines the Monterrey Consensus from a Caribbean civil society perspective, and acknowledges that the Consensus’ objective - to confront the *challenges of financing for development* - is a step in the right direction. Concludes that the Monterrey Consensus is not likely to contribute significantly to the mobilization of resources critical to global development and poverty alleviation. Numerous suggestions are therefore made to make the Consensus more action-driven and finely tuned to the concerns of small developing states.

1345. **Tennant, David, and C. Kirkpatrick.** “Crisis in Jamaica: Has the Cost Been Excessive?” Insights (2002). <http://www.id21.org/insights40/insights-iss40-art04.html>.

In recent decades, financial crises have threatened the financial and monetary systems of many developing countries. The paper looks particularly at Jamaica’s financial crisis in the mid 1990s. It examines Jamaica’s



response to its financial crisis (a deviation from IMF recommendations) and argues that assessing local conditions and utilizing the knowledge and expertise of national stakeholders are integral to successful crisis management. Concluding subsequently that any response to a financial crisis must be sector specific taking into account the sector's structure and history as well as the socio-economic environment.

1346. —. “Responding to Financial Crisis: Better Off Without the IMF? The Case of Jamaica.” Finance and Development Working Paper 38 Manchester: Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester, 2002.

(Earlier version entitled “Responding to financial crisis: The case of Jamaica” presented at Development and Business Finance: Policy and Experience in Developing Countries Conference. Also published in World Development Volume 30, no 11, November 2002 pages 1933-1950)

The adverse economic and social effects of the financial crises which have afflicted many developing countries in recent years, have highlighted the need to develop a policy response which addresses the vulnerability of financial systems to systemic instability and crisis. The paper examines the experience of Jamaica, a country which successfully managed a financial sector crisis during the 1990s, without the assistance or involvement of the IMF. Lessons are drawn from the Jamaica case study for the reform of IMF support to developing countries in managing financial sector instability and crisis.

1347. **Witter, Michael.** “On debunking Political Myths.” The Myth of Independence: Middle Class Politics and Non-mobilization in Jamaica. (Kingston, Jamaica: SALISES, 2005): 87-89.

Commentary on The Myth of Independence: Middle Class Politics and Non-Mobilization in Jamaica by Louis Lindsay.

Argues that the author now has unlimited evidence of symbolic manipulation in the last two decades, both to retain some of the progressive trends within the body politic, and subsequently, to turn them back and make Jamaica safe for foreign business. Also notes that there are new myths for social control to be debunked, new ways of forming social consciousness to be analyzed, and new strategies of popular mobilization to be designed to further the old struggle for emancipation and independence.

1348. **Witter, Michael.** “Business Challenges Facing the Jamaican Music Industry.” The Bob Marley Lecture : (UWI, Mona: February 7, 2003).

This lecture, inspired by the work of Bob Marley, seeks to support his leadership in the forging of an international identity for Jamaican music. It addresses the business of Jamaican music, the evolution of the international market for recorded music and some likely developments, and suggests an approach to the development of the Jamaican music industry. The term music industry is used to embrace the recording industry, the provision of live music, and the ancillary activities that facilitate recorded and live music production and sales.

1349. —. “Choosing Life for the Caribbean Sea.” Minister of Environment Awards Ceremony Sponsored by the Ministry of Housing, Land and the Environment, Government of Barbados: (Barbados, June 10, 2004).

Gives an historical overview of the Caribbean region, notably its socio-economic achievements. Looks at the strategic importance of the Caribbean Sea to the region and the challenges its management poses. The paper also makes suggestions for fast-tracking the socio-economic development of the region one of which is regional cooperation is regional cooperation

1350. —. “Consensus and Economic Development in the Caribbean.” Eastern Caribbean Central Bank Annual Conference on Economic Development : (St Kitts: October 5-6, 2000).

Posits that with consensus on economic development, there could be the type of cooperation that would be critical to sustained economic growth with increasing incomes for the majority of the people in the Caribbean . Highlights areas in which consensus would advance economic and social development.



1351. **Witter, Michael.** “The Informal Economy of Jamaica.” The Caribbean Economy: A Reader. Editor Dennis Pantin. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2005. 434-63.

Provides a profile of the informal sector in Jamaica. Argues that in 2000 informal activities dominated the agricultural, construction and health sectors; was significant in distribution, education and transportation; was second only to alumina in export earnings. Delineates the dynamics of the informal sector, and concludes that these must be taken into account by policy makers formulating successful growth strategies for the Jamaican economy.

1352. **Witter, Michael.** “Post-Colonial Development in the Caribbean: Perspectives on Culture, Gender and Economics.” Caribbean Student Association Week: (Macalester College: April 16-17, 2004). <http://www.macalester.edu/csa/news-story6.htm>.

The islands of the Caribbean, while boasting their distinct characteristics which transcend mere size, have shared, are presently sharing and will probably continue to share similar experiences. Their geographic space endured years of colonial rule with some islands claiming, in 2004, only sixteen years of independence. The aftermath of the colonial era is evident as their developing economies contend with what it means to be independent, as well as face the additional challenges brought by globalization. Though each country is developing in its own unique way, they are all moving forward, and increasingly entertaining academic discourse in different disciplines. With the theme “Post-Colonial Development in the Caribbean: Perspectives on Culture, Gender and Economics”, the conference will bring together academics to discuss the post-colonial development of the Caribbean in the fields of economics, gender and anthropological studies.

1353. ——. “Prospects for Jamaica’s Economic Development in the Era of the FTAA.” The Caribbean Economies in an Era of Free Trade. Editors Nikolaos Karagiannis and Michael Witter. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2004. 169-86.

Examines post-independence economic development in Jamaica and argues that Jamaica and the rest of the Caribbean are even more dependent than when they were granted constitutional independence. Concludes that while in theory there are many opportunities open to Jamaica and the Caribbean in the FTTA and the evolving international economy, until Jamaica fashions an appropriate social compass to guide, facilitate and direct focused productive activity by the society as a whole, economic conditions will continue to deteriorate. This will be the case until the value of Jamaica’s human and natural resources is reduced sufficiently to attract a new wave of foreign investment into export production of goods and services

1354. **Wolfson, Murray, Zagros Madjd-Sadjadi, and Patrick James.** “Identifying National Types: A Cluster Analysis of Politics, Economics, and Conflict.” Journal of Peace Research 41.5 (2004): 607-23.

Assumes that cluster analysis can be used to complement regression based techniques to obtain further improvement in systematic understanding of the nexus of politics, economics, and conflict. Further assumes that such variables form part of a yet to be understood, non-linear, time dependent interactive system. Cluster analysis is used to classify entities into groups and aims toward explanations based on characteristics cutting across the objects in which they are embedded; thus, the analysis seeks a more compelling account of the complex linkages between and among economic, political, and conflict-related variables. Cross-sectional data for 1967, 1974, 1981, 1988, and 1995 from the Dataset on National Attributes is used in the cluster analysis. The data analysis identifies clusters of states based on a range of characteristics. As expected within a time-dependent system, there is evidence of consistent clustering of countries within and across years, along with evidence of change. Several clusters, such as the advanced states, are very stable and indicate patterns that should be explored further with regression analysis.



Department of Government

1355. **Bernard, Allan.** “Love, Life and Revolution: Sizzla Giving It to Them.” 2nd Conference on Caribbean Culture and Festival of the Word: (UWI, Mona: 2002).

Looks at the work of Sizzla, regarded as one of Jamaica’s most revered cultural icons. Reveals that he is a fair-minded person with a gift for dealing with the masses. Despite the astounding ambivalence meted out to him and his works- the government/state is suspicious of his motives, the media fears his symbolism, the church despises his honesty, the masses love his music- Sizzla continues to give it to them all. Sizzla preaches his love, he preaches life and he preaches revolution. Notes also that he teaches us to love life and revolution. It is through his hatred for existing and not living that he sees revolution as quintessential to the process of acquiring life. Argues that when most of us hear Sizzla’s ‘White God’ ‘Black Woman and Child’, ‘Streets of the Ghettos’, ‘No Time to Gaze’, ‘Freedom Cry’ we cannot help but be overwhelmed by a feeling of hope, inspiration, peace or just an overall good feeling. Sizzla has no doubt raised more than an eyebrow and has made his mark on Jamaica’s popular culture. It is a critical look at this counter-hegemonic move by the artiste in his music that is presented.

1356. —. “Towards a Discourse on Dancehall Culture.” Inaugural Graduate Students Conference: (UWI, Mona: February, 2004).

Notes that there is increasing need for dialogue among the subfields and specializations that comprise the study and practice of dancehall. However, laments that there is a tendency for those who share similar views on the subject to dialogue together rather than interacting with those with opposing ideas. Suggests a move from this myopic approach in order to air the many perspectives to the subject. Concludes that dialogue will serve to advance the study of dancehall.

1357. **Buddan, Robert.** “The Bar Association and the CCJ.” We Want Justice: Jamaica and the Caribbean Court of Justice. Editor Delano Franklyn. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2005. 239-43. (This article was first published in the *Sunday Gleaner*, May 18, 2003)

Looks at the constitutional methods of withdrawal by Commonwealth countries from the Privy Council against the background of the call by some persons for a referendum to decide the issue. Also expresses the view that the desire for a referendum must be linked to the need for broader constitutional reform.

1358. —. “Book Review Caribbean Economics in the Twenty-First Century Edited by Irma T. Alonso.” Social and Economic Studies 52.1 (2003): 167-74. **Refereed**

1359. —. “Jamaica : The Politics of Transformation in the Twenty-First Century.” Nueva Sociedad .196 (2005): 18-29.

Argues that current and other expected changes in the leadership of Jamaica’s political parties provide the basis for political transformation in the early twenty-first century in Jamaica. These changes confirm deeper and ongoing departures from a more traditional style of politics particularly the confrontational style.

1360. —. “My Generation Comes to Power: A Time for Caribbean Leadership and Political Transformation.” Caribbean Imperatives: Regional Governance and Integrated Development. Editors Kenneth O. Hall and Denis Benn. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2005. 55-65.

Argues that while the first twenty years of CARICOM were preoccupied with economic integration, the next phase of the evolution of the integration movement should focus on the sharing of experiences designed to improve governance. Argues that for this to become a reality there is need to build an appropriate governmental machinery with a view to expanding democratic norms throughout the region.



1361. —. “Review Essay Deadlock: Ethnicity and Electoral Competition in Trinidad and Tobago, 1995-2005” by Selwyn Ryan. St Augustine, Trinidad : SALISES. Social and Economic Studies 53.4 (2004): 191-200. **Refereed**

1362. —. “Reviewing Emmanuel: The Caribbean State in the New Century.” Department of Government, 2005. 24p.

Patrick Emmanuel recommended that Caribbean scholars adopt the Structural-Functionalist model as a guide to future research on Caribbean political systems. This review argues that such a model does not adequately explain the search for democratization and appropriate model of governance which has come to preoccupy these scholars.

1363. —. “Revisiting and Revising Stone and Clientelism.” Department of Government, 2005. 48p.

Argues that enough time has passed and sufficient changes have occurred in the Jamaican political system to require a revision of Carl Stone’s thesis of clientelism in Jamaica. It goes further to contend that many of Stone’s propositions and research contained in Democracy and Clientelism were not proven.

1364. —. “Sugar Without Slavery and the Failure of Democratization and Diversification.” Review Essay: Slavery Without Sugar: Diversity in Caribbean Economy and Society Since the 17th Century Edited by Verene Shepherd .” Social and Economic Studies 52.3 (2003): 167-74. **Referred**

1365. —. “Universal Adult Suffrage in Jamaica and the Caribbean Since 1944.” Social and Economic Studies 53.4 (2004): 135-62. **Refereed**

Argues that the right to vote, though fundamental to democracy, has not been sufficiently appreciated as a major explanation of constitutional, social, economic, and democratic advancement in Jamaica and the English-speaking Caribbean. Provides a new interpretation of existing literature to show that universal adult suffrage should be regarded as an important explanation for the consolidation of democracy in the Caribbean and the many current reforms in Jamaica arise from the associated conditions that would make the right to vote more meaningful, thereby advancing democracy further.

1366. **Byron, Jessica.** “The Caribbean in a Globalised World: Responses to a Changing International Political Economy.” Introduction to the Pan-Caribbean. Editor Tracey Skelton. London: Edward Arnold, 2004. 72-96.

Gives an overview of some key issues associated with globalisation, then identifies significant effects on the Caribbean, such as the impact on preferential trade arrangements, developments in the offshore financial services sector and new directions in Caribbean regionalism. Discusses the greatly increased mobility of capital and labour across the Caribbean Basin as well as the region’s institutional responses in the form of new multilateral initiatives and the restructuring of existing regional organisations.

1367. —. “CARICOM and the Current Challenges of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.” The Integrationist 2.2 (2004): 65-87. **Refereed**

(Specific title of special issue Caricom : Appropriate adaptation to a changing global environment)

Article earlier published as “La Comunidad del Caribe Frente a los Procesos del ALCA y de la UE”, *Revista Venezolana de Ciencias Sociales*, Volume 10. No. 3.)

Examines the major changes that have been underway since the early 1990s in the political and economic relations between the CARICOM countries and Europe, and CARICOM and the rest of the Western Hemisphere. Identifies the advent of a toughened world trade under the auspices of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the reshaping of the political architecture in Europe and the Americas as the two critical factors driving this process of change.



1368. —. “CARICOM at Thirty: New and Old Foreign Policy Challenges.” Social and Economic Studies 53.4 (2004): 1-34. **Refereed**

Discusses the various successes and shortcomings of CARICOM in coordinating and supporting the foreign relations of its member states during the past thirty years. Takes a retrospective look at the grouping’s record of foreign policy cooperation in the 1970s and 1980s and analyses Caribbean diplomatic and institutional responses to the far less enabling or accommodating international environment of the post-Cold War period. Concludes by discussing the contemporary challenges and suggests priority issues for a coordinated regional foreign policy agenda.

1370. **Byron, Jessica.** “Gender and Human Rights Issues in the Commonwealth Caribbean.” Responding to the Human Rights Deficit: Essays in Honour of Bas De Gaay Fortman. Editors Karin Arts and Paschal Miho. The Hague: Kluwer Law International, 2003. 151-69.

(Earlier version presented at Human Rights Symposium held to commemorate the retirement of Professor Bas De Gaay Fortman, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands, November 20, 2002)

Focuses primarily on women and human rights in the Commonwealth Caribbean, a subset of the larger Caribbean region with a relatively homogeneous legal and cultural background. Shows the extent to which the various gender and human rights issues in the sub-region are inter-related, have increasingly converged and begun to impinge on one another. It argues that there is a danger of conceptualizing women’s rights and men’s rights as if they are juxtaposed and in opposition to one another since neither set of issues can be addressed effectively in isolation. Highlights the fact that violence against women and labour issues are both integrally linked to issues of male marginalization and masculinity crises in the region and discusses possible academic and policy responses.

1371. —. “Rethinking International Relations: Changing Paradigms or More of the Same? A Caribbean Small State Perspective.” Governance in the Age of Globalization: Caribbean Perspectives. Editors Kenneth O. Hall and Denis Benn. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2003 (Earlier version presented at Mona Conference : Globalization and Governance in the Caribbean, UWI, Mona, August 28-30, 2002.)

Highlights the main theoretical developments that have occurred in international relations theory in recent years and describes their implications for governance processes at the national, regional and global level. Also notes that since the September 11, 2001 event, the major powers, most notably the US, have again embraced a realist paradigm of international relations in which security, alliance concerns and the use of military power have taken precedence. Observes that the world is increasingly characterised by the potential for international conflicts in terms depicted in Huntington’s thesis regarding the clash of civilisations. Expresses the belief that it is in the interest of small countries to defend the multilateral systems and to lobby constantly for a focus on human development issues. In this regard. The article calls upon Caribbean intellectuals to lead the way in developing an epistemic community based on the vulnerabilities as well as the development possibilities of small size.

1372. —. “Review of “Politics in a Half-Made Society: Trinidad and Tobago 1925-2001” by Kirk Meighoo.” Bulletin of Latin American Research 23.4 (2004): 505-07.

1373. **Byron, Jessica.** “The Role of Multilateral Organizations, CARICOM and the ACS.” FUNGLODE/Woodrow Wilson Centre Conference on Gobernabilidad De La Seguridad En El Caribe: Iniciativas De Reformas y Cooperacion. (Santo Domingo: August 1-2, 2005).

Gives a brief overview of the roles played by subregional organizations, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), in cooperation and conflict management in the Caribbean region. It looks also at the functions of the Organization of American States and the United Nations and points out that sub-regional and multilateral bodies have played complementary roles in regional conflict management for a long time.



1374. **Byron, Jessica.** “‘Singing From the Same Hymn Sheet’: Caribbean Diplomacy and the Cotonou Agreement.” Revista Europea De Estudios Latinoamericanos y Del Caribe .79 (2005): 3-24.

(Presented earlier at Caribbean Studies Association Conference, St. Kitts, May 31- June 5, 2004)

The negotiation of post-Lome economic cooperation arrangements between the European Union and the African-Caribbean-Pacific Group ended its first phase in February 2000 with the signing of the Treaty of Cotonou. For Caribbean actors, the Cotonou negotiations marked a significant watershed in the adaptation of their foreign policies and diplomatic strategies to cope with a globalized international environment. The issues and themes addressed in Cotonou demonstrate the collision of development concepts forged in the 1970s with the Neoliberalism of the 1980s and 1990s. Cotonou symbolizes the transition from one economic order to another. Its negotiation involved the establishment of new diplomatic and administrative structures in the Caribbean and the participation of many interest groups not previously involved in such diplomatic activity. It became the forerunner to even more complex negotiations in the World Trade Organization and the Free Trade Area of the Americas. This paper explores the Caribbean role and experiences in the negotiation of the Cotonou Treaty and the lessons of this diplomatic exercise for future multilateral trade negotiations.

1375. ——. “State, Society and Security Issues in the Caribbean Community Post-September 11 2001.” Pensamiento Propio 17.8 (2003): 39-60.

Provides an overview of the post-September 11 security scenarios in the CARICOM countries. Starts with a retrospective look at security issues of the last twenty years before going on to assess contemporary trends. In the early 1980s, the region was caught up in the throes of the U.S. Cold War security tensions. These gave way by the end of that decade to the threats posed by natural disasters, narcotrafficking, economic insecurity and the growing pressure of US-imposed extraterritorial jurisdiction. While there are undoubtedly major new developments today, the region has generally witnessed an intensification of those earlier security tendencies. Contemporary changes include a shift in security paradigms from the state security to the security of the individual and the community, the weakening of the state machinery in many countries growing threats to domestic governance, as well as greatly strengthened linkages between global, transnational and localized sources of instability.

Cruickshank, Ivan See 1397, 1398, 1399

Eugene, Lucy See 1832

1376. **Frey, Rosemary, and Lawrence Powell.** “Beyond Left-Right Ideology in the Study of Justice Perception.” Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology 36.1 (2005): 117-46. **Refereed**

Outlines an alternative to traditional left-right ideological spectrum approaches to studying political opinion formation and distributive justice perception within cultures, highlighting instead the tension that exists between an interdependence distributive world view focused on intimacy and social connectedness, and an independence distributive world view focused on personal control and mastery over one’s life space. Employing data from the Cross-Cultural Variations in Distributive Justice Perception project, (a) quantitative measures of individual differences in personality orientations and (b) qualitative-interpretive measures of word-use patterns (in discussing distributive fairness issues) are applied within two exemplary cultural contexts (Jamaica, New Zealand) to examine the potential utility of the interdependence-independence model as a viable explanatory alternative to left-right theories of justice orientation. Profiles are constructed of salient features differentiating the distributive world views of interdependents and independents in Jamaica and New Zealand, and implications of this model are drawn for the study of distributive justice perception processes across cultures.

1377. **Harriott, Anthony.** “Presumed Criminality, Racial Profiling and Policing in America.” Policing and Minorities: Bridging the Gap. Editors Deloris Jones-Brown and Karen Terry. Prentice Hall, 2003. 22-34.

Discusses the issues of racialized justice, social profiling and presumed criminality in the United States against the



back drop of the Amadou Diallo incident which occurred in 1999. Analyses the biases of the American criminal justice system, the day to day interactions of the US police and minority groups, and the use of excessive force which result in distrust of the police by minorities. Suggests that these unfair practices are inconsistent with democracy.

1378. **Harriott, Anthony.** “Crime and Violence in the Tourism Sector: Perception and Reality.” Mona Academic Conference Tourism: The Driver of Change in the Jamaican Economy: (Mona, UWI: 2005).

Notes that although the relationship between development and crime has attracted considerable attention and generated voluminous literature, the impact of crime on development has however just begun to interest researchers and policy makers in Jamaica. Argues that the crime problem may be viewed as not just the outcome of its developmental project but also as a determinant of aspects of this project. The latter issue is, for example, reflected in a new debate on the cost of crime. The outcome of this debate has considerable implications for public policy, in particular, the weighting to be given investments in policing and improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice system on one hand, compared with social crime prevention on the other. Tourism may be viewed as an important site of this problem. While the existing literature suggests that crime has had negligible impact on visitor arrivals, it also reports very negative risk perceptions that are not in keeping with the objective indicators of the risk of visitor victimization and discusses possible responses to it.

1379. —. “Fear of Criminal Victimization in a Reputedly Violent Environment.” Crime and Criminal Justice in the Caribbean. Editors Anthony Harriott, Farley Braithwaite, and Scott Wortley. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak Publications, 2004. 57-86.

(Earlier version published in Social and Economic Studies Vol. 52.No.1, March 2003 p. 35-71.) Estimates the prevalence, level of intensity, and broad patterns associated with the fear of criminal victimization in an environment that is characterized by high levels of ordinary criminal violence. Notes that some of the findings are common to other countries while others may be specific to a setting in which there is a high level of social violence. These latter include a risk - worry paradox where subjective evaluations of the risk of victimization are incongruent with the levels of worry about victimization. Suggests that there is a pattern of “irrationality” in the response to crime in Jamaica that is conditioned by the real, as well as vicarious victimization of the population, and that this pattern of irrationality reflects a projection of the general insecurities about the society. Concludes that crime has become emblematic of the dangers facing the society.

1380. —. “The Jamaican Crime Problem: New Developments and New Challenges for Public Policy .” Understanding Crime in Jamaica : New Challenges for Public Policy. Editor Anthony Harriott. Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 2003. 1-12.

Presents a brief overview of the Jamaican crime problem, specifies its main features and highlights the challenges that it presents for policy makers.

1381. —. “The Jamaican Crime Problem: Taking a New Turn and Presenting New Challenges.” Ideaz 1.2 (2002): 44-52. **Refereed**

(Earlier version delivered at REDES 2002, Defence and Security Challenges in the 21st Century: Continuity or Change? Brazil, August 7-10, 2002.

Critically assesses the problem of crime and its impact on the Jamaican society. Notes that incidents such as the one which took place in July 2001 between gunmen and criminals hint at profound changes in Jamaica’s security situation, and that since the mid- 1960s the pattern of high rates of violent crime has grown progressively worse. Analyses the culture of violence as constituting numerous features which are all interrelated and tend to reinforce each other as elements of a larger process. Concludes by making suggestions to manage the crime problem in the interest of the citizens of the country.



1382. —. “Police and Society in the Caribbean: The Applications of United Nations Standards for Law Enforcement.” The Application of the United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Austria: United National Office of Drugs and Crime, 2004. 91-96.

Discusses the extent to which the Jamaican police service, perhaps the most problematic in the Commonwealth Caribbean, operates in compliance and conformity with the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, amplified by the Basic Principles on the Use of Force by Law Enforcement Officials. With police violence being a great concern in Jamaica itself and among international human rights agencies, the paper focuses on the use of force. Assumes that the basic principles of the Code are applicable, at least in the normal conditions of democratic rule, and are consonant with the democratic aspirations of the Governments and people of the Caribbean.

1383. —. “Policing and Citizenship: The Tolerance of Police Violence in Jamaica.” West Indian Law Journal 28.1 (2003): 51-73. **Refereed**

Analytically describes the development and increasing prevalence of police vigilantism in Jamaica, explores the sources of mass support for it, and analyses its implications for the legitimacy of the state. Notes that the popular acceptance of, and active support for state violence and police vigilantism has its source in the cultural structures of the society and that the basic rights, including the right to life and protection under the law, are predicated on a notion of personhood (and citizenship rights) as a function of social status and one’s utility to his community. Argues that personhood is not rooted in a notion of natural and inalienable rights, but rather as an attribute that may be acquired and lost. Where personhood is lost, as in the case of incorrigible predators, the normal rights as citizens which are associated with personhood, may also be withdrawn, thereby making them socially unprotected targets of police vigilantism.

1384. —. “Social Identities and Escalation of Homicidal Violence in Jamaica.” Understanding Crime in Jamaica: New Challenges for Public Policy. Editor Anthony Harriott. Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 2003. 89-112.

A part of a general study of homicides in Jamaica which examines the dynamics of its rapid escalation since the mid- 1970s. More specifically it seeks to explore the role of given social identities in this process of escalation.

1385. —, Editor. Understanding Crime in Jamaica: New Challenges for Public Policy. Kingston, Jamaica: University Press. xx., 239 p., 2003.

Born out of a conference on crime and criminal justice in the Caribbean which was held on the Mona Campus of the University of the West Indies in February 2001, the book attempts to contribute to the knowledge base that would allow for a better understanding of the Jamaican crime problem and, on that basis, to engage in more effective problem solving.

1386. **Harriott, Anthony, Farley Braithwaite, and Scott Wortley**, Editors. Crime and Criminal Justice in the Caribbean. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak Publications, 2004. 284 p.

This compilation of papers presented at a conference on crime and criminal justice in the Caribbean focuses on an array of issues. These range from trends in reported crimes, victimological surveys and the fear of crimes to institutional response to crime within the region and to criminal offense by Caribbean nationals in North America. Matters of policing in the Caribbean and Canada, studies of sentencing patterns and the correctional or prison system feature prominently in this book.

1387. **Harriott, Anthony, and Marlyn Jones**. “Drug Courts in Jamaica: Means to an End or End in Itself?” Caribbean Drugs: From Criminalisation to Harm Reduction. Editors Axel Klein, Marcus Day, and Anthony Harriott. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2004. 82-100.

Reviews the adoption of drug courts in Jamaica and questions whether they are the appropriate response to Jamaica’s drug related problems and will lead to a reduction in arrests for violations of Jamaica’s Dangerous Drugs Act.



Concludes by questioning the recommendation, in Jamaica's recently concluded Commission for the Decriminalization of Ganja, that decriminalizing the use and possession of marijuana would help to alleviate Jamaica's problems of crime and violence.

Harriott, Anthony See also 1322, 1401

1388. **Hope, Donna P.** "Love Punaany Bad: Negotiating Misogynistic Masculinity in Dancehall Culture." 2nd Conference on Caribbean Culture and Festival of the Word: (Mona, Jamaica: January 2002).

This paper examines the duality of the male-female discourse in Jamaican dancehall music. Draws on the work of a recently completed M.Phil. to argue against claims that the dancehall is misogynistic and instead points to the simultaneity of the love-hate relationship of the masculine engagement with the feminine Other. The varied masculine identities that arise from the cultural split and multiple socializing patterns in Jamaica, result in a constant grapple with the feminine Other for power. In her work, Kerr (1963) attributes these conflicting attitudes of Jamaican male identity to these socializing patterns. Forced weaning is one such socializing pattern that results in the Jamaican male's strong ambivalence to women. On one hand, he is permanently tied to his mother. On the other hand, he is promiscuous towards his spouse. The paper also argues for the resultant discourse in the Jamaican dancehall that mirrors this ambivalent attitude toward women as part of the lived realities of these actors and strongly renounces claims that the dancehall is a misogynistic site.

Hope, Donna See also 1769

1389. **Hutton, Clinton.** The Logic and Historical Significance of the Haitian Revolution & the Cosmological Roots of Haitian Freedom. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak, 2005. 127 p.

Critically explores the epistemological and ontological terrain upon which the Haitian Revolution has largely been located. Seeks to unearth/ construct/ reconstruct meanings of freedom more germane to the logic of the praxis of the Revolution as well as to the socio-cosmological ethos and epistemic culture of the people who constituted the motive force of the Revolution. Finally, seeks to design or to suggest an alternative way of perceiving, comprehending, conceptualizing and articulating the historicity, historiography and the historical memory and imagination of the Haitian Revolution.

1390. **Isaacs, Hedy L.** "The Allure of Partnerships: Beyond the Rhetoric." Social and Economic Studies 53.4 (2004): 125-34. **Refereed**

Argues that the doctrine of partnerships is powerful, masking a confluence of requirements, including shared values, trust, respect and power sharing, all of which challenge success. Notes that while these challenges do not negate partnerships as an imperative of government, the recognition of their importance in the mix of success factors has merit. Concludes that a rationale for the pervasiveness of the doctrine sets the stage for an examination of certain challenges and opportunities that partnerships may present, and that issues for consideration when forging partnerships add value.

1391. —. "Case 14 Comments: Training Grant Decisions: What Is Wrong and What Should Be Done?" Global Public Management: Cases and Comments. Editors Katie Callahan, Dorothy Olshfski, and Erwin Schwella. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage, 2005. 150-52.

Comments on the case 14 "Training Grant Decisions" highlight the dynamic organizational environments that may influence agency policy and provide impulses for reappraisal of an agency's goals leading to changes in organizational structures and strategies. Argues that when managers recognize the significance of their complex and uncertain environments and incorporate these in their decision making, they are more likely to satisfy the constituencies that they are set up to serve and achieve their agencies' goals.



1392. —. “Evaluation of Civil Service Case Study: Jamaica.”: Inter-American Development Bank, 2002. <<http://www.iadb.org/int//DRP/red5/transpdoc3.htm>>.

(Under the aegis of the Inter-American Development Bank, institutional assessments of Civil Service Systems were also undertaken in 2004 concerning the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Suriname. The methodological framework reflected in the 2002 report on Jamaica provided the basis for assessment. A comparative institutional assessment of the six countries was also done vide a technical report.)

Provides a detailed analysis of the Civil Service System in Jamaica centered on contexts, structures, practices and relationships. The research focused on the historical, political-administrative, cultural, legal and socio-economic factors affecting the institutional context of the Civil Service Systems (CSS) in Jamaica. Policies and practices that characterize the CSS in Jamaica were also examined. The multi-method approach focused on qualitative criteria for the management of public employment. Quantitative indicators of efficiency, merit and functional capacity, among other measures, were also developed reflecting the features in the Jamaica setting.

1393. **Isaacs, Hedy L.** “Forging Partnerships That Work.” Kingston Restoration Company Limited in Collaboration With the Centre for Population, Community and Social Change UWI, Mona and the University of Technology, Jamaica: Action Research Initiative Forum on Partnerships for the Alleviation of Poverty.: (Mona Visitor’s Lodge, Jamaica: April 21-22, 2004).

Focuses on issues for consideration in forging successful partnerships for the alleviation of poverty.

1394. **Isaacs, Hedy L.** “Non- Monetary Incentives and Productivity.” Encyclopedia of Public Administration and Public Policy. Marcel Drekker Inc., 2003. 830-34.

Examines non-monetary incentives as tangible and intangible means of motivating employees. States that non-monetary incentives may encourage employees to achieve personal and organizational goals more readily, effectively and efficiently. Contends that individual behaviour is goal-directed and where needs and expectations are not satisfied performance is adversely affected. Examines how non-monetary incentives used to satisfy individuals needs may lead to increased productivity. Contributory factors include recognition of cultural differences, lack of bureaucratic pathologies and employee feedback. Concludes by citing success stories and summarizing the non-monetary incentives that may lead to increased productivity.

1395. —. “Partnerships [A Concept Paper].” The Jamaica Social Investment Fund in Collaboration With the Delegation, European Union, Jamaica and Parish Councils: Facilitating Sustainable Investments in Community Driven Projects Through Partnerships. (Workshop Mona Visitor’s Lodge, UWI, Mona: May 19, 2004).

Elaborates on the concept of partnership as a working alliance underpinned by a philosophy of inter-dependence.

1396. **Jones, Edwin.** “Institutional Design for Sub-National Governance.” Governance in the Age of Globalization: Caribbean Perspectives. Editors Kenneth O. Hall and Denis Benn. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2003. 229-48.

Examines institutional design for subnational governance. Observes that since the 1970s the character and form of public service delivery have extended beyond provision through governments towards sub-national or decentralised systems, with an objective of ‘empowering communities’. This reality is consistent with the new concept of governance which is premised on the slimming of the state, improving efficiency in the delivery of public service and a broadening of public-private working relations. Despite the emphasis on market-oriented institutional regimes, based on a materialistic ethic as a means of improving efficiency gains, cautions that the community governance constructed on these premises could encourage dominance by the private sector and market forces and thus defeat the objective of community empowerment. Argues that institutional design and restructuring for local governance must embody flexibility in structure and administrative procedures. Concludes by arguing that the quality of the institutional design, the clarity with which institutional rules of the game are specified and the sense of equity that



guides the distribution of the policy products of community institutions are fundamental to the realisation of the objectives of a good governance.

1397. **Jones, Edwin, and Ivan Cruickshank.** “Forging Institutional Convergence Between Labour Policy and Public Sector Reform: The Case of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Jamaica.” Social and Economic Studies 53.4 (2004): 89-124. **Refereed**

Argues the need for sharper institutional and decisional convergence and a vigorous implementation strategy as the necessary tools for realizing anticipated policy and reform products or outcomes. This search for ‘conceptual alliance’ and better outcomes proceeds via a focus on three core building blocks. These are institutions, capacity building, strategy-based techniques and principles within a rapidly changing environment. Without proper alignment of these imperatives, effective policy management is not possible. Besides, labour policy and reform managers need a relevant knowledge base and clear and reflective action strategies in order to assemble sufficient coalitions to effect desired change. A discussion, referenced mainly against the Jamaican experience is conducted within the conceptual framework offered by these considerations, and including a ‘case study’ of the Ministry of Labour. One principal objective therefore is to offer policy advice towards better alignment and understanding of the key building blocks; another, to map a framework for further search.

1398. —. “Making the CARICOM Administrative Machinery Work: The Decentralization and Leadership Factor.” Caribbean Imperatives: Regional Governance and Integrated Development. Editors Kenneth O. Hall and Denis Benn. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2005. 104-25.

Provides a number of analytical insights into the decentralization of decision making, institutional building and leadership in CARICOM. Argues that the rationalization of governance and administrative strategy in the ‘integrationist’ framework entails situational analysis and the reshaping of decisions, institutions and instruments to meet the demands of meaningful implementation. Notes that a major deficiency of the Community derives from the fact that its building processes started without a widespread understanding of a relevant theory of integration. This ‘theoretical innocence’ has constrained the transformation approach to integration. Recommends a framework for concerted action based on a multilevel or polycentric approach involving the dispersion of authority away from central institutions, upwards to the supranational level, downwards to the sub-national jurisdictions and sideways to public-private networks. Concludes that multilevel or polycentric governance represents a distinctive way of organizing activities in the political, social and economic spheres.

1399. **Jones, Edwin, Ivan Cruickshank, and Eris Schoburgh.** “Do Institutions Matter? A View From the Works of W. Arthur Lewis.” SALISES 6th Annual Conference: (Kingston, Jamaica: March 16-18).

Contemporary political economic discourse suggests that institutions matter in development. The view though is largely driven by a neo-institutional literature which draws on mainstream economic ideas as its starting point. Taking works of Lewis as its point of departure, this paper suggests that, Lewis’ works and ideas were significantly influenced by an understanding of the need to relate the process of growth and development to the institutional structures and arena within which such growth was to be facilitated. Given his focus on issues such as law, labour supply and patterns, loyalty, colonization and its effects, land settlement, education, social peace and racial conflict, this paper argues that the role of institutions (broadly defined) was a significant factor in Lewis’ analysis of the economies of the Caribbean and Latin America. The authors are concerned with Lewis’ contribution on how the institutional variables and the institutions of the state ought to be configured to achieve economic growth and development. His recognition of both the limitations of the neo-classical model of economic growth, his ideas on public policy and its considerations; and the significance of historical and political factors in economic growth are reviewed. An understanding of his context, his works as well as his role in Caribbean development and his lifelong commitment to reengineering the institutions within his native region implies an appreciation of the role of institutions in the growth and development process.



1400. **Jones, Edwin, and Eris Schoburgh.** “Deconstructing Policy-Making and Implementation Issues in a Caribbean Context.” Social and Economic Studies 53.4 (2004): 35-61. **Refereed**
 Contends that contemporary policy-making and implementation processes in the Caribbean reflect a confluence of issues that originate in two juxtaposing forces: policy and institutional transfer and policy and institutional resilience. Argues that the policy process is further confounded by theoretical and conceptual offerings that often do not either comprehend the essence of the policy problems or necessarily keep pace with adaptive strategies. Explores some of the pertinent themes of the policy process within the analytic framework of policy transfer, and argues that the transformative agenda, though imbued with progressive ideas, institutions and progressive guidelines is constrained by structural and ideational conditions that engender tendencies towards disequilibria in the policy space.

1401. **Klein, Axel, Marcus Day, and Anthony Harriott, Editors.** Caribbean Drugs: From Criminalization to Harm Reduction. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2004 .

(Also published in London and New York by Zed Books)

Assesses the efficacy of traditional policy as well as attitudes and practices aimed at altering drug use and distribution that have received scant attention. Identifies the measures being pursued by governments and other stakeholders but also provides a critique of these measures in terms of their relevance as a solution to the problem in the specific circumstances of the Caribbean. Also identifies the need for a human-oriented approach to drug use and distribution, as opposed to the punitive model reflected in the existing criminal justice system with its emphasis on incarceration. Concludes by making a case for a significant expansion in Caribbean drug control strategy, one that embraces the broad spectrum of interventions and provides a set of recommendations for a programme of activities.

1402. **Lewis, Rupert.** [Address]. Quo Vadis: Post South Africa - African Union-Caribbean Diaspora Conference Jamaica in Perspective (Rex Nettleford Hall, UWI, Mona: 29 April, 2005).

Looks at gender and male dominated Pan-African tradition and notes that Pan-Africanism in Africa and the Diaspora had been and continues to be male dominated exhibiting at best patronizing attitudes towards women. Argues that gender development is important because it begins the correction of male dominated political movement. Also looks at Africa's three main areas of assets and the need to develop a mechanism for the institutionalization of the relations between the African Union and CARICOM and stresses the need to work to achieve a situation where CARICOM's relationship with South Africa and the African Union is not dependent on the party in power.

1403. ——. “The Challenge of Pan-Africanism in the Early Twenty-First Century.” Emancipation From the Middle Passage Seminar (Kingston, Jamaica: February 20 - 23, 2003).

Discusses features of Pan-Africanism and its significance for African redemption in the 21st century.

1404. ——. “Lloyd Best and Epistemic Challenges.” Independent Thought and Caribbean Freedom. Editor Selwyn Ryan. Trinidad and Tobago: SALISES, University of the West Indies, 2003. 89-101.

Refereed

Looks at some of the questions Best provoked within the New World arena and his concern with reconstruction at the end of official colonial rule arguing that he goes further than his predecessors in posing epistemological challenges to the inherited Anglo tradition and the adopted American tradition that have partially succeeded it. Concludes that one of the enduring contributions of Best to Caribbean intellectual and political life is his creation of vehicles for philosophical and theoretical speculation to take place.

1405. ——. “Marcus Garvey's Jamaica 1929-1932 .” CD ROM. UWI, Mona: Vilcomm/Infocam Centre, 2003.

Marcus Garvey's Jamaica, 1929-1932 is a CD-ROM done in collaboration with Vilcomm Ltd. This CD-ROM includes over 3000 pages of columns, articles, and editorials from Garvey's Jamaican newspapers, the **Blackman** (1929-1931) and the **New Jamaican** (1932-1933). This digital archive was created because the collection of these



newspapers at the National Library of Jamaica is no longer in a condition to be used by the public and has been withdrawn from circulation. There is no other collection of these newspapers anywhere else in the world. 100 copies of the CD-ROM have been distributed to libraries and educational institutions. This is the first CD-ROM on Marcus Garvey integrating cutting edge multimedia technologies i.e. audio, animation and moving images. Its ‘portable’ value means that it can be used by anyone who has access to a computer. The database is searchable by year, topics and newspaper. The photo-archive represents nearly 100 photographs of personalities from the early 1930s and advertising copy featuring Garvey’s dramatic works and sporting and cultural activities taken from Marcus Garvey’s newspapers **The Blackman** (1929-1931) and **New Jamaican** (1932-1933). This project was assisted by a US\$15,000 grant from the U.S. Ambassador’s Cultural Fund.

1406. —. “Mental Emancipation.” Address. Woodside Community Action Development Group, (St. Mary, Jamaica: July 31, 2001). (Sponsored by the Woodside Community Development Action Group as a tribute to those women who manage to give their children African names thus helping their descendants to know their origins)

Argues that the concept of mental emancipation must be an integral part of the African Renaissance because issues of mental enslavement have been central to our subjugation as a people.

1407. —. “Notes on Reparations and the Durban Conference” Conference on Philosophy Born of Struggle: The Call for Reparations. African Studies Department, Brown University: (Rhode Island: October 20, 2001).

Argues that slavery was a fundamental denial of freedom that involved capture in Africa, the Transatlantic shipment in which many Africans died and finally their arrival as commodities to be bargained over, purchased and allocated for profit. Further argues that to deal with the problem of reparation is to deal with the damage done to Africa and the Diaspora over many generations.

1408. —. “Our Ancestors and Their Migrations.” Address. Tivoli Gardens High School National Heritage Week Celebrations (Kingston, Jamaica: October 15 1998).

Highlights the origins, sources and significance of the Jamaican cultural heritage. Notes that Jamaica, as a result of our ancestors and their migrations, has a heritage which is deeply African but that there is also evidence of a British heritage as well. Asserts that there are many facets to Jamaican culture which include speech and peculiar mannerisms which have their roots in African society.

1409. **Lewis Rupert**. “Pan-Africanism: Ethical Challenges.” Pan-Africanism, African Politics and Progressive Values. (Sandton Convention Centre, Johannesburg: July 28-29, 2005).

(Presented earlier at: Towards Unity and United Action by Africans and the African Diaspora in the Caribbean for a Better World: The case of South Africa” Fort Lauderdale, Florida, April 2004)

Examines the issue of Pan- Africanism and its concomitant relation to the African Diaspora. Notes that there is a connection between the African experience of ending Apartheid and the 200th anniversary of the Haitian revolution. These are ethical issues salient to the struggles of Pan-Africanism and the liberation of Africa itself. Assesses these issues in the light of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission which was established after the dismantling of Apartheid. Concludes that Africa and the Caribbean states should ensure that they institute appropriate policy instruments to facilitate the interconnectedness between peoples of the continents and the Diaspora.

1410. **Lewis, Rupert**. “Political and Cultural Context of Rasta and Rudeboy in the 1960s.” Bob Marley - The Man and His Music. Editors Eleanor Wint and Carolyn J. Cooper. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak Publications, 2003. 82-100.

Examines the political and cultural context of rudeboy in the 1960s as a way of understanding Marley before fame and fortune and the circumstances that determined his position as he moved from rudeboy to Rasta. It also explores the political and cultural significance of Garveyism and Rastafarianism on rudeboy culture in Jamaica to argue that the 1960s was a definitive decade in the formation of the outlook of the Wailers and that they drew on a



philosophical and cultural tradition in Garveyism and Rastafarianism that was available to rudeboys of the 1960s albeit in different circumstances. Concludes that Marley's life and music is one very important way in which that tradition has been used.

1411. —. "Political Education in the 21st Century." Address. People's National Party, Region 3. (Kingston, Jamaica: 2001).

Defines political education and attempts at its delivery in Jamaica over the years. Outlines its ramification and the role of political leadership in the process

1412. —. "Race, Identity and the Challenges of National Development: A Comment on Louis Lindsay's Myth Essays. The Myth of Independence: Middle Class Politics and Non-Mobilization in Jamaica." The Myth of Independence: Middle Class Politics and Non-Mobilization in Jamaica. Louis Lindsay. (Kingston, Jamaica: SALISES, 2005). 73-79.

Contends that this working paper first published more than two decades ago is a valuable work because of its applications of the ideas of the politics of symbolic manipulation to deconstructing nationalist politics in the middle of the twentieth century. Also encourages rereading, further analyzing and revisiting of the new archival sources that have opened up since Lindsay did his research.

1413. —. "A Reasoning About Marcus Garvey and the Movement." Address. Eastern Correctional Facility (New York: August 28, 1999).

Against the background of Africa and the African Diaspora looks at the numerical strengths of the Garvey movement as well as its tenets

1414.—. "Reflections on the Rebellion in St. Thomas in the East for Today." Address. Sir Howard Cooke's "Thursday Group" Morant Bay Rebellion Retreat. (Lyssons, St. Thomas: July 11, 2004).

Gives a historical overview of causes and events of the Morant Bay Rebellion of 1865. Highlights some of the key figures, outside influences, such as the Haitian Revolution, and the impact of the Rebellion on the Jamaican society and Marcus Garvey in particular. By looking at the South African Truth and Reconciliation experience, argues that Jamaica can have a non-violent Morant Bay Rebellion today.

1415. —. "Reflections on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission From a Caribbean Perspective: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa." Address. UWI, Department of Government Graduate Seminar (Bellevue, St. Andrew, Jamaica: 19 - 21 April 2002).

Looks at the objectives of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and how the Caribbean can relate to these objectives. Advises that TRC is not an end in itself but an initiating process towards justice.

1416. —. "Remembering Three Lecturers: Archie Singham, Ann Spackman, and Ken Post." Address. UWI, Department of Government (Kingston, Jamaica: December 2004).

Pays tribute to three non-West Indian University lecturers who contributed to the teaching and research on West Indian Politics at the University of the West Indies, Mona.

1417. —. "Sharing Experiences on Best Practices in Democracy Building in the Caribbean: the Relationship Between Peace, Security, Democracy and Development." UNDP Conference: (Cotonou, Benin Republic: December 4 - 6, 2000).

Discusses the state of best democratic practices in the independent countries of the Caribbean. Argues that in comparative terms the Caribbean has made a successful transition in the twentieth century from a variety of authoritarian forms of government to democratic forms but that the process has been uneven. Concludes that the



Caribbean needs to harness its intellectual resources, as economic growth will be the foundation on which democratic achievements can be secured and enhanced.

1418. —. “The Situation in the Caribbean Islands.” African Renaissance Conference: (Johannesburg, South Africa: April 7 - 9, 2000).

Explores the idea of the African Renaissance and its implications for Pan-Africanism in the Caribbean

1419. **Lindsay, Louis.** “Reflections on the Myth of Independence.” & “The Myth of Independence: Middle Class Politics and Non-Mobilization in Jamaica.” The Myth of Independence: Middle Class Politics and Non-Mobilization in Jamaica. Louis Lindsay. (Kingston, Jamaica: SALISES, 2005). 8-28; 90-141

Argues that the character of Jamaican independence is conditioned by the efforts expended to secure its achievement. To the extent that constitutional independence was attained without nationalist movement in any meaningful usage of that term, the “myth” of independence depends on symbolic manipulation for its acceptance, and legitimisation. It is also argued that the type of independence which Jamaica secured, has served as a formidable barrier to equitable and sustainable democratic political development.

1420. **Maxwell, Shakira.** “The Cruelty of Women- Real or Imagined? Investigating Female Criminality in Jamaica in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries.” 22nd Anniversary Celebration of the Social History Project. (Department of History, UWI, Mona: May 4, 2002).

Explores the methodology used in examining female crimes in Jamaica.

1421. —. “Easy Prey? Female Victims of Crime in Jamaica in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries.” Department of History Staff/Graduate Seminar. (UWI, Mona: November 15, 2002).

Explores whether in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries women more than men were susceptible to violent crimes including rape, assault, murder, cutting and wounding. Looks specifically at the indentured population at the time to see if cultural beliefs and values made Indian women particularly vulnerable. Concludes that not all crimes perpetrated against women were necessarily as a result of their sex and therefore violence towards women must be explained within a broader framework.

1422. —. “Feminism Nothing but Lip Service: The Controversy of Women’s Inequality to Other Women.” Women’s Education and Empowerment in a Global Economy. (Washington D.C. June 17- 19, 2005).

Explores different understanding of Caribbean feminism today by drawing on the experiences of several women teaching women and gender studies, combined with interviews conducted with undergraduate and postgraduate students of the discipline at the University of the West Indies. Using a comparative analysis the study examines how these different understandings have either converged or skewed, citing if and in what ways their difference or similarities have both strengthened or weakened feminist principles and practices in the Caribbean in the twenty-first century. It then goes on to investigate the extent to which it may be argued that a new era of ‘arm chair’ feminists are merely paying lip service to feminist practices and ideals in order to participate in activities which have questionable relevance to women’s empowerment. The paper also examines the impact of these women and their practices on the new generation of feminists, particularly in terms of social consequence, and how their work is possibly contributing to the disillusionment of the younger generation of women and men in the Caribbean. The paper further introduces a new term, fempatriarchy, a concept which explains how some feminists in positions of authority are taking on a patriarchal role over other women in the field to ensure their dominance. The study concludes by calling for a new fourth wave feminist movement whose ideals should be to revolutionize the era of arm chair feminists, to turn back the focus to the struggles still facing women and give them the courage to fight for change.



1423. —. “The Political, Economic and Social Climate for Change in the Lives of Freed People After 1838: A Gender Perspective.” 21 Anniversary Celebrations of the Social History Project: (University of the West Indies, Mona: April 21, 2001).

Examines the political, economic and social environment in the lives of the newly freed black population in Jamaica. Explores issues including family structure, marriage, religion and how these were viewed differently by men and women. Concludes that people adjusted their lives to cope with changing environment which freedom brought.

1424. —. “The Power of the Soul - The Importance of Gender Identity to History: A Post-Emancipation Perspective.” 20th Celebration of the Social History Project: (Department of History, University of the West Indies, Mona: April 15, 2000).

Examines how masculinity and femininity were constructed within a changing environment in Jamaica after 1838.

1425. —. “Recovering Voices: Exploring Sources of Data in Post-Emancipation Jamaica.” Atlantic Crossings: Women’s Voices, Women’s Stories From the Caribbean and the Nigerian Hinterland: (Dartmouth College, New Hampshire: May 18-21, 2001).

Examines the orthodox, unorthodox and other sources to unearth gender history. Concludes that the process is not an easy one as the researcher has to read between the lines to unearth data and therefore runs the risk of being accused of inventing data.

1426. —. “‘Violent Women- Rebuked and Scorned’: Society’s Response to Female Criminals in Jamaica in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries.” Gendering the Diaspora: Women, Culture and Historical Change in the Caribbean and the Nigerian Hinterland (Dartmouth College, New Hampshire: November 22-24, 2002).

Examines female criminality in Jamaica during the late 19th century and early 20th century. Explores crimes including murder, infanticide, assault, poisoning, disorderly conduct, and looks at the state’s response in terms of legislative and punitive measures. Concludes that the judicial system was more lenient towards infanticide while crimes such as poisoning and murder attracted more severe penalties.

1427. **Meeks, Brian.** “Argument Within What’s Left of the Left: James Watson and the Question of Method.” The CLR James Journal 8.2 (2002): 152-77.

1428. —. “Caribbean Futures.” The Integrationist 2.1 (2004): 54-65.

(Another version “Envisioning Caribbean Futures” published in *Social and Economic Studies*, 52. 4.: (2003): 165-187.)

Examines whether there is a future for the Caribbean beyond the narrow confines of the neo-liberal agenda. Notes that without a vision of a feasible and better future, there is no defence against subjection to empire. Further notes that there has emerged a reaffirmation of Marxist Orthodoxy and that it is important to get back to Marx and reconstruct a progressive movement on Marxist foundations.

1430. —. “The Frontline: Valentino, Pablo Moses and Caribbean Organic Philosophy in the 1970s.” Modern Political Culture in the Caribbean. Editors Holger Henke and Fred Reno. Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 2003. 276-301.

(Earlier version presented at 2nd Conference on Caribbean Culture and Festival of the World, 2002)

Discusses Caribbean organic philosophy in the 1970s. Examines some of the cultural- political developments of that period and engages in a dialogue across the decades about issues related to Caribbean philosophy or “world view”. Contrasts more recent writings of Caribbean scholars with Caribbean organic philosophy, exemplified by the lyrics



of two singers, Valentino, the Trinidadian calypsonian, Pablo Moses, the Jamaican reggae vocalist, and makes a case for the idea of community as a “metaphor for the recognition of alternative cultural forms and communities.

1432. —. “Lloyd Best, the People and the Road Not Taken in 1970.” Independent Thought and Caribbean Freedom: Essays in Honour of Lloyd G. Best. Editor Selwyn Ryan. St. Augustine, Trinidad: Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, 2003. 71-86 .

One of a collection of essays in honour of Lloyd Best which the author describes as “an attempt to excavate the Bestian approach to that most difficult problematic: the appropriate relationship between leaders and followers, particularly in those rare moments of unprecedented popular upheaval.” The article examines Best’s decision not to join forces with Geddes Granger and the NJAC mainstream in 1970 and CLR James’s criticism of this decision. Concludes that James is right, that there was little alternative but to enter the movement in however humble a capacity and also that Best was absolutely right: what was required was a different kind of movement in which Caribbean people begin to contemplate who they are. To this extent Best was ahead of his time.

1433. —. “Notes and Comments: Envisioning Caribbean Futures.” Social and Economic Studies 52.4 (2003): 165-87. **Refereed**

Notes that as small states with limited resources, Caribbean nations face an increasingly hostile world in which large trading blocks and faceless international organizations have served to undermine sovereignty and seemingly feasible options for development. Argues that brighter futures would see a Caribbean union that places cultural and human matters ahead of economic and political issues though both groups are important.

1434. —. Paint the Town Red. Leeds: Peepal Tree Press, 2003. 115p.

This novel begins with the release from jail after eleven years of Mikey, a young Rastafarian, who was involved in the political violence that erupted in Jamaica in 1972. His story is told as a series of flashbacks which reveal that few have escaped unscathed from those years: there are the dead, the imprisoned, the maddened, the turncoats, and those like Mikey who carry the burden of those times of extraordinary ferment in Jamaican society. Reggae and Rastafarian dreams reached from the ghettos to the Mona campus, and idealistic young men and women threw themselves into the struggle to free independent Jamaica from its colonial past. The portrayal of the violent death of those hopes and the different ways in which the participants try to repair their lives speaks powerfully to the present, when even now, Jamaica’s political divisions erupt into killings on the streets.

1435. —. “Reasoning With Caliban’s Reason.” Small Axe. 11 (2002): 158-68.

One of several articles discussing Paget Henry’s Caliban’s Reason: Introducing Afro-Caribbean Philosophy. The article discusses important issues including what difference the meaning of self will make to Caribbean society and politics and some points about Rastafarianism, as well as provides a critique of Paget Henry’s book.

1436. **Munroe, Trevor**. [Address]. The American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology (West Indies Section) Awards Dinner in Honour of Dr. Leighton Patrick Knight. (Kingston, Jamaica: April 16, 2005).

Points to the strengths and faults of Jamaican/Caribbean people and argues that in order to face challenges we must first come together as a people and transform the politics of tribalism into a politics of partnership. In this endeavour exhorts his audience to take hope and draw inspiration from the work and life of the honouree - Dr. Leighton Patrick Knight.

1437. —. “Building a Strong and Cohesive Team” Address. RBTT Senior Management Team Retreat. (Caymanas Golf and Country Club, St. Catherine, Jamaica: May 11, 2002).

Discusses some ways of developing and maintaining a proper management team in the RBTT in Jamaica

1438. —. “The Caribbean Single Market and Economy.” Address. Lions Club of St. Andrew Central (Kingston, Jamaica: February 7, 2005).



Discusses the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) by defining a single market and a single economy and looking at the need for the CSME. Concludes that there is an urgent need to broaden and deepen the regional integration process and movement; that it is essential to strengthen the platform to reduce vulnerabilities; to cope with adversities and to exploit opportunities of globalization and liberalization; and as a precondition there should be a new level of public education and a more consistent effort at national consensus.

1439. —. “Corruption: Is There a Need to Redefine Public Policy?” Address. Accountants’ Forum (Kingston, Jamaica: September 28, 2005).

Notes that there are many commendable laws addressing public policy on corruption but laments that these do not adequately define corruption and are weak in areas of enforcement, adjudication and cultural change. Recommends a redefinition of public policy and the introduction of those policies which do not possess the present weaknesses.

1441. —. “Governance Under Threat: The Impact of Corruption and the Fight Against Corruption.” Governance in the Age of Globalisation: Caribbean Perspectives. Editors Kenneth O. Hall and Denis Benn. Kingston: Ian Randle, 2003. 369-82.

Examines the threat posed by the corruption to government systems. Munroe notes that while corruption is prevalent at the level of the state, it is equally common in the private sector and therefore the latter should be placed under increased scrutiny. Points to the financial scandals which have engulfed major US corporations such as Enron and World Com in support of his argument. Contends that the new legislation is specifically required to regulate party finance and election campaign funding which is seen as a major sources of corruption. Suggests that effective civil society involvement in the anti-corruption fight is perhaps the single most important factor in advancing the war against corruption.

1442. —. “The Menace of Drugs.” Caribbean Security in the Age of Terror: Challenge and Change. Editor Ivelaw Lloyd Griffith. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle , 2004. 154-75.

Gives an analysis of the drug problem in relation to the Caribbean. Focuses on the issue of crime which arises as a consequence of the connection between international terrorism and drug trafficking. Notes that Caribbean leaders and citizens have been expressing anxiety about the magnitude of the drug problem whilst more or less ignoring the issue of terrorism. Concludes by making recommendations for Caribbean states’ strengthening of the policy responses and action plans of civil societies. Also recommends that law enforcement priorities relating to intelligence gathering, information sharing, legislative reform and the upgrading of regional security capabilities be sustained and implemented with a greater sense of urgency.

1443. —. “Old Issues and New Challenges- Industrial Relations and Corporate Globalization.” Address. Reception M.Sc. Human Resource Development 2005 (Mona Visitors’ Lodge, Kingston Jamaica: January 19, 2005).

Discusses some old issues and new challenges related to industrial relations and corporate globalization. Suggests an inclusionary approach to HRM and HRD that will involve respect, two way communication and consultations, and a commitment to flexibility and give and take. The most profound transformation required however is to recognize that in the changed environment compromise and cooperation are more likely than conflict and confrontation to bring progress.

1444. —. “The Ombudsman and Parliament” Address. The Third Regional General Conference of the Caribbean Ombudsman Association (Runaway Bay, Jamaica: May10-14, 2004).

Discusses some of the implications for the inter-relationship of the Ombudsman and Parliament. Asserts that the Ombudsman in his relationship with Parliament and the systems of modern democratic governance has to become more of agent of transformation and less of an instrument of the status quo.

1445. —. “On Strengthening National Foundations for Regional Governance.” Caribbean Imperatives: Regional Governance and Integrated Development. Editors Kenneth O. Hall and Denis Benn. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2005. 66-70.



Asserts that conceptions of regional governance must rest on the foundations of sub-regional and national governance systems. Notes that the imposition of regional governance arrangements from above, however rational or elegant in design, is not sustainable, unless accompanied by at least moderate levels of support from below. Goes on to argue that the necessary levels of support, involvement and satisfaction with sub-regional and national governance in the region do not exist and therefore need to be urgently strengthened. In passing, also identifies ‘majoritarianism’ based on the ‘winner takes all’ principle, excessive forms of political patronage and clientelism, which lead to political violence, as well as corruption, as exercising a negative influence on governance systems in some of the member states of the Community.

1446. —. “Our Judges Have Judicial Valour.” We Want Justice: Jamaica and the Caribbean Court of Justice. Editor Delano Franklyn. Kingston, Jamaica : Ian Randle, 2005. 155-69.

Responds to the concern regarding political interference in the Caribbean Court of Justice; dismisses arguments that question the competence of Caribbean judges and gives reasons for supporting the call for a referendum to decide if Jamaica should become apart of the CCJ.

1447. —. “Our Political Heritage: The Hidden Positives.” Address. National Heritage Week (Kingston, Jamaica: October 8, 2001).

Discusses the ramifications embedded in the politics of democracy as practiced in Jamaica. Notes that there are numerous positives including the ability of the Jamaican people to remove by free and fair elections any government that is not wanted.

1448. —. “The Partnership for Progress - The Trade Union Perspective.” Address. Jamaica Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors’ Meeting (Kingston, Jamaica: April 20, 2004).

Discusses the trade union perspective on the partnership for progress. Distinguishes two related but distinct bases of trade union participation- helping our people and our country manage an immediate crisis, helping Jamaicans move from an old paradigm of disunity and divisiveness to one of national unity and common purpose. Concludes by recommending partnership building by all stakeholders in light of the prevailing social and economic challenges.

1449. —. “Political Parties in Jamaica the Way Forward.” Address. Patriots West – Public Lecture Series (Montego Bay Community College, Montego Bay, Jamaica: November 20, 2003).

Critically assesses the role that political parties need to play in the transformation of the Jamaican society. Notes that for an effective democracy the first and indispensable condition for Jamaican political parties to move forward is to eliminate political tribalism from the political culture of the party leaders and party supporters.

1450. —. “The Role of the Humanities in Educating the Workforce.” Address. University of Technology, Jamaica (Kingston, Jamaica: April 18, 2005).

Argues that education must be as much value-centered as competence - oriented if Jamaica is to realize its full power in dealing with the urgent challenges of our time. This cannot be done without incorporating the humanities, civics, history, literature and languages, at every level of learning.

1451. —. [Address]. Caribbean Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre Graduation Ceremony and Luncheon. (Kingston, Jamaica: June 14, 2002).

Challenges the graduates of the Caribbean Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (CRDLETC) to focus on the positives in the country, to avoid negativism, and to confront the difficulties of law enforcement in the Caribbean with determination to succeed.

1452. —. [Address]. Craven A National Premier League Awards Ceremony. Jamaica Pegasus (Kingston, Jamaica: May 7, 2002).

Highlights the contributions of the National Premier League to national development and the fostering of pride among Jamaicans.



1453. —. [Address]. Jamaica Constabulary Staff College Junior Command Course Graduation. Twickenham Park (Spanish Town, Jamaica: March 27, 2003).

Challenges the graduates of the Jamaica Constabulary Force to carry out their duties with diligence in light of weekly incursions into Caribbean waters of contraband such as cocaine and weapons. Concludes by proposing collaboration between the security forces and citizens to rid the society of crime.

1454. —. “Gearing Jamaican Companies for the 21st Century.” Address. Jamaica Stock Exchange Symposium. Jamaica Pegasus (Kingston, Jamaica, June 22, 2004).

Comments on and suggests solutions for the challenges faced by Jamaican companies: (1) The challenges of partnering with employees, the company’s internal stockholders; (2) The challenge of dealing with the issue of political contributions and, more broadly, of money in politics; and (3) The challenge of corporate social responsibility, of good corporate citizenship, and of meaningful philanthropy

1455. —. [Address]. JTA Roll of Honour Awards Presentation Ceremony. Jamaica Pegasus (Kingston, Jamaica: November 26, 2002).

Highlights the contributions that teachers have made and continue to make to the Jamaican society. Analyses the issues of violent crime, drug running and extortion and the challenges that these pose to the Jamaican society in general and the teaching profession in particular.

1456. —. [Address]. Lay Magistrates Association of Jamaica (St Mary’s Chapter) Annual Fundraising Awards Dinner. (St. Mary, Jamaica: May 3, 2003).

Assesses the contributions that the parish of St. Mary has made to national development. Challenges the St. Mary Chapter of the lay Magistrates Association of Jamaica to operate on the guidelines of unquestionable integrity in the face of corruption.

1457. —. [Address]. Medical Association of Jamaica Annual Symposium. Jamaica Pegasus (Kingston, Jamaica: November 26, 2002).

Asserts that despite the prevailing negatives, the Medical Association of Jamaica (MAJ) needs to do whatever it can to ensure that the Jamaican people repose high levels of confidence in the medical profession. Challenges the members of the MAJ to adopt and promote the attitude of civic engagement of the professionals for the transformation of society and national development. Highlights the contributions of members of the medical profession to the enhancement of the health and social well being of the Jamaican society and concludes that much needs to be done in the way of national development. Encourages the private sector to display corporate social responsibility.

1458. —. [Address]. Book Industry Association of Jamaica National Book Awards Dinner. Hilton Hotel (Kingston, Jamaica: May 1, 2004).

Asserts that the promotion of literacy, through the availability and affordability of books, is essential for national development. Notes that government, civil society, as well as the private sector, need to collectively advance the movement against illiteracy. Concludes by recommending that all workers be encouraged to improve their literacy and training.

1459. —. [Address]. New Testament Church of God of Portmore 12th Annual Missions Banquet. Jamaica Pegasus (Kingston, Jamaica: March 30, 2002).

Challenges the participants to fulfill the mission of helping the disadvantaged by embracing the worker as citizen, correcting the injustice of underpaying workers when they deserve better and defending the right of the oppressed.

1460. —. [Address]. North West St. Catherine Annual Teachers’ Dinner. Dinthill Technical High School (St. Catherine, Jamaica: May 8, 2004).

Highlights the contributions that the Jamaican teacher, despite the prevailing atmosphere of negativism, has made to the shaping of the Jamaican society. Encourages teachers to continue to strive to maintain the high standards of the



profession despite the challenges. Reminds the audience that the profession will have to embrace changes which have become necessary as a result of a changing world brought on by globalization, information technology, and the knowledge-based economy.

1461. —. [Address]. Optimist Club of Trafalgar Installation and Awards Ceremony. Paradise Café (Kingston, Jamaica: November 15, 2003).

Asserts that despite the prevailing negativism and pessimism, the Optimist Club is helping Jamaicans to focus on the positives that are taking place in the society. Challenges political parties to engage in a national debate in order to build a national consensus which will ultimately facilitate a development framework engendering democratic governance.

1462. —. [Address]. Presentation of the Key of the City of Kingston to Alpha. (April 25, 2005).

Highlights the contributions made to the Jamaican society by looking at the Alpha story. Notes that through the input of the Alpha institution, many notable Jamaicans have strengthened the foundations of Jamaica's fame both at home and abroad. Concludes by recommending that the important work of Alpha be reproduced throughout the entire Jamaica.

1463. —. [Address]. Rose Leon Memorial Lecture Panel. (March 7, 2005).

Describes the issue of women in politics and more generally the empowerment of women in Jamaica and world wide. Suggests that the involvement of women will strengthen democracy and advance human development.

1464. —. [Address]. Rotary Club of New Kingston. Jamaica Pegasus (Kingston, Jamaica: June 7, 2002).

Encourages the Rotarians to strive for high ethical standards despite the double standards prevalent in many areas of society, especially the workplace. Recommends that an end be put to disrespect and disorder for productivity and competitiveness to grow.

1465. —. [Address]. Kingston Bookshop Ltd. Teachers' Day Luncheon. Terra Nova Hotel. (Kingston, Jamaica: May 7, 2003).

Discusses matters pertaining to education and the teaching profession.

1467. —. [Address]. The Lay Magistrates Association of Jamaica (Kingston Chapter). (September 27, 2003).

Urges members of the Jamaican society to renew and strengthen confidence in itself, subordinate the deep divisions that exist, and transform from a politics of tribalism to a politics of partnership.

1468. —. "The Social Partnership: The Implications for the Management of Human Resources." Address. University of Technology, Jamaica School of Business Administration HRM Conference. (April 1, 2004).

Analyses the elements of the social partnership and outlines its implication for the management of human resources.

1470. —. "Voice, Participation and Governance in a Changing Environment: The Case of Jamaica." Caribbean Group for Participation in Economic Development (CGCED): (Kingston, Jamaica: June 2000) UWI, Mona.

Reviews critical aspects of Jamaica democratic governance. Examines the issue of voice and participation in the changing Jamaican environment and draws policy-relevant conclusions on strengthening Jamaican democracy.

1471. **Powell, Lawrence.** "Exploring the Multidimensional Nature of Distributive Justice Perception." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology 36.1 (2005): 9-13. **Refereed .**

This introduction to a special issue of the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology discusses the need for the



development of multi-method, multidimensional measurement techniques and theoretical models of human justice perception, capable of more fully capturing the multifaceted complexity of these justice processes as they actually occur, and are objectively experienced, within human cultures. Suggests that cross-cultural psychology is the best positioned of the various social science disciplines and subdisciplines to take on the challenge of this kind of synthesis. Describes the work of the Cross-Cultural Variations in Distributive Justice Perception (CVDJP) project, its international collaborators and its research team.

1472. ——. “Justice Judgments As Complex Psychocultural Constructions.” Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology 36.1 (2005): 48-73. **Refereed**

A technique is developed for visually portraying the multidimensional-complex structure of perceptions of distributive justice within any society, based on theoretical assumptions of equity theory. This article outlines a spatial heuristic designed to facilitate cross-cultural exploration and comparison of the fairness maps people use in making contextual judgments about the relative contributions, rewards, and needs of perceived groups within their society. The technique is illustrated using plots of perceptual judgment data from a sample of 5,393 undergraduates, across 19 different cultural contexts. Variations in perceptions of fairness regarding different occupational groups, age categories, social classes, genders, and ethnic groups are explored. Judgments of fair and unfair and equitable and inequitable relationships are operationally defined, consistent with propositions of equity theory, and illustrative comparisons are made between the distributive equity patterns observed in several of the Cross-Cultural Variations in Distributive Justice Perception (CVDJP) cultural samples: Jamaica, Turkey, Estonia, and Taiwan.

1473. ——. “Mapping Jamaican Perceptions of Distributive Justice: An Equity-Based Heuristic.” Social and Economic Studies 53.4 (2004): 63-88. **Refereed**

Develops a spatial heuristic, based on central theoretical assumptions of equity theory, for visually portraying and exploring the ‘cognitive maps’ citizens use in making comparative judgments about the relative ‘contributions’ (inputs to the societal transaction), and ‘needs’ of different social groupings within Jamaican society. Illustrates technique by using plots of mean group ratings of perceptual judgment data from a sample of 197 UWI undergraduates. Explores perceptions of distributive fairness among different occupational groups, age categories, social classes, ethnic groups, and between the genders, and judgments of ‘fair’ and ‘unfair’ and ‘equitable’ and ‘inequitable’ relationships are operationally defined, consistent with central propositions of equity theory as it has evolved in recent decades .

1474. ——. “Review of Political Psychology: Cultural and Cross-Cultural Foundations. Edited by Stanley Renshon and John Duckitt. (London: Macmillan , 2000. 320pp).” Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology 33.1 (2002): 122-23.

(Also reviewed in Australian Journal of Political Science 36. 3 (2001): 624-626)

1475. ——. “Review of The Politics of Selfhood: Bodies and Identities in Global Capitalism by Richard Harvey Brown.” Social and Economic Studies 53.4 (2004): 201-03. **Refereed**

1476. ——. “Visualizing Co-Occurrence Structures in Political Language: Content Analysis, Multidimensional Scaling, and Uprouted Cluster Trees.” Journal of Diplomatic Language 1.1 (2004): 12-21. <http://www.jdlonline.org/I4Powell1.html>.

Demonstrates the integrated use of combinations of (1) word-use frequency counts, (2) analysis of co-occurrences, (3) nonmetric multidimensional scaling, and (4) hierarchical cluster analysis trees in visualizing and revealing underlying thematic patterns that exist within public political language. As exemplary political ‘texts’, four of George Bush’s post-9/11 public addresses to the U.S. Congress are examined. The President’s September 20, 2001 special address to Congress, and the subsequent three State of the Union addresses were combined into a composite “post-9/11 addresses” text file. Frequently-occurring thematic keywords (and synonyms) were then identified, using the CONCORDANCE program. The resultant co-occurrence matrix of keywords was then analyzed using the



HAMLET program, several matrix conversion programs written by the author, MINISSA (MDSx version), QCLUST, and TREEVIEW. The derived two- and three-dimensional scaling plots of word co-occurrence patterns and the plots of the unrooted cluster trees reveal a consistent, bifurcated “us vs. them”, “civilized forces of good” vs. “barbaric forces of evil” overall rhetorical structure in these post-9/11 political addresses to Congress. Concludes that this integrated approach to exploration and visualization of word co-occurrences is a useful heuristic for isolating generalized patterns within public political documents and speeches-though epistemologically it is more appropriate when used in the context of an ‘interpretive’ or ‘verstehen’ framework which treats speeches as social reality constructions, rather than within a stricter confirmatory, logical positivist framework.

1477. **Rapley, John.** “Cote D’Ivoire.” Twentieth Century African History. Editor Eyoh Dickson. London: Routledge, 2002

1478. —. “Development Studies and the Post-Development Critique.” Progress in Development Studies 4.4 (2004): 350-54. **Refereed**

Looks at significant developments in the field of development studies over the last decade. Argues that ten years ago, development studies remained one of the last bastions of modernism in the social sciences. Suggests that post-development thought entails the idea that development does not necessarily represent an amelioration of living standards, but rather the incorporation of previously informal economies into the networks of commodity circulation. Concludes that development studies, still in the avant-garde, deserves scholarly attention, and that the challenges it faces will be to see if it can transcend mere resistance and actually propose alternative development models that are practical and realistic.

1479. —. “The Future of Globalization in a Unipolar Age.” Caribbean Imperatives: Regional Governance and Integrated Development. Editors K. O. Hall and Denis Benn. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2005. 308-22.

Argues that the policies of the Bush administration have had a beneficial effect in that they have served to prod the rest of the world to revivify multilateral resistance to unilateralism. Observes that while multilateralism may not have stopped US action on Iraq, it has raised the opportunity cost to the Bush administration. Further argues that although in the eyes of policy makers in the developing world, globalization has failed to deliver the expected benefits, these countries should continue to globalise even more aggressively in an effort to exercise greater leverage on the US economy which is becoming increasingly linked to the developing countries through the relocation of the production enterprises in those countries. Advocates the forging of strategic alliances with constituencies in the developed countries and also exploiting differences between these countries. Also argues that the perceived failings of multilateralism derive not so much from the inherent flaws in the ‘system’ but from manipulation by the dominant player at a time when conditions in the global economy render assistance from just about any quarter insufficient. Concludes that while the future remains uncertain, it presents more opportunities for developing countries than it has in a good while.

1480. —. Globalization and Inequality: Neoliberalism’s Downward Spiral. Boulder and London: Lynne Rienner, 2004. 193p.

Contends that the rosy picture painted by neoliberal proponents of globalization was based on false assumptions. Acknowledges that neoliberal reforms often did generate economic growth but at a price. Notes that the resulting inequality led to political instability and spawned tendencies ranging from rightwing populism to renewed ethnic and Islamic militancy. Offers a range of cases to illustrate how neoliberal globalization has helped to destroy regimes in the developing world by profoundly altering patterns of income distribution and resource allocation. Argues that the political tensions unleashed by these regime crises are now being manifested around the globe, with the negative consequences still to be fully realized.

1481. —. “Jamaica: Negotiating Law and Order With the Dons.” NACLA Report on the Americas 28.2 (2003): 25-29.



Discusses the birth of the political garrisons in Kingston, Jamaica in the 1970s. It looks at their links to criminal elements and the emergence of area leaders or “dons” as a means of enforcing political patronage and control within these communities. It notes that by the 1980s, in the face of growing demands for political spoils and diminished supply from the political masters, the “dons” established links with the drug trade to generate the needed resources for the constituency. Discusses the resulting increased power of the dons within these communities, their activities and the response of the state to this situation

1482. ——. “The Petty Bourgeoisie and the Changing Nature of Class Politics.” IDEAZ 1.2 (2002): 1-18 .**Refereed**

Traditionally seen as small entrepreneurs or simply as another term for ‘middle class’, the petty bourgeoisie can properly be seen as a distinct social class with a political orientation that is peculiar to its economic interests. Both a motivator and beneficiary of globalization and neoliberalism, the petty bourgeoisie has expanded dramatically in the last few decades and is today posing serious challenges to the dominant political regimes of the postwar period. Reflecting their interests in flexible economies and capital mobility, petty bourgeoisies have led the assault on state power, undermining authoritarian states and forcing retrenchment. All the same, their liberalism is less concerned with political rights than it is with defending their autonomous spaces. Thus, the petty bourgeoisie is redefining the spatial environment in which politics is played out. However, while well suited to periods of economic growth, it is argued that petty bourgeois politics is crisis - prone, and also unable to respond effectively to a crisis should one present itself.

Schoburgh, Eris See 1399, 1400

1483. **Vasciannie, Lisa Ann.** “Election Observation: The Case of the December 1997 Elections in Jamaica.” Social and Economic Studies 51.2 (2002): 117-54.**Refereed**

Considers the theoretical and practical aspects of the debate in Jamaica concerning election monitoring and assesses the extent to which observers may have influenced the electoral process in the December 1997 General Election.

1484. **Vasciannie, Stephen.** “Background and Introduction to Human Rights in Jamaica: International and Domestic Obligations.” Human Rights and Human Development in Jamaica. Kingston, Jamaica: United Nations Development Programme, 2003. 104-16.

Notes the significant interplay between the recognition of human rights at the international law level and the implementation of those rights within domestic legal systems. Also looks at Jamaica’s international human rights obligations in general highlighting areas such as the main instruments, obligations under the UN charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ICCPR and the ICESCR (general aspects) and impact and supplementary sources

1485. ——. “Balancing Security and Human Rights: The Role of the Ombudsman.” Third Regional General Conference of the Caribbean Ombudsman Association (CAROA): (Runaway Bay, Jamaica: May 2004).

Examines constitutional rights available to Jamaicans and considers the extent to which these rights have been affected by Jamaica’s problems with crime and violence.

1486. ——. “The Caribbean Court of Justice: The Need for Confidence Building Measures.” Governance in the Age of Globalization: Caribbean Perspectives. Editors Kenneth O Hall and Denis Benn. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2003. 568-83.

(Earlier version entitled “Aspects of the Caribbean Court of Justice” presented at Mona Academic Conference on Governance September 2002. UWI, Mona.)

Concedes the need, in principle, for the establishment of the Caribbean Court of Justice consistent with the notion of sovereignty. However, argues that since some member countries are still debating the subject, it should be put to a referendum in each member state. Notes, in passing, that the CCJ represents one component of Federation in



regional affairs and ought not to be introduced through the backdoor. Questions the need for the appellate functions of the Court to be combined with the original jurisdiction of the same Court in respect of inter-state disputes that are within the framework of the CSME, given that municipal and international law are different. Hints at possible motive for seeking to terminate appeals to the Privy Council and warns that the proposed Regional Judicial Services Commission should be so constituted that it enjoys judicial independence and insulation from political interference.

1487. —. “CARICOM and Humanitarian Intervention: Towards a Legal Response to the United Nations Secretary-General.” West Indian Law Journal 28.2 (2003): 17-63.

Notes that at the 54th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 1999, Secretary - General Kofi Annan outlined his vision of a new legal and political order concerning the use of force in international relations. As a part of this vision the Secretary - General indicated his support for the doctrine of humanitarian intervention, arguing that, in some cases, foreign troops should be allowed to challenge perpetrators of gross violations of human rights. Asserts that the approach recommended by the Secretary-General is not without its problems, particularly having regard to the difficult issue of state sovereignty. Further notes that if the law on humanitarian intervention is to be clarified and developed, state practice and state opinions will be important, if not decisive, considerations. Examines some of the main factors that should inform a CARICOM response to the Secretary-General’s position, having regard to the prevailing law, Caribbean practice in the cases of Grenada and Haiti, as well as recent instances of military intervention in the post-Cold War era.

1488. —. “CARICOM and International Integration: Aspects of the Investment Debate.” Caribbean Imperatives: Regional Governance and Integrated Development. Editors Kenneth O. Hall and Denis Benn. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2005. 247-67.

(Presented earlier at CARICOM 30th anniversary conference on regional governance and integrated development. Mona, UWI, October 2003)

Suggests that in the present economic environment, the developing country that accepts developed country requirements for capital flow will find itself assuming laws and policies that are not entirely consistent with positions advanced by developing countries as a group in multilateral negotiations. Notes that though further integration into the international economic system on investment issues may redound to the benefit of CARICOM states, such integration comes at a price: CARICOM states will usually have to accept constraints on their freedom to make decisions on investment issues in return for greater investment flows.

1489. —. “The Debate on the Establishment of the Caribbean Court of Justice.” The Integrationist 2.1 (2004): 39-53.

(Earlier version presented at the New York Chapter of the International Law Association Conference October 2003.)

Assesses the debate surrounding the establishment of the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ). Notes that the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council, and the establishment of the Caribbean Court of Justice are now inevitable. Asserts that the flow of history continues to be against the continuation of appeals to the Privy Council: not only do such appeals seem contrary to the underlying philosophy of self-determination, they may be deemed to perpetuate colonial perceptions of British superiority that have long lost appeal in inter-State discourse. Concludes that the proof of the Caribbean Court of Justice will eventually be in the eating.

1490. —. “Deep Seabed Mining in Customary International Law: Reexamining the Evidence.” The West Indian Law Journal 27.1 (2002): 149-183.

Over twenty years ago, the law of the Sea Convention (1982) was opened for signature and ratification, as the first multilateral treaty expressly designed to regulate all areas of the sea, the seabed and the subsoil. At the time however one of the central aspects of the Convention, the regime concerning access to the deep seabed and its resources set out as Part XI, remained open to intense controversy. This essay reviews some, but not all, of the main arguments concerning the status of deep seabed mining in customary law, and draws conclusions as to the validity of



these arguments. It begins by examining the approaches based on freedom of the seas and the common heritage principle, respectively, advanced mainly in the period preceding the entry into force of the Law of the Sea Convention. This is followed by a brief discussion on whether the terms of the Law of the Sea Convention have themselves passed into the *corpus* of customary international law.

1491. —. “Foreign Policy Options for CARICOM: An Analytical Review.” The Integrationist 1.2 (2003): 16-34.

Assesses various elements that influence foreign policy formulation in CARICOM states as a group. Examines certain prevailing viewpoints and policy options in respect of a particular subset of issues, namely, (a) trade and investment, (b) human rights, (c) environmental concerns, (d) the Law of the Sea, (e) illegal drug exportation and transshipment, (f) immigration matters, (g) development assistance and (h) security concerns. Concludes that the pursuit of development must be the central challenge of Caribbean policy-makers, and of those who implement particular policies.

1492. —. “Hang Them! Hang Them! Hang Them! Human Rights and the Death Penalty in Jamaica.” 3rd International Conference on Crime and Criminal Justice in the Caribbean: (UWI, Mona, Jamaica: February 2004).

Considers aspects of the debate on hanging in Jamaica. Explores the view that local majority sentiment is in favour of hanging while Jamaica’s final court, the Privy Council, is against that form of punishment.

1493. —. “Human Rights in Jamaica: International and Domestic Obligations.” Human Rights and Human Development Issues in Jamaica. United Nations Development Programme, 2003. 53-83 .

Looks at the flow of influence from international law to domestic law concerning human rights with special reference to Jamaica. Reviews various international treaties, conventions and protocols that bear on human rights and human development, to which Jamaica is a party. Also seeks to review Jamaican law in order to assess the extent to which human rights and standards of human development are enjoyed by Jamaicans, having regard to the international obligations undertaken by Jamaica. Recommends methods by which Jamaica’s human rights rating may be improved.

1494. —. “The International Criminal Court: The Triumph of Liberalism.” Public Forum Organized by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade: (Norman Manley Law School, Jamaica: February 2004).

Assesses the main rules on the international criminal court set out in the Rome statute. Reviews the extent to which the International Criminal Court reflects liberal ideology on matters concerning responsibility and justice.

1495. —. “A Jamaican Perspective on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.” Workshop for Parliamentarians and Attorneys, Organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: (Jamaica Conference Centre: February 2004).

Discusses whether the Jamaican government should ratify the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court. Points out that the Court has several positive features but that Jamaica should also examine the terms of US bilateral agreements before entering into the Rome Scheme.

1496. —. “A Note on Ethics, Transparency and International Investment Law.” West Indian Law Journal 29.2 (2004): 15-27.

Examines how international investment law addresses the question of transparency. Transparency is a good thing not least because the parties are required to be transparent and this may prompt ethical behaviour. But although transparency is to be encouraged in principle, states and foreign investors may have reservations about how transparency should apply in practice in the context of investment relations.



1497. —. “Security, Terrorism and International Law: A Skeptical Comment.” Caribbean Security in the Age of Terror: Challenge and Change. Editor Ivelaw Lloyd Griffith. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2004. 52-71.

(Earlier version “The nature of security in the post-September 11 World” presented at Joint Florida International University/University of the West Indies Conference on Caribbean Security in the Age of Terror: Challenge and Change, January 2003.)

Considers a number of questions concerning international law and national security and seeks to cast a skeptical eye over certain propositions gaining currency in the field of national and international security. Asserts that the international community has always had to address diverse issues of security, and that the preservation of national security constitutes one of the core concerns of all states. Concludes that Caribbean security in the Age of Terror requires constant vigilance and careful analysis.

1498. —. “Strategies to Improve the Jamaican Economy and Their Gender Implications.” The University of the West Indies International Training Programme: (UWI, Mona: February 28, 2003).

Provides a background review of the Jamaican economy with special reference to gender concerns.

1499. **Whicker, Marcia Lynn, and Hedy L Isaacs.** “Gendering the Political Executive’s Space: The Changing Landscape.” Women in Politics: Outsiders or Insiders?: A Collection of Readings. Editor Lois Duke Whitaker. 4th ed. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2005. 201-209.

Asserts that male domination as political executives is coming to an end, albeit slowly and looks at the factors that enable as well as limit the scope of female participation and presence in politics. The authors argue that these factors are inherently paradoxical, as on the one hand they are seen as pre-requisites for the female politician and on the other hand they are responsible for the lack of support female politicians receive. Additionally, the paper asserts that there are women who have gone on to assume leadership roles in certain countries and regions of the world despite biases associated with their age, class and cultural differences. These women are seen as strong leaders who have had access to education or who may have been influenced by family members who held positions in political leadership. The arguments are substantiated by examples and statistics from different countries.

Department of Management Studies

1500. **Bakre, Owolabi M.** “Accounting and the Problematique of Imperialism: Alternative Methodological Approaches to Empirical Research in Accounting in Developing Countries.

“Advances in Public Interest Accounting: Re-Inventing Realities 10 (2004): 1-30. **Refereed**

Examines the alternative frameworks adopted in empirical research in accounting in developed and colonised developing countries, and suggests that a more appropriate methodological framework is necessary to explain the emergence and subsequent development of the accounting profession in the colonised developing countries. Rejects the claim that the expansion of the Western-based accountancy bodies into colonised developing countries is inevitable. Posits the view that the influences of the U.K.-based Association of Chartered and Certified Accountants (ACCA), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) and the dominance of Western accounting practices in the colonised developing world are intertwined with the local historical, global and cultural circumstances. Therefore, the problematique of imperialism is critical and significant for understanding the context in which the accounting profession has developed in former colonised countries. Argues that in order to adequately and validly investigate accounting issues in any former colonised developing nation: one has to adopt the frameworks of cultural imperialism and globalisation to fully contextualise the nature of accounting in colonised developing countries.



1501. —. “The Activities of the UK - Based ACCA in the Commonwealth Caribbean, With Particular Reference to the Island of Jamaica: Economic Assistance or Economic Imperialism?” Annual Conference of the Caribbean Students Association (CSA) : (St. Maarten: May 28-June 2, 2001).

The UK-based ACCA has been dominating in accountancy education, practices and profession in the Commonwealth Caribbean, particularly, the island of Jamaica. While some Caribbean accounting commentators argue that such dominance of the ACCA in the region has been of economic assistance to the Caribbean economy, others have passionately rejected this view. This latter group argues that such dominance has been of economic imperialism, in which the economic interest of the UK -based ACCA has continued to dictate and displace the economic interest of the countries in the region. On account of these arguments, this paper adopts the frameworks of ‘economic imperialism’ and ‘economic assistanceship’ to examine the activities of the UK- based ACCA in the Commonwealth Caribbean, with particular reference to the case of the island of Jamaica. On account of these explanations, and on the basis of available evidence, the paper concludes that such a presence has been of economic imperialism rather than economic assistance.

1502. —. “Colonialism and Professional Development: the Case of the Development Accountancy Syllabus and Professional Examinations by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica (ICAJ) (1965-2001).” Caribbean Studies Association Conference: (Nassau, Bahamas: May 25-June 1, 2002).

Adopts the framework of colonialism to examine the conflict of identity, which was argued to have characterised the development of the relevant accountancy syllabus and professional examinations by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica (ICAJ) since its formation in 1965. Notes that while some accountants share the view that such conflict only surfaced at the early stage - of the profession, others argued that the conflict still continues to stand in the way of ICAJ developing an independent accountancy syllabus and professional examinations. Argues, on the basis of available evidence, that the conflict of identity, which characterised the formation of the ICAJ in 1965, still continues to stand in the way of ICAJ in achieving independence in the development of relevant syllabus and professional examinations. Concludes that given the entrenched position of the UK- based ACCA in Jamaican accounting professional practice, making changes to the status quo will be difficult.

1503. —. “First Attempt at Localising Imperial Accountancy: the Case of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica (ICAJ) (1950s-1970s).” Critical Perspectives on Accounting 16.8,(2005): 995-1018. **Refereed.**

(Revised article of a Conference Paper presented at “Critical Perspectives on Accounting”, New York, 25-28 April 2002.)

Within the context of capitalism and cultural imperialism, this paper critically examines the post-independence aspirations of the Jamaican government and accountants, in establishing an independent professional body, devoid of any foreign influence, particularly from the former colonial power. This was attempted by forming the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica (ICAJ), which was expected to be capable of examining and credentialing future Jamaican accountants. These efforts, however, were not without conflicts among local capitalist elites and global capitalist elites, with each group representing various sets of interest. The paper examines, on the basis of available evidence, the nature of these conflicts, and the extent to which the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica (ICAJ) was able to achieve independence from former colonial accounting bodies such as the UK-based Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants (ACCA).

1504. —. “Second Attempt at Localising Imperial Accountancy: The Case of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica (ICAJ) (1970s-1980s).” Asia Pacific Interdisciplinary Research in Accounting Conference : (South Africa: July 3-6, 2004).

Examines the evolving dynamics of accountancy in former colonies. Critically examines, within the context of capitalism, the post-independence aspirations of the Jamaican government and accountants, in establishing an independent professional body, devoid of any foreign influence, particularly from the former colonial power. This



was attempted by forming the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica (ICAJ), which was expected to be capable of examining and credentialing future Jamaican accountants. These efforts, however, were not without conflicts among local capitalist elites and global capitalist elites, with each group representing various sets of interests. Examines, on the basis of available evidence, the nature of these conflicts, and the extent to which the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica (ICAJ) was able to achieve independence from former colonial accounting bodies such as the UK - based Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants (ACCA).

1505. **Barclay, Lou Anne.** “The Competitiveness of Trinidadian Manufacturing Firms in an Increasingly Liberalised Trading Environment.” Journal of Eastern Caribbean Studies 30.2 (2005): 41-74. **Refereed**

For the past two decades, less-developed countries have been increasingly liberalising their trade regimes. However, the beneficial effects of liberalised trade are uncertain. Yet, it is clear that the manufacturing sector of small, less-developed countries is especially vulnerable to the consequences of liberalised trade. Thus, the future viability of their local manufacturing firms is highly questionable. In light of these issues, this paper examines the competitive strategies implemented by successful Trinidadian exporters in the context of a liberalised trading environment. It found that many of the firms studied might not be able to compete in a liberalised trading environment. Indeed, the future viability of Trinidad’s manufacturing sector rests on the purposeful efforts of both policy makers and firms.

1506. —. “The Continuing Mystique: MNCs, Technology Transfer and the Development of an Indigenous Technological Capability in Caribbean Countries.” Multinationals, Innovation and Local Upgrading Conference: (Catania, Italy: September 29-30, 2005).

[http://www.fscpo.unict.it/catania_workshop2005/pdf/Barclay\(Abstract\).pdf](http://www.fscpo.unict.it/catania_workshop2005/pdf/Barclay(Abstract).pdf).

The Anglophone Caribbean countries, like most developing countries, have experienced dramatic changes in their relationship with the multinational corporation (MNC). In an attempt to realise technology transfer and develop indigenous technological capabilities, some adopted relatively restrictive policies towards FDI during the 1970s to late 1980s. However, foreign technologies were not transferred and the region failed to develop indigenous technological capabilities. Also, a symbiotic relationship between the foreign investor, the local firms and the institutions of the National System of Innovation did not emerge. The post 1980s period has ushered the new development strategy of economic liberalisation as well as the implementation of WTO-compliant policies. However, these strategies have not resulted in foreign technologies being transferred and the indigenous technological capabilities being created in the ‘new’ industries of the region. Indeed, technology transfer and consequent development of indigenous technological capabilities continue to remain a mystique to countries of the Caribbean.

1507. —. “Foreign Direct Investment- Facilitated Development: The Case of the Natural Gas Industry of Trinidad and Tobago.” Oxford Development Studies 32.4 (2004): 485-505. **Refereed**

Since the last decade, governments in less-developed countries have increasingly viewed foreign direct investment (FDI) as a catalyst for economic growth and transformation. The early literature argues that FDI-facilitated development occurs when a less-developed country assimilates, adapts and diffuses the positive externalities arising from the interaction of the multinational enterprise’s (MNE) ownership advantage with its locational attributes. This paper, however, posits that FDI-facilitated development is not an effortless process. It occurs only when host developing - country governments implement intervention policies that are aimed at increasing indigenous technological capabilities. These policies enhance the absorptive capacity of host countries, allowing them to capture the spillovers arising from the MNE activities. The paper explores this for Trinidad and Tobago, a recipient of substantial FDI inflows in its natural gas industry for the last decade. It shows that FDI-facilitated development only occurs when governments in less- developed countries pursue credible intervention policies.



1508. **Barclay, Lou Anne, Ralph M. Henry, and Vanus N James.** “Caribbean Economies in the New International Trading Environment.” The Caribbean Economy: A Reader. Editor Dennis Pantin. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle . 617-36.

Examines the ability of the Caribbean region to respond to the challenges posed by the new international trading environment. Further examines qualitative studies which focus on three sectors: Apparel in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago; Information Services in Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Kitts and Nevis; and Tourism in Jamaica. Notes that decision makers have failed to pay adequate attention to the needs of product and process diversification through intensive use of domestic capital. Concludes that industries such as apparel and information Services have locked the region in a low level trap. However, tourism in Jamaica, with its links to music and entertainment illustrates how domestic capital formation can contribute to transformation.

1509. **Barclay, Lou Anne, and Mytelka Lynn.** “Using Foreign Investment Strategically for Competence Building.” Seminar on FDI - Assisted Development : (Oslo, Norway: May 2003).

The impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on future opportunities for catching up by developing countries is much greater than its importance as a source of capital. Indeed, transnational corporations presently set the pace for technological change and shape the distribution of production globally. Their influence on the opportunities for learning and innovations and thus growth and development in developing countries is unparalleled. This article explores these issues by presenting case studies, which attempt to analyse the manner in which two countries, Trinidad and Tobago and Costa Rica, have been able to use FDI strategically for innovation. It examines the manner in which their governments have situated FDI in a long-term development process whose goals go beyond technological capability building within a single enterprise to the much broader aim of strengthening local innovation capabilities system-wide.

Barclay, Lou Ann See also 1544, 1568, 1570

1510. **Blake, Celia.** “Going to the Wrong Market: Jamaica Stock Exchange Versus Fair Trading Commission.” Caribbean Law Review 11.2 (2003): 329-40. **Refereed**

Offers a critique of the judgment of the case, “Jamaica Stock Exchange v Fair Trading Commission”, which was recently decided by the Jamaican Court of Appeal. Argues that the failure on the part of the court to appreciate the distinction between the market for securities trading and the market for the supply of facilities (exchanges) for securities trading contributed to faulty reasoning. Shows that this lead to incorrect judicial conclusions about the applicability of the Fair Trading Commission Act 1993 (Jamaica) with a view to determining whether they have the effect of supplanting the jurisdiction of the Fair Trading Commission from the entire securities industry.

1511. ——. “Language, Literacy and the Peter Blake Principle.” International Journal of Speech Language and the Law 11.1 (2005): 50-72. <http://www.law.wlu.edu/libraray/CLJC/index.asp?issue>.

Examines the implications of the distinctions between speech and writing for the operation of a particular legal device in the Jamaican common law known as the Peter Blake principle. The principle allows a cross-examiner to test the evidence and credibility of a witness by putting a document to a witness. The witness is required to look at it and thereafter the cross-examiner will ask him questions on the document. Issues concerning the efficacy of the principle arise where a textual document is put to a witness who is unable to read and the document is read aloud to him/her. Explores the nature of the possible consequences that emanate from a written to oral text conversion and their ramifications for the operation of the Peter Blake principle when it is applied in the context of a non-literate witness. It does so with particular focus on police station diaries and indicates the danger of the likelihood of a compromise of the value of this critical legal device in situations where there is a mere reading aloud to a non-literate witness, without any further adjustment, of police station diary texts.

1512. **Blake Celia.** “The Right to Linguistic Non-Discrimination and Creole Language Situations: The Case of Jamaica.” Annual Conference of the International Society for Language Studies:



(Montreal, Quebec, Canada: April 18-20, 2005).

There has been a proposal to include language as a basis upon which discrimination should be proscribed in the Constitution of Jamaica. The proposal was considered in 2001 by a parliamentary committee which articulated certain concerns largely about the legal ramifications of a right not to be discriminated against on the ground of language. Central to the committee's concerns are the nature and extent of the legal obligations that may arise for the State in a situation in which English is the de facto official language but in which Jamaican Creole, a largely oral, low status vernacular, not highly mutually intelligible with English, is the dominant language for a majority of Jamaicans. This article explores the concerns of the parliamentary committee. It draws upon legal decisions and principles from other jurisdictions in the area of discrimination involving language and attempts an assessment of the applicability of such principles to the Jamaican language situation and Creole language situations in general.

1513. **Blake, Celia.** "Under One Roof: Integrated Regulator for Non-Deposit Taking Institutions in Jamaica." Caribbean Law Bulletin 6.2 (2002): 1-13. **Refereed**

Examines the integration of regulatory mechanism for non-deposit taking financial institutions in Jamaica within the context of the Financial Services Commission (FSC) established by the Financial Services Commission Act (FSCA) 2001. Under the FSCA, the Financial Services Commission (a merger of the functions of the Securities Commission and the Superintendent of Unit Trusts) has assumed legal responsibility for the supervision of the insurance sector. It is also expected to supervise and regulate all financial institutions that offer services which the Minister by order deems ought to be regulated. The duties and functions of the FSC, as well as its enforcement powers are examined in this article which also looks at the strengths and weaknesses of the Act.

1514. **Broadbell, Rosemarie, Peter-John Gordon, Donald Simpson, and Alvin G. Wint.** Financing Tertiary Education in Jamaica. April 2005

(Prepared for the Minister of Finance and Planning)

Critically assesses the approaches to financing tertiary education in Jamaica. In doing so, it examines the current system of financing, and assesses the lessons of the significant experience that other countries have had in the area of financing tertiary education. Proposes a set of recommendations related to how Jamaica might consider the financing of tertiary education in the future. Methodologically, the study relied on a series of interviews of representatives of over twenty tertiary institutions, the Ministry of Finance, and the Students' Loan Bureau, and on a review of the extensive literature on the subject

1515. **Campbell, Archibald.** "Accounting and Auditing - the Effect on Enterprise Development and Export Competitiveness." SALISES 4th Annual Conference on Development Strategy and Policy for Small States: (Barbados: January 2003).

Looks at the role accounting plays in the development of enterprises with a slant to the Caribbean and Jamaica in particular. Argues that the different arms of accounting - financial accounting, management accounting and auditing, achieve the goals of increasing competitiveness through a continuous process of establishing standards, reviewing them periodically and correcting variations from the established standards, after which new goals are established thereby improving performance and development of the enterprise. Also points to some newer developments in accounting that drive continuous improvements and shows how they are utilized. Posits some reasons why entities may not be world leaders in their fields despite their continued use of accounting processes and ends by briefly looking at the role of accounting in strategic planning.

1516. **Cowell, Noel M.** "Ethical Issues at the Workplace." Annual Conference of Jamaica Association for Training and Development: (Wyndham, Rosehall, Jamaica: December 4-6, 2004).

A powerpoint presentation which discusses ethics at the workplace. Also reports the results of a preliminary study of non-supervisory employees carried out at the University of the West Indies and tentatively speculates on the implications of these results.



1517. ——. “Human Resource Development and Workplace Competitiveness.” SALISES 4th Annual Conference on Development Strategy and Policy for Small States: (Bridgetown, Barbados: January 15-17, 2003).

Uses survey data, primarily the 1998 National Survey of Workplace Practices, combined with interviews and documentary sources primarily drawn from the Human Employment and Resource Training (HEART) programme to explore a number of issues including: the attitude of Jamaican employers to training, the rethinking of educational and training programming for the modern economy and the role of agencies such as HEART in boosting enterprise competitiveness.

1518. ——. “Is Work a Four-Letter Word? Work Attitudes and the Myth of the Lazy Jamaican Worker.” Social and Economic Studies 53.3 (2004): 1-29. **Refereed**

Over the years there has been an immense preoccupation with workers’ attitudes in the Jamaican workplace. The government has led various initiatives to explore this issue, while the limited research evidence confirms a strong perception on the part of Jamaican managers that poor work attitudes form a significant part of the explanation for the parlous state of many enterprises and by extension the economy. This paper explores the evidence on work attitudes based on data gathered by the 1998 National Survey of Workplace Practices. The results provide no support for the popular assertion that Jamaican private sector workers have an aversion for work or for the major social objects associated with work.

1519. ——. “Market Competition, Human Resource Development and Enterprise Competitiveness in Jamaica.” .

Employs data from the 1998 Jamaican National Survey of Workplace Practices (JNSWP) to explore the paradox of limited human resource investment in Jamaican business organizations, even when theory and mounting empirical evidence suggest that such investment, judiciously applied, may be the sole remaining source of competitive advantage (Barney, 1991). Focuses on the logic and the evidence of a link between human resource development and organisational performance. This is followed by an examination of what the Jamaican National Survey of Workplace Practices (JNSWP) reveals about business perception of the market environment as well as expenditure on workforce training. Also offers some of the possible reasons underlying the paradox of low human resource investment in the context of high market competition. Finally, it examines some implications and future directions for research.

1520. **Cowell, Noel M., and Anne P. Crick.** “Service and Servility in Contemporary Caribbean Hospitality: The Myth and Reality.” Tourism Development and Natural Resources in the Caribbean. Editors Alberto Pereira, Ian Boxill, and Johannes Maerk. Mexico City: Plaza y Valdez, 2002. 239-56.

Explores the attitude of contemporary tourism workers towards work in the industry, drawing on workers’ perceptions as well as those of managers, trainers, trade unionists, government officials and other policy makers. Draws on a study commissioned by the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO) in 2001. Considers the implications of the findings for human resource development in the tourism sector.

1521. **Cowell, Noel M., and Anne P Crick.** “Tourism and the Plantation Model: Dimensions of the Worker Management Relationship in Caribbean Tourism .” Journal of Eastern Caribbean Studies 29.2 (2004): 15-34.

Notes that while tourism is arguably the Caribbean region’s most important industry contributing jobs, foreign exchange and investment to tourist destinations, very vocal critics suggest that it is a new form of slavery that demeans tourism workers. Analyses these criticisms and compares them to the findings of surveys and interviews conducted with inhabitants of the region and workers in the industry. Concludes that there is little resentment of the industry and that in fact it is highly regarded by many. Suggests reasons for this difference and proposes areas for future research.



1522. **Cowell, Noel M., Anne P. Crick, and Alvin G. Wint.** “Workplace Governance and the Future of Trade Unionism in the Jamaican Private Sector.” 2nd Annual Department of Management Studies Colloquium, Reflections on Changing Patterns of Workplace Governance: (Mona, UWI: February 2002).

Suggests that the trade unions once dominant in Jamaica’s industrial relations have seen in more recent times, a decline in their fortunes and that the trade union movement now cowers in the face of a newly assertive managerialism and is occupied primarily with negotiating the separation of its members from their jobs. These developments raise questions about the future of trade unions and the likely pattern of worker representation and workplace governance. The paper sets out to answer such questions as: what are some of the factors accounting for the present state of Jamaican unionism? what are the prospects for the survival of unions? what role if any, will they play in the future of workplace governance in Jamaica. It begins with a stylised history of the Jamaican trade union movement; it then considers the extent of the crisis faced by the movement. A brief explanation is offered for the situation and finally some strategic options are proposed.

1523. **Cowell, Noel M, and Gangaram Singh.** “Foreign-Ownership and the Diffusion of Work Innovations in a Developing Economy.” Annual Conference of the Industrial Relations Research Association and the Canadian Industrial Relations Association.: (Toronto, Canada: June 24-29, 2004).

An important question, in many circles, is whether the entry of North American firms into the Caribbean under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) will result in better working conditions for workers in the Caribbean. Notes that no empirical evidence is available on this issue. This paper, addresses this omission. In developed countries (e.g., US, Canada, and UK), there is a well-established literature on high performance work system. Proponents of high performance work systems argue that certain workplace practices are universally good and they help with the achievement of better firm performance (e.g., profitability). Unfortunately there is no consensus on the bundle of “good” workplace practices. Compiles a comprehensive list of practices that have been proposed as a component of a high performance work system. Also uses data from over 200 firms in Jamaica to examine if there are significant differences in the diffusion of elements of the high performance work system by ownership. The data contain four mutually exclusive groups: wholly foreign owned (US, Canada, and UK), majority foreign owned, minority foreign owned, and wholly Jamaican owned. Analytical techniques include ANOVA and post hoc multiple range tests (e.g., SNK) to detect the difference in means between the groups. The results have many implications. For example, they would shed light on the pressing question of whether foreign owned firms use high performance workplace practices at a higher rate than local firms do. If this is true, then proponents of free trade can argue that firms from developed countries (US, Canada and UK) do contribute to the improvement of working conditions in developing countries (i.e., Jamaica).

Cowell, Noel M. See also 552, 1583

1524. **Crick, Anne P.** “A Competitive Analytical Approach to Health Tourism in Jamaica.” Social and Economic Studies 51.3 (2002): 131-49. **Refereed**

Analyses the potential for health tourism by first differentiating among types of health tourism and examining the case for each to be a source of sustainable competitive advantage. Also examines the required resources and the implications for public-private sector cooperation. Concludes that while no single type may be feasible, it may be possible to combine types to create a new form that does provide a sustainable competitive advantage.

1525. —-. “Decentralization in the Jamaican Health Sector: A Performance Perspective.” Social and Economic Studies 51.3 (2002): 27-39. **Refereed**

Asserts that restructuring of organizations to achieve great efficiencies has become an imperative for many government agencies. Describes the process of restructuring undertaken by one Jamaican government ministry.



Notes that while the change approach used was text book, it did not effectively win commitment to the decentralization process and this does not bode well for performance within the new structure. Analyses the change process and makes recommendations for managing the process of change more effectively.

1526. **Crick, Anne P.** “Emotion and Aesthetics in the Business of Service: Are We Ready?” Jamaica Customer Service Association Conference: (Kingston, Jamaica: November 10-11, 2004). In the intangible world of services, it is those organizations that create favourable ‘moments of truth’ that are likely to capture the hearts and pocketbooks of customers. Many organizations, however, fail to pay adequate attention to the way in which employee appearance, behaviour and interaction can be used to create lasting favourable impressions. This paper looks at research findings on the way in which local organizations recruit, select and train employees for front line positions. Points out some of the weaknesses of the approaches used and highlights some of the international best practices that can be used to ensure memorable service encounters.

1527. **Crick, Anne P.** “EP/Small Hotels: Prospects for the Future.” Mona Academic Conference - Tourism: The Driver of Change in the Jamaican Economy: (Kingston, Jamaica: 2005). Attempts to answer the question “Can a small EP hotel survive in a landscape dominated by large all-inclusive hotels?” Begins by briefly describing the current landscape of the Jamaican hotel market, highlighting the fact that the majority of hotels are actually small properties with less than 50 rooms. Continues by describing and explaining the popularity of the all-inclusive and large chain hotels and the challenges faced by small hotels in the current marketplace. Section three describes the current trends in the marketplace paying attention to changes in consumer tastes and demographics and the implications of these changes for hotels. It also highlights local and international examples of small hotels that have not only survived but have thrived in the current landscape. Concludes with specific policy recommendations for three groups: state agencies concerned with tourism policy and marketing, hotel association, and individual hoteliers.

1528. **Crick, Anne P.** “Equipping the New Hospitality Industry - Training Resources in St. Lucia.” Beyond Walls: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives. St. Lucia Conference: (Saint Lucia: November 18-20, 2004).

(Paper presented by Derrick Deslandes)

Examines the potential of St Lucia to compete in the accommodation sector, the heart of the stop-over visitor segment. While accommodation was at one time the backdrop for the visitor to a destination, it has increasingly become the destination for the visitor. It may be argued for example, that visitors make a decision to come to a Sandals property that happens to be located in St Lucia more than they make a decision to come to St Lucia. The hotel as a destination is not limited to all-inclusives and makes the case that these new hotels require specific types of behaviour from hotel employees. Highlights the changing demands of increasingly more knowledgeable visitors and the implications of those changes for training and development. Also examines the current strategy of the St Lucian tourist board and the implications for the accommodation sector. In the third part of the paper critically examines the type of training and development available to potential and existing employees of the industry. Finally makes recommendations based on the findings.

1529. ——. “From Mcdonaldization to Customization: Training the Service Worker in the New Era.” Tourism and Hospitality Education and Training in the Caribbean. Editor Chandana Jayawardena. Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 2002. 265-76.

Research indicates that today’s tourists are increasingly complex and diverse and that service standards have to reflect their needs. This paper examines three different approaches that organizations may take to service training and critically analyses how these have been utilized in the hotel industry. Notes that although customized training has been used primarily for managers it may also be appropriate for those employees who deal with the “new tourist”, who wants to be treated as an individual. Other forms may be more appropriate when the tourist is less demanding. The paper outlines what a customized training approach might look like. It concludes with a brief discussion as to when it would be most effectively utilized.



1530. **Crick, Anne P.** “In the Wake of S11 Are Virtually Real Destinations a Viable Response to S11?” Caribbean Studies Association Conference: Coping With Challenge Contending With Change. (Nassau, Bahamas: May 27- June 1, 2002).

On September 11, 2001 terrorist actions in the United States threw the entire world into turmoil. Tourism was one of the hardest hit industries. It is too early to definitively conclude how tourists from the North American market may respond. It is obvious however, that to survive in an era when the primary market may feel insecure about traveling overseas, destinations must develop creative means of attracting visitors. One potential strategic response is the ‘virtually real’ destination a destination that essentially allows the visitor to enjoy a ‘safe adventure’ and creates the predictability, comfort and convenience that many post-modern tourists desire. This paper examines all-inclusive resorts as a type of virtually real destination and highlights both the advantages and disadvantages of this type of tourism for Caribbean destinations. The implications of extending this type of tourism beyond the all-inclusive are discussed.

1531. **Crick, Anne P.** “Internal Marketing of Attitudes in Caribbean Tourism.” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 15.3 (2003): 161-66.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/ViewContentServlet?Filename=Published/EmeraldFullTextArticle/Articles/0410150305.html>. **Refereed**

Tourism is the mainstay of the Caribbean and the attitude of the people in the region may have a significant impact on the success of the industry. This paper analyses the ways in which tourism authorities of three Caribbean destinations have internally marketed tourism to their host populations in order to encourage the desired attitudinal expressions. A matrix of five possible responses to tourism was developed and each of the three countries was found to occupy different positions in the matrix. An analysis of the internal strategies determined that the countries adopted different approaches based on their particular challenges but none of the approaches produced lasting success. Concludes with recommendations for future research.

1532. —. “Merchandising Smiles: Emotional Labour in Jamaican Tourism.”, Department of Management Studies Seminar 2002.

Emotional labour, the projection of certain emotions during the context of a job performance, is an important source of competitive advantage in many service industries including tourism. Tourism is however a very distinct industry with few boundaries between those who are paid to give emotional labour and those who are expected to give it voluntarily. This paper examines how emotional labour has been managed by the Jamaican Tourist Board and critically analyses these efforts. Findings suggest that while there has been a sustained effort over the years it has not been successful because little attention has been paid to the intrinsic motivation for performing emotional labour. The paper concludes with tentative conclusions and areas for future research.

1533. —. “Pseudo-Relationships-The Use of Mass Customized Techniques in Personalized Service: A Case Study of Entertainment Coordinators.” 2nd Interdisciplinary World Congress on Mass and Personalization. (Munich, Germany: October 6-8, 2003).

<http://www.mcpc2003.com/mcpc03proc.pdf>.

Organizations are increasingly offering personalized service relationships as a way of connecting with customers and of differentiating their products and services from those of competitors. Relationships are expensive to deliver. Consequently organizations often try to substitute pseudo-relationships which allow them to minimize costs while appearing to be meeting customer needs for relationships. This paper examines one case in which this was done and highlights the challenges to the employees who were expected to engage in pseudo-relationships. It concludes with implications for similar roles in other contexts.

1534. —. “Recruiting and Selecting Emotional and Aesthetic Labourers for the ‘Home Away From Home’.” WES Conference. (Manchester, England: September 1-3, 2004). (WES (Work, Employment and Society))



Hotels are unique institutions that have intense emotional requirements of employees because of the extended and close contact between employees and guests. Traditionally hotel employees play the role of hosts by making their 'guests' feel welcome and comfortable. In the newer types such as boutique and theme hotels employees are also expected to perform aesthetic labour to create a memorable experience for guests by adapting their behaviour, speech, dress and general 'look' to fit in with the theme of the hotel. This exploratory study examines the recruitment and selection mechanisms used by human resource managers in traditional EP hotels, all-inclusives and boutique hotels. The research, in progress, has three components - a content analysis of recruitment advertisements for front line hotel employees; a survey of Human Resource managers to determine what attributes they emphasize in selecting front line employees and the selection methods used; structured interviews with a stratified sample of human resource managers. Despite the importance and size of the hotel sector there have been relatively few studies of emotional and aesthetic labour in its front-line employees. This study will enhance the literature by determining the different requirements for emotional and aesthetic labour in different hotel categories. It will also provide information about how hotel HR managers recruit and select emotional and aesthetic labourers. Finally, it will contribute empirical data to enrich the current debate about the ethical aspects of emotional and aesthetic labour.

1535. **Crick, Anne P.** "The Role of Organizational Culture in Driving Economic Growth: A Case Study of Jamaican Companies." SALISES 6th Annual Conference. (Kingston, Jamaica: March 17-18, 2005).

In the last decade Caribbean organizations have forcibly been thrust into the new era of globalization with its attendant challenges of increased competition, rapid change and open markets. Organizations have responded in a variety of ways including restructuring, downsizing and retooling. Many of them have also chosen to focus on their human resource capacity in various ways including through the shaping of a strong and strategically aligned organizational culture as a tool and a resource for organizational improvement. At least two major financial organizations in Jamaica have appointed officers with specific responsibility of managing the culture. This focus on culture is likely to increase as it represents a relatively inexpensive but highly effective way of increasing organizational effectiveness. Using the case study methodology the paper looks at the ways in which several of Jamaica's leading companies have deliberately transformed their cultures. The paper examines the reasons for the change and the impact that the change has had on the organization's performance. The author highlights the values, practices and routines that are most utilized by these companies to achieve corporate success as well as those values that are not useful. The author suggests that culture can be utilized to achieve economic growth within other organizations and by extension the region.

1536. ---. "Smile, You're a Tourism Employee!: Managing Emotional Displays in Tourism." Tourism and Change in the Caribbean and Latin America. Editors Ian Boxill, Orville W Taylor, and Johannes Maerk. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak publications, 2002. 162-78.

Describes emotional labour and emotional work and their value to organizational competitiveness. Discusses the nature of tourism, particularly in developing countries, and the importance of emotional labour in tourism. Notes the marketing efforts of the Jamaica Tourist Board (JTB) and how they have attempted to encourage the Jamaican people to perform emotional labour to support these marketing efforts. Analyses these strategies and suggests further areas of research.

Crick, Anne P. See also 1520, 1521, 1522, 1542

1537. **Deslandes, Derrick D.** "Assessing the Image of St. Lucia: Does the Type of Visitors Matter?" Beyond Walls: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives, St. Lucia Conference, School of Continuing Studies. (St. Lucia: November 18-19, 2004).

The all-inclusive vacation package concept has often been criticized for sequestering guests and limiting their interaction with the local people resulting in a lower perceived image than non all-inclusive guests. With the increase



in the number of hotels offering all-inclusive packages in St. Lucia, this paper seeks to assess the country and destination images of St. Lucia and to compare the images of the country held by all-inclusive guests on a number of dimensions to determine whether or not their images of the country are different. A survey of visitors was used to test the assumptions and differences were found between non all inclusive and all inclusive visitors. Differences were also found between repeat visitors and first time visitors with repeat visitors having a significantly higher propensity to return to the destination. Results all suggested that while visitors were highly satisfied with their vacation experience this was not enough to warrant a return to St. Lucia.

1538. —. “The Role of International Chains and How They Impact Jamaica’s Development.” Mona Academic Conference 2005 - Tourism: The Driver of Change in the Jamaican Economy: (Kingston, Jamaica: 2005).

Investments in Jamaica’s tourism industry have entered a new phase, moving from a largely domestic capital-driven investment model to one which Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) have assumed a much larger role. The purpose of this paper is two-fold: the first is to examine the impact on the country’s tourist industry from the perspective of the ownership structure and the directionality of the overall industry; the second is to examine the impact of this increased level of FDI on the country’s economic, social, infrastructure and political development.

1539. **Deslandes, Derrick D, and R. Goldsmith.** “Destination Branding: A New Paradigm in Tourism Marketing.” Developments in Marketing Science 25 (2002): 130-137 Proceedings of the Annual Conference of the Academy of Marketing Science: (Sanibel Harbour Resort, Florida: May 29- June 1, 2002) Coral, Gables, Florida: Academy of Marketing Science, 2002.

Describes the emerging concept of destination branding, which although not yet widespread, holds tremendous potential for both new and existing tourism destinations. While researchers have recognised the possibility of branding destinations, the concept has never been formally proposed or clearly delineated, nor have the difficulties of doing so been explicated. One of the major issues of concern to tourism managers has been the issue of control of the destination brand given the complexity of the tourism product and the numerous parties involved in its operation. This paper begins the process of developing an understanding of the destination branding process as well as the factors influencing its applicability.

1540. **Haughton, Michael A.** “The Role of Multi-Faceted Approaches to Resource Scheduling Problems in Jamaica’s Health Care Sector.” Social and Economic Studies 51.3 (2002): 41-63.

Refereed

Shows that scheduling problems in health care operations require a broader base of solutions than the traditional milieu of quantitative modeling tools and information technology. Explains the growing emphasis on solutions that acknowledge scheduling as an issue that requires more than operational-level treatment.

1541. —. “Route Reoptimization’s Impact on Delivery Efficiency.” Transportation Research: Part E 38.1 (2002): 53, 11.**Refereed**

Presents information on a study which examines the impact of daily route reoptimization on the efficiency of delivery vehicle drivers. Outlines the methodology of the study; results and discussion of the study, and presents a conclusion.

1542. **Haughton, Michael A., Anne P Crick, Stanford Moore, and Lawrence Nicholson.** “A Methodology for Improved Synergy Between the Classroom and Management Practices.” Education and Training 45.1: 30-44.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/ViewContentServlet?Filename=Published/EmeraldFullTextArticle/Articles/0040450104.html>. **Refereed**

Universities constantly try to balance the need to be seen as research institutions contributing new knowledge to society with the need to be seen as effective teaching institutions. This article describes one way in which the two



requirements have been effectively resolved in teaching short courses to non-university students. The methodology incorporated students and search teams, thus drawing on the strengths of both. The result is enhanced student participation and motivation, greater access to data and new insights for faculty members. The paper concludes by describing other applications of such an approach.

1543. **Issa, John, and Chandana Jayawardena.** “The “All-Inclusive” Concept in the Caribbean.” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 15.3 (2003): 167-71. **Refereed**

Seeks to review the all-inclusive concept in the context of the Caribbean. The origin of all-inclusives in the world and the Caribbean is analysed. The concept was first introduced in holiday camps in Britain during the 1930s. Club Med is credited for popularizing the concept globally in the 1950s. However, the credit of introducing a luxury version of the all-inclusive concept goes to a Jamaican hotelier and co-author of this article. In defining the concept of all-inclusives, one cannot ignore the significant role Jamaica has played. Currently, Jamaica has 17 of the best 100 all-inclusive resorts in the world. Even though all-inclusives are occasionally criticized, they are seen as a necessary evil. Concludes by predicting that all-inclusives are here to stay in the Caribbean and will play a major role in tourism for the foreseeable future.

1544. **James, Vanus N, Ralph M. Henry, and Lou Anne Barclay.** “The New Trade Initiatives and Caribbean Realities.” Caribbean Journal of Public Sector Management 4.2: 5-32. **Refereed**

Analyses the ongoing and future trade initiatives in light of the production restructuring challenge facing the Caribbean region. Examines the trade arrangements affecting the region as well as the region’s response to them. Argues that the Caribbean region can only deal adequately with the problems posed by the new trading environment through a supply side response involving technology, knowledge, institution building, and thus, domestic capital formation. Further postulates that building the competitiveness of domestic firms through endogenous capital formation requires active trade policy in the form of international market creation and penetration, and that in order to facilitate this, the long term movement of Caribbean people with their capital, their firms, their institutions and their supporting sociology must occur. Concludes that it is on this issue that one finds regional governments exhibiting the greatest reluctance, even as they move to establish the CARICOM Single Market and Economy.

1545. **Jayawardena, Chandana.** “Cuba: The Crown Prince of Caribbean Tourism.” IDEAZ 2.2 (2003): 22-35. **Refereed**

Cuba was the leading tourist destination in the Caribbean for most of the years between World War II and the Cuban Revolution. After 1959, the fate of tourism in Cuba changed dramatically. During the last decade, Cuba once again has recorded phenomenal growth in tourism receipts. By the mid-1990s she ranked sixth in the Caribbean tourism league. At the eve of the last century, Cuba graduated to fourth place, surpassing the Bahamas and Jamaica. The new wave of success in tourism in Cuba has not been an accident, but a result of a well planned, and at times, too optimistic development strategy. The paper analyzes the rise, fall and new wave of tourism in Cuba in four post-World War II periods, 1945-1959, 1960-1974, 1975-1989 and 1990 onwards. In conclusion, the author predicts that by 2010 Cuba will become the leading tourist destination in the Caribbean.

1546. ——. “Developing, Managing and Sustaining the First Tourism and Hospitality Master’s Degree in the Caribbean.” Tourism and Hospitality Education and Training in the Caribbean. Editor Chandana Jayawardena. Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 2002. 67-81.

Recording, investigating and analysing the success or failure of tourism and hospitality management education programmes is somewhat lacking in the Caribbean. This chapter aims to record the development stages and analyse the structure and management of the first Master’s degree in tourism and hospitality management in the Caribbean. The methodology used by the researcher in his capacity as consultant to the funding agency, the European Union, in developing the programme is described. The researcher interviewed 123 respondents from 17 countries. The experience gained between 1999-2001 as implementer of the programme on behalf of the University of the West Indies is shared. Methods for evaluating the programme are explained. Finally, recommendations are made for future improvements to ensure the sustainability of the programme.



1547. —. “In Retrospect: Community Tourism - Applying Lessons in the Caribbean.” People and Tourism: Issues and Attitudes in the Jamaican Hospitality Industry. Editors Hopeton S. Dunn and Leith L. Dunn. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak , 2002. 147-53.

Discusses tourism and its implications for holistic sustainable development of the industry. Highlights efforts in countries such as Belize, Dominica and Guyana aimed at developing alternative forms of tourism such as eco-tourism and community tourism. Suggests that these approaches address the social resentment sometimes caused from conventional mass tourism.

1548. —. “Revolution to Revolution: Why Is Tourism Booming in Cuba?” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 15.1 (2003): 52-58.**Refereed**

Tourism in Cuba is a relatively unexplored area in terms of research. Therefore, the main purpose of this article is to shed some light on the past, present and future potential of tourism in Cuba. The author has monitored trends of tourism in Cuba since 1994. He visited Cuba for the first time in 1997. He met President Fidel Castro in 1998, and had a brief but friendly conversation. The research methodology included a combination of personal observations, elite interviews and desk research. The article analyses tourism in Cuba during three different phases between 1945 and 2002. Based on his research, the author predicts that by 2010, Cuba will become the number one tourist destination in the Caribbean, a position it enjoyed for a long time until the revolution in 1959. In conclusion, the key arguments to justify this prediction for 2010 are presented.

1549. —. “Sustainable Tourism Development in Canada: Practical Challenges.” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 15.7 (2003): 408-12.**Refereed**

The School of Hospitality and Tourism Management of Ryerson University, Toronto hosted the 2002 World-wide Hospitality and Tourism Trends (WHATT) Roundtable discussion of Canada. The discussion focused mainly on the practical challenges and the role of educational institutions in sustainable tourism development in Canada. In addition to two joint chairs and the leading discussant, seven industry practitioners and seven academics from the hospitality and tourism sector discussed the definitions of “sustainable tourism development” and debated the key development issues in Canadian tourism and related research needs. The meeting agreed that there was a lack of applied research on Canadian tourism. The meeting therefore identified a few achievable action points and this article ends by reporting on nine related outcomes within a year after the first WHATT roundtable in Canada.

1550. —, Editor. Tourism and Hospitality Management Education and Training in the Caribbean. Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 2003.

The twenty-four chapters in this publication analyze significant initiatives, practices, trends and challenges in education and training in the tourism and hospitality sector within the Caribbean region. Case studies from the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos islands provide a varied perspective.

1551. **Jayawardena, Chandana, and Maxine Campbell.** “Training to Gain ISO 9002.” Tourism and Hospitality Education and Training in the Caribbean. Editor Chandana Jayawardena. Kingston, Jamaica: The University of the West Indies Press, 2002. 111-37.

Presents a case of the efforts from the leading business hotel in Jamaica to attain ISO 9002 certification. Discusses the ISO certification in the context of quality assurance in hotels. Emphasises that training and educating employees in the process is critical to its success. The approach to employee training for ISO 9002 is assessed against the backdrop of redundancies; prolonged union negotiations, increasing competition, decreasing profits and a re-branding process. The key to success of training programmes lies in management’s commitment and the competence and commitment of employees to making the process work. The training efforts, along with the commitment from management and staff resulted in the Le Meridien Jamaica Pegasus becoming the first hotel in the Caribbean and the Americas to achieve ISO 9002 certification.



1552. **Jayawardena, Chandana, and Michael K. Haywood.** “International Hotel Managers and Key Caribbean Challenges.” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 15.3 (2003): 195-98.

Broadly categorises hotel managers. Uses lessons learnt through managing hotels in the Caribbean. Presents two recent models in the context of the Caribbean. States that clear awareness of the “ABC” related to the host community is a key step in public relations. The ideal attributes and prerequisites for success in international hotel management are presented. Caribbean countries are categorized based on the ethnic mix and historic reasons for negative attitude towards tourism. Expresses views on key challenges that expatriate hotel managers face in the Caribbean. In conclusion, makes brief recommendations to international hotel managers planning to work in the Caribbean.

1553. **Jayawardena, Chandana, and Zhen Lu.** “International Hospitality Management Education and Research Challenges and Creative Solutions.” 5th Annual Faculty Conference of Ryerson University: (Canada: May 2002).

Points out that hospitality educators are faced with various challenges in balancing their teaching and research activities. Understanding multi-ethnic and multi-national student mentality is seen as a key challenge for educators involved in international hospitality management education. Emphasizes the importance of balancing theory and practice and prompts hospitality educators to publish “industry friendly” research. A model is presented as a guideline for academics and a 9-point formula is recommended for academics involved in international hospitality management education.

1554. **Jayawardena, Chandana, and Diaram Ramjeesingh.** “Performance of Tourism Analysis: a Caribbean Perspective.” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 15.3 (2003): 176-79. **Refereed**

Introduces a new concept, performance of tourism (POT) analysis as a tool for measuring the performance of tourist destinations. Comments on the Caribbean region’s overdependence on tourism, and examines the scope of foreign exchange leakage. Tourism in the Caribbean generally grows faster than the world average. Often the success of tourism is measured from the gross figures rather than the net figures. Presents data from four Caribbean countries, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Jamaica and St Lucia to explain the concept. Key findings reflect surprising results. Based on the analysis done, a relatively new tourism destination in the Caribbean, Aruba, has outperformed mature tourist destination, Jamaica, by 16 to one.

1555. **Jayawardena, Chandana, and Marcia Taylor-Cooke.** “Challenges in Implementing Tourism and Hospitality Joint Degrees: The Case of the University of the West Indies and University of Technology, Jamaica.” Tourism and Hospitality Education and Training in the Caribbean. Editor Chandana Jayawardena. Kingston, Jamaica: The University of the West Indies Press, 2002. 37-66.

The University of the West Indies has been the only regional university in the Caribbean over the last 54 years. The University of Technology has been a pioneer in technological education in Jamaica over the last 44 years. In 1998 the two universities pooled their resources in developing a four year joint degree in Hospitality and Tourism Management. This chapter analyses the implementing process of this joint degree programme during the last three years. The programme has attracted 249 young men and women in Jamaica who joined the first three cohorts since 1998. The chapter also identifies challenges faced by the programme implementers owing to the difference in cultures, traditions and practices of the two universities. Finally, it draws conclusions and suggests a model for creating and implementing such joint degree in developing countries.

Jayawardena, Chandana See also 1556, 1571, 1582, 1592, 1978, 1980



1556. **Lawlor, Fred, and Chandana Jayawardena.** “Purchasing for 4, 000 Hotels: The Case of Avendra.” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 15.6 (2003): 346-48.**Refereed**

Avendra is an independent company formed by Marriott International, Inc., Hyatt Hotels Corporation, Club Corp. USA, Inc., Intercontinental Hotel Group, and Fairmont Hotels and Resorts - all leading companies in their respective hospitality markets. Avendra serves the hospitality industry in North America and the Caribbean and is the largest hospitality procurement service company in the world. This viewpoint article presents a few concepts of procurement purchasing for hotels. Explains the origin, concept, philosophy and operation of Avendra. Identifies the future challenges for the company. Concludes by listing the key benefits for suppliers, hotels and, most importantly, to the customers should similar operations evolve in different parts of the world.

1557. **McDavid, Hilton.** “Applying Economic Analysis to a Developing Country Health System.” Social and Economic Studies 51.3 (2002): 151-81.**Refereed**

Developing countries confront limited human capital and financial resources, particularly in their health sectors. This paper seeks to provide a basis for the design of practice, policies and guidelines, as well as decisions concerning cost-benefit, cost-effectiveness and cost-rationing. Devotes attention to the Jamaican health sector and gives a literature review of economic and cost-effectiveness analyses in the health sector combined with analyses of medical case studies from Jamaica and the Caribbean. Concludes by making suggestions concerning the prioritising of violence as a leading health epidemic in Jamaica, and approaches for the reduction in violence.

1558. **McDavid Hilton.** “Financial Modeling and Projection Evaluation for Privately Promoted Infrastructure Projects-A Developing Country Approach.” Peer Reviewed Proceedings of the 2002 National Conference of the American Society for Engineering Management.: (University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida.: October 2-5, 2002): 421-28.

The private promotion of infrastructure projects is a key mechanism for providing new facilities that has advantages for the private and public sectors. This private sector participation is being promoted by the multilateral and bilateral funding agencies and Government not only through its financing but also because of its catalytic effect in attracting outside financing through risk guarantees and umbrella protection on perceived political risk. Discusses the fundamentals of privately promoted infrastructure project and focuses on the development and structure of the one-project company. A mathematical formulation for determining the borrowing capacity is presented, and the issues of borrowing, infusion of own funds, and the raising of capital from investors are discussed.

1559. **McDavid, Hilton.** “The Industrialization of Tourism: A Caribbean Perspective.” Peer Reviewed Proceedings of the 2003 National Conference of the American Society of Engineering Management: (St. Louis, Missouri: October 15-18, 2003):446-452.

Defines “tourism” within the context of the Caribbean and explains the scope of the Tourism Sector and its allied industries. It establishes that allied industries that are dedicated to the tourist experience, such as the manufacturing of artifacts, and air transport are integral parts. Having established the framework for analysis, the paper then discusses the practices within the sector that can be described as pre-Fordist, Fordist and neo- Fordist and argues that the traditional argument that manufacturing exports are to be preferred over personal services because the former has high productivity growth, though not without merit, misses the many tenets of industrialisation that modern day tourism is exhibiting. These tenets such as economies of scale, economies of scope, flexible production processes, industrial concentration and product differentiation are often ignored as the final product is for the most part intangible. The final argument is that because of industrialisation and the behaviour similar to manufacturing, small economies can concentrate on tourism as their major vehicle for economic development.

1560. —-. “An Input- Output Analysis of the Jamaican Hospitality and Tourism Sector.” Social and Economic Studies 52.1 (2003).**Refereed**



Argues that tourism has emerged not only as the engine of growth but has become the largest and fastest growing sector in the Caribbean. For this reason the industry is now viewed as one of the leading instruments of development in the region. Examines the Jamaican Hospitality and Tourism Sector with the use of the 1993 Input-output model. The use of this model facilitated the focusing on the structural relationships which remain when the Hospitality and Tourism Sector is studied by itself. Concludes that the output multiplier for the sector is small and was estimated at 1.26904 which is in line with the multiplier for the macro-economy. The implication is that \$1.00 spent by the Hospitality and Tourism Sector only generates \$1.27 in output from other sectors. Domestic purchases represent 65.35% of total inputs while imports account for 14.76%, and imports are broken down into competitive imports 12.18% and non-competitive imports 2.58%.

1561. **McDavid Hilton.** "Managing the Harvest of Queen Conch From the Pedro Banks of Jamaica." Proceedings of the 2000 National Conference of the American Society for Engineering Management: (Washington Harriot Hotel, Washington DC: October 4-7, 2000): 326-35.

The queen conch (*Strombus gigas* L.) is harvested both artisanally and industrially from Pedro Banks, which is located off the south coast of the island of Jamaica. It is estimated that 90% of the output is exported, and this represents approximately 50% of the world's supply. The paper examines the growth logistics of the marine animal and the regulatory framework within which the harvesting should be conducted. It reviews the effectiveness of preventing the over-exploitation of the specie, particularly as its depletion led to its inclusion in Appendix II of the Convention of the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in 1992.

1562. **McDavid, Hilton.** "Private Participation in Infrastructure and the Legal Implications for the Commonwealth Caribbean." West Indian Law Journal 28.2 (2003): 97-121.

Defines "infrastructure", drawing particular attention to the differences between infrastructure works (roads, bridges, irrigation, etc.) and public utility network infrastructure, such as electric power supply and telecommunications. Also examines the genesis of private participation in infrastructure in the United States of America as compared to that in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth Caribbean, with particular attention being paid to the development of the legal framework in the USA and its relevance to the Caribbean.

Examines the responsibility of the state, the regulatory compact, the coercive power of the state, rate of return regulations guarantees, asymmetric rights, international arbitration, and the requirement for additional constitutional protection in an effort to suggest sound and credible rules and enforcement mechanisms that foster private initiative, preserve property rights, settle disputes, and protect contracts and consumers.

1563. —. "Service Enterprise Development and Global Competition: a Case for the Development of the Tourism Sector in the Caribbean." Journal of Eastern Caribbean Studies 29.2 (2004): 35-49. (An earlier version was presented at the SALISES 4th Annual Conference on Development Strategy and Policy for Small States, Barbados: January 2003).

This paper argues that the traditional position that manufacturing exports are to be preferred over personal services because the former has high productivity growth, though not without merit, misses the many tenets of industrialization that modern day tourism is exhibiting. These tenets such as economies of scale, economies of scope, flexible production processes, industrial concentration and product differentiation are often ignored as the final product, the tourist experience, is intangible. The Fordist and neo-Fordist tourism industries are analysed and it is posited that they have the strength and sustainability to support a policy of concentration on tourism as an engine of growth.

1564. —. "Towards an Integrated Approach for Caribbean Tourism Under the CSME." SALISES 5th Annual Conference: The Single Market and Economy: Legal, Political, Economic and Social Dimensions: (UWI, St. Augustine: March 31-April 01, 2004).

Caribbean tourism is now considered as the engine of growth for most of the region as our preferential treatments for agro-products under the ACP agreement are threatened, and competition through open markets has increased. In addition, globalisation has generated increased competitiveness for our manufactured products. Tourism with its



potential for economic growth, employment and foreign currency earnings is an opportunity for the region to work together collaboratively. It is the thesis of this paper that under the CSME, traveling and organization of tours can be properly organized and formalized to generate a fully viable tourist industry that has all the ancillary and supporting services structured and linked to all the CARICOM economies.

The paper examines the different components of tourism with the goal of determining how the industry can be made more regionally integrated, sustainable and profitable under the CSME. Specific areas of focus will be the movement and trade of Caribbean produced goods for tourism operators, acquisition of land across the region by tourism interests, access to specialized tourism skills, and immigration barriers that exist for non-regional tourist. Special attention will be paid to outbound tourism and the paper will seek to determine how the region can encourage more intra-regional travel under the CSME.

1565. —. “Why Should Government Intervene in a Market Economy?: A Caribbean Perspective on the Hospitality and Tourism Sector.” Tourism and Change in the Caribbean and Latin America. Editors Ian. Boxill, Orville W. Taylor, and Johannes Maerk. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak , 2002. 56-81.

Explores the rationale for the involvement of government in the hospitality and tourism sector. Examines the circumstances under which this involvement can be justified. Asserts that over the last two decades, governments in the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) have consistently privatized and commercialized functions that they once performed under structural adjustment programmes they have adopted. Concludes that CARICOM governments have traditionally supported the tourism industry directly through national tourism organizations (NTO) by way of funding, and that this funding is expended mainly on promotional activities.

1566. **McDavid, Hilton, and Anthony Clayton** . “The Impact of Terrorism and Extortion on Engineering, Construction And Development .” Peer Reviewed Proceedings of the 2004 Annual Conference of the American Society for Engineering Management: (Alexandria, Virginia: October 20-23, 2004): 101-107.

<http://www.asem.org/conferences/2004conferenceproceedings/mcdavid92.pdf>.

The Engineering and Construction Industry in Jamaica is hampered both by politicians trying to enforce politically-motivated employment conditions on engineering managers working in their constituency, and criminal elements ostensibly providing ‘security’ for works. Failure to accept this patronage, corruption and extortion often leads to death, injury or severe damage to engineering and construction works. This paper serves to investigate and analyse the problems and costs of this system within the context of a dangerous global environment. The authors consider extortion as a form of terrorism and discusses the vulnerabilities of engineering and construction works in general to terrorist activities. Policy options are suggested in an effort to address this untenable situation, globally and in Jamaica specifically.

1567. **McDavid, Hilton, and Diaram Ramjeesingh**. “The State and Tourism: A Caribbean Perspective.” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 15.3 (2003): 180-83. <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/ViewContentServlet?Filename=Published/EmeraldFullTextArticle/Articles/0410150309.html>.

Tourism, today, has not only emerged as the engine of growth but has become the largest and the fastest growing sector in the Caribbean. For this reason the industry is now viewed as one of the leading instruments of development in the region. Given the importance of the industry, it is incumbent on governments to orient tourism growth towards meeting the socioeconomic needs and environmental requirements of the region. To meet these objectives, however, regional governments are required to play a greater role in directing and shaping the future development of the industry. This paper strongly argues in favour of a greater role in the industry, both through direct and indirect market intervention by governments of the region.

Moore, Stanford See 1542



1568. **Mytelka, Lynn, and Lou Anne Barclay.** “Using Foreign Investment Strategically for Innovation.” European Journal of Development Research 16.3 (2004): 527-55.

The impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on future opportunities for catching up by developing countries is much greater than its importance as a source of capital. Indeed, transnational corporations presently set the pace for technological change and shape the distribution of production globally. Their influence on the opportunities for learning and innovations and thus growth and development in developing countries is unparalleled. This article explores these issues by presenting case studies, which attempt to analyse the manner in which two countries, Trinidad and Tobago and Costa Rica, have been able to use FDI in a long term development process whose goals go beyond technological capability building within a single enterprise to the much broader aim of strengthening local innovation capabilities system-wide.

1569. **Nicholson, Lawrence.** “Improving Inventory Management in Health Care Systems.” Social and Economic Studies 51.3 (2002): 65-103. **Refereed**

The past several years have seen many changes in the global health care industry. In order to maintain efficiency at reasonable and competitive prices, without compromising quality, the planning of operations in the healthcare industry must be consistent with the various changes across the globe. One of these changes is the adoption of more and more operations management principles in planning the operations in the delivery of healthcare. Notes that the healthcare system in Jamaica does not operate in isolation; therefore operations within this system must become more efficient to maintain a competitive edge. Using lessons gleaned from a case study based on a distribution system within a healthcare network from the United States of America, this paper suggests ways in which a multi-echelon inventory approach can be adopted by the healthcare industry in Jamaica. Using an optimisation software package to solve a non-linear inventory model, results from the case study showed that savings can be gained by using a third party to manage the inventory and distribution of hospital supplies. Concludes that the model developed can be adopted or modified to improve inventory management in Jamaica’s healthcare industry.

1570. **Oyelan- Oyeyinka, Banji, and Lou Anne Barclay.** “Human Capital and Systems of Innovation in African Development.” Putting Africa First: The Making of African Innovation Systems. Editors Mammo Muchie, Peter Gammeltoft, and Bengt-Ake Lundvall. Denmark: Aalborg University Press, 2003. 93-107.

(Also published in *African Development Review*, 16: 1 (2004):115-138 **Refereed**.)

Proposes that historically generated institutions and persistent pattern of human capital formation condition the emergent systems of innovation in Africa. These factors determine the development path of the region. Advances the notion of dynamic and non-dynamic systems of innovation, the latter describing the African condition. Combines the strands of literature on institutions and their persistence in shaping development with evolutionary theory and systems of innovation. Presents evidence on the colonial origins of skewed schooling enrolment, at variance with the industrialisation objective of modern economies. Employing simple statistical tests, the persistence of initial human capital (school enrolment) reflects in the significant correlation among the three levels of schooling enrolments, and correlation of enrolment in 1970 with per capita income in 2000, a periodicity of some three decades. This outcome is consistent with the literature on countries at early stages of development. Path-dependency is partially proved even though all the variables making up the system of innovation were not investigated. This is a first tentative attempt to explore long-run development in Africa within the systems of innovation framework.

1571. **Pallett, William J, Wayne W Taylor, and Chandana Jayawardena.** “People and Quality: The Case of Delta Hotels.” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 15.6 (2003): 349-51.

Analyses the concept of quality in the hotel industry. Emphasises that quality has to be a part of the culture of an organisation. Presents Delta Hotels in Canada as an exemplary case study in relation to people and quality initiatives. Delta has, over the years, built a good reputation and currently ranks as the best hotel company to work



for in Canada. Presents the company's vision, mission and philosophies for people and quality. Lists nine key quality principles and four people resource systems and outcomes. Concludes by making ten recommendations for hotel companies considering implementing effective people and quality concepts.

1572. **Ramjeesingh, Diaram.** Economics for Managers (Macro). Kingston, Jamaica: Department of Management Studies, UWI, 2002. 311p.

A text book for students who are majoring in Management Studies. It defines macroeconomics and discusses its various aspects.

1573. ——. "The Impact of Failed Privatisation on a Developing Country: A Case Study of the Sugar Company of Jamaica." IDEAZ 3.1-2 (2004): 12-19. **Refereed**

Sugar plays an important role in Jamaica's socio-political economy. For this reason there was a reluctance on the part of government to divest the industry. In 1993, however, the Jamaican government unexpectedly took the decision to privatize the Sugar Company of Jamaica (SCJ). The paper argues that the decision to divest was influenced partly by the indebtedness of the estates and partly by the inability of government to provide the level of funding needed to recapitalize the company. Partial privatization was used as a means of accessing private sector resources to capitalize the estates. However, after four years of private ownership the SCJ reverted to public ownership. Argues that the failure of sugar privatization is linked primarily to the politics of sugar and the failure to fully privatize the industry.

Ramjeesingh, Diaram See also 1554, 1567, 1616

1574. **Reynolds, Noel.** "Stockholder Wealth Implications of the Firm's Choice Between Dividends and Stock Purchases." Inaugural International Conference on Business, Banking & Finance : (UWI, St. Augustine: April 27-29, 2004).

Corporate disbursements have a significant impact on the stock markets and, hence, stockholders' wealth. Existing empirical studies have revealed significant stock price reactions to announcements of unexpected corporate cash distributions (that is, dividends and stock repurchases). Notwithstanding the higher observed wealth effect associated with stock repurchase announcements, empirical evidence shows an unexplained preference by firms for using cash dividends. Drawing on data gathered from firms trading on the US stock markets (NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ) between 1984 and 1995, this research empirically addresses the question arising from the above observation: since stock repurchases create a greater value change in stockholders' wealth, are managers maximizing stockholders' wealth when they use other forms of cash distributions? Applying a limited dependent variable methodology known as self-selectivity, examines the determinants of the choice between increasing dividends and utilizing an open market stock repurchase and the impact of that choice on the stockholders' wealth position. The expectation is that even in the presence of asymmetric information, agency costs, and differing expected stock price reactions to the various mechanisms of cash disbursements, firms, on average, choose the cash distribution method that maximizes the expected gain associated with the distribution. The findings indicate that open market repurchasing firms make optimal disbursement choices that is reflected in the reaction of the stock market to the disbursement announcement. However, similar results were inconclusive with regard to firms choosing to utilize dividends as their cash payout mechanism.

1575. **Robertson-Hickling, Hilary.** "I Never Planned to Stay in England. Thoughts of Home in African-Caribbean Professionals Returning to Jamaica." Conference on the Thought of Stuart Hall: (UWI, Mona: June 18, 2004).

Discusses a pilot project set up to explore why persons who had migrated to Britain as children or adolescents in the 1960's would describe Jamaica as home and return to live there as adults in their middle age.



1576. ——. “Planning a Virtual Homecoming :The Work of The Hanover Homecoming Foundation.” 30th Annual CSA Conference ,Caribbean Cooperation in the Age of Information Society: (Santo Domingo: 2005).

Jamaica’s Diasporan community has sought to increase its connection to Jamaica in a number of ways, one of the most intriguing is the staging of homecomings in the parishes of Jamaica. The most recently held was the Hanover Homecoming and it was initiated and coordinated by the Hanover Homecoming Foundation based in New York City. This paper explores the planning and implementation process of this homecoming particularly in its utilization of the Internet and other communication technologies. Proposes that increased accessibility and utilization of information and communication technology will enhance Diasporan connection and effectiveness.

1577. ——. Review of Building Diaspora: Filipino Cultural Community Formation on the Internet by Emily Noelle Ignacio. (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 2005).

<http://www.com.washington.edu/rccs/bookinfo.asp?ReviewID=331&BookID=268>

1578. **Robertson-Hickling, Hilary, Wendel D. Abel, and Frederick W. Hickling.** “Evaluating the Effectiveness of Teams in the Delivery of Mental Health in Jamaica.” SALISES 4th Annual Conference on Development Strategy and Policy for Small States. (Barbados: January 2003).

Discusses the concept of teams and the development of mental health teams in the USA, the UK and Jamaica. Concludes that the placement of mental health officers in the community as the link between the primary care team, the public health team, the secondary care team and the patient with mental illness has been the single most important strategy in the development of community mental health services in Jamaica.

1579. **Robertson- Hickling, Hilary, and Denise Adams.** “What Government Must Do to Help Trench Town Rock: The Case of Culture Yard.” Conference on the Role of Government in Tourism: Enhancing Human and Economic Development: (Department of Management Studies, Kingston, Jamaica: September 2002).

Trench Town , an inner city community in Kingston, Jamaica, has been immortalized in songs by Jamaica’s reggae hero Bob Marley. These include a line “ Trench Town rock don’t watch thatThis paper looks at the potential role of tourism for human and economic development in this tribalized “war torn community”. In addition it identifies the role that Government can play in promoting this in the re-emergence of the community as a cultural icon and centre for the performing arts.

1580. **Robertson-Hickling, Hilary, and Frederick W. Hickling.** “The Need for Mental Health Partnerships in Jamaica.” Social and Economic Studies 51.3 (2002): 105-30.**Refereed**

Notes that the mental health services in Jamaica have made significant advances in the latter part of the twentieth century. Presents a history of the delivery of mental health services in Jamaica. Custodialization of the mid nineteenth century was replaced in the post - independence period with decentralization and community mental health care. The mental health issues in Jamaica represent manifestations that are present also in large developed countries like the USA with a shared history of British colonization and African slavery. Suggests that organizations need to move beyond narrow ownership and control of issues and resources in the delivery of mental health care for African Caribbean people, and to pool resources for further quality care development. Concludes that individuals and organizations are already working together to provide high quality mental health care in Jamaica.

1581. **Robertson-Hickling, Hilary, and Terry Thomas.** “Preparing People for Work in the Caribbean: Creating a Regional Workforce From Kingston to Kingstown.” 1st Caribbean Labour Policy Conference: (Kingston, Jamaica: April 2003).

Identifies the need for the preparation of the graduates of the University of the West Indies to work in the Region. In order to find work or explore entrepreneurial opportunities, UWI graduates will have to be able to migrate to other



Caribbean territories. This will be possible with the introduction of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME). Globalization is not only impacting on the Region but also the respective Caribbean countries, hence graduates need to be prepared for the new world of work. Caribbean citizens have sought opportunities across the world for many generations. However, the rapid pace of change and the other aspects of globalization create a new urgency for preparation of the individual and the institutions in the Region. Using published want advertisements and in-depth interviews, the paper identifies what employers want and proposes strategies for preparation of graduates by the University of the West Indies.

Robertson-Hickling, Hilary See also 470, 674, 714

1582. **Sinclair, Donald, and Chandana Jayawardena.** “The Development of Sustainable Tourism in the Guianas.” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 15.7 (2003): 402-07. **Refereed**

The Tourism Studies Unit of the University of Guyana coordinated the 2003 World-wide Hospitality and Tourism Trends (WHATT) Roundtable discussion of the Guianas. The discussion focused mainly on the requirements and challenges for developing sustainable tourism in Guyana and Surinam. The complexities involved in developing a joint approach to the development of sustainable tourism in a twin destination arrangement were discussed. The consensus of the roundtable was that commonalities existing in both the historical experience and tourism product of the Guianas make all the more imperative a sustainable tourism agenda for those territories. That agenda will have special meaning and significance in view of the existence of a territorial dispute involving Guyana and Surinam.

1583. **Singh, Gangaram, and Noel M. Cowell.** “What Do Unions Do? Unionization, Work Innovations, and Firm Performance in Jamaica.” Industrial Relations Research Association Series: Proceedings of the 55th Annual Meeting: (San Diego, California: January 3-5 2004).

To respond to competition emanating from globalization, many firms have adopted work innovations that are related to human resource management (job analysis, employment tests, performance appraisals, and internal promotions), high performance work systems (total quality management, quality circles, job rotation, and teams), training, and employee involvement (information sharing, attitude surveys, worker-management committees, and grievance procedures) (Huselid 1995; MacDuffie 1995; Osterman 1994; Kaufman 1991). The paper examines the impacts of the presence of a union on the adoption of work innovations and firm performance as well as the impact of work innovations on firm performance. Data are taken from a national survey conducted in 1995 in Jamaica. The results of a structural equation model (SEM) show that unions are neither an impediment nor an encouragement to work innovations and firm performance. The data also show that work innovations are not a determinant of firm performance. Based on these results, argues that unions cannot be demonized for impeding work innovations and firm performance. Work innovations, in addition, may not have universal applicability (Osterman 1994)

1584. **Welds, Audrey.** “Legal Environmental Challenges to Caribbean Economic Integration-Company Law Harmonization.” 30th Annual Caribbean Studies Conference. (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.: May 30-June 4, 2005).

Seeks to ascertain the status of regional company law harmonization in the context of the CSME-Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago. It also assesses our progress and challenges viz a viz the EU’s own harmonization of company law process and identifies other matters to be considered in creating the internal market. Finally, it identifies strategies required to achieve the harmonization objective.

1585. **Wint, Alvin G.** Competitiveness in Small Developing Economies: Insights From the Caribbean. Kingston, Jamaica: UWI Press, 2003. 234 p.

(Chapters 1, 3, 7 & 9 revised from previously published articles and reprinted with permission)
Explores the challenges and opportunities associated with increasing competitiveness in small developing economies based on research conducted in the Caribbean. At the macro-policy level, explores the key drivers of competitiveness, examines the role of exchange rate regimes and of government policy, considers the implications



of sovereignty, and assesses the extent to which foreign direct investment is likely to improve competitiveness. At the level of the private sector enterprise, reports on Caribbean-based research on the role of workplace change and enterprise management in enhancing firm competitiveness. Finally, considers competitiveness enhancement in rarely-traded non-private and micro-enterprise sectors of small economies

1586. ——. “The Economic Impact of Caribbean Regional Integration: National Policy and Intra-Regional Performance Differences.” Caribbean Imperatives: Regional Governance and Integrated Development. Editors Kenneth O. Hall and Denis Benn. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2005. 135-49.

Seeks to examine the impact of regional economic integration on economic performance within the Caribbean region and to identify the factors that appear to be responsible for the striking differences in intra-regional economic performance across the Caribbean.

1587. **Wint, Alvin G.** “Has Obsolescing Bargain Obsolesced: Negotiating With Foreign Investors.” International Business and Government Relations in the 21st Century. Editor Robert Grosse. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005. 315-38.

Gives an analysis of the evolution of negotiating activities between multinational corporations and host developing countries over 30 years (1972-2003). Using Jamaica as a case study, examines the factors that have affected the nature of bargains such as the passage of time, and the changing internal and external environment. Looks specifically at the lessons learnt by the host governments, related trends in investment disputes and contract continuity. Concludes by identifying lessons for the bargaining relationships between host governments and multilateral corporations and making predictions about the nature of these relationships in the 21st century

1588. **Wint, Alvin G.** “International Competitiveness and Rare Tradeables: Assessing the Jamaican Health System.” Social and Economic Studies 51.3 (2002): 1-26. **Refereed**

Examines the performance of a rarely-traded sector in a small, developing country: the health sector of the Jamaican economy. It relies on primary and secondary data to assess the competitiveness of the Jamaican health sector in relation to comparative sectors in other countries, including the use of statistical analysis to assess the drivers of performance in health across a broad range of countries. The article concludes that the Jamaican health system has performed relatively well, based upon a focus on primary health care, executed, in part, through relatively high levels of doctoral coverage and that efforts to reform the Jamaican health system, though necessary, should be careful to build on the strengths of the existing system.

1589. ——. “Jamaica in International Competition.” Competitiveness Strategies for Small States. Editors Lino Brigulio and Gordon Cardina. Malta, London: Malta Commonwealth Secretariat, 2004. 131-48.

Examines Jamaica's performance in international competition by assessing how well the economy has performed over the period of Jamaica's existence as an independent country. The assessment concludes that Jamaica has been outperformed by several regional and extra-regional small economies primarily because the macro-stability that is essential to the economic success of small economies has been more elusive in Jamaica's case than in the cases of high-performing small economies. At the same time, there are examples of Jamaican firms, industries and institutions that have consistently performed at internationally competitive levels. Identifies the factors driving competitiveness in these organisations and concludes by recognizing the need for a symbiotic relationship between efficient management at the state and enterprise levels.

1590. ——. “The Power of the Muse: The Influence of International Business Scholarship.” Insights 2.3 (2002): 3-6. **Refereed**

Critically assesses some instances of influence in the research areas of national competitiveness and FDI policy and promotion.



1591. **Wint, Alvin G., and Densil A. Williams.** “Attracting FDI to Developing Countries: A Changing Role for Government?” International Journal of Public Sector Management 15.5 (2002): 361-74.**Refereed**

Examines the efforts of many developing countries to promote their economies as sites for foreign direct investment. It develops a model of determinants of foreign direct investment flows to test the extent to which countries are able to differentially attract foreign direct investment through promotional activities. The statistical study lends support to the concept that the convergence of policy and promotional activities around the developing world is leading to a movement toward the maturity phase of the life cycle of the differential effectiveness of special attraction efforts. While this trend does not support a discontinuation of these special attraction efforts, suggests that it does make it critical that promotional organizations in developing countries emphasize “functional” rather than “selective” policy reforms and promotional activities that are non-discriminatory in relation to local investors.

Wint, Alvin See also 289, 290, 685, 1514, 1522

1592. **Wood, Pat, and Chandana Jayawardena.** “Cuba: Hero of the Caribbean? A Profile of Its Tourism Education Strategy.” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 15.3 (2003): 151-55.**Refereed**

Features a realistic perspective of the current hospitality and tourism paradigm in Cuba. Previews the newly released hospitality and tourism education strategy to be rolled out in 2003. Provides an evaluation of the tourism and hospitality industry environment, education environment, workforce and change in policy. The authors made three research trips to Cuba in 1997, 2001 and 2002. A series of elite interviews were conducted in Cuba, Jamaica and the UK with senior Cuban policymakers. Current data and views from Cuban partners and practitioners are used to inform the discussion. Cuba continues to be one of the most mystical tourist destinations in the world with a phenomenal growth rate during recent years. The new tourism education strategy is a key for Cuba to once again become the number one destination in the Caribbean.

Department of Sociology, Psychology and Social Work

1593. **Adams, Barbara U., and Chukwudum Uche.** “Determinant of Fertility Behaviour of Saramaka Maroons in Suriname.” 99th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association : (San Francisco, California : August 14-17, 2004).

http://convention.allacademic.com/asa2004/view_paper_info.html?pub_id=2188&part_id1=22611.

Focuses on the Saramaka Maroons in the four villages of Masiakriki, Malobi, Futunakaba and Poxigron along the Upper Suriname River area of the Republic of Suriname. Examines the fertility behaviour of the Maroons with the objective of identifying explanatory factors. Data collection is through a combination of questionnaires, focus group discussions and observations. The continuity of cultural beliefs and practices from Sub-Saharan Africa and the Bongaarts proximate determinants are used to analyze the data. The Maroon culture celebrates fertility and approves of polygyny. Current contraceptive use is minimal and prolonged breastfeeding is practiced. However, achieved fertility is low, mostly at replacement level. This situation is unexpected and may be due to infertility, conception delays and infrequent intercourse due to prolonged spousal separations, and problems identified by the respondents such as menstrual and uterine disorders and miscarriages. Family life and sex education programmes and programmes dealing with maternal health and nutrition are called for. Programmes geared to rural development may assist to keep males in their region and thereby contribute to stabilizing the family situation.



1594. **Allen, Lita, and Lisa R. Norman.** “A Human Skills Laboratory Approach to Training Social Workers: Evaluation and Implications for Social Work Education.” Caribbean Journal of Social Work 2 (2003): 88-105. **Refereed**

Argues that a Human Skills Laboratory (HSL) as a means for self and other understanding and for dealing with personal life issues has been debated since the Human Potential Movement of the 1970s (Kurtz 1975; Hill 1998). However, various other authors (Pfeiffer and Jones 1972; Middleman and Goldberg 1972; Marks and Davis 1975), have pointed the way towards ethical practices in the conduct of these laboratory experiences and other types of growth group. Explains that after three years of implementing an HSL approach to the professional training of first year social work students at the University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, an evaluative pilot study was done to determine the perceived impact of this approach. A sample of 54 students or 58.1 percent of the total population fully endorse the continuation of this programme and indicate that all objectives were achieved to some extent. However, these were not far-reaching enough to meet the expectations of all staff. Concludes that the findings indicate that a mere integrative and team approach is needed in the development of the core curricula for social work education.

1595. **Baker, Peta-Anne.** “Governance: A New Domain for Practitioners & Policy Makers.” Council on Social Work Education, 47th Annual Program Meeting: (Dallas, Texas: March 8-11, 2001).

Looks at some of the ways that social work professionals in both the developed and developing countries can be equipped to take account of the twin forces which are shaping social welfare policy: citizens and the international institutions. Urges continued development of a social work curriculum with an international content which promotes a meaningful understanding of developments in the global polity. Comments on the need for social workers to be equipped with the conceptual and strategic tools to operate in the domain of civil society and governance. Examines how the provision of opportunities for experiential learning with the new citizens associations in the north and south can also enhance global struggles for social and economic justice.

1596. ——. “Health, Poverty and Service Use Among Older West Indian Women in Greater Hartford.” Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Service 2.3/4 (2004): 11-28.

Highlights the phenomenon of ageing in a West Indian migrant community in the United States. Presents the results of a cross-sectional exploratory survey of 107 community-dwelling West Indian women aged 55 years and over living in the Greater Hartford region of Connecticut. Analysis reveals positive self-reports of health and few limiting or disabling conditions. Notes that there is substantial income inequality, a negative relationship between age group and income and limited use of services among those women most likely to require them. Suggests that some of the qualities which contributed to West Indians becoming the “Black success model” in the U.S. may be counterproductive for successful aging. Outlines a community-based strategy for addressing these issues.

1597. ——. “Honouring the Garvey Tradition in Contemporary Community Revitalization Efforts.” Council on Social Work Education, 49th Annual Program Meeting : (Atlanta, Georgia: February 27-March 2, 2003).

Illustrates how the Garveyite strategy of mobilizing economic and cultural assets remains relevant to contemporary community revitalization efforts. Notes that the social work education curriculum needs to develop skills in these fields by incorporating content on entrepreneurship and attracting students with business and performing arts backgrounds.

1598. ——. “Roles of the State and Organizations of the Poor in Creating Social Welfare.” Conference on Gender, Race, Class, Social Policy and Social Administration in the Caribbean: (UWI, Mona: June 25, 2004).

Notes that no discussion of social welfare and development can proceed without considering the character and functions of the state. Indeed a concern of many Caribbean academics and policy makers is the relative weakness of



the state and the limitations on its ability to pursue holistic development policies. Many analyses of the history of social welfare provisioning in the industrial and developing countries reveal another significant actor. Organizations of the poor and disadvantaged, notably trade unions, but also other social movements and organizations have been influential in shaping social policy in the Caribbean. This paper undertakes a brief review of the major development paradigms pursued in the past four decades, paying particular attention to the role of the state and of social movements and organizations, especially organizations of the poor. It examines the current emphasis on public and community participation in policy formulation and implementation as exemplified by the Jamaica Social Policy Evaluation Project and the Code on Consultation. Argues that notwithstanding the attention given to community participation and consultation the social welfare creation process in the Caribbean is essentially state dominated. Explores the question of whether and how it could be otherwise.

1599. **Baker, Peta-Anne, and Aldene Shillingford.** “Serving the Community: Enhancing Skills and Capacity.” Bridging the Gap With the Community: (University of the West Indies, Mona: September 11-14, 2003).

The dominant approaches to university community collaborations focus on either collaboration on research or service delivery. This paper presents a case example from the work of the Social Work Unit at the University of the West Indies to illustrate ways in which university community collaborations also represent a model of capacity building, which is particularly relevant to developing country situations. Describes how a community organization practicum was used to achieve multi-faceted capacity building goals: re-training a staff member from an agency, modeling participatory community intervention for agency leadership as well as supporting the emergence of a grassroots community organization in a rural community. The paper concludes by analysing the factors that help or hinder this type of collaboration.

1601. **Boxill, Ian.** “Challenges for Academic Research in Tourism in the Caribbean.” Tourism and Hospitality Education in the Caribbean. Editor Chandana Jayawardena. Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 2002. 331-39.

Notes that tourism is a major industry in the Caribbean and has significant social, economic and environmental impacts on the region. Despite the fact that it accounts for a fourth of foreign exchange earnings in the region, there is a paucity of rigorous theoretical research on tourism and tourism studies are still not seen as a legitimate discipline in the region's universities. Makes the case for further theoretical research by describing the transition in the tourist product from “sun and fun” to eco-tourism. Argues that, of the environment, new tourism products such as all-inclusive hotels and water sports actually change, and in some cases destroy the environment. Concludes by recommending that tourism studies become more focused on these burgeoning issues by drawing on the literature on development rather than the current hotchpotch of theoretical ideas from various disciplines.

1602. —. “Review of Rastafari in Transition: The Politics of Cultural Confrontation in Africa and the Caribbean (1966-1988) by Ikael Tafari .” IDEAZ 2.2 (2003): 56-57. **Refereed**

1603. —. “Review of Sun, Sex and Gold: Tourism and Sex Work in the Caribbean by Kamala Kempadoo.” Social and Economic Studies 51.1 (2002): 215-21. **Refereed**

1604. —. “Romance, Sex and Tourism in Cozumel.” Tourism and Change in the Caribbean and Latin America. Editors Ian Boxill, Orville W Taylor, and Johannes Maerk. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak , 2002. 187-91.

Discusses one aspect of tourism in Cozumel - sex tourism or romance tourism as it is sometimes called, is the outcome of a small part of a larger project between the Universidad de Quintano Roo in Mexico and the University of the West Indies, Jamaica. The project focuses on understanding the social impact of tourism along the entire Caribbean coast of Mexico and in the English-speaking Caribbean. It focuses on one dimension of this research, that of romance/sex tourism. The article is based on months of in-depth research on the island of Cozumel.



1605. —. “Sovereignty and the Search for Recognition.” Caribbean Imperatives: Regional Governance and Integrated Development. Editors Kenneth O. Hall and Denis Benn. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2005. 22-30.

(Presented earlier at 30th Anniversary Conference on Regional Governance and Integrated Development, October 17-19, 2003, UWI, Mona)

Advances an extension of the idea of the search for recognition to address the issue of individual and collective sovereignty in the Caribbean. Argues that there is a compelling case to be made for economic and political integration within CARICOM, because of changes in the global political economy within the last two decades. However, while CARICOM officials and regional governments have been making such a case, they have failed to bring along civil society in the region because of a number of factors. Concludes that political integration is seen as an extension of the hegemony of the national ruling elites to constitute a regional ruling elite.

1606. —. Tourism and HIV/AIDS in Jamaica and the Bahamas. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak, 2005. (Paper presented earlier at the 2nd Scientific and Business Conference, Kingston, Jamaica, June 10- 13, 2004)

This study - the first of its kind - illuminates an area of critically important social and economic activity: tourism in the Caribbean. It makes a close examination of the sexual attitude and behaviours of tourists and those involved in serving them in ‘socially condoned marginal’ activities. Shows how disparate social and economic needs of the various players can promote dangerous risk-taking behaviour with potential for disastrous consequences for individuals and their spouses. Also shares with the reader the perceptions and ideas of the key players (employers, managers, workers and tourists) on what can be done to change the condition currently contributing to an alarmingly high HIV rate in tourist areas.

1607. —. “Towards an Alternative Tourism for Belize.” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 15.3 (2003): 147-50.

Argues that tourism development in Belize should avoid going the traditional mass tourism route of most Caribbean destinations. Instead, it suggests that Belize is at the appropriate stage in its development to forge an alternative model, which draws and builds on its geographical location, history, culture and ecology. In making this case, the paper identifies a number of limiting and facilitating factors to tourism development. These facilitating factors recommend the alternative model. Specifically, the alternative model includes nature, education and community tourism; and a type of cruise tourism that is linked to education and culture. For this effort to succeed, the paper recommends that government and civil society work together to develop the country’s human resources and to structure a strategy to achieve the goals.

1608. —. “Towards an Alternative Tourism for Jamaica.” International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management 16.4 (2004): 269-72.

Examines some of the trends, issues and challenges associated with tourism development in Jamaica. It argues that for the tourism product to be more competitive, there is a need to rethink the kind of tourism product currently on offer to the world. It suggests that Jamaica’s tourism planners, drawing on the experiences of a number of countries, should concentrate more on the culture and history of Jamaica, making sure they involve different segments of civil society in the development process. Concludes that only then will tourism reach its full potential and become a sustainable industry in the country.

1609. —. “Unearthing Black Entrepreneurship in the Caribbean: Exploring the Culture and MSE Sectors.” Equal Opportunities International 22.1 (2003): 32-45.

Argues that there is a need to rethink the issue of black entrepreneurship in the Caribbean. Contends that part of the problem with many of the discussions on black entrepreneurship in the Caribbean is that they have tended to focus on traditional areas of entrepreneurship, which means that other categories of business - the knowledge, culture/entertainment sectors and micro and small enterprises- are often ignored in these discussions. Yet, these are



areas in which Afro-Caribbean people have, historically, established cultural spaces. To do so, there is a need to understand the strengths and weaknesses of entrepreneurial activity in these areas, and account for the reasons why black entrepreneurs have not, in larger numbers, expanded beyond their traditional cultural spaces. To do so, there is a need to enter the world of the black entrepreneur and to discover that world. It is necessary to understand his/her definition of that world, and then see how s/he perceives opportunities and barriers to entrepreneurial success. Concludes by calling for both a methodological and theoretical shift to the way in which the study of black entrepreneurship in the Caribbean is conducted.

1610. **Boxill, Ian, and Francis Severin.** "An Exploratory Study of Tourism and Development and Its Impact on the Caribs of Dominica." International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Administration 5.1 (2004): 1-27. **Refereed**

Examines tourism development in Dominica and some of the social impacts on the country's indigenous people-the Caribs. Argues that Dominica has taken advantage of its relatively undeveloped state-characterized by a small population and a rugged landscape of mountain and rain forests, as well as its valuable and rare Carib culture and developed a unique brand of Caribbean ecotourism. Concludes that the social impacts of tourism in the Carib Territory are minimal. Where there are impacts, they appear to be largely positive, at least for the moment. Makes recommendations for dealing with potential future negative impacts on the community.

1611. **Boxill, Ian, and Osbert Frederick.** "Old Road, New Road: Community Protests and Tourism Development in Antigua." Tourism and Change in the Caribbean and Latin America. Editors Ian Boxill, Orville W Taylor, and Johannes Maerk. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak Publications, 2002. 101-10.

Explores the Old Road impasse, which occurred when residents of a rural community in Antigua protested against the expansion of a nearby hotel. As a result, the hotelier abandoned the project, and government had to work to market the island as a peaceful and safe destination for investors. In-depth interviews were conducted with residents of Old Road, including one of the protest leaders, politicians and project managers of the hotel. Concludes that greater citizen involvement is crucial for future tourism developments.

1612. **Boxill, Ian, and Johannes Maerk.** "Tourism Development , Mayan Cultural Resurgence and Prospects for Indigenous Tourism in Mexico." IDEAZ 3.1-2 (2004): 20-29. **Refereed**

This exploratory study examines the relationship between the growth of tourism in Quintana Roo, Mexico and its impact on the culture of the Maya. Argues that there is a direct relationship between the growth of tourism in the state of Quintana Roo and the resurgence of Maya culture, especially their language. In light of this situation, it is recommended that indigenous tourism may be a suitable and sustainable option that can be pursued by the state. This type of tourism would not only enhance the cultural development of the Mayan people, but would also give them a greater stake in the industry, thereby improving their economic situation and further enhancing their culture.

1613. **Boxill, Ian, and Don D. Marshall.** "Caribbean Tourism and the Production of Fantasy." Journal of Eastern Caribbean Studies 29.2 (2004): 1-14. **Refereed**

(Special issue-Tourism in the Caribbean: Image, discourse and product)

Examines the state of the Caribbean's economic development in light of globalization and its associated challenges. Argues that bolstering competitiveness in the tourism sector is critical to the economic survival of many countries. However, its form remains developmentally stultified as little backwards and forward linkages are in evidence, and, moreover, the sociological side effects warn of a strategy pressing up against its own limits.

1614. **Boxill, Ian, and Lorraine Nicholas.** "The Socioeconomic Impact of Tourism in St. Lucia: An Exploratory Study." Tourism and Change in the Caribbean and Latin America. Editors Ian Boxill, Orville W. Taylor, and Johannes Maerk. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak , 2002. 93-100.

Asserts that St. Lucia is fast becoming a major player in the tourism industry in the Caribbean. Within the past ten years the number of rooms in the country has increased substantially as the government seeks to diversify the economy away from agriculture to tourism and other services. Notes that while there has been interest in the impact



of tourism on the environment, very little research has taken place on the socio-economic impact of tourism on the country. Concludes by providing an understanding of the social and economic impacts on the society.

1615. **Boxill, Ian, and Richard Quarless.** "The Determinants of Poverty Among the Youth of the Caribbean." Social and Economic Studies 54.1 (2005): 129-60. **Refereed**

Examines some of the major determinants of poverty among youth in the Caribbean. Attempts to investigate the legitimacy of the gender socialization-discrimination theory. The findings from this study indicate that poverty among youth is similar to poverty in the larger population, in that it is mainly rural, more severe among female-headed households and varies with years of schooling. However, poverty among youth is also greater than in the general population. There is also modest support for the gender socialization-discrimination theory. Argues that while socialization plays a role in "sheltering" young females from poverty, it works against older females in the labour market, which tends to give higher rewards to men for similar levels of schooling and skills. Discusses some implications for poverty alleviation programmes in the Caribbean.

1616. **Boxill, Ian, Diaram Ramjeesingh, and Marjorie D. Segree.** "Caribbean Tourism and the FTAA." The Caribbean Economies in an Era of Free Trade. Editors Nikolaos Karagiannis and Michael Witter. Aldershot, England: Ashgate, 2004. 131-46.

Discusses some of the possible impacts of the FTAA on the Caribbean economies, with particular emphasis on the tourism sector, and suggests an alternative to the current tourism development model being pursued in the region. Asserts that the alternative would involve greater regional cooperation among CARICOM states, greater emphasis on strategic planning, the creation of a more diversified product linked to the history and culture of the region, and greater local involvement in the tourism development process.

1618. **Boxill, Ian, Orville W Taylor, and Johannes Maerk,** Editors. Tourism and Change in the Caribbean and Latin America. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak. viii., 275p., 2002.

Examines tourism policy and social, economic and ecological change in the Caribbean and Latin America. Focuses on tourism policy at the macro and micro levels and tourism impacts on the economy, the environment and the culture of Caribbean societies. Some articles examine the development of tourism in Caribbean societies while others look at policy making issues. Still others focus on the social and economic impacts of tourism policies. Draws heavily on case studies and original research.

Boxill, Ian See also 1299

Branche, Clement See 552, 1093, 1094, 1810

1619. **Chamberlin, J. Edward, and Barry Chevannes.** "Ganja in Jamaica." Smoke. Editors Sander L. Gilman and Zhou Xun. London: Reaktion Books, 2004. 145-53.

Seeks to shed light on the material history and the spiritual significance of ganja smoking in Jamaica, which has, through Rastafarianism and reggae spread throughout the world. The importance of ganja smoking as a recreational activity and a form of religious sacrament are also examined in the article. The authors explore Rastafarianism concurrently as a sub-theme and highlight the significance of ganja smoking in this religion as a form of resistance and defiance to the 'Babylon system'-authority. Ganja smoking is further examined as a mechanism for redemption, an emblem of the saint and the sinner that can be used within the monastic cells yet leading to the prison cells. These themes are brought together in the article through the use of poetry, music and personal narratives of the authors.

1620. **Chevannes, Barry.** "Criminalizing Cultural Practice: The Case of Ganja in Jamaica." Caribbean Drugs: From Criminalization to Harm Reduction. Editors Axel Klein, Marcus Day, and Harriott Anthony. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2004. 67-81.

In 2000 the Jamaican government established the National Commission on Ganja, to examine the case for the decriminalization of ganja in Jamaica. The National Commission on Ganja recommended that ganja be



decriminalized for the private use of the substance and possession of small quantities. The author outlines the historical background leading to the enculturation of ganja, its criminalization, and the failure of the state to suppress the use of ganja. Legal and cultural arguments for and against the decriminalization of ganja are also highlighted. The recommendations of the Commission are reviewed and explained in relation to the various United Nations Conventions on drug regulation.

1621. —. “Diaries From the Field.”: Population Reference Bureau (PRB), 2005.

<http://www.prb.org/Template.cfm>

In the diary, recorded during several days in early 2004, Chevannes relates how his initial involvement in gender studies became a deep interest in the linkages between the construction of masculinity and chronic violence. The ups and downs of his campaign to establish a violence-free day in Jamaica on Bob Marley’s birthday reflect how endemic violence and fear of young males is in that country.

1622. —. “The Future of Kingston As the Tourism Capital of Jamaica.” Mona Academic Conference 2005 - Tourism: The Driver of Change in the Jamaican Economy: (Kingston, Jamaica: August 2005).

There must be very few tourism - oriented countries whose capital cities are not major contributors to the revenue from the industry. If there are, Kingston is certainly one of them. This paper examines the decline of Kingston as a tourist destination and attributes it to the issues of social exclusion and violence. Notes that paradoxically, the decline of Kingston has taken place simultaneously with its rise as the fulcrum of Jamaica’s cultural identity and a mecca for young people, by its offerings of music and spirituality. Argues that owing to the influence of Kingston over the rest of Jamaica, Jamaica’s tourism could grow by leaps and bounds were Kingston to be successful in addressing the twin issues of social exclusion and violence. Concludes that for such development to take place, it requires a different kind of tourism, a community-oriented tourism based on the city’s culture, in which the young people clearly have a stake, mixed with upscale, New Kingston-type of tourism

1623. —. “Legislation of Tertiary Education in the Caribbean.” Higher Education in the Caribbean No.4.: International Institute of Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean/IESALC/UNESCO, 2005.

www.iesalc.unesco.org.ve/programas/legislacion/nacionales/caribe/leg_cb.pdf.

Examines the legal framework of higher education in the following English-speaking countries of the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. This report commences with a focus on the genesis, nature and scope of The University of the West Indies (UWI) in an attempt to highlight its role as the premiere higher education institution in the English-speaking Caribbean. This is followed by a description and an analysis of the laws governing higher education in the member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States - Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The report then turns to the legal framework of tertiary education in Trinidad and Tobago, The Bahamas, Jamaica and Barbados.

1624. —. “The Role of the Street in the Socialization of Caribbean Males.” The Culture of Gender and Sexuality in the Caribbean. Editor Linden Lewis. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2003

Based on fieldwork carried out in urban Jamaica, this chapter describes the role of the wider society in the socialisation of boys. The “street”, a synecdoche for the community in which children are raised, is often at odds with the values of the home, insofar as boys are given free rein to develop their skills in risk-taking, innovation and peer-group bonding outside the supervising influence of parents.

1625. —. “Sprinting Over the Long Distance: Education at a Crossroad.” Revisiting Tertiary Education Policy in Jamaica: Toward Personal Gain or Public Good. Editors Rheima Holding and Olivene Burke. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2005. 297-306.



Argues that quality assurance at the tertiary level begins at the secondary level with the complete and adequate preparation of students. However, for many years the Mona Campus has been grappling with the problem posed by declining standards within the secondary system. The UWI experience with remedial students in English proficiency is showing that they do not fare as well as those admitted with the acceptable level of proficiency. Advises that over the next few years emphasis should be placed on lifting the quality of secondary level education rather than continuing the momentum of tertiary enrolment.

1626. **Corak, Miles., Garth Lipps, and John Zhao.** Family Income and Participation in Post-Secondary Education. Analytic Studies Working Paper Series 11F0019MIE, No 210. Canada: Statistics Canada, 2003. <http://www.ideas.repec.org/p/iza/izads/dp977.htm>.

(Presented earlier at John Deutsch Institute Conference on Higher Education in Canada, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, February 15, 2004 . Also published as IZA Discussion Paper No. 977, IZA Institute for the Study of Labour. (Bonn, Germany: January 2004).

Notes that the relationship between family income and post-secondary participation is studied in order to determine the extent to which higher education in Canada has increasingly become the domain of students from well-to-do families. Analyses two separate data sets which suggest that individuals from higher income families are much more likely to attend university. However, this has been a long-standing tendency and the participation gap between students from the highest and lowest income families has in fact narrowed. Concludes that the relationship between family income and post-secondary participation did become stronger during the early to mid 1990s, but weakened thereafter, and that this pattern reflects the fact that policy changes increasing the maximum amount of a student loan as well as increases in other forms of support occurred only after tuition fees had already started increasing.

1628. **Crawford-Brown, Claudette.** "Beyond the Barrel Children Phenomenon." The Association of Social Work Educators (ACSWE): (Bridgetown, Barbados: 2003).

This paper builds on a model of specific migration patterns of Caribbean children and families, developed by the writer and published in the literature. It suggests that children and families in the Caribbean have constructed unique patterns of household organization as a result of the migration process. The paper discusses some contemporary migration issues such as the phenomena of "drug courier mothers", and "Western Union children", and also expands the discussion of the "barrel children syndrome" from a regional and international perspective. It also introduces the concept of the migration behaviour of "deportees", and their contribution to the social dynamics of violence in inner city communities in Caribbean societies particularly Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

1629. ——. "The Ethics of Parenting in the Etiology of Child Maltreatment in Jamaica." MIOB Conference on Ethics in the Jamaican Society: (UWI, Mona: March 2003).

Examines the issue of the changing values and mores of parenting in contemporary Caribbean societies. Suggests that values at the micro (individual and family) level have been influenced by changes at the mezzo (community) level, as well as at the macro (societal) level. Discusses the phenomena of internal human trafficking in Jamaica, as well as other issues relating to the sexual abuse of children.

1630. ——. "Violence and the Jamaican Child 2002: The Impact of Violence on the Jamaican Child." Departmental Seminar: December 2002).

Examines a wide range of social, psychological and economic factors which have contributed to the nature and , etiology of violence against children in contemporary Jamaican society. Looks at the trends in the escalation of violence against children over a ten-year period and focuses on sexual violence, community violence, as well as the failure of the state to protect children from violence in its various forms. Examines some of the contemporary issues at the community level contributing to violence against children such as, the role of informal community leaders in the socialization of children, the emergence of children's involvement in gangs, and their role in the trafficking of weapons in urban inner-city communities. Recommends major policy changes in the educational and social service systems to combat this dangerous trend .



1631. **Crawford-Brown, Claudette, and Patricia Prescott.** “Profile of Violent Youth: A Study of the Characteristics of Children Exhibiting Delinquent Behaviour in Jamaica.” Ministry of Education. National Youth Service: December 2002).

Reports on research findings of an investigation into the characteristics of a cohort of over one hundred adolescent males from school districts throughout Jamaica. These youngsters who exhibited serious emotional and behavioural problems attended a camp sponsored by the Ministry of Education Youth and Culture during the summer of 2002. The investigation confirms most of the findings in the literature which suggest that children and adolescents who exhibit violent behaviour have witnessed violence themselves at the level of the community and within the home. Other findings pointed to issues related to parental involvement and supervision. Recommends utilization of these camps for behaviour modifications and rehabilitation of these youngsters using a restructured methodology and protocol as set out in the paper. Also stresses the importance of using trained professionals in the restructured methodology.

1632. **Ffrench, Sean.** “Commentary: Re-Viewing Agency and Structure.” IDEAZ 2.2 (2003): 48-55. **Refereed**

Critically assesses the need for creating an intellectual space for coming to grips with the development challenges facing the region as a whole and Jamaica in particular. Asserts that many of the failures of public and private sector development initiatives arise from an unsound appreciation of agentic behaviour and how it is related to structure. Concludes that theorizing about the nature of agency and structure is required because of an absence of such work in the Caribbean to date.

1633. **Headley, Bernard.** “Man on a Mission: Deconstructing Jamaica’s Controversial Crime Management Head.” Social and Economic Studies 51.1 (2002): 179-91. **Refereed**

Assesses the contribution of Senior Police Superintendent Renato Adams to crime fighting in Jamaica. Looks at the circumstances under which the Crime Management Unit (CMU) was formed and the controversy surrounding its formation and operation under the direction of SSP Adams.

1634. ——. A Spade Is Still a Spade: Essays on Crime and the Politics of Jamaica. Kingston, Jamaica: LMH, 2002.

Expresses the view that, despite the growing drug culture, the Jamaican crime scene does not approximate to being, or becoming, narco-terrorism. The drug culture in Jamaica provides economic benefits to the drug dons who control whole communities, but that it is not affiliated to a cause, political or otherwise- a fundamental feature of narco-terrorism.

1635. **Headley, Bernard, Michael Gordon, and Andrew MacIntosh.** Deported: Entry and Exit Findings, Jamaicans Returned Home From the US Between 1997 and 2003 Vol. 1. Jamaica: Bernard Headley, 2005.

This study grew out of an expressed desire on the part of the U.S. Embassy in Kingston, Jamaica to inform, broaden, and deepen the debate surrounding what has become, in Jamaica and the Caribbean, a contentious issue. The data provided by the U.S. Department Of Homeland Security in Washington, D.C. was essentially demographic and immigration related, giving official U.S. collected baseline information on the population of deportees returned from the U.S. to Jamaica between 1997 and the first few months of The U.S. government’s 2003-04 fiscal year. It also gave general reasons for the deportation. The data provided some useful information on the deportees and allowed for the making of inferences on the probability of future offending on the part of the deportees.



1636. **Johnson, Rosemarie A.** "Separation: Psychological Effects on Children: Focus on Serial Parenting and "Barrel Children"." Counseling and Psychotherapy in Jamaica: Formulating a Response to a Social Crisis. (Frenchman's Cove, Portland, Jamaica: October 31-November 1, 1998).

Looks at the primary causes of children's separation from their parents, the psychological effects on these children and the resultant needs. Suggests that psychological treatment would provide affected children with experiences they have missed out in the past and allow them to correct their distrust of human relationships

1637. **Johnson, Rosemarie A.** "Stimulus Pull in Rorschach Inkblots." Caribbean Journal of Psychology 1.1 (2004): 5-12. **Refereed**

Examined whether there was a stimulus pull in each Rorschach inkblot and whether this phenomenon operated differently among individuals in three groups. The study's 107 participants included a clinical sample of individuals with longstanding substance abuse problems in the United States (US) and two groups of university students - one group from the US and the other from the Caribbean. To assess the stimulus pull in each Rorschach inkblot, the Rorschach Association Technique (RAT) was developed. The RAT's content was based on what the Rorschach literature cited as the stimulus pull of each of the 10 inkblots. It was administered individually to each participant and used a multiple choice format in which participants were asked to indicate from the 10 options, the stimulus pull of the 10 inkblots. Additionally, the degree of stimulus pull varied across the 10 inkblots. Also, there were no differences in the degree to which individuals from the different groups cited the expected stimulus pull.

1638. **Johnson, Rosemarie A., and A. Gordon-Stair.** "Experiences of Mature Women in Higher Education: Implications for Practice and Policy." Transforming the Educational Landscape Through Curriculum Change. Editors Monica M. Brown and Clement T. M. Lambert. Kingston, Jamaica: Institute of Education, UWI, 2002. 188-202.

Examines mature women students' perception of the University of the West Indies (UWI), Mona. Additionally, it examines the implications of these perceptions for policies and programming of the University given this growing segment of the population. The research design employed a qualitative approach and the objectives dictated the use of the generic qualitative approach. Participants in the study were 67 women attending the Mona campus of UWI. A researcher-designed questionnaire was used to gather information on the entire sample. The findings show that mature women faced a number of problems relating to their academic life and a number relating to the quality of service received on the Campus. Concludes that given the stress the mature women face in their attempts to cope with full time undergraduate programmes, the UWI, as the regional university, must recognize the importance of flexibility and examine its policy of programme offerings and delivery, if it is to meet its goal to be more student-centered.

Johnson, Rosemarie A. See also 668

1640. **Levy, Horace.** "Participatory Learning and Action Versus Rothman's Modes of Intervention." The Caribbean Journal of Social Work 3 (2004): 128-41. **Referred**
(Also published as "Approaches to Community Development" in *Community Development Journal*, 39.2 (April 2004: 190-93))

Asserts that in the Third World qualitative research method, Participatory Learning and Action (PLA), advances community development much better than the classical 'modes of intervention' of Rothman and Glen, and driven by a profound respect for the ability of the grassroots people to grasp and resolve their problems, that the PLA practitioner sets out first to learn from the community what needs to be done. Notes that for this the tools are an open-ended, semi-structured interviewing and diagramming that at the same time prompt respondent participation and lead them to action. The basic approach, taken from the side of the community rather than from that of the social worker, is *solely* to facilitate, not that *as well as* mediate, mobilize, advocate and lead - impossible



combinations. Advances the view that the facilitator enables the community to enter a series of engagements that unfold organically, from beginning to organise itself to becoming its own advocate and activist, inviting in as partners such experts as it sees the need for - versus having these activities led from outside. Concludes that students using PLA in a third level undergraduate course on Community Organisation come away not only with insight into community and social capital but also with at least a beginner's grasp of the method and a small contribution to a community which will require follow-up.

1641. **Lipps, Garth, and Scott Minor.** "The Attitudes Towards Children With Serious Emotional Disturbance Scale-Jamaica." Caribbean Journal of Psychology 1.1 (2004): 85-60. **Refereed**

Explores the factor structure and reliability of the Attitudes Toward Children with Serious Emotional Disturbance Scale (ATCSED) with a sample of Jamaican participants comprising 351 university students. The ATCSED is a 22-item measure intended to assess participants' views of children who have serious mental health problems and their families. Using the oblimin procedure in SPSS, an oblique 3-component solution is also explored. Concludes that the ATCSED-J meets the minimal requirements for internal consistency reliability (alpha= 0.6, 0.65 and 0.68 respectively for environmental factors, parental blame, and poor parenting).

1642. **Lipps, Garth, Christina Norris, and Jean Pignal.** "Measuring School Engagement." Education Quarterly Review 9.2 (2003): 25-34.

Advocates emotional, social and intellectual engagement in school. Asserts that the lack of school engagement may lead to truancy, juvenile delinquency and dropping out of school. Advances the idea that school engagement is essential for high academic achievement that is seen as a prerequisite for competing in the labour market at the national and international levels. This overwhelming importance attached to school engagement has led to the development of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY). Concludes that the NLSCY geared at measuring school engagement has led to a distinction between academic engagement as opposed to social engagement which are both features of school engagement and the inclusion of academic identification, social participation and social identification.

Lipps, Garth See also 686, 705, 706, 707, 1626, 1627, 1648, 2017

1643. **Matthies, Brigitte K.** "Review of A Case-Control Study of Family and School Determinants of Aggression in Jamaican School Children Development in Jamaica by Julie Meeks Gardner//Christine Powell//Sally Grantham-McGregor." Caribbean Childhoods: From Research to Action 1 (2003): 120-23. **Refereed**

1644. ——. "Review of Emotional Intelligence: Why It Can Matter More Than IQ by Daniel Goleman." IDEAZ 1.2 (2002): 57-60. **Refereed**

Matthies, Brigitte K. See also 687

1645. **Maxwell, John A.** "The Evolution of Social Welfare Services and Social Work in the English Speaking Caribbean (With Major Reference to Jamaica)." Caribbean Journal of Social Work 1 (2002): 11-31. **Refereed**

Gives an overview of the development and transition of social work in the Caribbean region. Outlines the historical development of a range of services which offer one or more social work functions and which contribute to developing/restoring the coping mechanisms of client systems, and/or promoting improvements in the social environment.



1646. **Maxwell, John A., Lincoln O. Williams, Karen Ring, and Innette Cambridge.**

“Caribbean Social Work Education.” Caribbean Journal of Social Work 2 (2003): 11-35. **Refereed**

Describes the historical evolution of social work education within the University of the West Indies (UWI), and makes reference to the programmes developed at the University of Guyana, the College of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, and the University of Belize. Also describes the current structure of the UWI programme as well as the internal institutional factors that influence the delivery of social work courses. Asserts that the programme was not only shaped by the internal dynamics of UWI but also by historical, political, social and economic forces operating within the region. Concludes that from the days of emancipation the overarching social mission throughout the Caribbean has been the construction of new societies.

Maxwell, John A. See also 2029

1647. **McKenzie, Hermione C.** “Shifting Centres and Moving Margins: The UWI Experience.”

Gender in the 21st Century: Caribbean Perspectives, Visions and Possibilities. Editors Barbara Bailey and Elsa A. Leo-Rhynie. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2004. 397-415.

Gender is now recognised as an important tool of analysis in the generation and reconstruction of knowledge, and is a central consideration in any discourse on development. Its pervasive impact on so many areas of Caribbean life and its intersection with so many discourses have facilitated an interdisciplinary approach to analysing a variety of issues. Describes the UWI experience as one which demonstrates the value of the academy, prior to moving into its centre, and outlines the groundwork done to establish Women and Development Studies within the UWI.

1648. **Minor, Scott, Garth Lipps, Patricia Prescott, Doneisha Burke, and Don-Marie Holder.**

“Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Aggression in Jamaican Students.” Caribbean Journal of Psychology 1.1 (2004): 13-21. **Refereed**

The government of Jamaica has targeted the reduction of aggressive and violent behavior as a national priority. Recent research suggests that a childhood history of Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) may be one intervening variable influencing the expression of adult aggressive and criminal behavior. Consistent with previous research in the United States, this present study found that both male and female college students, who were identified as ADHD on the Wender Utah Rating Scale, reported more physical aggression, anger and hostility. The results are consistent with contemporary theories of ADHD and aggression that focus on the importance of low self-control and difficulties with response inhibition.

Minor, Scott See also 1641

1649. **Norman, Lisa R.** “The ABCs of Condom Use: Attitudes, Behaviours and Cultural

Perceptions of Male Youth in Jamaica.” Journal of Eastern Caribbean Studies 27.4 (2002): 55-79. **Refereed**

Male adolescents and young adults in Jamaica were surveyed about their attitudes and behaviours related to condom use. Consistent condom use was low with both steady and non-steady sex partners. In addition, a substantial proportion of males reported engaging in high-risk sexual activities such as multiple partnerships. Logistic regression analyses indicate that age, union status and condom use at last sex - understood as last sexual encounter - were associated with consistent condom use with both partner types. In addition, subscribing to machismo attitudes was associated with consistent use with non-steady partners. These findings indicate that some subgroups of the population are less likely to use condoms consistently. HIV and STD prevention programs should recognize that condom use varies by group and that messages should be targeted appropriately.



1650. —. “A Meta-Analysis of the Effect of HIV Prevention Interventions on the Sex Behaviours of Drug Users in the United States.” Journal of AIDS 30.Supplement 1 (2002).

Norman, Lisa R. See also 1594

1651. **Ramkissoon, Marina.** “Deciphering Self in the Caribbean: Efficacy and Its Measurement.” Caribbean Studies Association Conference Meeting: (Belize: May 2003).

Represents work in progress and accomplishes three objectives. Firstly it gives a theoretical overview of the nature of self. Secondly it looks at the nature of the self in the Caribbean, focusing on efficacy. Thirdly it focuses on the measurement of self efficacy in a Jamaican university population by examining the internal structure of scores from Bandura’s Multidimensional Scales of Self Efficacy (MSPSE) (1990), designed for an American population. Validation data on the MSPSE has since been published in the Caribbean Journal of Psychology 1.1.

1652. **Ramkissoon, Marina.** “An Investigation of the Physical and Psychological Presence of the Jamaican Father.” Caribbean Childhoods: From Research to Action 2 (2005): 17-37. **Refereed**

Explores the father-child relationship, and its consequences, through research and a discussion of fatherhood in the Jamaican context. Specifically attempts to determine whether the physical and psychological presence of children’s biological fathers are associated with their wellbeing and the quality of the father-child relationship. Provides evidence for or against studies advocating that the ‘marginal’ father is an overgeneralisation and/or stereotype. Structured interviews were carried out with a sample of 251 school children with a mean age of 14 years, from the Kingston area. The study focused on the children’s perceptions of the relationships with their biological fathers. Overall, children living with their fathers enjoyed a higher quality relationship with him than those who lived separately, except for the amount of emotional rejection they faced. The relationship boys and girls shared with their resident biological fathers was found to be similar. The psychological presence of the father was also a significant moderator of the quality of the father—child relationship, and children with higher scores on this variable generally had a better emotional relationship with their fathers. The psychological presence of the father appeared to have a greater positive effect on children than mere physical presence. The most significant contribution of the present study is to qualify the applicability of the ‘marginal’ father stereotype to psychologically absent fathers.

1653. —. “The Validity of the Multidimensional Scales of Perceived Self-Efficacy in Jamaica.” Caribbean Journal of Psychology 1.1 (2004): 39-48. **Refereed**

Examines the concurrent, retrospective, predictive and factorial validity of Bandura’s (1990) Multidimensional Scales of Perceived Efficacy (MSPSE) in a Jamaican university context. The scales were tested using data from 192 undergraduate Social Sciences students at the University of the West Indies (UWI) using a confirmatory factor analysis design. Results were compared to Bandura’s original subscales and a similar study by Choi, Fuqua & Griffin (2001). The MSPSE showed strong factorial validity for two of its scales: self regulated learning and self regulatory efficacy to resist peer pressure. Differences were seen for the other scales, which raise the question of cultural differences in the meaning of self efficacy dimensions. Concurrent validity was moderate for most of the subscales, while predictive and retrospective correlations were weaker or negligible, due in part to limitations of the measurement. Concludes that while the MSPSE has some support from this present paper, modifications are necessary before it is applied to the Jamaican setting.

1654. **Ramkissoon, Marina, and Sean Seepersad.** “Are There Universal Characteristics of Lonely College Students?” Poster Presentation at 10th Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research on Adolescence: March 2004).

Attempts to analyze how well certain characteristics are associated with loneliness within individuals from ‘individualistic’ cultures (the U.S. and Jamaica) and ‘collectivistic’ cultures (India and Korea). The sample consisted of college students in introductory social science courses from universities in India, Jamaica, Korea, and the U.S.



In all, there were 601 respondents. Respondents were administered a questionnaire assessing attachment styles (Griffin & Bartholomew, 1994), social skills (Furnham & Gunter, 1983), coping (Seepersad, 2001), loneliness (DiTommaso & Spinner, 1993), and social network (Williams & Solano, 1983). The questionnaire was administered separately in all four countries at the beginning of each country's college semester. There was a core set of characteristics that were common among students from all four countries. The following characteristics were significantly correlated with loneliness within all four countries: A fearful, preoccupied attachment style; not being able to communicate effectively with parents and friends; coping with loneliness by dwelling on negative thoughts and feelings of loneliness; coping with loneliness by talking with others to help reduce their loneliness; a diffused identity status and having a close social network, including having a close romantic partner. Coping strategies were also highlighted in the paper.

1655. **Ricketts, Heather.** "Review of Cognition, Educational Attainment and Behaviour in a Cohort of Jamaican Children by Maureen Samms-Vaughn ." Caribbean Childhoods: From Research to Action 1 (2003): 127-28. **Refereed** ((PIOJ Working paper no.5, Nov. 2005))

Ricketts, Heather See also 1656, 1707
Shillingford, Aldene See 1599

1657. **Small, John.** "In the Interest of the Black Child: Race, Culture, Identity and Trans-Racial Adoption in Britain." IDEAZ 2.1 (2003): 81-95. **Refereed**

Trans-racial adoption refers to the adoption of a child from one race by parents of another race. It has become one of the most controversial aspects of child care practice in Britain and the United States, to the extent that governments on both sides of the Atlantic have had to use legislation to steer a steady course between the proponents and the opponents of trans-racial adoption. At the heart of the matter are several important issues: (a) If a child cannot live with the biological family and a family of similar race or ethnic group cannot be found, should the child be placed with a White family? (b) The apparent one way trafficking of Black and ethnic minority children into White adoptive families and no trafficking in the opposite direction. (c) Can White families provide a Black child with the skills and survival techniques to combat racism? (d) Some trans-racially adopted children experienced adjustment difficulties and develop identity confusion and negative self-concept which cause permanent psychological damage in that they believe they are White or wish to become White. Trans-racial adoption has attracted extensive academic interest but the research findings have been conflicting. This article explores the practice of trans-racial adoption in the UK and identifies the implications of trans-racial adoption for the Black child in terms of race, culture and identity.

1658. **Talbot, John M.** "The Comparative Advantages of Tropical Commodity Chain Analysis." Conference on Production Networks and Commodity Chains in the Global Economy: (Yale University: May 13-14, 2005).

Provides a review of some of the issues pertaining to the analysis of tropical commodity chains. Identifies the 'comparative advantages' of tropical commodity chain analysis, that is, those aspects of commodity chains as organizational forms and as units of analysis that the analysis of tropical commodity chains is particularly suited to addressing and suggests some future directions for commodity chain analysis.

1659. ——. Grounds for Agreement: The Political Economy of the Coffee Commodity Chain. New York: Rowman & Littlefield, 2004. 237 p.

Examines the numerous aspects of coffee, from its cultivation to its consumption. Critically assesses the question of how the coffee chain is organized, the economics of coffee and what this means for coffee producing countries. Reviews literature on commodity chains and international commodity agreements. Looks at the nature of coffee as a



tropical crop, and demonstrates that the ecology and the economics of coffee growing and processing influence who controls the successive stages of the chain. Presents a brief history of coffee up to World War II and analyzes an alternative strategy used by coffee producing countries to increase their returns from coffee production.

1660. **Taylor, Orville W.** “The Challenge of Gender and the Labour Market After 30 Years of CARICOM.” Gender in the 21st Century: Caribbean Perspectives, Visions and Possibilities. Editors Barbara Bailey and Elsa A. Leo-Rhynie. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 2004. 333-47. (Presented earlier at the Mona Academic Conference, August 2003)

Discusses the question of fundamental rights and freedoms, using the paradigm of the International Labour Organization (ILO), with special emphasis on the standards relating to gender. Also looks at the regional standards such as those in the CARICOM Declaration of 1995 and the various Protocols relating to the CSME. It reprises earlier work on discrimination in the labour market and more recent findings from an on-going research project on regional (CARICOM/OAS) labour standards. Concludes with an evaluation of the readiness of the region as a whole and various countries to standardise the conditions related to gender and the challenges presented in the various states.

1661. ——. “Cultural Considerations for Social Workers in the Jamaican Inner City: A Sociological Perspective.” Caribbean Journal of Social Work 1 (2002): 65-76. **Refereed**

Argues that inner city communities are a distinct phenomena and should be treated as such, and that any attempt to implement intervention strategies has, as a matter of course, to understand the divisive nature of the society and the cultural distinction of these communities which run counter to what are commonly regarded as the central values and orientation of mainstream society.

1662. ——. “Globalization and the Caribbean.” TransAfrica Forum Globalization Monitor 1.2 (2003): 4-5. [www.transafricaforum.org/reports/globalmonitor 22003.pdf](http://www.transafricaforum.org/reports/globalmonitor%202003.pdf).

Critically assesses the issue of globalization as it relates to the Caribbean and argues about its impact on small developing states.

1663. ——. “Governance, Social Protection and Employment in CARICOM: Is Labour Missing?” Governance in the Age of Globalization: National, Regional and Global Perspectives. Editors Denis Benn and Kenneth O Hall. Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle Publishers, 2003

Focuses on the issue of governance, social protection and employment in the Caribbean by pointing to the imbalance between the treatment of capital and labour in the context of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Notes that while there is free movement of capital there are significant restrictions on labour by the developed countries. Also sees the need for increased protection of the rights of labour and calls for increased collaboration at the regional level among governments, the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL) and the regional employers organisations in establishing a framework within which labour and management could cooperate

1665. **Taylor, Orville W.** “A New Militancy; Dancehall Music at the End of the Millenium.” Panel 35.

The paper is actually the third in a series which began in 1998, examining the resurgence of Rastafari in reggae music. In the earlier papers the focus was on the Rastafarian element in the DJ version of this musical genre and the extent to which it was both counter hegemonic and perhaps discriminatory. Here there is a return to a more “secular” analysis where the approach is to show a rise in the number of rebellious songs on the top 20 charts. The paper links the increased militancy to deteriorating economic indicators.

1666. **Taylor, Orville W.** “Not Posses, Terrorists or Snipers: The Jamaican Success in South Florida.” IDEAZ 1.2 (2002).**Refereed**

Notes that in recent times West Indian migrants to the United States, and in particular, Jamaicans, have endured the



stereotypes created by the activities of a small fraction of their numbers engaged in illegal activities. Argues that the most notorious are the drug possessors, who came to the fore in the 1980s. Attempts to debunk the notion of West Indians being undesirable elements in American society. By examining the socioeconomic performance of Jamaican migrants in South Florida, it demonstrates that far from the portrayed parasites in the United States, they are in fact, the most successful group. However, it is not simply a case of the migrants having great ambition and purpose. While that may also be true, the evidence is that much of the success is due to the fact that America has siphoned off the elites in the Jamaican labour force. Concludes that the negative representation is actually a reversal of the reality.

1667. **Taylor Orville W.** “Rastafari in Dance Hall Music in the 1990s and Beyond: Resurgence and Extremism.” (University of the West Indies: January 9-12, 2002).

Examination of the re-emergence of Rastafari in the Jamaican dance hall, measuring the extent of the phenomenon and its possible causes. It examines the rise of the Rastafari DJ in the mid- 1990s as well as the increase in Rasta content in music in this genre. It takes a sort of vulgar Marxist approach in that it links religion to socio- economic factors, in particular one macro economic indicator. From the evidence there appears to be a real connection between the rise in the popularity of the Rastafari DJ and economic picture. The paper provides statistical data to support the argument. The paper also looks at the extreme behaviour among Rastafarian musicians in both lyrics and actions, where a complete rejection of the “ system” is being displayed. There is an extremism best described as the “fire bu(r)n phenomenon” which the paper endeavours to explain as well.

1668. **Taylor, Orville W.** “Re-Appropriating the Stolen Legacy: The African Contribution to the Origin of Sociological Thought.” IDEAZ 2.1 (2003): 6-20. **Refereed**

Argues that the discipline we have come to call sociology, generally presented as the end result of an intellectual excursion which emanated from Western Europe, owes an incredible debt to persons of African origin. Asserts that the roots of sociological thought can be traced back to a number of influences, directly or indirectly connected to the Continent, all of which have been either ignored or downplayed. Traces the history of sociological thought to its philosophical roots, linking the Comtean ideas to not only Greek philosophy but African antecedents which themselves influenced, and were appropriated by the latter. Examines the contribution of the North African Ibn Khaldun and identifies the clear theoretical and methodological direction which appeared centuries later in the works of Marx, Weber and Durkheim, but which were not acknowledged. Attempts to re-conceptualise capitalism by incorporating the ignored reality of Africans and their centrality. Highlights conceptual and empirical ethnocentrism/racism in the foundation of social theory, which is based on the flawed analysis of modern capitalist society. Evaluates the work of WEB Du Bois, juxtaposing it against that of his contemporaries, such as Durkheim and Weber, and that of later sociologists such as Parsons. Concludes by questioning the existing paradigm, exposing the discipline as a racially appropriate phenomenon, which we need to broaden.

1669. ——. Rethinking and Searching Our Blackness. IDEAZ 2.1 (2003). **Refereed**

Attempts to look at the process of self-identification for black people, focusing on how blacks see themselves and what they are. This process of self identity dominates the entire journal from the symbolic design of the cover pages to the articles that are featured in the journal. Provides an explanation of the symbols on the cover page and highlights the main themes examined in the various articles. Summarizes his arguments by imploring ‘Black academicians’ to explore their blackness as multi-factorial, to take back the means of ideological construction and representation and to control their economic space. These he suggests should be guidelines for re-thinking and researching our blackness.

1670. ——. “Tourism and Air Transport in the Caribbean.” Tourism and Change in the Caribbean and Latin America. Editors Ian Boxill, Orville W Taylor, and Johannes Maerk. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak, 2002. 111-24.

(Translation from Spanish to English of Juan Carlos Arriaga Rodriguez’s article)

Analyses the organization and economic structure of the tourist industry. Also describes the features of commercial



transport across the region, as well as the transportation policies that have been adopted by the airlines for their Caribbean operations.

1671. —. “Tourism in Caribbean Literature: From Guillen to Guttierrez.” Tourism and Change in the Caribbean and Latin America. Editors Ian Boxill, Orville W. Taylor, and Johannes Maerk. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak, 2002. 82-92.

(Translation from Spanish to English of Erika Müller’s article)

Attempts to analyse the literature representation of two elements related to tourism in Cuba: the role of the tourist and the so-called *jineterismo* (jockeyism), and the manner in which these planes interact in literature. Utilizes works from two specific periods in the history of Cuba: the pre-revolutionary period and “the special periods in times of peace”, in which tourism becomes a principal revenue earner for the country.

1672. —. “Understanding the Controversy Surrounding the Grenada Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill 2001 .” Journal of Eastern Caribbean Studies 28.2 (2003): 1-29. **Refereed**

This article is part of a larger project on labour and social protection in the CARICOM region. It involves an extensive review of literature and a scrupulous examination of the Grenadian legislation and the comparable statutes across the Anglophone Caribbean. The research is based on a series of interviews conducted with trade unionists, members of the employers’ association and present and past public officers. In addition, newspaper and other documentary sources were accessed. On ethical grounds direct reference to a number of the persons interviewed has been avoided.

1673. —. “Worker Protection and Termination of the Contract of Employment in the CARICOM Tourism Sector.” Tourism and Change in the Caribbean and Latin America. Editors Ian Boxill, Orville W Taylor, and Johannes Maerk. Kingston, Jamaica: Arawak , 2002. 192-206.

Cites the United Nations’ and World Tourism Organization’s definition of tourism and highlights the difficulty in analyzing data on tourism gathered by respective government agencies. Suggests that CARICOM economies are heavily reliant on tourism and in light of that fact the industry must have a heightened sensitivity to the vagaries of the increasingly globalized world economy. Examines the issue of worker protection as it relates to the tourism sector. Concludes that in order to avoid unrest in the tourism sector, the tourism industry must be treated seriously by governments in the Caribbean region, and that a compromise must be reached between the need to compete in a World Trade Organization dominated world, and the provision of decent work.

1674. **Taylor, Orville W, and April A. Lennox.** “The Jamaican Industrial Disputes Tribunal(IDT) In the 1990s and Beyond: Is There A Bias?” Caribbean Journal of Public Sector Management 5.2 (2003): 24-41. **Refereed**

Asserts that for almost three decades the Industrial Disputes Tribunal (IDT) has been the final level of the system of dispute resolution in Jamaica. Notes that there has been a consistent view of bias in the determination of disputes and the handing down of awards and attempts to conceptualize this notion of bias and test it empirically in the last decade. Concludes that there is evidence of bias in the IDT. Although, there appears to be more proof that the biases are structural in that the composition of the Tribunal is biased towards organized labour and the status quo on the whole. The Tribunal does not reflect little sensitivity to gender in its composition and offers almost no opportunity to the non-unionized worker. However, there is not strong enough evidence to support the widely held view that there is bias in the awards.

Taylor, Orville See also 28, 1822

1675. **Uche, Chukwudum, and Abdullahi O. Abdulkadri.** “A Methodological Framework for the Study of Impact of HIV/AIDS on Households in the Caribbean Sub-Region.” 3rd Annual



Scientific and Business Conference of the University of the West Indies HIV/AIDS Response Programme (UWIHARRP). (Bridgetown, Barbados .2005)

http://www.uwiharconference.org/presentations/AbstractRoo_111799802707

Objective The aim of this paper is to present a rigorous methodological framework and instrument for the study of the impact of HIV/AIDS on households in the Caribbean countries. **Design** Demographic analysis has long recognized that the use of marital status categories does not adequately capture the complexity of the family system in the Caribbean and Latin American region where consensual unions are common (Roberts, 1975). Therefore, studies of the impact of HIV/AIDS in Caribbean households must take this reality into account because households' capacity to deal with HIV/AIDS is closely related to the varying resources at the disposal of each union type. Selection of a sample from databases needs to be sensitive to this situation not only to ensure representative findings but to capture the varieties of intervention possibilities. Using recent data for Jamaica, propose the proportion of each union category that should be included in a random sample for a study of HIV/AIDS impact on Jamaica households. Even in situations in which a national probability sample is not possible, these proportions should guide the researcher. Finally, provide a draft instrument which attempts to capture the dynamics in the households before the onset of HIV/AIDS and after, thus facilitating the measurement of various impacts more concretely. **Results** The composition of the study sample should be married 18%, common law 20%, visiting and friends 36% and no steady partner 26%.

1676. **Uche, Chukwudum, and Gloria Vincent-Osaghae.** "Adolescent Sexual Behavior: a Study of Nigerian Villages." XXIV General Population Conference: (Salvador, Brazil: August 18-24, 2001).

Two villages, Ichi (Anambra State) and Baranyonwa Dere (Rivers), in Eastern Nigeria were chosen for study. A combination of methods was used: ethnographic survey, focus groups and demographic survey of randomly selected heads of households and adolescents aged 12-19. The data showed that parent-child communication in sexual matters is nonexistent or negative. Contraception is rare in traditional society. Most heads never discussed family life education nor shared any information about STIs with adolescents. A third of the adolescents are sexually experienced with a mean age of initiation being 15.5 years, but only 11 percent are currently using contraceptives. The adolescents displayed a high level of ignorance of the AIDS virus. Less than half correctly identified preventive actions against contracting HIV. Older adolescents (16-19) and those who had lived in urban areas before age 12 are more likely to be sexually experienced, while having fathers in professional/skilled occupations decreased the odds. Also, males are more likely than females to be current contraceptive users. Programmes dealing with cultural practices and providing information and youth friendly services are needed

Uche, Chukwudum See also 1593

