

# **CARISPLAN** **abstracts**

**Volume 1**

**Abstracts**

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**Resúmenes**

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# CARISPLAN ABSTRACTS

No. 11

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## CATEGORIAS DEVSIS

### HECHOS, TENDENCIAS Y ANALISIS

- A10 Informacion y datos basicos:  
nacionales e internacionales
- A15 Informacion y datos basicos:  
subnacionales
- A20 Extrapolaciones y pronosticos:  
nacionales e internacionales
- A25 Extrapolaciones y pronosticos:  
subnacionales
- A30 Situaciones existentes:  
internacionales y nacionales
- A35 Situaciones existentes:  
subnacionales

### PRESCRIPCIONES PARA ADOPTAR DECISIONES

- B10 Prescripciones para politicas o  
acciones de desarrollo:  
internacionales y nacionales
- B15 Prescripciones para politicas o  
acciones de desarrollo:  
subnacionales

### POLITICAS, PLANES, PROGRAMAS Y ARREGLOS OFICIALES

- C10 Declaraciones oficiales de politica  
de desarrollo
- C15 Comentarios sobre politicas y  
actividades oficiales
- C20 Planes de desarrollo
- C25 Comentarios sobre los planes de  
desarrollo
- C30 Arreglos juridicos, financieros y  
administrativos: internacionales
- C35 Comentarios sobre arreglos  
juridicos, financieros y  
administrativos internacionales
- C40 Arreglos juridicos, financieros y  
administrativos: nacionales y  
subnacionales
- C45 Comentarios sobre arreglos  
juridicos, financieros y  
administrativos: nacionales

## DEVSIS CATEGORIES

### FACTS, TRENDS AND ANALYSES

- A10 Basic information and data:  
national and international
- A15 Basic information and data: sub-  
national
- A20 Extrapolations and forecasts:  
national and international
- A25 Extrapolations and forecasts: sub-  
national
- A30 Existing situations: international  
and national
- A35 Existing situations: sub-national

### PRESCRIPTIONS FOR DECISION-MAKING

- B10 Prescriptions for development policy  
or action: international or  
national
- B15 Prescriptions for development policy  
or action: sub-national

### OFFICIAL POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND ARRANGEMENTS

- C10 Official statements of development  
policy
- C15 Commentaries on official policies  
and activities
- C20 Development plans
- C25 Commentaries on development plans
- C30 Legal, financial and administrative  
arrangements: international
- C35 Commentaries on international  
arrangements: legal, financial and  
administrative
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arrangements: national and sub-  
national
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arrangements: legal, financial and  
administrative

**ACCIONES PARA DESARROLLO: EXPERIENCIA  
CON LAS OPERACIONES**

- D10 Estudios de proyectos concretos
- D20 Recursos para desarrollo (proyectos concretos)
- D30 Anuncios y descripciones de nuevos proyectos
- D40 Experiencia con las operaciones (proyectos concretos)
- D50 Experiencia con las operaciones (general)

**CONSECUENCIAS Y EVALUACIONES**

- E10 Impacto: internacional y nacional
- E20 Impacto: subnacional
- E30 Evaluaciones

**RECURSOS E INSTRUMENTOS PARA EL  
DESARROLLO**

- F10 Investigaciones
- F20 Informacion
- F30 Expertos, fondos y materiales: internacionales y nacionales
- F40 Expertos, fondos y materiales: subnacionales
- F50 Modelos, metodologias, tecnicas e instrumentos

**DEVELOPMENT ACTION: OPERATIONAL  
EXPERIENCE**

- D10 Studies for particular projects
- D20 Development resources (particular projects)
- D30 Announcements and descriptions of new projects
- D40 Operational experience (particular projects)
- D50 Operational experience (general)

**CONSEQUENCES AND EVALUATION**

- E10 Impact: international and national
- E20 Impact: sub-national
- E30 Evaluations

**RESOURCES AND TOOLS FOR DEVELOPMENT**

- F10 Research
- F20 Information
- F30 Men, money and materials: international and national
- F40 Men, money and materials: sub-national
- F50 Models, methodologies, techniques and tools

## INTRODUCTION

### *Background*

The Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning (CARISPLAN) was instituted in 1979 by ECLAC's Caribbean Documentation Centre in response to a mandate by member governments of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC). It is the first sectoral network to be established within the Caribbean Information System.

The First Meeting of Caribbean Planning Officials held in Havana in January 1979 resolved to strengthen the Caribbean Documentation Centre in its efforts to establish CARISPLAN and to link the System with INFOPLAN, the Information System for Planning in Latin America, developed by ECLAC's Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES).

The objective of CARISPLAN is to facilitate Caribbean development and co-operation activities and to provide a relevant and up-to-date information service to policy-makers, planners of socio-economic development projects and programmes, managers of such projects and programmes, researchers and teachers of developing planning, financiers who provide resources and technical assistance, communicators of information about these programmes, and library and information personnel.

CARISPLAN is a co-operative effort of Caribbean countries. The information units of the national planning agencies (or units designated by them) serve as the focal points. It is the responsibility of the national focal point to identify and collect the national literature relevant to the scope of the network, prepare bibliographic and analytic summaries according to an established standard, assign indexing descriptors and organize the documents for easy retrieval. The Caribbean Documentation Centre is responsible for preparing bibliographic records of documents produced by ECLAC and documents relating to studies on the Caribbean in general. Caribbean integration agencies and subregional bodies such as CARICOM, CDB, OECS, research institutes specializing in Caribbean problems and international agencies operating in CDCC countries, are expected to participate in the System and to input bibliographic records relating to information which they themselves produce.

The bibliographic records of all participating centres are sent to the Caribbean Documentation Centre for inclusion into the regional database. Entries for CARISPLAN Abstracts are selected; camera-ready copy is prepared using the computer facilities at the Centre and the MINISIS software package.

The Caribbean Documentation Centre received financial assistance from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to enable it to provide training and advisory services which would ensure the active participation of national centres and to produce CARISPLAN Abstracts.

CARISPLAN Abstracts is a quarterly abstracting journal designed to disseminate bibliographic information on Caribbean planning and development literature as provided by participating centres. The journal helps the user to identify existing documentation and to appraise the value of available literature and its relevance to his/her area of interest. It further helps the user to understand the present status and trends in Caribbean socio-economic development and the implication of these trends for the future. It makes a much wider range of resources available to any one of the

information components in the System. The Caribbean Documentation Centre provides a free document delivery service (photocopies or microfiche) to Caribbean government institutions and regional organizations.

### *Scope*

The scope of the journal is flexible, since planning is mission-oriented and draws on all sectors of economic and social activity. Publications are included if they provide information relevant to the priority areas outlined by the CDCC for development and co-operation activities. National participating centres enter the national literature which they consider relevant to the furtherance of their country's economic and social development.

Included in the System are serial publications, books and non-conventional, less widely distributed, documents such as reports, conference papers, feasibility studies, etc., which relate to the planning activity in the Caribbean. Special emphasis is placed on the latter since these unpublished documents are not commercially available and are often of value to other users of the System.

The *period of coverage* is 1970 onwards with priority being given to the most current material. Earlier literature of special importance may be included.

At present, the System restricts itself to documents written in English, Spanish, French and Dutch - the four official languages of the CDCC member states. Participating centres prepare input sheets for their national literature with abstracts of the documents written in the language of their country. Participating centres in Suriname do not prepare abstracts for entries until the OECD Macrothesaurus is translated into Dutch. Original language titles are retained.

CARISPLAN Abstracts is structured to capture the documents generated by its target audience and the Caribbean documents which they are likely to use in the course of their planning and development activities. Such supporting information is primarily produced by or for the national statistical offices, central banks, ministries which feed the planners with the necessary sectoral data, departmental planning offices, universities and research institutes and some private organizations. Since the system works towards control of the literature at the institutional level, it is expected that CARISPLAN Abstracts will represent a fairly complete coverage of the type of literature which it aspires to capture.

### *Arrangement of CARISPLAN Abstracts*

There are approaches to finding material in CARISPLAN Abstracts - the Abstracts, Subject Index (in English, Spanish and French), Geographic Index (in English, Spanish and French), Author Index (personal and corporate), Conference Index and the Symbol Index.

The main entries which appear in the *Abstracts* are prepared in accordance with rules outlined in the:

CARISPLAN Manual of Indexing Procedures,

CARISPLAN Abstracting Manual, and

CARISPLAN Manual for the Use of the Bibliographic Record Card.<sup>1</sup>

The sample entry indicates the elements in record format. The records are organized according to the DEVSIS categories 2 which represent the purpose for which CARISPLAN's users will need to better understand the present status and trends in the economies and societies for which they take decisions and draw up plans. The bibliographic file is therefore arranged to facilitate the identification and extraction of basic information on current situations and their extrapolations into the future.

Again, many users will be seeking access to information on programmes and projects closely related to those on which they are working, in order to be able to benefit from the experience of others and to effect co-ordination of efforts. CARISPLAN Abstracts is therefore arranged to ensure rapid identification of material on plans, programmes and projects.

Those who wish digested background information on major trends in development theory and experienced can easily locate this information and the alternative sources from which it can be obtained.

1 Modified translation of DOCPAL Manual No. 2: Procedimientos para la utilizacion de la tarjeta de registro bibliografico. ECLA/CELADE, Santiago, Chile, 1980.

2 DEVSIS Study Team. DEVSIS: preliminary design of an international information system for the development sciences. Ottawa, IDRC, 1976.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

CARISPLAN Abstracts appears in two sections:

- the first section includes abstracts of the documents analysed (see entry formats in the inside front cover);
- the second section contains the indexes needed to carry out manual searches for the information contained in each issue.

The entries are arranged by DEVSIS categories, and within these categories, by the code of the main country dealt with in the document.

The DEVSIS categories are part of a system for classifying information on the basis of the various phases in the economic and social development planning process. The complete list of categories precedes the abstracts section.

In addition to the system of codes mentioned above, provision is also made for the name of the institution from which the documents may be obtained.

The country codes, the corresponding names in full and abbreviations used in the abstract are shown on the inside back cover.

Each of the indexes was structured so as to facilitate and guide the user in the manual retrieval of information. To this end, the titles of the documents, the year in which they were published and the descriptors assigned to them (regardless of whether they were subject-matter or geographic descriptors) were included in the Subject Index, Geographic Index and the Author Index.

The indexes included in CARISPLAN Abstracts are as follows:

### Subject Index

The Subject Index is presented in English, Spanish and French.

Arranged in alphabetical order of the English, Spanish or French descriptors, depending on the index; followed by the geographical code or region corresponding to the document and the title of the document. It includes the abstract's number and the year of publication in parentheses.

### Geographic Index

The Geographic Index is presented in English, Spanish and French.

Arranged in alphabetical order of the English, Spanish or French names of countries, depending on the index, followed by the title of the document. It includes also the abstract's number, year of publication in parentheses and mention of other countries dealt with in the publication.

### *Author Index*

Arranged in alphabetical order by authors, either personal or corporate bodies, and followed by the titles of documents in alphabetical order. It also includes the abstract's number and the year of publication in parentheses.

### *Conference Index*

Arranges in alphabetical order the name of conferences, seminars, courses, etc., followed by the place where and date on which each event took place with the number of the corresponding abstract.

### *Symbol Index*

Alphabetical arrangements of the letters and numbers identifying the document followed by the numbers of the corresponding abstracts.

## INTRODUCCION

### *Antecedentes*

El Sistema de Informacion del Caribe para la Planificacion Economica y Social (CARISPLAN) fue formado en 1979 por el Centro de Documentacion del Caribe de la Comision Economica para America Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), respondiendo a un mandato proveniente de los gobiernos miembros del Comite de Desarrollo y Cooperacion del Caribe (CDCC). CARISPLAN es la primera red sectorial que se establece en el contexto del Sistema de Informacion del Caribe.

La Primera Reunion de Funcionarios de Planificacion del Caribe organizada en La Habana en enero de 1979, resolvió fortalecer el Centro de Documentacion del Caribe en lo que respecta al establecimiento de CARISPLAN, y vincular el sistema con INFOPLAN, el Sistema de Informacion para la Planificacion en America Latina, desarrollado por el Centro Latinoamericano de Documentacion Economica y Social (CLADES) que pertenece a CEPAL.

El objetivo de CARISPLAN es el de apoyar las actividades de desarrollo y cooperacion del Caribe, y de proporcionar un servicio de informacion relevante y actualizada a los ejecutivos de gobierno, planificadores de proyectos y programas de desarrollo economico, administradores de tales proyectos y programas, investigadores y profesores de planificacion del desarrollo, financistas que proporcionan recursos y asistencia tecnica, difusores de informacion acerca de estos programas, y personal de bibliotecas y centros de informacion.

CARISPLAN es un esfuerzo de cooperacion de los paises del Caribe. Las unidades de informacion de las agencias nacionales de planificacoin (o aquellas unidades designadas por estas ultimas) constituyen los puntos focales. El punto focal nacional es responsable por la identificacion y recoleccion de la literatura nacional relevante al alcance de la red de informacion, la preparacion de bibliografias y resúmenes analiticos de acuerdo a estandares previamente establecidos, asignacion de descriptores de indices, y la organizacion de documentos para su busqueda mas expedita. El Centro de Documentacion del Caribe es responsable por la preparacion de archivos bibliograficos de documentos producidos por CEPAL, y otros documentos relacionados con estudios sobre el Caribe en general. Se espera que participen en el Sistema las agencias de integracion del Caribe y algunos otros organismos subregionales, tales como: CARICOM, CDB, ECCM, los institutos de investigacion especializados en problemas del Caribe y las agencias internacionales que operan en los paises del CDCC. Tambien se espera que estas instituciones contribuyan con insumos de registros bibliograficos relacionados con la informacion producida por ellos mismos.

Los registros bibliograficos de todos los centros participantes son enviados al Centro de Documentacion del Caribe para su inclusion en la base regional de datos. Se selecciona el material para el CARISPLAN Abstracts; un ejemplar del mismo se prepara para la imprenta mediante las computadoras y el software de MINISIS de los que dispone el Centro.

El Centro de Documentacion del Caribe recibio ayuda financiera del Centro Internacional de Investigacion del Desarrollo (IDRC) que le permitio proporcionar entrenamiento y servicios de asesoria que permitirian asegurar la participacion activa de los centros nacionales, así como tambien, la publicacion del CARISPLAN Abstracts.



El CARISPLAN Abstracts es una publicacion de resúmenes bibliograficos cuatrimestral disenada para diseminar informacion bibliografica acerca de la planificacion en el Caribe y literatura sobre el desarrollo que son proporcionadas por los centros participantes. La publicacion ayuda al usuario a identificar los documentos existentes y a evaluar la literatura disponible y su relevancia con respecto a su area de interes. Aun mas, ayuda al usuario a entender el estado actual y las tendencias del desarrollo socioeconomico del Caribe y las implicaciones de dichas tendencias para el futuro. Hace disponible a cualquiera un rango mucho mas amplio de recursos de los componentes de informacion del Sistema. El Centro de Documentacion del Caribe proporciona un servicio de entrega de documentos sin cargo alguno a instituciones de gobierno del Caribe y a organizaciones regionales.

### *Alcance*

El alcance del CARISPLAN Abstracts es flexible, puesto que la planificacion esta orientada a tareas especificas y cubre todos los sectores de actividad economica y social. Se incluyen las publicaciones que proporcionan informacion relevante a las tareas prioritarias que han sido identificadas por el CDCC para las actividades de cooperacion y desarrollo. Los centros nacionales que participan, incorporan la literatura que ellos consideran relevante al proceso de desarrollo economico y social de sus respectivos paises.

Se incluyen en el Sistema otras publicaciones que estan relacionadas con la actividad de planificacion en el Caribe, tales como: publicaciones periodicas, libros y material no-convencional, material de distribucion menos amplia, informes, documentos de conferencias, estudios de factibilidad, etc. Se ha puesto un enfasis especial en estos ultimos, puesto que son documentos que no se publican y que no se encuentran disponibles en el mercado pero que a menudo son de utilidad para otros usuarios del Sistema.

El periodo de cobertura es desde 1970 hacia adelante, dandosele prioridad al material mas reciente. Tambien puede ser incluida literatura anterior de importancia especial.

Por el momento, el Sistema esta restringido a documentos escritos en ingles, espanol, frances y holandes, que son los cuatro idiomas oficiales de los estados miembros del CDCC. Los centros que participan preparan las hojas de insumos para su literatura nacional con resúmenes de los documentos escritos en el idioma de su respectivo pais. Los centros que participan de Suriname no preparan resúmenes para los documentos presentados, sino que presentan descriptores tematicos en ingles para tales documentos hasta que se traduzca en holandes el Macrotesauro de la OECD. Los titulos de los documentos se dejan en su idioma original.

El CARISPLAN Abstracts se estructura de manera que puedan capturarse los documentos que se originan en la comunidad a la cual se dirigen, asi como tambien, los documentos del Caribe que con mayor probabilidad seran usados en el curso de las actividades de planificacion y desarrollo. Dicha informacion de apoyo es producida, fundamentalmente, por o para oficinas nacionales de estadisticas, bancos centrales, y ministerios que proporcionan la informacion sectorial necesaria a los planificadores, oficinas departamentales de planificacion, universidades, institutos de investigacion

y algunas organizaciones privadas. Puesto que el Sistema esta orientado hacia el control de la literatura al nivel institucional, se espera que el CARISPLAN Abstracts representa una cobertura mas o menos completa del tipo de literatura que aspira capturar.

#### *Organizacion del CARISPLAN Abstracts*

Existen varios enfoques para la busqueda de material en el CARISPLAN Abstracts, estos son: los Resúmenes, el Índice Temático (en inglés, español y francés), el Índice Geográfico (en inglés, español y francés), el Índice de Autores (Personales e Instituciones); el Índice de Conferencias y el Índice de Símbolos.

Los ingresos principales que aparecen en los *Resúmenes* son preparados de acuerdo con las reglas que se presentan en los siguientes documentos:

Manual de Procedimientos de Indización de CARISPLAN,

Manual de Resúmenes de CARISPLAN, y

Manual para el Uso de la Tarjeta de Registro Bibliográfico de CARISPLAN.1

La muestra de ingreso indica los diferentes elementos en el formato del archivo. Los registros estan organizados de acuerdo a las categorías DEVSI2 que representan el proposito para el cual el documento fue escrito. La mayoría de los usuarios de CARISPLAN necesitaran de una mejor comprensión del estado actual y las tendencias de las economías y sociedades para las cuales ellos toman decisiones y formulan programas y planes. El archivo bibliográfico se organiza de manera de facilitar la identificación y extracción de información básica sobre las situaciones actuales y sus extrapolaciones en el futuro.

1 Traducción modificada del Manual No. 2 de DOCPAL: Procedimiento para la utilización de la tarjeta de registro bibliográfico. CEPAL/CELADE, Santiago, Chile, 1980.

2 Grupo de Estudio DEVSI. DEVSI: Diseño preliminar de un sistema internacional de información para las ciencias del desarrollo. Ottawa, Canada, CIID, 1976.

## INSTRUCCIONES PARA SU USO

CARISPLAN Abstracts consta de dos partes:

- la primera presenta los resúmenes de los documentos analizados (vease formato de los registros en la contratapa anterior)
- la segunda contiene los índices correspondientes para hacer búsquedas manuales de la información presentada en cada número.

Los registros están ordenados según las Categorías DEVSIS, y dentro de estas, por el código del país principal tratado en el documento.

Las Categorías DEVSIS corresponden a un esquema de clasificación según las diversas etapas del proceso de planificación del desarrollo económico y social. La sección de resúmenes sigue la lista completa de categorías.

En los formatos, aparte del código antes mencionado, también se incluye codificado el idioma del texto y el nombre de la institución donde pueden solicitarse los documentos.

Los códigos de los países y los nombres correspondientes y las abreviaturas usadas en la revista, se encuentran en la contratapa posterior.

Cada uno de los índices se estructura de modo de facilitar y guiar al usuario en la recuperación manual de la información. Para ello, se incluyeron, tanto en el Índice Temático en el Índice Geográfico y en el Índice de Autores, los títulos de los documentos, el año de publicación y los descriptores asignados - sean estos de materias o geográficos.

Los índices que se incluyen en CARISPLAN Abstracts son los siguientes:

### Índice temático

El Índice temático se presenta en inglés, español y francés.

Se organiza en orden alfabético de descriptores en inglés, español o francés, según sea el índice; en seguida por el código geográfico correspondiente al país o región principal tratado en el documento y por último por el título del documento. Incluye el número del resumen, el año de publicación entre parentesis y el resto de los descriptores asignados a la publicación.

### Índice geográfico

El Índice geográfico se presenta en inglés, español y francés.

Se organiza en orden alfabético de países en inglés, español o francés, según sea el índice, seguido de los títulos de los documentos. Incluye también el número del resumen, año de publicación entre parentesis y los otros países tratados en la publicación.

### **Indice de autores**

Ordena alfabeticamente los autores, tanto personales como institucionales, y bajo cada uno de ellos los titulos en orden alfabetico. incluye tambien el numero de resumen y el ano de publicacion entre parentesis.

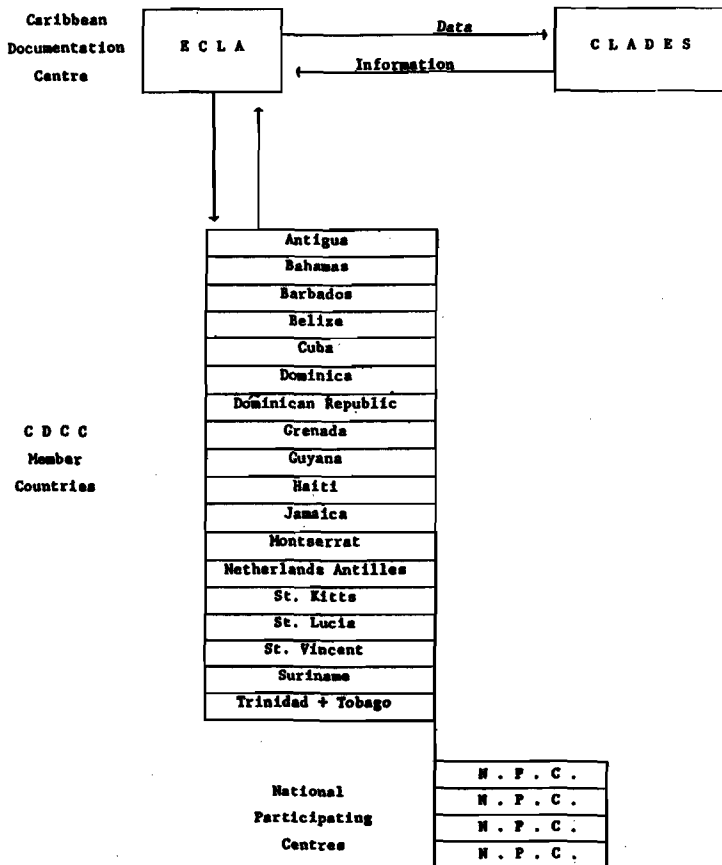
### **Indice de conferencias**

Ordena alfabeticamente el nombre de las conferencias, seminarios, cursos, etc., seguido del lugar y fecha donde se realizo la misma, con el numero de resumen correspondiente.

### **Indica de simbolos**

Ordenacion alfabetica de las letras y los numeros que identifican al documento seguido de los numeros de los resúmenes correspondientes.

**CARISPLAN**  
The Information Flow



**CARISPLAN NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS**  
**PUNTOS FOCALES DE CARISPLAN**

The Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Economic Development,  
Tourism and Energy  
New Administration Building  
Queen Elizabeth Highway  
St. John's  
ANTIGUA

The Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Economic Affairs  
Nassau  
BAHAMAS

Ms. Judy Blackman  
Director  
Barbados Library Service  
"Flodden"  
Culloden Farm  
BARBADOS

Head  
Central Planning Unit  
Belmopan  
BELIZE

Sra. Maria Elena Reyes  
Documentalista - Centro de Informacion  
Cientifico-Tecnica  
Junta Central de Planificacion  
(JUCEPLAN)  
20 Mayo y Ayestaran  
La Habana  
CUBA

The Librarian  
Ministry of Finance  
Government Headquarters  
Roseau  
DOMINICA

Sra. Bernardina Torres  
Jefe - Departamento de Informacion  
Comercial (CEDOFEX)  
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**ABBREVIATIONS / ABREVIATURAS**

AGMED	Antigua. Ministry of Economic Development Library.
BSMEA	Bahamas. Ministry of Economic Affairs.
BSPTC	Bahamas. Public Service Training Centre Library.
BBCB	Barbados. Central Bank Library.
BBBCC	Barbados. Community College Library.
BBDB	Barbados. Development Bank Library.
BBMEA	Barbados. Ministry of External Affairs Library.
BBP	Barbados. Ministry of Finance and Planning Library.
BBBA	Barbados. National Archives.
BBBNB	Barbados. National Bank Library.
BBNSI	Barbados. National Standards Institution Library.
BBPL	Barbados. Public Library Services.
BBQEH	Barbados. Queen Elizabeth Hospital Library.
BBUWISER	University of the West Indies. Institute of Social and Economic Research (East Caribbean). Cave Hill Campus.
BBUWILL	University of the West Indies. Law Library. Cave Hill Campus.
BBUWIML	University of the West Indies. Main Library. Cave Hill Campus.
BZP	Belize. Central Planning Unit Library.
BZNA	Belize. National Archives.
CARICOM	Caribbean Community Secretariat.
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank.
CDC	Caribbean Documentation Centre.
CXC	Caribbean Examinations Council.
CMI	Caribbean Meteorological Institute.
CTRC	Caribbean Tourist Research Centre.
CADEC	Christian Action for Development in the Caribbean.
CUIDICT	Cuba. Academia de Ciencias de Cuba. Instituto de Documentación e Información Científica Técnica.
CUB	Cuba. El Banco Central.
CUBNC	Cuba. El Banco Nacional de Cuba.
CUCIEN	Cuba. Centro de Estudios de la Economía Mundial
CUCNICM	Cuba. Centro Nacional de Información de Ciencias Médicas.
CUCECT	Cuba. Comité Estatal de Ciencia y Técnica.
CUCECE	Cuba. Comité Estatal de Colaboración Económica.
CUCEE	Cuba. Comité Estatal de Estadísticas.
CUCEF	Cuba. Comité Estatal de Finanzas.
CUCEP	Cuba. Comité Estatal de Precios.
CUENDE	Cuba. Escuela Nacional de Dirección de la Economía.
CUIIE	Cuba. Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas.
CUIPF	Cuba. Instituto de Planificación Física.
CUJUPLAN	Cuba. Junta Central de Planificación. Centro Información Científico Técnica.
CUMINCEX	Cuba. Ministerio de Comercio Exterior.
CUMES	Cuba. Ministerio de Educación Superior.
CUMINSAP	Cuba. Ministerio de Salud Pública.
CUODCE	Cuba. Oficina de Documentación de los Estudios sobre África y Medio Oriente y Europa Occidental.
CUONDI	Cuba. Oficina Nacional de Diseño Industrial.
DMP	Dominica. Ministry of Finance. Documentation Centre.
DMPL	Dominica. Public Library.
GDP	Grenada. Ministry of Planning, Development and Training Library.
GYBG	Bank of Guyana Library.
GYCARS	Guyana. Central Agricultural Research Station Library.
GYCPSI	Guyana. Central Public Service Library.
GYIICA	Guyana. Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture Library.
GYUSICA	Guyana. JFK Library.
GYMS	Guyana. Medical Science Library.



GYGUYMINE	Guyana. Mining Corporation Technical Library.
GYMA	Guyana. Ministry of Agriculture Library.
GYMFA	Guyana. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Library.
GYMI	Guyana. Ministry of Information Library.
GYMND	Guyana. Ministry of National Development Library.
GYNL	Guyana. National Library.
GYNSRC	Guyana. National Science Research Council Library.
GYGPC	Guyana. Pharmaceutical, Chemical, Food Processing and Allied Group Library.
GYP	Guyana. State Planning Secretariat Library.
GYUG	University of Guyana Library.
GYUNDP	United Nations Development Programme.
HTAGC	Haiti. Administration Générale de Contributions.
HTBN	Haiti. Bibliothèque Nationale.
HTDARNDR	Haiti. Département de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural.
HTDIRP	Haiti. Département de l'Information et des Relations Publiques.
HTDAE	Haiti. Département des Affaires Etrangères.
HTDFAE	Haiti. Département des Finances.
HTDM	Haiti. Département des Mines.
HTDCI	Haiti. Département du Commerce et de l'Industrie.
HTIDAI	Haiti. Institut de Développement Agricole et Industrie.
HTIFH	Haiti. Institut Etudes d'Haiti.
HTINAGHET	Haiti. Institut National d'Administration et Gestion et des Hautes Etudes Internationales.
HTOFATHMA	Haiti. Offices d'Assurances Accidents du Travail, Maladie et Maternité.
HTSEP	Haiti. Secrétairerie d'Etat du Plan.
HTDSE	Haiti. Secrétairerie d'Etat du Plan. Direction de Services Extérieurs.
JMAPI	Jamaica. Agency for Public Information Library.
B of J	Jamaica. Bank of Jamaica Library.
JMJBC	Jamaica. Broadcasting Corporation Library.
JMC	Jamaica. Checkers.
JMDoS	Jamaica. Statistical Institute Library.
JMGK	Jamaica. Grace Kennedy Limited Library.
JMKSAPL	Jamaica. Kingston and St. Andrew Parish Library.
JMJLSHQ	Jamaica. Library Service Headquarters.
JMMIC	Jamaica. Ministry of Industry and Commerce Library.
JMNHT	Jamaica. National Housing Trust Library.
JMNLJ	Jamaica. National Library.
JMNPA	Jamaica. Planning Institute Library.
JMD	Jamaica. Survey Department Library.
JMJTC	Jamaica. Telephone Company Library.
JMTRT	Jamaica. Thorbourn, Ross and Thorbourn.
JMUWICFNI	University of the West Indies. Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute. Mona Campus.
JMUWISER	University of the West Indies. Institute of Social and Economic Research. Mona Campus.
JMUWISE	University of the West Indies. School of Education. Mona Campus.
MSDU	Montserrat Development Unit.
MSPL	Montserrat Public Library.
ANMEA	Netherlands Antilles. Ministry of Economic Development.
ANCB	Netherlands Antilles. Central Bureau for Records, Documents, Filing and Archives.
DOBC	Banco Central de la República Dominicana.
DOBR	Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana.
DOCEDOPEX	Centro Dominicano de Promoción de Exportaciones.
DOCDE	Corporación Dominicana de Electricidad.
DOCCA1	República Dominicana. Cámara de Comercio, Agricultura e Industria del Distrito Nacional.
DOCIPAF	República Dominicana. Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina.
DOINCAT	República Dominicana. Instituto de Capacitación Tributaria.
DOONE	República Dominicana. Oficina Nacional de Estadística.
DOONAPLAN	República Dominicana. Oficina Nacional de Planificación.
DOSERE	República Dominicana. Secretaría de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores.
DOSTP	República Dominicana. Secretariado Técnico de la Presidencia.
KNMEA	St. Kitts. Ministry of External Affairs Library.
KNP	St. Kitts. Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry Economic Planning Unit.
LCP	St. Lucia. Central Planning Unit.
VCKPL	St. Vincent. Kingstown Public Library.
VCMF	St. Vincent. Ministry of Finance Library.
SRBIS	Bauxiet Instituut Suriname.

SRCCS .....	Cultureel Centrum Suriname.
SRAOB .....	Suriname. Algemeen Onderwijs Bibliotheek.
SRIIR .....	Suriname. Bibliotheek Instituut voor Internationaal recht en Internationaal Betrekkingen.
SRINDEX .....	Suriname. Centrum voor Industrie Ontwikkeling en Exportbevordering.
SRDBH .....	Suriname. Dienst Buitenlandse Handel.
SREB .....	Suriname. Energie Bureau.
SRGMD .....	Suriname. Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen + Energie.
SRMINOW .....	Suriname. Ministerie van Onderwijs + Wetenschappen.
SRMD/WLA .....	Suriname. (Ministrie van Openbare Werken. Telecommunicatie + Bouwnijverheid) Meteorologische dienst/waterloopkundige Afdeling.
SRTHI .....	Suriname. Ministerie van Transport, Handel + Industrie.
SRLAD .....	Suriname. Islands Archief.
SRS .....	Suriname. Staatsarchief.
SRPS .....	Stichting Planbureau Suriname.
SRTESUR .....	Telecommunicatiebedrijf Suriname.
SRUVS .....	Universiteit van Suriname.
SRUVSNDP .....	UN/OAS/UNESCO Depository Library.
TTB .....	Trinidad and Tobago. Central Bank Library.
TTMDC .....	Trinidad and Tobago. Management Development Centre Library.
TTM .....	Trinidad and Tobago. Metrication Board Library.
TTMEA .....	Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of External Affairs Library.
TTP .....	Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Finance and Planning.
TTTCP .....	Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Finance. Town and Country Planning Library.
TTMLA .....	Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Legal Affairs Library.
TTParl .....	Trinidad and Tobago. Parliament Library.
TIUWI .....	University of the West Indies Library. West Indian Collection. St. Augustine Campus.

A B S T R A C T S  
R E S U M E N E S  
R E S U M E S

**A00 FACTS, TRENDS AND ANALYSES**

**A10 Basic information and data:  
national and international**

11-001

AN Curacao. Department of Economic Affairs. Export Promotion Division.

Directory of Antillean exporters/manufacturers. Willemstad: Export Promotion Division, 1983. 26 p.

1983 General

-----> CDC 3714 Ref.

\*Outilnes the objectives, programmes and achievements of the Export Promotion Division; presents facts on the Netherlands Antilles of interest to investors and entrepreneurs; and lists manufacturers and their products.

\* [EXPORT PROMOTION] [EXPORTS]  
[MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS] [NETHERLANDS ANTILLES]

11-002

CU Banco Nacional de Cuba.

Cuba: informe preliminar sobre la economía en 1981. La Habana: Banco Nacional de Cuba, 1982. 39 p.: tbls.

1982 General

-----> CUBNC; CDC 3587

\*Se ofrecen, en forma resumida, algunos datos sobre la marcha de la economía cubana que permiten una primera apreciación general sobre su evolución en 1981; los resultados obtenidos no solo fueron buenos en la esfera productiva, sino que también representaron un aumento sustancial del nivel de vida de la población. Las fuentes de los datos e informaciones son el Comité Estatal de Estadísticas de Cuba y el informe sobre el plan de la economía nacional.

\* [COMERCIO EXTERIOR] [CONDICIONES ECONOMICAS] [INDUSTRIA AZUCARERA]  
[NIVEL DE VIDA] [PRODUCCION]  
[TRANSPORTE] [TURISMO] [CUBA]

11-003

CU Betancourt Blanco, Isabel.

Gastos corrientes del presupuesto del estado en la E.P.D.E. de Santiago de Cuba. La Habana: Instituto Superior de Dirección de la Economía, 1982. 29 p.

Conferencia Científica, 1, La Habana, 10-13 noviembre 1982.

1982 General

-----> CUJUCEPLAN; CDC 3592

\*Se toma como objetivo principal conocer los gastos por matriculado en la Escuela Provincial de Dirección de la Economía (E.P.D.E.) de Santiago de Cuba. El desarrollo de esta investigación fue llevado a cabo mediante la utilización de la metodología para la elaboración del presupuesto del Estado; así como del análisis económico. A partir del estudio, procesamiento y análisis de los datos obtenidos se pudo llegar a conocer lo que cuesta a la economía nacional graduar un estudiante en la E.P.D.E.

\* [COSTO DE LA EDUCACION] [CUBA]

11-004

CU Baquero, Max.

Gestión y el ordenamiento del medio ambiente en Cuba. La Habana: Instituto de Planificación Física, 1984. 15 p.

1984 General

-----> CUIPF; CDC 3600

\*En Cuba, la actividad de ordenamiento territorial y los programas específicos de protección y desarrollo de los recursos naturales, constituyen factores decisivos para el fomento y protección de los recursos naturales y el medio ambiente. Particular importancia se presta a la localización de inversiones, avalada por el Reglamento del Proceso. Inversionista, así como a los problemas relacionados con la protección del medio ambiente, cuyos principios básicos se establecen en la Ley 33 de

Proteccion del Medio Ambiente y del Uso Racional de los Recursos Naturales, promulgada en 1981.

\* [ADMINISTRACION AMBIENTAL] [MEDIO AMBIENTE] [PROTECCION DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE] [CUBA]

11-005

CU Rios Massabot, N.E.

Sistemas de informacion de estadisticas vitales en Cuba. *Revista Cubana de Administracion de Salud*, vol. 9, n. 1. La Habana: 1983. pp. 16-31

1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*Se establecio en Cuba la definicion de nacidos vivos recomendada por la Organizacion Mundial de la Salud. De conformidad con esta politica y por acuerdo de los Ministerios de Salud Publica y Justicia se decidio realizar la inscripcion de nacimiento en todos los hospitales de maternidad actuando estos como dependencias, al respecto, del Registro Civil. Esta disposicion permitio convertir este documento legal en una fuente valiosa de informacion estadistica para la organizacion de la salud, anadiendole un conjunto de variables relacionadas con el nino y la madre al momento de ocurrir el nacimiento, tomadas directamente de los registros medicos del hospital. A partir de 1973 se establecen dos certificados de defuncion; uno para los fallecidos de siete dias y mas de edad y otro perinatal. En el certificado de defuncion se recogen de la misma forma, las variables comunes con la inscripcion de nacimiento, lo que permite los calculos de tasas especificas. Se sustituyo el certificado de defuncion perinatal anterior por el que ha recomendado la Organizacion Mundial de la Salud a partir de 1979, que contempla el analisis de causas multiples de muerte. La informacion es procesada en computadores y se almacena en cintas

magneticas, lo que permite tener un banco de datos capaz de las necesidades de los usuarios.

\* [ESTADISTICAS VITALES] [CUBA]

11-006

GY UNDP. Office of the Resident Representative (Georgetown, GY). *Living conditions in Guyana*.

Georgetown: UNDP, 1985. <37 p.>: map UNDP/RR/POST/GUY/REV.4

1985 Restricted

-----> CDC 3847

\*The report offers pertinent information under the broad headings of transport and communications, housing, health, education, food and clothing, social life and recreation.

\* [LIVING CONDITIONS] [GUYANA]

11-007

GY, Robertson, Ian E.

*Significance of Berbice Dutch suffixes*. pp. 211-216

In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed. *Studies in Caribbean language*. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983. Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5494

\*Argues that once a pidgin is formed it need not remain static but may very well demonstrate some of the dynamic forces associated with normal language. The argument goes beyond Samarin's that "such a narrow view of simplification is unfortunate though it is understandable" and that "this (the traditional static) view ignores the possibility that pidginisation can occur without drastic reduction of an inflectional system". Apart from the retention of inflections throughout the process of pidginisation it is quite possible for the pidgin dynamics to produce suffixes of their own, a

feature which could quite well be ignored if all other Caribbean Creoles were used as a basis for the argument.  
\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [LINGUISTICS]  
[GUYANA]

11-008

GY Fontaine, Pierre-Michel, ed..  
Walter Rodney, revolutionary and scholar: a tribute. Los Angeles, Calif.: University of California. Center for Afro-American Studies, 1982. xi; 187 p.

1982 General  
-----> CDC 5901

\*Most of the essays address themselves to tracing Rodney's intellectual development, particularly with reference to the often-perceived tension in his work between a racial and a materialist perspective. Several other important themes in Rodney's scholarly work are identified and discussed in rather different contexts: a major theme that is identified is the relationship between the state and the petty bourgeoisie in Africa and the Caribbean. Includes a preliminary listing of his works as an appendix.  
\* [POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES] [GUYANA]  
[AFRICA]

11-010

HT Haiti. Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique.  
Note sur les parametres demographiques pour la periode intercensitaire: 1971-1982 .  
Port-au-Prince : Institut de Statistique et d'Informatique, 1983. 11 p.: tbls.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5602

\*The aim of this document is to show the relationship between the demographic parameters drawn from the 1971 and 1982 censuses: gives the annual growth rate for the intervening years, taking into account birth and

fertility rates in towns and rural areas, death rates and the rate of external migration.

\* [DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS] [POPULATION INCREASE] [HAITI]

11-011

JM Jamaica. Ministry of Agriculture. Data Bank and Evaluation Division.

Agricultural planning project: meat statistics 1972-1982. Kingston: Ministry of Agriculture, 1983. 62 p.: tbls.

1983 General  
-----> JMNPA

\*Presents tables, up-to-date information on certain aspects of the livestock industry in Jamaica. Report reveals that: per/capita meat consumption increased at an annual rate of 0.6% over the 1972-82 period; annual rate of growth for local meat production over same period was 0.5%; between 35-50% of the total meat consumed was imported; poultry meat was the main source of local meat production, increasing at an annual average rate of 6.2% over the period; local meat production fell by 4.21% during 1982 as a result of a 9.38% decrease in poultry meat production. Includes appendix.  
\* [MEAT] [STATISTICAL DATA]  
[JAMAICA]

11-012

JM Grace Kennedy Library.  
Jamaica in figures . Kingston: Grace Kennedy Library, 1984. : map  
1984 General

-----> JMNPA

\*An update of previous editions containing statistical data on the country's economic and social performance during 1984. Includes, inter alia, population and vital statistics, employment, energy, trade, GDP, public finance, highlights of the

country's history.

\* [AGRICULTURE] [EDUCATION] [HEALTH]  
[STATISTICAL DATA] [TOURISM] [JAMAICA]

11-013

JM Jamaica. Ministry of Agriculture.  
Data Bank and Evaluation  
Division.  
Livestock and feed statistics  
1983. Kingston: Ministry of  
Agriculture, 1984. 64 p.: tbls.  
1984 General  
-----> JMNPA

\*Statistical tables present  
information on meat prices, production,  
consumption, and imports for 1983.  
Also gives a summary of local meat  
production for the period 1973-1983,  
and a comparison of local meat  
production for the 1982/83 period.  
Includes information on livestock feed  
industry production for the period  
under review.

\* [LIVESTOCK] [MEAT INDUSTRY]  
[JAMAICA]

11-014

JM Lewis, Rupert  
Nacionalismo anticolonial en el  
pensamiento de Garvey. *Caribe  
Contemporaneo*, n. 7, Mexico City:  
1983. pp. 99-112  
1983 General  
-----> CDC Serial

\*This article studies Garvey's  
intellectual thought, situating the  
great leader and his political  
reflections in the Caribbean context,  
placing special emphasis on his native  
Jamaica, while simultaneously  
evaluating the influence of Garvey in  
the U.S. where he lived from 1916-1917  
and where he helped stimulate early  
African and Caribbean liberation  
movements. In spite of Garveyism's  
negative racial implications, it is  
thought that this Jamaican leader  
headed the most important anticolonial  
movement prior to the Second World War.

\* [POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES] [JAMAICA]

11-015

JM Charles, Pearnel.  
Jamaica. Ministry of Public  
Utilities and Transport.  
Port Authority of Jamaica:  
development since 1980. Kingston:  
Ministry of Public Utilities and  
Transport, 1984. 5 p. (Ministry Papers ,  
n. 42).  
1984 Limited  
-----> JMNPA

\*Reports improvements of the  
organization as evidenced in port  
development, marine services, maritime  
commercial activities and at Kingston  
Free Zone. The Montego Bay Free Zone  
is about to be established. Annual  
surplus of the Port Authority has  
increased from \$5.2 million in 1982/83  
to \$8.4 million in 1983/84; capital  
expenditure 1982-1984 was \$32.7  
million, projected to be \$17.3 million  
in 1985.

\* [PORTS] [JAMAICA]

11-016

LC Louisy, Pearlette; Turmel-John,  
Paule.  
Handbook of writing Creole.  
Castries: Research St. Lucia  
Publications, 1983. 11 p.: tbls.  
1983 General  
-----> LCNRDF

\*Presents as simply as possible, the  
sounds of Creole in their written  
representation; the Creole alphabet;  
the use of certain conventions such as  
accents, hyphens, apostrophes,  
capitalisation and punctuation, and an  
annotated text.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [LANGUAGES]  
[SAINT LUCIA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-017

LC Maria Islands: home of the world's rarest snake. *Caribbean Conservation News*, vol. 3, n. 11. Savannah Lodge: 1984. pp. 14-17  
1984 General  
-----> CDC Serial

\*The article describes the couresse and its habitat and conservation plans for the Maria Islands.

\* [GAME PROTECTION] [WILD ANIMALS]  
[SAINT LUCIA]

11-018

LC Jules, Didacus; Francis, Claudia. St. Lucia. National Research and Development Foundation. Report on the National Survey of Training Activities. Castries: National Research and Development Foundation, 1984. 17 p. Search Conference on Training for Development, Vieux Fort, 28-31 May 1984.  
1984 Limited  
-----> LCNRDF

\*The Survey was conducted on an island-wide basis and involved the conducting of interviews and the application of an open-ended questionnaire. The main objectives of the Survey were: a) to establish a broad perspective of current training activities in the main sectors - government, private sector and community; b) to determine the effectiveness of this training in the context of felt and expressed needs.

\* [SURVEYS] [TRAINING PROGRAMMES]  
[SAINT LUCIA]

11-019

MS Montserrat. Statistics Office. Preliminary overseas trade report 1983: imports exports 1983. Plymouth: Statistics Office, 1983. 11 p.: tbls. (Preliminary Overseas Trade Report: Imports Exports).  
1983 Limited  
-----> MSDU; CDC Serial

\*Provides summary of trade information compiled from customs documents and covering the past and

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previous years. Records imports reaching a total of EC\$54.9 million which is .6% more than 1982 total. Domestic exports expanded by 55% from EC\$2.7 million in 1982, to EC\$4.3 million, while total exports increased by 77%. CARICOM continues to be the biggest buyer, accounting for 65% of domestic exports. A further breakdown shows 29% of this 65% going to the OECS group and the other 36% going to Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados (31% and 5% respectively). Tables show overseas trade balance 1960-1983, imports and balance of trade 1960-1983, imports and exports by SITC section, domestic exports by commodity and destination.

\* [EXPORTS] [IMPORTS]  
[INTERNATIONAL TRADE] [TRADE]  
[MONTSERRAT]

11-020

MS Montserrat. Statistics Office. Report on the first survey of business establishments: 1979-1980. Plymouth: Statistics Office, 1982. 93 p.: tbls.  
1982 General  
-----> CDC 5604

\*The results of the 1979 survey of business establishments indicate that most businesses in Montserrat are small, locally-owned and organized legally as individual proprietorships. Of 127 establishments surveyed, over 60% employed less than five persons - accounting for 14% of total employment; the 10% employing 20 or more persons accounted for over 50% of total employment, paid almost 65% of all wages and salaries and generated over 55% of investment in fixed assets. All the sectors surveyed offered a high degree of job stability to employees. There were some general tendencies in the cost structure of establishments surveyed: of total operating expenses, energy costs amounted to around 3-5% and wages and salaries, to between 5%

and 20%; total costs were about 95% of total receipts. Gross value added (the contribution of the establishment in the survey to the overall economy) totalled over EC\$7 million - 23% of Gross Domestic Product in 1979. Includes statistical tables.

\* [ENTERPRISES] [STATISTICAL DATA]  
[SURVEYS] [MONTSEERRAT]

11-021

MS Montserrat. Statistics Office.  
Tourism report 1983. Plymouth:  
Government Printing Office, 1983. 17 p.  
: tpls. (Tourism Report ).  
1983 Limited

-----> MSDU; CDC Serial

\*Reports a 25% decline in visitor arrivals for 1983 and a 47% increase in visitors arriving from the European continent. The USA remains the most important source of visitors with CARICOM being the second most important source. A 4% decline in the hotel guests occupancy rate was registered while length of stay in non-hotel accomodation has been increasing. Tables included show visitor arrivals by month and country of origin, cruise ship visitors, estimated visitor expenditure and hotel occupancy rates.  
\* [TOURISM] [MONTSEERRAT]

11-022

MS Bodkin, Teresina.  
Montserrat. Statistics Office.  
Vital statistics report 1982.  
Plymouth: Government Printing Office ,  
1982. 25 p.: tpls.  
1982 Limited

-----> MSDU; CDC Serial

\*A compilation of information from official registers of births, deaths and marriages from the Registrar's Office and supplemented by data from hospital records. Places over 50% of the population (11,675) in the under 25 age group and records an upswing in the number of births which went from 318 in

1972 to 192 in 1978, to 260 in 1982. Infant mortality rate has decreased from 40.2% in 1980 to 7.7% in 1982. Recognizes the problem of teenage pregnancy with 37% of the babies being born to mothers under 20. Hypertensive and heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases and cancer are listed as the major causes of death. Data provided to substantiate the above findings. Tables are also included to show number (45% per year) and state (4 per 1000 persons) of marriages from 1971-1982 and age of groom and bride.  
\* [STATISTICAL DATA] [VITAL STATISTICS] [MONTSEERRAT]

11-023

SR Hoogendoorn, Robert  
Canadian and Netherlandic press coverage of the Caribbean. pp. 298-311  
In: Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies; Ontario Cooperative Program for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Latin America and the Caribbean: geopolitics, development and culture: conference proceedings. Ottawa: Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 1984.  
Annual Conference and General Meeting of the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Ottawa, 7-9 October 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5734

\*Analyzes the coverage of Suriname and Central America. States that media frames used to construct reality are often based on myths about the Third World. Examines issues such as the media and ideological hegemony, racism in the media, etc. Posits that Canada gets a very high percentage of its international news from the American wire service. These services decide what information is received and with what world view. As a result, what one should know and how one should know it, is based on the American world view and



its concomitant dominant ideology of capitalism. As regards Netherlandic coverage, it is stated that it reflects a mix of post-colonial paternalism and neglect.

\* [PRESS] [SURINAME] [CENTRAL AMERICA] [NETHERLANDS]

11-024

SR Reinecke, John E.

William Greenfield: a neglected pioneer creolist. pp. 1-12  
In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean language. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.  
Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5494

\*Reviews the arguments of Greenfield's defence of the Surinam Negro-English version of the New Testament, which sought to point out that Negro-English, and by implication, any Creole, was a language in its own right, adequate for practically any purpose, with its own dignity. Makes reference also to Greenfield's pioneering work in comparing one Creole with another, Surinam Negro-English and Virgin Islands Creole Dutch.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS] [SURINAME]

11-025

TT Trinidad and Tobago. Government. Accounting for the petrodollar: 1973-1983. Port of Spain: Government Printery, 1984. iv; 106 p.: tpls.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3205

\*The publication gives an account of government's expenditure of oil-based revenue. This income went toward funds for long-term development, loan funds, efforts to reduce the cost of living, tax relief for the citizen and aid to CARICOM. All information is given in

tabular form.

\* [ECONOMIC INDICATORS] [PUBLIC ACCOUNTING] [PUBLIC EXPENDITURES] [STATISTICAL TABLES] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-026

TT Ramnarine, R.; Selvavinayaga Moorthy, S

Forecasting electrical energy consumption by use of microcomputer based data acquisition system. 6 p. : diags.

In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983.  
National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 474

\*Notes that it is very important that the energy consumed by customers be forecast accurately in order that efficient supply systems may be designed. There are numerous mathematical models which are being used for this purpose. The accuracy of all these models depends largely on the availability of detailed data about past/present consumer power consumption pattern. By monitoring the power consumption at distribution level, one could correlate the demand pattern and the type of customers being served. Once a pattern is established for different groups of customers, it is possible to forecast more accurately the overall power load growth.

\* [ENERGY CONSUMPTION] [FORECASTS] [MATHEMATICAL MODELS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-027

TT Persad, K.M.

Petroleum potential of the mesozoic in Trinidad and Tobago. 7 p. In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference 1983.

National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983. 1983 General

-----> CDC 474

\*States that no commercial discovery has yet been made in the Mesozoic Rocks in Trinidad. While the Upper Cretaceous has been found to contain major thicknesses of mature oil source rocks, potentially productive reservoirs have been more elusive, and where found, have tested water or heavy oil. The position for Lower Cretaceous and Jurassic Rocks have been the same. Recent work on stratigraphic and structural re-interpretations suggests the probability of major potential reserves of oil from Upper Cretaceous Rocks, as well as the possibility of finding more elusive Lower Cretaceous and older reservoirs. Paleogeographic studies indicate the widespread presence in southern Trinidad, of sandy facies equivalents of the Gautier Formation, which is largely shaly in much of Trinidad. Well data from this area indicate sand percentages of 15-25% and two wells did test oil, with one structure being potentially commercial. Recent structural re-interpretation indicates that most of the Cretaceous wells in South Trinidad either did not penetrate the prospective Gautier interval, or were off-structure, and reveals the existence of several potential structures, within the prospective sandy zone, with an upside potential of over one billion barrels of oil. In addition, two potential Jurassic plays are believed to exist with as yet unknown, but possibly large potential.

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The total potential of the Mesozoic is exciting, and the first discovery could lead to the opening up of an entirely new province, and a new high in daily oil production.

\* [DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL] [PETROLEUM] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-028

TT Trinidad and Tobago. Central Statistical Office. Report on London G.C.E.

Examination results: 1983. Port of Spain: Central Statistical Office, 1984. vii; 53 p.: tbls.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5813

\*Gives results by subject, sex and age of persons writing the examinations as well as administrative areas where examinations centres were located. Results for the only Government Secondary School from which students wrote the examination, are separated from the results of the other candidates. Both 'O' and 'A' levels are represented. Data were derived from the computer tabulation records located at the Ministry of Education and Culture, produced by the University of London Examination Syndicate.

\* [EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS] [EXAMINATIONS] [SECONDARY EDUCATION] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-014

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Ministry of Health. National drug formular 1982.

Kingstown : Ministry of Health, 1982. 49 p.

1982 General

-----> VCMF

\*Lists pharmaceutical drugs imported into St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Gives information on their dosage, usage and side effects.

\* [DRUGS] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-017

VC Samuel, Egbert.  
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.  
Electoral Office.

Report on the General Elections  
held on 25th July 1984. Kingstown:  
Electoral Office, 1984. 19 p.: tpls.  
1984 General  
-----> VCMF

\*Gives detailed results of the  
General Elections held on 25th July  
1984, the first held under the new  
Representation of the People Act 1982.  
Outlines procedures adopted for the  
enumeration and photographing of  
electors and the final numbers  
registered.

\* [ELECTIONS] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE  
GRENADINES]

11-031

XI Surlin, Stuart H.

Efficacy of the Caribbean News  
Agency: a content analytic approach.  
pp. 283-297

In: Canadian Association for Latin  
American and Caribbean Studies; Ontario  
Cooperative Program for Latin American  
and Caribbean Studies. Latin America  
and the Caribbean: geopolitics,  
development and culture: conference  
proceedings. Ottawa: Canadian  
Association for Latin American and  
Caribbean Studies, 1984.  
Annual Conference and General Meeting  
of the Canadian Association for Latin  
American and Caribbean Studies, Ottawa,  
7-9 October 1983.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 5734

\*The study explores CANA's effect  
upon the reporting of Caribbean news,  
or in the reporting of international  
news, to Caribbean readers, compared to  
the news reported when Reuters served  
the region. Three Caribbean  
newspapers, the Gleaner, the Daily News  
and the Advocate, all subscribing to  
the Reuters and CANA news services,  
were selected for analysis. Findings

are a lack of significant difference in  
the pre-CANA to CANA period.

Interpretation suggests that the CANA  
staff has been performing  
professionally in both time periods.  
The origination and orientation of news  
stories are said to be in proportion to  
each other. A vast majority of stories  
were 'hard' news. The stories did not  
vary in length from one period to the  
next. The featured country in a news  
item, was discussed in a predominantly  
neutral fashion. These facts are said  
to support the attempt to perform in a  
reasonable, moderate and objective  
manner. Also a Caribbean perspective  
seems to be emphasized, with two-thirds  
stories carrying a Caribbean highlight.  
\* [CANA+] [PRESS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-022

XI Marshall, Dawn I.; Blackman,  
Waveney.  
UWI. ISER.

Report of the Eastern Caribbean  
Migration Project (U.S.A.). Cave Hill:  
UWI. ISER, 1984. 129 p.: tpls., maps  
(USA)

1984 General  
-----> VCMF

\*Results of a survey of immigrants  
from St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada  
and Barbados to the U.S.A. and Canada.  
It traces developments from the  
decision to apply for an immigrant visa  
to first year of settlement in Canada  
or the U.S.A. Also contains statistics  
on Caribbean immigration to North  
America from the 1800s to the time that  
the survey was done.

\* [MIGRATIONS] [SURVEYS] [SAINT  
VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES] [GRENADA]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION] [BARBADOS] [SAINT  
LUCIA] [CANADA]

11-033

XI Roberts, G.W.; Sinclair, S.A..  
Socio-demographic situation of  
the English-speaking Caribbean. 1983.  
71 p.: tbls.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5729

\*Outlines and analyses five phases of the demographic growth as, slavery, indenture immigration, emigration from the region, reduced external migration, modern emigration. Identifies characteristics of population and includes analysis on aspects such as fertility and mortality, family, internal migration, and the economically active population. Information given, in the main up to the year 1970. Summarizes that the outstanding feature of population growth has been the pronounced acceleration in potential for growth within the past half a century. With the decline in mortality achieved and continued high fertility, rates of annual growth have been generally in excess of 2% and in some instances 3%. The appearance of substantial emigration after World War II has materially curbed rates of growth, and the future pattern of population movement will depend on whether emigration continues, and if so, at what level. Projections to 1995 postulate an increase of 50% over the next 25 years, pointing to growing demands for specialized services associated with the aged.

\* [DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS] [FERTILITY]  
[MIGRATIONS] [MORTALITY] [POPULATION  
INCREASE]. [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-034

XI CDB. Technology and Energy Unit.  
Wind energy in the Caribbean.  
Willey: CDB, 1984. 29 p.: diags.,  
tbls.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3235

\*This bulletin provides owners and managers of private concerns and public officials with guidance and information concerning the various technologies

which are now available for capturing the energy of the wind. It concludes with a chapter on ways of utilizing wind energy and a bibliography of texts for further reading; also contains tables and graphs showing wind speeds and other relevant information.

\* [WIND ENERGY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

A20 Extrapolations and Forecasts:  
national and international

11-035

XL NU. CEPAL

Estimate of the future coverage of drinking water and sanitation services in Latin America. pp. 101-112  
In: NU. CEPAL. Agua potable y saneamiento ambiental en America Latina, 1981-1990: trabajos sobre algunos aspectos sociales y economicos. Drinking water supply and sanitation in Latin America 1981-1990: papers on selected social and economic aspects Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1983.  
E/CEPAL/G.1238

1983 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*Bases and estimate of the future coverage of drinking water and sanitation services on the hypothesis that a higher level of income should correspond to a greater coverage of services. Using GDP growth hypotheses, one of which assumes that past growth trends will continue, while the other assumes a moderate acceleration, the future growth of coverage is estimated starting from known coverage. Results of the study are produced in the following tables: drinking water coverage estimated by regression based on the hypothesis of maintenance of the GDP growth trend; coverage of sanitation services estimated by regression based on the hypothesis of maintenance of the GDP growth trend; projection of total country coverage on the hypothesis of continuation of the GDP growth trend; drinking water

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coverage estimated by regression on the hypothesis of moderate acceleration of GDP growth; coverage of sanitation services estimated by regression on the hypothesis of moderate acceleration of GDP growth and; projection of total country coverage using the hypothesis of moderate acceleration of GDP growth. Estimates are given for the South and Central American countries, plus Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

\* [DRINKING WATER] [EVALUATION]  
[SANITATION SERVICES] [WATER SUPPLY]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-036

XL NU. CEPAL

Financial demands of the  
International Drinking Water Supply and  
Sanitation Decade in Latin America.  
pp. 76-112

In: NU. CEPAL. Agua potable y  
saneamiento ambiental en America  
Latina, 1981-1990: trabajos sobre  
algunos aspectos sociales y economicos.  
Drinking water supply and sanitation in  
Latin America, 1981-1990: papers on  
selected social and economic aspects  
Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1983.  
E/CEPAL/G.1238

1983 General

-----> CDC UN

\*Estimates the probable amounts of  
investments required in Latin America  
and the Caribbean in water supply and  
sanitation if the goals of the  
International Water Supply and  
Sanitation Decade are to be met.  
First, country coverage and water  
supply and sanitation services is  
estimated for 1977 and two estimates of  
future demand are calculated based on:  
1) countries' stated goals for the  
decade; and 2) the assumption of 100  
percent coverage. Expected investment  
required during the decade is estimated  
by applying two estimates of  
installation costs of new connections  
to the two estimates of future demand  
to obtain four different projections of

future investment requirements. To  
achieve the goals of the Decade, the  
analysis shows a need for higher levels  
of investment than in the past and  
consequently greater finance and that  
the bulk of financing required will  
have to be found within the countries  
themselves. If complete coverage is to  
be a goal, or if for many countries  
even the more modest goals now set are  
to be met, some alleviation of the  
financial burden will be necessary.  
Such alleviation could come from two  
sources: external assistance or  
reduction of investment requirements  
through the adoption of non-traditional  
and lower cost-technologies. Includes  
statistical tables.

\* [INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS]  
[SANITATION SERVICES] [WATER SUPPLY]  
[LATIN AMERICA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

A30 Existing Situations:  
international and national

11-037

University of London. Institute of  
Commonwealth Studies.

Caribbean societies. London:

University of London. Institute of  
Commonwealth Studies, 1982. v. 1, 143 p.  
: tbls. University of London.

Institute of Commonwealth  
Studies.

University of London. Institute of  
Commonwealth Studies. Caribbean  
societies. Caribbean societies. 2 vol..  
Collected Seminar Papers , n. 29

1982

-----> CDC 4077

\*This issue contains mainly a  
collectoin of analyses on economic,  
political, literary, cultural and  
social features of the contemporary  
Caribbean. Focus is on the islands of  
Cuba, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and  
Martinique, where post-independence and  
post-revolutionary periods are examined  
in their new adjustments. The role of  
the literary artist in his contribution

to the new structures of the societies is overviewed in articles such as "The representation of history in the literature of the W.I.", and "Cinema in revolutionary Cuba". The political economies of Trinidad and Jamaica are examined for new trends as they take up new positions vis-a-vis the broader international economy and their visions of their place in it. Three pre-independence analyses are included, one on trade union development in the BWI islands mentioned, one on change of popular feeling to the motherland arising out of First World War experience and the last on the decline of the Cuban sugar industry.

\* [CULTURE] [LITERATURE] [POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES] [REVOLUTION] [SOCIAL CHANGE] [TRADE UNIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-038

AG Shepherd, Susan C.

Creoles and language

acquisition: parallels in the expression of modality. pp. 178-189

In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean language. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.

Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5494

\*This paper is based on research on an English-based Creole spoken in Antigua and on children's acquisition of Standard English in the U.S. Three areas in which the Creole and child language acquisition operate similarly to each other, but differ from the target language are discussed. It is found that Standard English makes a syntactic distinction between modals and quasi-modals, which is absent in the Creole and the speech of children. The second area involves a syntactic construction, (the double modal) which

is possible in the Creole and the acquisition, but not in the Standard. Finally, semantic distinctions made by modals are found in the Creole and the speech of children which are not made by modals in Standard English. Parallels in the Creole and child language acquisition exist on syntactic and semantic levels, and there is evidence that common strategies such as source of authority are involved in each. These similarities demonstrate several areas that are flexible and open for elaboration and change in language. The data presented also offer evidence that change at one level may lead to change at another level.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [ENGLISH LANGUAGE] [ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA]

11-039

AG Paget, Henry

Decolonization and the

authoritarian context of democracy in Antigua. pp. 281-312

In: Stone, Carl, ed.. Newer Caribbean: decolonization, democracy and development. Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5882; JMNPA

\*The chapter attempts to examine the major expansions and contractions in the practice of democracy in a peripheral capitalist society such as Antigua's: prior to this analysis, there is also an attempt at clarifying a number of relationships between democracy and peripheral capitalism.

\* [AUTHORITARIANISM+] [DECOLONIZATION] [DEMOCRACY] [ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA]

11-040

AG Dalhousie Ocean Studies

Programme.

Development and ocean management in the Eastern Caribbean: the case of

the Leeward Islands. Halifax, Nova Scotia: Dalhousie Ocean Studies Programme, 1984. xviii; 225 p.: diags., tbls., maps

1984 General  
-----> CDC 5915

\*The study seeks to explore the nature and extent of the contribution which the rational utilization of marine space can make in accelerating growth and development in the Leeward Islands. Pertinent problems are discussed: the implications of their small size and relatively underdeveloped economies; heavy reliance on tourism; and a traditional approach to exploring, exploiting, conserving and protecting their marine resources. It is thought that an improved management regime is necessary to ensure that ocean industries make a maximum contribution to economic development. The purpose of this study is to provide the following assistance to the Leeward Islands: identify the marine areas which would come under their EEZ; identify the development potential of their marine resources and develop strategies for their management and development.

\* [MARINE ENVIRONMENT] [MARINE RESOURCES] [ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA] [MONTSERRAT] [SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS]

11-041

AG NU. CEPAL.

Economic survey of Latin America 1982: Antigua and Barbuda. Santiago: NU.CEPAL, 1984. 8 p.: tbls. E/CEPAL/L.286/Add.30

1984 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*A sectoral and economic profile is given. The GDP, at 1975 prices, is estimated to have been EC\$156m, an increase of 2% over 1981. Even though the economy grew in real terms, this growth rate is the lowest of the last five years. Agricultural real GDP has

declined from about EC\$12m to EC\$11.5m during the last four years. Likewise, its contribution to total GDP decreased from 9.4% in 1978 to 7.4% in 1982.

Exports of fish are estimated to have decreased by 60%, and those of lobsters by nearly 90%. At the end of September 1982, public investment to re-establish the sugar industry amounted to EC\$3.1m for field operations and EC\$12.3m in the industrial plant and administration; however, the industrial plant is not yet fully refurbished and severe processing problems have been experienced. There was a further decline in the production of Sea Island cotton. The manufacturing sector achieved real growth of about 28% annually from 1977 to 1980, but the growth rate fell to about 7% in 1981 and is estimated to have been 3.3% during 1982.

\* [BALANCE OF PAYMENTS] [GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT] [NATIONAL INCOME] [TRADE] [ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA]

11-042

AN Ontwikkelingsbank van de Nederlandse Antillen N.V..  
Agricultural sector in the Netherlands Antilles. Curacao: Ontwikkelingsbank, 1983. 18 p.: tbls  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 5853

\*Lists the bottlenecks in agriculture in five areas - physical, commercial, technical, legal and administrative, and financial environments. Notes that production, marketing and legal aspects have to be considered as a whole; it would be futile to appoint technical and marketing experts or provide large financial outlay if the authorities are not ready to create an appropriate environment for the development and promotion of agriculture and thus take all the required measures, such as: the protection of the local production, the setting up of adequate infrastructure, the provision of

facilities, greater emphasis on training, extension and research. Observes, however, that over the last few years, more attention has been given by the authorities to agricultural activities but efforts have to be considerably stepped up.  
\* [AGRICULTURAL SECTOR] [OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT] [NETHERLANDS ANTILLES]

11-043

AN NU. CEPAL.

Ecocomic survey of Latin America 1982: Netherlands Antilles. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1984. 15 p.: tbls.  
E/CEPAL/L.286/Add.31  
1984 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*Presents an economic and sectoral profile. Although no recent national accounts data are available, indications are that the rate of economic growth has been declining over the last five years, although real national income seems to have increased in 1982. The recession and decline in oil production and consumption, as well as changes in the petroleum policy of major consuming countries, have emphasized the vulnerability of the economy to events in the rest of the world. Economic viability rests on oil refining and tourism. Crude oil transshipment has developed significantly since the mid-70s, but the contribution of this activity is still small. The ship repair industry is likely to decline, adding to the unemployment problem. Tourism has grown rapidly and is now the largest employer after the government sector. A slight contraction in tourism earnings was registered in 1982. The offshore sector is another contributor in terms of tax and foreign exchange receipts; however, changes in tax legislation currently being negotiated with the U.S. have cast some uncertainty on the future of this sector. Foreign exchange reserves

increased in 1981 by 20% but are estimated to have fallen in 1982.  
\* [BALANCE OF PAYMENTS] [GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT] [NATIONAL INCOME] [TOURISM] [TRADE] [NETHERLANDS ANTILLES]

11-044

AN Richardson, Linda A.

Sociolinguistic situation in St. Maarten. pp. 63-69  
In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean language. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.  
Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5494

\*Provides a general survey of the language situation in St. Maarten, and more particularly in Dutch St. Maarten. Observes that the language situation in the ABC group (Aruba, Bonaire and Curacao) differs from that in the SSS group (St. Maarten, Saba and Statia), unlike previous thinking. Further, that not only the major West European languages are spoken, but also their various Creole cognates. Posits that problems in education should take cognisance of these issues. From a socio-linguistic point of view, discusses pluralism in the language patterns and notes that the socio-economic conditions current at any one time will seem to affect the language situation, given the background of tourism and immigrant employment.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [LANGUAGES] [LINGUISTICS] [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [NETHERLANDS ANTILLES]

11-045

BB Massiah, Joycelin.

Employed women in Barbados: a demographic profile 1946-1970. Cave



Hill: UWI. ISER, 1984. xiii; 131 p.:  
tbls., illus. (ISER Occasional Paper,  
n. 8).

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3142

\*The study seeks to identify the extent to which women in Barbados are involved in employment, the demographic factors associated with such involvement and the changes that have occurred over a period of time. It focuses on the use of quantitative macro-level data because of their availability and because they more readily permit an understanding of the linkage between the growth and structure of the working force with that of the population as a whole: information is also presented in graph and tabular form.

\* [DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS] [EMPLOYMENT]  
[WOMEN] [BARBADOS]

11-046

BB Drayton, Kathleen  
UWI. ISER  
Racism in Barbados. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 9, n. 2. Cave Hill: 1983. pp. 1-5  
1983 General  
-----> CDC Serial

\*This article addresses three aspects of racism - what is racism, the roots of racism and how Barbadian society developed. The writer notes that racism is illegal and it links behaviour and personality traits to physical appearance while pointing out that racism is different to ethnicity which is the sharing of language and culture. It is noted that racism and its by-products, discrimination and prejudice are the experience of people in Barbados and the Caribbean. Racism started through slavery which was an economic arrangement to control the price of labour. After emancipation racism continued to have economic or class lines. The writer notes that by the early 19th century, Barbadian

social structure was established on lines of class and race. By the 1930s, land and commerce were entirely controlled by a ruling class of whites, who also controlled political power. Today, they still control economic power. Hence race continues to be linked with class.

\* [RACIAL DISCRIMINATION] [RACISM]  
[SOCIAL CLASSES] [SOCIAL STRUCTURE]  
[BARBADOS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-047

BB Gill, Margaret  
Women, work and development in Barbados: 1946-1970. pp. 1-40 : tbls.  
In: Gill, Margaret; Massiah, Joycelin. Women, work and development. Cave Hill: UWI. ISER, 1984.  
:Women in the Caribbean Project vol. 6  
1984 General  
-----> CDC 3329

\*The chapter reviews the present integrated approach to women and development. It attempts to show how a misunderstanding of concepts concerning women's role and status has resulted in an incorrect approach to the issue. The principal problem is that of unemployment, but it is found that development plans related to income generation and employment do not enhance women's ability to earn an income. Therefore, a new definition of integration and development is proposed and applied concretely to a case study of Barbados. The findings of the study are discussed and further illustrated by tables.

\* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[WOMEN] [BARBADOS]

11-048

BZ Escure, Genevieve  
Belizian copula: a case of semantactic shift. pp. 190-202  
In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean language. St. Augustine: Society for

Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.  
Biennial Conference of the Society for  
Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20  
September 1980.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5494

\*Focuses on the ambiguous status of  
the 'da/a' morphemes and examines their  
distribution as a case illustrating the  
semantic shift from one copula system  
to another. Posits that the Belizean  
basilect is distinct enough from the  
acrolect to warrant the name of Creole,  
yet it is complex enough to reveal some  
of the processes involved in prior  
creolization, as well as the mechanism  
of ongoing decreolization. The paper  
argues that an earlier pre-nominal  
copula and question introducer,  
presumably 'a', assimilated to a  
deictic pronoun 'da' and in the  
process, extended its uses to all  
structures involving focusing. Social  
correlates underlie the whole  
discussion. It has been noted that the  
occurrence of 'da/a' is restricted to  
the basilects. This means that 'da/a'  
function as social markers, indicators  
of in-group solidarity and familiarity.  
However, if decreolization continues,  
zero-copula might soon replace 'da' as  
a marker of Creole identity.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS] [LINGUISTICS]  
[BELIZE]

11-049

BZ Kerns, Virginia.

Women and the ancestors: black  
Carib kinship and ritual. Urbana:  
University of Illinois Press, 1983. 229  
p.: illus., tpls.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5769

\*Examines the position of Black Carib  
women in the system of ritual and  
kinship. Traces the historical  
antecedents of the Black Carib, from  
their origins as a maroon society on  
St. Vincent. Evidence indicates that  
men have, from the beginning, acted as

primary mediators between Black Carib  
communities and the non-Carib world and  
women have never lived in complete  
isolation from the outer world. Gives  
a summary description of Belize, the  
national setting for the study and  
identifies some salient differences in  
employment opportunities for men and  
women. Discusses various aspects of  
social life, including property  
ownership and exchange, interpersonal  
conflict, age and gender and the  
reckoning of kinship and households and  
extended families organized around and  
by women as mothers. Outlines the  
sequence of rituals for the dead and  
identifies that both incline and  
empower older women to take the central  
roles in these rituals. Conclusions of  
the study include informed speculations  
about the part women have played in  
perpetuating ritual and other  
conventions of kinship and comments  
about the relevance of the research  
findings to cross-culture studies of  
female status.

\* [BLACK CARIB+] [KINSHIP]  
[RELIGIOUS PRACTICE] [WOMEN] [BELIZE]

11-050

CU Gonzalez Suarez, Dominga  
Algunos aspectos

economicos-sociales durante la  
ocupacion militar norteamericana en  
Cuba. *Economia y Desarrollo*, n. 76.  
La Habana: 1983. pp. 58-83

1983 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se plantea la situacion demografica  
dificil de Cuba despues de las guerras  
de independencia, entre los anos 1895  
al 1898, la cual estuvo unida a la  
destruccion de los medios de produccion  
durante la guerra y al deficit de  
fuerza de trabajo para cultivar la  
tierra de requeria el pujante  
desarrollo de la industria azucarera.  
Se dan a conocer las consecuencias  
economicas de la intervencion  
norteamericana en Cuba en 1898 y las

medias tomadas para respaldar la economía estadounidense en el aspecto azucarero: se desarrollo la industria remolachera; se creo la American Refining Sugar Co. se impuso a Cuba la lra Ley de Inmigracion u Orden Militar No. 155 para asegurar poca mano de obra que no garantizara grandes zafras, todo esto para limitar las posibilidades de compentencia e impedir afectaciones financieras a los Estados Unidos.

\* [ASPECTOS ECONOMICOS] [ASPECTOS SOCIALES] [INTERVENCION EXTRANJERA] [CUBA]

11-051

CU Reyes Espinosa, Maricela  
Aseguramiento a la propiedad estatal: el transporte terrestre de cargas en Cuba. pp. 198-217  
In: Cuba. Comite Estatal de Finanzas. Memorias. La Habana: Comite Estatal de Finanzas, 1983.  
Jornada Cientifica de las Finanzas, 1, La Habana, 2-4 marzo 1983.

1983 General

-----> CUCEF; CDC 3590

\*El trabajo tiene como antecedente un estudio realizado sobre el origen y desarrollo historico de la categoria seguro, los fundamentos teoricos de la misma en el socialismo y la situacion actual de nuestro pais al respecto. Los objetivos fundamentales de esta investigacion se resumen de la siguiente forma: demostrar la necesidad objetiva de la utilizacion del metodo de seguro para la formacion del fondo financiero de seguridad social en nuestro pais; demostrar la necesidad objetiva de la implantacion del seguro de propiedad estatal; senalar algunas consideraciones sobre esta, en el caso del transporte terrestre de cargas. Con la presente investigacion el autor propone sintetizar, en una propuesta, el resultado del analisis de los fundamentos teoricos del seguro en el socialismo y sus posibilidades de

implantacion en nuestro pais, en el caso de la propiedad estatal.

\* [CARGA] [SEGUROS] [TRANSPORTE] [CUBA]

11-052

CU Bizet, Joel S..

Capacidad productiva de la Empresa Pecuaria 'Raul Palomo': factores para el mejoramiento de su utilizacion. La Habana: Instituto Superior de Direccion de la Economia, 1982. 31 p.

Conferencia Cientifica, 1, La Habana, 10-13 noviembre 1982.

1982 General

-----> CUJUCEPLAN; CDC 3577

\*Esta ponencia tiene el proposito de que la aplicacion practica de este trabajo coadyuve en el trabajo integral de la Empresa Pecuaria 'Raul Palomo'. Los objetivos fundamentales tratados son: concocer en que medida se aprovechan las distintas capacidades en la empresa, que factores condicionan un no aprovechamiento total, que producto es el que mas se adecua a las condiciones concretas de la empresa y las vias para mejorar su aprovechamiento.

\* [CAPACIDAD DE PRODUCCION] [EMPRESAS AGRICOLAS] [CUBA]

11-053

CU Smith, Wayne S..

Castro's Cuba: Soviet partner or nonaligned?. Washington, DC.: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 1985. 43 p.(Focus: Caribbean).

:Enhancing Public Understanding of the Caribbean

1985 General

-----> CDC 3335

\*The purpose of this essay is not to argue the point as to whether Cuba's foreign policy is or is not sufficiently independent to qualify it for membership in the Non-aligned

Movement, nor is the title of the paper meant to suggest that partnership with the Soviet Union and NAM membership are mutually exclusive. The essay, suggests that the two roles do not play well together and that there is rather an inherent tension between them. The central purpose of this work is to probe the question of whether it is in Cuba's interest to emphasize the one or the other in a given instance; and where, in the final analysis, the balance really lies.

\* [FOREIGN POLICY] [FOREIGN RELATIONS] [POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES] [CUBA] [UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS]

11-054

CU Perez Lujan, Onelia C.  
Cooperativas de credito y servicios: su papel en la comercializacion de la produccion secundaria y excedente. *Ecocomia y Desarrollo*, n. 74. La Habana: 1983. pp. 172-191

1983 General  
-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se define la cooperativa como entidad de asociacion y las esferas de la vida economica y social en que se desarrollan senalando las diferencias entre la socialista y la capitalista. Se somete a consideracion la solucion de la produccion secundaria y excedente con la gestion de las cooperativas de credito y servicio. Se sugiere una solucion para los problemas del mercado libre campesino. Se califican las cooperativas de credito y servicio como experiencia valiosa dentro de la gestion economica socialista.

\* [COOPERATIVOS DE CREDITO] [COMERCIALIZACION] [CUBA]

11-055

CU Castro, Fidel.  
Crisis economica y social del mundo: sus repercusiones en los paises

subdesarrollados, sus perspectivas sombrías y la necesidad de luchar si queremos sobrevivir. La Habana: Oficina de Publicaciones del Consejo de Estado, 1983. 238 p.: tpls., diags. Cumbre de los Países No Alineados, 7, New Delhi, 7-11 marzo 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 3175

\*Gives an account of the world economic crisis and its effect on underdeveloped countries: discusses monetary and financial questions, food and agriculture, industrialization and economic development, transnational corporations, the so-called energy crisis, co-operation between underdeveloped countries, the quality of life in these countries, and the issue of development and the arms race.  
\* [ECONOMIC RECESSION] [UNDERDEVELOPMENT] [CUBA] [THE WORLD]

11-056

CU Rous Manitzas, Nita  
Cuba and the contemporary world order. pp. 141-158

In: Stone, Carl, ed.. *Newer Caribbean: decolonization, democracy and development*. Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5882

\*Gives an outline of Cuba's historical legacy and its multiple and dramatic consequences when the revolution began in 1959: looks at its emerging nationhood and the nature and importance of Soviet aid: offers a perspective of Cuba on the world scenario.

\* [FOREIGN POLICY] [INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS] [CUBA]

11-057

CU Alvarez Perez, Jose M.  
Eficiencia de las instituciones de salud publica. *Revista Cubana de*

Administracion de Salud, vol. 9, n. 1.  
La Habana: 1983. pp. 63-74

1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*La economia de la salud publica permite, mediante diversos procedimientos, mejorar la eficiencia de las principales instituciones de salud. Dentro del sistema de salud no se debe perderse cuales son los objetivos basicos a controlar y el por que, pues independientemente que el sistema debe ser eficiente como un todo, existen elementos que por su peso dentro del mismo, tienen características especiales. Se considera en primer lugar a los hospitales como el eje basico de la actividad economica del conjunto de las instituciones de salud publica. Ellos consumen mas del 64% del presupuesto total. El policlinico es la otra institucion que por su importancia gana cuerpo en este aspecto, pues para estas unidades se destina mas del 22% del presupuesto de asistencia medica y representa el 18.4% del presupuesto global. Se analiza la eficiencia de las instituciones de salud publica, la que se nos presenta como un proceso multiple y a la vez unico, que tiende a satisfacer las necesidades crecientes de nuestra poblacion, como producto de multiples interrelaciones entre los elementos que la constituyen.  
\* [SALUD PUBLICA] [SERVICIOS DE SALUD] [CUBA]

11-058

CU NU. CEPAL.

Estudio economico de America Latina y el Caribe: 1983: Cuba. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1984. : tbls. LC/L.302/Add.15

1984 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*The document describes the principal features of recent economic development, with tables showing the main economic indicators: gives

details of activities in sectors such as fishing, mining and industrial manufacture, with tables of the indicators of industrial production: examines developments in the export sector and discusses the balance of payments in convertible currency: also provides a table of exchange rates and foreign debt indicators: monetary and tax policies are also dealt with.

\* [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [ECONOMIC INDICATORS] [CUBA]

11-059

CU Paz, Juan Valdez

Examination of the historical and social context of the research in Cuba. pp. 115-120

In: Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World; Unesco. Small farmers in the Caribbean and Latin America: explorations into a programme of research and action. Paris: Unesco, 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3306

\*The chapter places the peasant in a historical perspective and outlines the changes in his social environment brought about by the revolution. In fact, peasant farming today represents 17.1% of the country's gross agricultural product. The various reforms instituted are dealt with and the peasant's role in the economy of the country as a whole is underlined. The chapter concludes that the Cuban Revolution has solved the problem of the disappearance of the peasantry, as compared with the slow process of dissolution and alienation which it experienced under the former capitalist regime.

\* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [PEASANTS] [SMALL FARMERS+] [CUBA]

11-060

CU Apolinaire, Juan J.; Werthein, Leonardo

Investigacion de contactos sexuales. *Revista Cubana de Higiene y Epidemiologia*, vol. 21, n. 2. La Habana: 1983. pp. 122-136

1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*En Cuba antes del año 1959, no existía ningún trabajo epidemiológico para el control de las enfermedades de transmisión sexual. A comienzo de la década del sesenta se estableció el Sistema Nacional de la Salud. Este sistema fue conformado con un enfoque preventivo asistencial de amplia cobertura, gratuito, accesible a toda la población, y basado en los conocimientos modernos de las ciencias médicas. El Primer Seminario Nacional de Epidemiología y Control de las Enfermedades Venereas realizado en 1972, sintetiza la experiencia nacional e internacional y marca un hito en el desarrollo del programa de control. Se destaca el papel de la enfermera encuestadora como soporte fundamental del programa. Asimismo, se exponen los requisitos para la selección del personal entrevistador, su capacitación, descripción de su puesto de trabajo, así como las actividades que desempeña. En la actualidad el país cuenta con 257 de este tipo de personal. El prestigio de los servicios de salud y la educación sanitaria básica de la población hacen que los entrevistadores, a pesar de creerse totalmente sanos, colaboren satisfactoriamente en esta actividad. Se reflejan los resultados obtenidos en el programa de lucha contra las enfermedades de transmisión sexual en los últimos nueve años y se ofrecen conclusiones.

\* [COMPORTE SEXUAL]  
[ENFERMEDADES VENEREAS] [CUBA]

11-061

CU New Cuban presence in the Caribbean. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1983. xii; 274 p. (Westview

Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean ).

1983 General

-----> CDC 3197

\*The book explores in detail the history and nature of Cuba's influence in the Commonwealth Caribbean, Mexico, Central and South America, as well as its relations with revolutionary movements and communist parties throughout Latin America. Cuba's Western Hemisphere contacts are placed within the wider framework of the island's involvements with the Third World (especially Africa) and the Soviet Union. The work provides a much expanded, completely revised study of the dynamics of Caribbean international politics, using Cuba's activities in the region as a focal point.

\* [FOREIGN RELATIONS] [CUBA] [LATIN AMERICA] [THE WORLD]

11-062

CU Suarez Guerra, Marcio  
Particularidades tecnologicas y contabilizacion de la produccion de caña de azúcar. *Economia y Desarrollo*, n. 78. La Habana: 1984. pp. 206-249

1984 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se plantean las características particulares de la producción de la caña de azúcar en las empresas de Cuba, así como sus procesos tecnológicos. Se explican las etapas por las que ha pasado la organización de la contabilización de los gastos de producción de la caña desde la etapa prerrevolucionaria hasta la actual. Se expone la forma en que se registran los gastos para la producción de caña de azúcar durante las etapas que conlleva el proceso (siembra, cultivo, cosecha, etc.), así como se determina el costo total de la producción incluyendo transporte, mecanización de la cosecha, etcétera.

\* [CONTABILIDAD] [INDUSTRIA]

AZUCARERA] [PRODUCCION] [CUBA]

11-063

CU Reyes-Lovio Diez, Horacio  
Peculiaridades del proceso de  
expansion de las exportaciones cubanas.  
*Economia y Desarrollo*, n. 75. La  
Habana: 1983. pp. 142-151  
1983 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se expone la evolucion de las  
exportaciones desde la epoca colonial  
hasta el triunfo revolucionario en  
Cuba. A partir de 1959 se establecen  
cambios en la promocion de las  
exportaciones dentro del nuevo proceso  
de desarrollo economico, tales como la  
diversificacion y ampliacion de las  
mismas. Se senala el desarrollo de las  
relaciones comerciales y por ende de  
las exportaciones en el area caribena,  
perfilandose un futuro creciente de  
nuevos mercados.

\* [DIVERSIFICACION DE EXPORTACIONES]  
[PROMOCION DE EXPORTACIONES] [CUBA]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-064

CU Caballero Diaz, Felisa; Marrero  
Marrero, Manuel  
Planificacion de la efectividad  
economica en la rama agricola.  
*Economia y Desarrollo*, n. 78. La  
Habana: 1984. pp. 48-57  
1984 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se explica como por una necesidad de  
organizar el desarrollo economico del  
pais sobre bases cientificas, nace el  
Sistema de Direccion y Planificacion de  
la Economia y con su implantacion  
comienza una etapa superior para la  
actividad economica. Se plantean los  
objetivos principales del trabajo en la  
rama agricola asi como las premisas  
metodologicas necesarias para la  
fundamentacion de la efectividad de la  
produccion social, las cuales influyen  
directamente el proceso de produccion

agricola, tanto en los resultados como  
en la utilizacion de recursos. Se hace  
un analisis exhaustivo de la  
importancia que tiene para el proceso  
de produccion agricola, la utilizacion  
de la tierra y se enumeran los aspectos  
fundamentales sobre los que debe  
basarse dicho analisis.

\* [PLANIFICACION AGRICOLA] [SECTOR  
AGROPECUARIO] [CUBA]

11-065

CU Crespo Gomez, Greta E.; Mirabel  
Gonzalez, Orlando

Principales problemas  
financieros de la actividad  
cientifico-investigativa en la  
educacion superior. pp. 18-67

In: Cuba. Comité Estatal de  
Finanzas. Memorias. La Habana: Comité  
Estatal de Finanzas, 1983.  
Jornada Científica de las Finanzas, 1,  
La Habana, 2-4 marzo 1983.

1983 General

-----> CUCEF; CDC 3590

\*Analiza teoricamente las  
particularidades de los principios que  
sirven de base a la autogestion  
financiera, las que se originan por la  
coexistencia, en la educacion superior,  
de la forma de financiamiento con el  
predominio del sistema presupuestario;  
propone elementos a incluir en el  
establecimiento de los contratos  
economicos como via para estrechar los  
vinculos ciencia-produccion. Afirma  
que el objetivo de este trabajo es  
contribuir al perfeccionamiento de la  
actividad científico-investigativa que  
se lleva a cabo en la educacion  
superior en Cuba. Ademas, analiza los  
problemas que se manifiestan en la  
relacion CES-produccion referente a la  
realizacion de investigaciones  
cientificas de caracter aplicado a la  
vez que expone los principales  
problemas de caracter  
economico-financiero que afectan la  
realizacion de investigaciones  
cientificas. Propone la

instrumentacion de un sector de autofinanciamiento.

\* [ENSEÑANZA SUPERIOR]  
[FINANCIAMIENTO] [INVESTIGACION]  
[CUBA]

11-066

CU Brundenius, Claes.

Revolutionary Cuba: the challenge of economic growth with equity. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1984. xvi; 224 p.: diags., tbls. (Westview Special Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean ).

1984 General

-----> CDC 3252

\*This book on the Cuban experience after the 1959 revolution offers an historical review of economic growth in Cuba since the beginning of the century until the fall of Batista: discusses the problems of measuring growth in revolutionary Cuba: evaluates the Cuban economic growth record since 1959: attempts to measure Cuba's performance with respect to basic needs and presents various estimates of income distribution in Cuba, both before the revolution and at some points during the 1960s and 1970s. The work concludes with two appendices which deal with the Cuban labour force and present a number of statistical tables.

\* [BASIC NEEDS] [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS]  
[ECONOMIC POLICY] [INCOME DISTRIBUTION]  
[CUBA]

11-067

CU Rodriguez Betancourt, Ramon ; Estevez Buzon, Pedro ; Rotger Coronel, Ariel

Vinculacion optima de las areas caneras en las granjas del Municipio San Luis de la provincia Santiago. *Economia y Desarrollo*, n. 78. La Habana: 1984. pp. 180-191

1984 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se refiere a una investigacion sobre la determinacion de la vinculacion mas racional de las areas caneras a los centros de recepcion. Se expone ampliamente una descripcion general y los antecedentes de la organizacion del transporte en la Granja. Se plantean las principales dificultades en la organizacion del transporte y las medidas conjuntas que se han tomado. Finalmente se escoge una granja del Municipio San Luis, provincia Santiago de Cuba, para la investigacion de referencia y se plantean los analisis efectuados para lograr una mayor transportacion de cana en tiempo breve a los centros de acopio.

\* [CANA DE AZUCAR] [TRANSPORTE]  
[CUBA]

11-068

DM NU. CEPAL.

Economic survey of Latin America: 1982: Dominica. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1984. 17 p.: tbls. E/CEPAL/L.286/Add.29

1984 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*Work continued on the reconstruction of the economy after the hurricanes in 1979-80. The GDP rose moderately to 3%, but per capita income fell slightly because of a surge in the population after the storms. The country's gross income rose at a faster rate than the product, reflecting a favourable shift in trade in 1982. Agriculture and tourism had not regained their pre-hurricane levels. Export growth was 28% while imports fell. The trade performance led to a marked improvement in the current account position, and the overall balance of payments recorded a deficit of US\$3m. in 1982, compared to nearly US\$7m. the year before. Diminishing world inflation contributed to a sharp fall in the rate of domestic price increases, which averaged a little over 4%, compared to 13% the year before. Fiscal



developments have been conditioned by the targets laid down in an IMF extended adjustment programme. Policy has aimed at tightening Government finances and eliminating deficits on the budget current account by 1983/84. Much progress is noted in this regard as the current deficit has been brought down by 86% between 79/80. Meanwhile capital outlays rose by about 20% as infrastructure improvement continued.  
\* [BALANCE OF PAYMENTS] [GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT] [NATIONAL INCOME] [TRADE] [DOMINICA]

11-069

DM In search of the boundaries of Caribbean Creoles. pp. 13-22  
In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramón, ed.. Studies in Caribbean language. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.  
Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5494

\*Argues for a wider assessment of the definition of Creoles using the Dominican situation as an example. Suggests that if the varieties of Dominican English-lexicon speech (DCE) represent the mesotectal level of the Dominican Creole system, then the French lexicon-Creole (DCE) represents the basilect. Facts to support such a conclusion are: 1) DCE is the level of speech furthest removed from Standard English; 2) DCE shares many phonological, morpho-syntactic, lexical and also semantic features with the basilectal level of Creole in other Caribbean territories; 3) DCE features have affected the structure of DCE at all levels.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS] [LINGUISTICS] [DOMINICA]

11-070

DM Ebanks, G. Edward.  
Mortality, fertility and family planning: Dominica and St. Lucia. Santiago: CELADE, 1985. 140 p.: tbls. LC/DEM/G.35

1985  
-----> CDC UN

\*This paper examines the mortality, fertility and family planning situation. These three demographic aspects are presented, where possible, in a comparative framework, and with an historical perspective covering the period 1950 to the early 1980s. The socio-economic correlates of these three demographic variables are examined and micro and macro data from a variety of sources are used in order to present as full a picture as possible. The aim is to find out as much as possible about the demography of these islands and to bring together data which would help to understand and plan socio-economic development.

\* [FAMILY PLANNING] [FERTILITY] [MORTALITY] [DOMINICA] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-071

DO Ortiz, Santiago Moquete.  
Agricultura campesina y el mercado de alimentos en la Republica Dominicana. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1983. 180 p.E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.10  
Reunion de Trabajo sobre Agricultura Campesina y Mercados de Alimentos, Santiago, 12-15 July 1983.

1983 Restricted  
-----> CDC UN

\*Gives an overview of the peasantry and places them in historical perspective; provides an account of the Dominican economy, and factors influencing peasant farming; describes the food market, policies governing food supply and prices: suggestions are made whereby state intervention in the market may improve the lot of the peasants.

\* [AGRICULTURE] [FOOD SUPPLY] [PEASANTS] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

11-072

DO Bolling, H. Christine.  
US. Department of Agriculture.  
Economic Research Service.  
Dominican Republic: factors  
affecting its capacity to import food.  
Washington, DC: Department of  
Agriculture, 1983. iv; 25 p.(Foreign  
Agricultural Economic Report , n. 183).  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 481

\*The Dominican Republic's food imports from the U.S. could reach \$290m by 1985, up substantially from \$167m in 1980. The country's food import bill has increased more than twentyfold since 1960: soybeans, fats and oils imports grew from \$2m in 1970 to nearly \$55m in 1980. Together, food, soybeans, fats and oils imports from all sources should reach \$400m by 1980. Changes in real income, real food import prices, population, food supplies from domestic production, food aid and foreign reserves are noted as having important effects on food imports during the sixties and seventies. However, despite recent setbacks in external purchasing power, the country is expected to remain a significant market for U.S. farm products. Continued population and income growth will sustain continued growth in food demand and since domestic agriculture is not likely to meet this demand the country will have to increase its food imports as well as agricultural raw materials to maintain its agribusiness.

\* [FOOD] [IMPORT POLICY+] [IMPORT PRICES+] [IMPORTS] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

11-073

DO NU. CEPAL.  
Estudio economico de America  
Latina y el Caribe: 1983: Republica

Dominicana. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1984.  
82 p.: diags., tbls. LC/L.302/Add.2  
1984 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*The document offers a broad summary of the flow of economic activity in the Dominican Republic. Includes tables and graphs illustrating the main economic indicators, balance of payments and external debt and production levels in the various sectors of agriculture, mining and manufacture. The country's tax and monetary policies are discussed along with the Central Government's revenue and expenditure.

\* [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [ECONOMIC INDICATORS]. [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

11-074

DO Duarte, Isis.  
Relaciones laborales, valores y socializacion de los ninos de trabajadoras de hogar en Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana. Santo Domingo: s.n., 1983. 34 p.: tbls.  
Seminario Nacional: Poblacion y Sociedad, Santo Domingo, 31 octubre - 4 noviembre 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5806

\*Examines the importance of domestic workers within the female, urban labour force; attempts to establish a relationship between the situation of the middle-class and lower middle-class woman and that of the domestic worker. Such a relationship is seen to have implications for the feminist movement described as embryonic: deals with remuneration and working conditions of domestic workers, their relationship with their employers, their values and levels of consumption: highlights the nature of their work, considered incompatible with child-rearing, and the attendant problems.

\* [CHILD REARING] [DOMESTIC WORKERS] [LABOUR RELATIONS] [SOCIALIZATION] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

11-075

DO Silveira, Ramon  
Republica Dominicana ante el  
proceso de integracion 1966-1978.  
*Cuadernos Economicos Trimestrales*, n.  
5. La Habana: 1983. pp. 103-120  
1983 General

-----> CUODCE; CDC Serial

\*Se analiza el proceso de integracion en la Republica Dominicana enmarcado en el periodo de gobierno de Joaquin Balaguer. La Republica Dominicana entro en 1966 en un proceso de industrializacion dependiente proyectado por el gobierno desarrollista de Balaguer, dandosele un notorio papel a la integracion que se desarrollo como formula catalizadora del auge industrial; pero a pesar de las posibilidades reales de la integracion y el apoyo que recibio de importantes sectores sociales, la Republica Dominicana no se sumo al proceso de integracion y se explica que esta negativa esta en las propias características y resultados del modelo instaurado en ese pais, que tendia a reforzar la dependencia del pais de los centros monopolistas estadounidenses. Se ofrecen datos sobre el proceso de integracion regional en si y la actitud de algunos sectores al respecto, asi como se mencionan las razones por las cuales la Republica Dominicana no se integro: el establecimiento de una zona de libre comercio entre Puerto Rico y la Republica Dominicana solo beneficiaria a Puerto Rico y a los Estados Unidos y la idea de integrarse al resto del continente perdio fuerzas. Su proceder tuvo un condicionamiento basico, dado por la propia estructura productiva del pais y la disposicion que ella engendraba dentro del bloque hegemónico.

\* [INTEGRACION ECONOMICA] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

11-076

GD Thomson, Robert  
Agricultural self-reliance in  
Grenada: the potential and the limits.  
pp. 204-214

In: Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies; Ontario Cooperative Program for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Latin America and the Caribbean: geopolitics, development and culture: conference proceedings. Ottawa: Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 1984.  
Annual Conference and General Meeting of the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Ottawa, 7-9 October 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5734

\*Discusses the potential and limits of agricultural self-reliance in small island economies, using research on food production and consumption in Grenada as a case study. The framework of this discussion is that of Thomas of Guyana and Amin of Senegal, both of whom advocate economic and social reorganization towards self-reliant production, based on mass consumption, rather than export growth or import substitution. Data on food consumption, agricultural production and income distribution in Grenada are presented to demonstrate that without a significant increase in agricultural self-reliance, Grenada faces deteriorating terms of trade and a continuation of historically negative surplus flows from its economy. The technical and political problems of linking local resources with local production, and of converging local demand and unequal consumption with nutritional needs, are discussed in order to elicit the potential and the limits of self-reliant food production.

\* [DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [FOOD PRODUCTION] [SELF-RELIANCE] [GRENADA]

11-077

GD Granada: nueva agresion en el  
caribe. *Caribe Contemporaneo*, n. 7.  
1983. pp. 11-16

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*Describes the U.S. invasion of  
Grenada, perceived as an act of  
arrogant brutality, ending the process  
of revolution carried out by the people  
of Grenada: briefly outlines the  
country's achievements since the end of  
the Gairy era: full employment,  
strides in health care and medical  
services and the eradication of  
illiteracy.

\* [AGRESSION] [FOREIGN INTERVENTION]  
[GRENADA]

11-078

GD Brizan, George I..

Grenada: island of conflict  
from Amerindians to peoples revolution  
1498-1979. London: Zed, 1984. 380 p.

1984 General

-----> GDP

\*Gives and in-depth account of the  
historical resistance of the Grenadian  
people from pre-Columbian times to the  
revolution of 1979. Attempts to  
colonize the Caribs were unsuccessful  
and ended in disaster. The Caribs  
jumped over Lepers Hill in rebellion.  
Conflicts, the author states, continued  
between the English and the French for  
cultural and religious reasons which  
erupted in violence in 1795. The  
English then became the dominant group  
with the era of British colonial rule  
and the slave system. Examines the  
post emancipation period of the working  
class, education, health care,  
immigration, the political environment,  
religion and housing. Traces the  
development of the peasantry, organized  
labour movements and the social  
revolution led by Eric Gairy. The  
despotic rule of 28 years by Gairy and  
the eventual revolution of 1979 are  
also considered.

\* [HISTORICAL ANALYSIS] [GRENADA]

11-079

GD O'Shaughnessy, Hugh.

Grenada: revolution, invasion  
and aftermath. London: Sphere Books,  
1984. 258 p.

1984 General

-----> GDP; CDC 5902

\*Gives a detailed account of the  
fighting between the U.S. Marines and  
Grenadian soldiers. Traces the history  
of the island from Colombian times to  
events leading up to independence in  
1974 and the revolution in 1979.  
Analyses the revolution and includes  
excerpts of speeches from the Prime  
Minister. Suggests that the split in  
the party came about because of clashes  
in personality and shifting personal  
allegiances and ideological differences  
and gives some of the events preceding  
the execution of the Prime Minister and  
the invasion. Politically, the  
invasion was condemned internationally  
except for the participating countries.  
Argues that the invasion was illegal,  
it was unnecessary as far as Grenada  
rule of law was concerned and, it set  
back political democracy and long term  
economic planning in the region.  
Statements by Kenneth Dam and Fidel  
Castro are appended.

\* [POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[REVOLUTION] [GRENADA]

11-080

GD Clark, Steve

Grenada: Why the U.S. wants to  
destroy its example for workers and  
farmers. pp. 40-48

In: Bishop, Maurice. Maurice Bishop  
speaks to U.S. workers. New York, NY:  
Pathfinder, 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5888

\*Recounts events leading to the U.S.  
invasion of Grenada; defines the gains  
of the revolution and attempts to show

how and why the U.S. manoeuvred and interpreted events in its own interest.  
\* [FOREIGN INTERVENTION] [REVOLUTION]  
[GRENADA]

11-081

GD Parris, Carl D.

Intereses comerciales, libertad de prensa y Granada. *Caribe Contemporaneo*, n. 7. Mexico City: 1983. pp. 66-76

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*This article was written in the aftermath of the closure of the Torchlight, a newspaper owned by a small group of businessmen, with the Trinidad Express Newspapers Limited as part shareholder. The aim of the article is to: 1) highlight the interest groups in Trinidad and Tobago which held the reins of both newspapers; 2) prove that the main objective of these groups was to spread chaos in the strife-torn country, an enterprise supported both at the national and international level; and 3) examine the reaction of the Grenada government and the refusal of the aforementioned interest groups to accept that reaction.

\* [COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES] [FREEDOM OF OPINION] [PRESS] [GRENADA]

11-082

GD Bishop, Maurice.

Maurice Bishop speaks to U.S. workers. New York: Pathfinder, 1983. 48 p.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5888

\*Contains an article based on an editorial that appeared in the November 4, 1983 issue of the *Militant*. Recounts events immediately preceding the U.S. invasion; describes what are considered to be the gains of the Grenada revolution and outlines the state of affairs preceding the

upheaval. The belief is expressed that the revolution has had a great impact on U.S. workers: there follows an abridged version of Bishop's speech to U.S. workers delivered on June 5, 1983, and also his address to a huge crowd in Havana. The text is also given of an October 20, 1983 declaration issued in the name of the Cuban communist party and the revolutionary government of Cuba.

\* [FOREIGN INTERVENTION] [REVOLUTION]  
[GRENADA] [CUBA]

11-083

GD Campbell, Joseph C..

Report on Grenada cocoa survey 1983. St. George's: Ministry of Planning, 1984. 46 p.

1984 General

-----> GDP

\*Aims at determining the incidence of pest and diseases in the cocoa industry. 395 farms were visited and surveyed. Results show that 41% of cocoa trees had at least one pest or disease. Termites were most prevalent, accounting for 18% of pest and diseases. Not much difference was recorded among farm size but infestation varied among parishes suggesting that ecological factors are an underlying cause. Survey also covers the age of trees, average being 32 years, 254 cocoa trees per acre, 11,846 acres under cultivation and total production amounting to 4.9 million pounds. It was found that farmers cultivating two or less acres were at a disadvantage due to low fertility and neglect. 15 acres or more gives the highest yields.

\* [COCOA] [PESTS OF PLANTS] [PLANT DISEASES] [GRENADA]

11-084

GD Taylor, Frank

Transnational violence in the Caribbean. *Bulletin of Eastern*

*Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 10, n. 1. Cave Hill: 1984. pp. 6-8  
1984 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*This article states that the October invasion of Grenada is a manifestation of mounting transnational violence which entered the Commonwealth Caribbean with the Cubana airline tragedy of 1976. The author asserts that the invasion aided the interests of the apartheid regime in South Africa and elaborates his contention that the precedent of the "rescue mission" could assist in providing a cover for a U.S.-backed invasion of Nicaragua. The article concludes by reflecting on the ineptness of the U.S. policy, including the CBI, within the context of "the social temper of the Caribbean Basin peoples".

\* [FOREIGN INTERVENTION] [VIOLENCE]  
[GRENADA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-085

GD Reddock, Rhoda E. .

Women's movements and organisations in the process of revolutionary transformation: the case of Grenada. s.l.: s.n., 1983. 50 p.: tpls.

1983

-----> CDC 5910

\*Analyzes the image of women in Grenada's society since the take over of the PRG in 1979. Posits that their visibility now is outstanding. From the outset, measures aimed at ameliorating the conditions of women and involving them in national life were introduced and this will continue. In spite of the creativity and innovativeness of the PRG, however, there has been a growing tendency to closely model the programme for women, on the traditional strategies used in older socialist countries which have failed to: 1) successfully challenge the sexual division of labour; 2) equalize responsibility for housework;

and 3) transform the oppressive bourgeois family. In Grenada, large numbers of women are not constrained by the old family system and so are freer to participate in the activities of the revolution and social production. In order, therefore, to develop new strategies and forms of social organization, an analysis, based on the peculiar characteristics of the regional and working-class situation, as well as an understanding of the origins and continual bases for women's oppression and exploitation and its interrelationship to class and national oppression, has to be developed. In doing so the traditional prejudices against feminism will have to be got rid of, and the wealth of research and analysis carried on by the socialist-feminists taken into consideration.

\* [SOCIAL CHANGE] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS]  
[GRENADA]

11-086

GY Thakur, Rishees

Agrarian and national question in Guyana. pp. 126-142

In: Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies; Ontario Cooperative Program for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Latin America and the Caribbean: geopolitics, development and culture: conference proceedings. Ottawa: Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 1984. Annual Conference and General Meeting of the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Ottawa, 7-9 October 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5734

\*Focuses on the rice industry. Posits that the limitations of the rice industry were largely derived from the 'petit bourgeois' character of independent commodity production, which

did not prepare it to meet the rising costs of imported inputs, increasing external competition and internal demands for cheaper food and more economic use of limited resources. This system of production relations was extended and fortified during ensuing periods, and once this system became part of the class forces that coalesced around the formation of the state, its continuation structurally was guaranteed. Continues that it is partially true that the collapse of the industry must have had political and economic repercussions through the entire economy. The suggestion that the industry be returned to the direct producers, as in the time of the PPP, is not possible or desirable, since it is this in part that brought on the present crisis.

\* [AGRARIAN STRUCTURE] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [RICE] [GUYANA]

11-087

GY Greene, J. ward

Cooperativism, militarism, party politics, and democracy in Guyana..

pp. 257-280

In: Stone, Carl, ed.. Newer Caribbean: decolonization, democracy and development. Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5882

\*The chapter examines certain specific characteristics of the contemporary developments in Guyana, such as co-operativism-militarism and the nature of the party system, the particular social bases underlying these principles of social organization and the impact in the forms and effectiveness of democracy.

\* [DEMOCRACY] [MILITARISM+] [POLITICS] [GUYANA]

11-088

GY Danna, George

Decolonization and

militarization in the Caribbean: the case of Guyana. pp. 63-93

In: Stone, Carl, ed.. Newer Caribbean: decolonization, democracy and development. Philadelphia, PA: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5882

\*Defines colonization, decolonization and militarization; places these issues within the context of the West Indies and specifically within the context of Guyana; examines the meteoric growth of military institutions: traces the evolution of the police-force and the people's militia: in concrete terms, the military institutions are viewed as an authoritative and coercive buffer between the ruling regime and the rest of the people.

\* [DECOLONIZATION] [MILITARISM+] [GUYANA]

11-089

GY Bishop, Myrtle D.; Davenport, Robert W.; Flamm, Kenneth S..

Definitional study of the

private sector in the Guyanese economy. Washington, DC: US. Agency for International Development, 1982. 84 p.: tpls.

1982 Limited

-----> CDC 493

\*Attempts to define the roles and contribution of public and private enterprises. Chapters outline: 1) operational structure (employment, public employment, exports, taxes, investment, etc.); 2) important areas of private sector activity (agriculture, forestry, fishing, processed food, textiles and clothing, construction, banking and finance, etc.); 3) public sector relationships with the private sector. The ratio that best characterizes the importance of the private sector in 1981, is seen

as the approximately 40% share that private interests contributed to the GDP. Approximately 35% of employed persons totalling about 60,000 workers, was estimated to be employed by the private sector in 1981. Over 40% of that number was employed in agriculture, the remainder being manufacturing and services. Exports by the public and private sectors were largely different in types of products, so that they were generally non-competitive. About 20% of total exports originated in the private sector. This sector also contributed approximately 55% of taxes paid by companies.

\* [ECONOMIC ANALYSIS] [GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT] [PRIVATE ENTERPRISES] [PRIVATE SECTOR] [GUYANA]

11-090

GY Bernard, D.A.M.

Population dynamics and development of settlements. pp. 111-130 : map, tbls., diags.

In: CHEC. Caribbean peoples and their environment: a collection of papers presented at the Fifth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology. London: CHEC, 1983.

Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, 5, Georgetown, 2-6 April 1979.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 5496

\*Concentrates on what is viewed as major errors of fertility control, which is the applying of attitudes, programmes and assumptions without due regard to the economic, ideological and philosophical considerations of particular countries. With respect to Guyana two major fallacies dealt with are: the assumption that fertility control is the most viable population policy, and the assumption that there is a widespread rural-to-urban migration to all Guyanese towns as a

consequence of population pressure. New Amsterdam is the subject of the study. It is found that New Amsterdam is the result of an unfortunate location decision. The decision has left an urban place in a situation where it does not have a ready economic base for rapid expansion and development, but it has become necessary for it to remain as an important administrative and social centre. Concludes that careful thought should go into eventual population policies and that accidental assumptions about population dynamics cannot serve as a satisfactory basis for Guyana's demographic strategies.

\* [HUMAN SETTLEMENTS] [POPULATION POLICY] [GUYANA]

11-091

GY Mintzen, Joseph

Squatter settlement in Guyana.

pp. 223-230 : map, tbls., diags.

In: CHEC. Caribbean peoples and their environment: a collection of papers presented at the Fifth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology. London: CHEC, 1983.

Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, 5, Georgetown, 2-6 April 1979.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 5496

\*Outlines the history of the problem. Notes two types of squatting areas: those occupied by displacees and others because of the 1962-64 political disturbances; 2) those occupied during and after 1966 by persons who were homeless and landless and in many cases landgrabbers. The Government's policy of rehabilitation is detailed. Includes, the selling of some lands to squatters, regularizing squatter areas, co-operative arrangements. Government's policy on squatting is outlined.

\* [SQUATTERS] [GUYANA]



11-092

GY Robertson, Ian E.

The Dutch linguistic legacy and the Guyana/Venezuela border question. *Boletín de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe*, n. 34. Amsterdam: 1983. pp. 75-97 : map

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*After a brief historical analysis of the border question, an examination is presented of the linguistic evidence adduced in support of the British claim of 1899, in light of subsequent developments in the field of Creole studies in general, and of the research into Dutch-based Creoles undertaken by the writer between 1974 and 1983. The main argument revolves around the widespread use of "Creole Dutch" by Amerindians which points to a substantial Dutch allegiance and control. Evidence for the intrusion of Dutch lexical items into the Amerindian languages is given. An analysis of those lexical items assigned by De Goeje to Spanish or Creole Dutch, is used to illustrate the type of analysis which must be carried out, as well as to underscore some of the difficulties. Another fundamental weakness of the submissions on Creole Dutch made to the arbitration tribunal of 1899, which is the failure to characterize adequately the phenomenon known as Dutch Creole, is also discussed with attention to phonology, verb system, sentence structure, etc. The final pronouncement is in favour of evidence supporting that Dutch control was no imposition.

\* [BOUNDARIES] [DISPUTE SETTLEMENT]  
[DUTCH LANGUAGE] [GUYANA] [VENEZUELA]

11-093

GY Braveboy-Wagner, Jacqueline A..

The Venezuela-Guyana border dispute: Britain's colonial legacy in Latin America. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1984. xvi; 349 p.:

tbls., maps

1984 General

-----> CDC 3104

\*Describes the actors and their stake in the conflict, the capacity of each to develop the disputed region, and the implications of the Venezuelan claim for both sides. Incorporating a critical examination of the conflict's historical-legal background, the chronicle reviews the progress of the dispute through its various stages and describes the attempts of both sides to elicit outside support, especially from other Third World nations. Finally, an assessment is made of the possibilities for a solution by force and by compromise and considers the potential for U.S. involvement.

\* [DISPUTES+] [GUYANA] [VENEZUELA]

11-094

GY Burrowes, Reynold A..

Wild coast: an account of politics in Guyana. Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkman, 1984. xx; 348 p.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3137

\*The work examines a Third World nation's struggle for independence and national identity against a history of colonization and dependency: describes the emergence of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) and traces the internal dynamics and political impact of the individuals and groups which comprise the party: also examines the particular importance of ethnic and personal differences within the context of Guyanese politics. Part I focuses on the PPP's formative years and the structure of pre-independence politics. It explores the growth of nationalism and its manifestation in an independent Guyana. Part II assesses the directions and implications of development in the emerging nation. The monograph is a detailed examination of the conflict between the movement for unity and the need for an

individual cultural identity. It demonstrates an awareness of the origins of trends that govern Guyanese politics, and an understanding of their implications for all developing nations. It is hoped that the work would be an informative addition to the study of international relations, economic development and Third World political dynamics.

\* [INDEPENDENCE] [POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT] [POLITICAL PARTIES] [POLITICS] [GUYANA]

11-095

HT Desrosiers, Toussaint.

Civilisation indienne et culture haïtienne. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie M. Rodriguez, 1984. 50 p.

1984 General

-----> HTSEP; CDC 4108

\*Opuscule denotant les familiarites entre la culture haïtienne et la civilisation indienne: une remarquable organisation developpee a partir des empires mayas et incas en Amerique pre-colombienne. Fait etat de l'organisation taino sur le plan politique, ecologique, social, de la succession, de la participation des femmes aux travaux, des loisirs et des croyances. Etablit les caracteristiques d'origine de l'ile d'Ayiti avant Colomb corroborées par des temoignages eloquents au niveau linguistique, litteraire, celui de la lutte pour l'emancipation tant indienne qu'haïtienne.

\* [AMERINDIENS] [CIVILISATION] [CULTURE] [HAITIENS] [HAITI]

11-096

HT Castor, Suzy

Dominacion duvalierista y resistencia campesina en Haiti. *Caribe Contemporaneo*, n. 7. Mexico City: 1983. pp. 77-95

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*The paper analyzes the formation of Francois Duvalier's apparatus of domination - characterized by the use of terror - a process in which the peasantry played an important role. The study also shows the regime's inability to modernize the precapitalist and agrarian structure. The central theme of the paper is the peasantry's political struggles under the Haitian dictator's regime. It demonstrates that if indeed the peasantry was not able to consolidate a national struggle in the period under consideration, it did instigate a resistance movement against the domination of the masses which paved the way for future national liberation struggles.

\* [DICTATORSHIP] [PEASANT MOVEMENTS] [HAITI]

11-097

HT Salome, Bernard.

Education et developpement: le cas de Haiti. Paris: OCDE. Centre de Developpement, 1984. 139 p.: diag., tbls. (Textes du Centre de Developpement).

1984 General

-----> CDC 3239

\*The main point of this study is to demonstrate that given the basic weakness of the Haitian economy, human resources are of great importance and education must play a very important role. The introduction provides an outline of the main problems of the Haitian economy, with a brief description of developments in each sector. The main body of the monograph constitutes a description of the current education system - quantitative analysis of primary and secondary levels (tables and graphs included) and also the level of higher education. The problems of the sector are discussed, along with the main features of the reforms introduced around 1980 and their relevance to socio-cultural realities and development objectives.

\* [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [EDUCATION] [EDUCATIONAL REFORMS] [HAITI]

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11-098

HT Castor, Suzy

Estructuras de dominacion y de existencia campesina en Haiti.  
*Boletin de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe*, n. 35. Amsterdam: 1983.  
pp. 71-84 : map

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*Describes mechanisms of domination: at the economic level, the oligarchy controls the channels of distribution of agricultural produce: at the political level, terror is perceived as the main instrument of control. It is also pointed out that certain elements of voodooism are subtly linked to the political apparatus to prey on the peasants' credulity. The peasants, however, have adopted a strategy of survival which permits them to function within the limits of the system. It is thought that only when the peasants and other oppressed groups break down these limits at the political level, would there be any radical changes in Haitian society.

\* [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [PEASANTS]  
[SOCIAL CONDITIONS] [HAITI]

11-099

HT NU. CEPAL.

Estudio economico de America Latina y el Caribe: 1983: Haiti.  
Santiago: NU. CEPAL  
, 18 p.: diags., tbls. LC/L.302/Add.6  
Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*The document offers a broad summary of the flow of economic activity in Haiti. Includes tables and graphs illustrating the main economic indicators, balance of payments and external debt and production levels in the various sectors of agriculture,

mining and manufacture. The country's tax and monetary policies are discussed along with the Central Government's revenue and expenditure.

\* [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [ECONOMIC INDICATORS] [HAITI]

11-100

HT Courbage, Youssef

Etude statistique des relations entre la dynamique de la population et le developpement de l'agriculture. pp. 56-97 : tbls.

In: Haiti. Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique. Population, ressources humaines et developpement: dossier du seminaire. Port-au-Prince: Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique, 1983.

Conference sur la Population, les Ressources Humaines et le Developpement, Port-au-Prince, 8-10 decembre 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5737

\*Given that increased population means a lower proportion of available land for agriculture, but that population density also brings positive effects, namely, irrigation systems, expansion of the transport network, crop improvement and extensive rather than intensive farming, existing data permits the establishing of a correlation between certain demographic variables and information on agricultural production. This information is presented in the chapter followed by a study of the relationship between these variables and the possible implications of the relationship.

\* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [HUMAN RESOURCES] [HAITI]

11-101

HT Chambers, Frances, comp..

Haiti. Oxford: CLIO, 1983.  
xiii; 178 p.: map (World

Bibliographical Series , vol. 39 )

1983 General

-----> CDC 3138

\*This list of books and periodical articles has been compiled for the general reader, the undergraduate college student and the librarian interested in building a collection. It includes over 550 citations to materials in 37 categories. The materials in this bibliography have been selected with the English reader in mind, although works in foreign languages are included.

\* [BIBLIOGRAPHY] [HAITI]

11-102

HT Gentles, Hu

Jamaica Bauxite Institute

Haiti adieu. *JB* *Journal*,

vol. 2, n. 2 . Kingston: 1983. pp. 191-198 : map; tpls.

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*Notes that Haiti is no longer a bauxite producer. The country formally resigned its membership in the IBA following the pull-out of Reynolds Metals, the sole operator, from the territory. Outlines the bauxite history of the territory and concludes that Reynolds evidently thought there was little in the economics to hold them in Haiti, in a world of abundant bauxite supply. The social and political history of the territory is reviewed and it is noted that with the closure of bauxite mining Haiti is thrown back on its traditional resources which are hardly enough. Haiti enters the 1980s, therefore, on a downward trajectory which has been intensified by the world economic recession. A similarly grim picture is shown for the bauxite industry in the Dominican Republic in time to come.

\* [ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY] [BAUXITE]  
[ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES] [HAITI]

11-103

HT Joseph, Yves J.; Valdman, Albert  
Identification des codes

linguistiques chez l'enfant Haitien.  
pp. 245-251

In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed.. *Studies in Caribbean language*. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.

Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5494

\*This chapter takes into account the problem of the linguistic environment of the Haitian child, and in particular, his capacity to identify the language patterns to which he is exposed, namely, those of French and Haitian Creole. Special emphasis is given to children in rural areas whose medium of expression is Haitian: discusses the functions of both Haitian and French in the society and the prestige accorded to the latter. It is pointed out that for linguistic purposes, there are two communities - the Creole speaking masses and the bi-lingual urbanites who speak both French and Haitian. Gives a brief outline of current educational reform in Haiti and the results of an exploratory survey carried out on children between the ages of 10 and 13 with four years of schooling. It is hoped that the findings of the study would help to identify factors likely to influence the choice of bi-lingual models in the educational reform initiated by the Department of National Education.

\* [CHILDREN] [FRENCH LANGUAGE]  
[CREOLE DIALECTS] [HAITI]

11-104

HT Clerisme, Calixte

Initiation a la sociologie

rurale. *Publication Bimestrielle du Ministere de l'Agriculture des*

*Ressources Naturelles et du  
Developpement Rural*, n. 32.

Port-au-Prince: 1984. pp. 16-18

1984 General

-----> HTSEP

\*Article ou l'auteur considere la comunautaire rurale, en tant que type d'organisation de la vie sociale, non comme un phenomene propre aux seules societies sous-developpees, mais une realite caracteristique de toute societe traditionnelle. Relate l'interpenetration et le chevauchement avec le monde urbain. Fait etat des elements suivants comme caracteristiques du milieu rural: l'influence marquee de l'environnement geographique sur la vie des habitants, la communion etroite avec la nature, d'ailleurs tres accentuee chez l'Haitien toujours jaloux de sa terre et mefiant a l'endroit du citoyen, un isolement relatif, une carence des facilites et de services, l'empirisme, le conservatisme, l'importance du surnaturel et de la magie, l'influence marquee de l'environnement social un controle social tres imposant une stratification social peu differenciee une mobilite social lente, une economie de subsistance. Conclut pour la plupart que les caracteristiques du milieu rural sont des indicateurs de sous-developpement. Conseille comme en developpement communautaire de toujours tenir compte de ce qui existe en milieu ruraux dans tout effort visant le changement ou le progres.

\* [MILIEU RURAL] [SOCIOLOGIE RURALE]  
[HAITI]

11-105

HT Werleigh, Georges E.

Migrations internes (rurale) et internationales et processus de croissance annees 1970-1980 en Haiti. pp. 141-221 : tbls.

In: Haiti. Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique. Population, ressources humaines et

developpement: dossier du seminaire.

Port-au-Prince: Institut Haitien de

Statistique et d'Informatique, 1983.

Seminaire sur la Population, les

Ressources-Humaines et le Developpement,

Port-au-Prince, 8-10 decembre 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5737

\*The chapter seeks to evaluate the effects of migration on the Haitian economy. Examines such issues as internal and international migrations as a consequence of the socio-economic evolution of Haitian development: the proletarianisation and pauperisation of the population: the socio-demographic consequences of what is perceived of as the structural crisis of the economy: also attempts to examine the results, both positive and negative, of a rural influx into the urban areas: takes a look at the effects of Haitian immigration on southern Florida. Includes tables showing the evolution of population density from 1973-1980 and other pertinent information.

\* [ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [EMIGRATION]  
[RURAL MIGRATIONS] [HAITI]

11-106

HT Trouillot, Michel-Rolph.

Nation, state and society in

Haiti 1804-1984. Washington, DC:

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 1985. 36 p.(Focus: Caribbean).

:Enhancing Public Understanding of the Caribbean

1985 General

-----> CDC 3337

\*The theme of this essay is the mass exodus of Haitians from their country because it is felt that they are intuitively conscious of a fundamental crisis in their society. The essay may not isolate the cause of that organic crisis of Haitian society or propose any structural solution, but attempts to suggest a context in which the problem and its possible solutions can

be discussed. It gives a brief outline of Haiti's historical heritage, underlining the fact that independence was gained by the sword; an event interpreted as a major threat by racist rulers in Western Europe and in the U.S. It also deals with class relations and the effects of the U.S. occupation. It is suggested that the occupation stabilized the local currency and reduced corruption in public administration; on the debit side, the occupation exacerbated the contradictions of the socioeconomic structure and broadened the dimensions of the actual crisis. The essay concludes with an analysis of both Duvalier regimes and a recommendation that a solution be found to the peasant question if the Haitian crisis is to be dealt with.

\* [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [POLITICAL ASPECTS] [SOCIAL CONDITIONS] [HAITI]

11-107

HT Monde, Carl

Pression, demographique et organisation de l'agriculture en Haiti. pp. 18-52 : tbls.

In: Haiti. Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique. Population, ressources humaine et developpement: dossier du seminaire. Port-au-Prince: Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique, 1983. Seminaire sur la Population, les Ressources Humaines et le Developpement, Port-au-Prince, 8-10 decembre 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5737

\*The chapter is a synthesised version of studies carried out in different farming areas over a three-year period. Points gathered from the survey include - an awareness of the critical state of the Haitian agrarian system; the need for increased cultivation of available land and the promotion of foreign investment. It was concluded on the basis of these studies that the

techniques introduced, though effective, had devastating effects on the ecology; more work was being done, but production levels were low because of the rise in population; peasants had no control over determining the price of products for export. The peasant agricultural system was in technical, economic and social crisis.

\* [AGRICULTURE] [FARMING SYSTEMS] [HAITI]

11-108

HT D'Meza, Auguste

Ressources humaines, education et developpement. pp. 120-138 : tbls.

In: Haiti. Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique. Population, ressources humaines et developpement: dossier du seminaire. Port-au-Prince: Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique, 1983. Conference sur la Population, les Ressources Humaines et le Developpement, Port-au-Prince, 8-10 decembre 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5737

\*Defines the role of education and shows its relationship to the development of the country: gives an account of the education system in Haiti and shows the effects of population growth on education: also discusses human resources and the development process.

\* [EDUCATION] [HUMAN RESOURCES] [HAITI]

11-109

HT Durosier, Amos

Structure industrielle et utilisation optimale des ressources humaines en Haiti, un test empirique sur la base de l'input-output: 1975-1976. pp. 223-284 : tbls.

In: Haiti. Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique. Population, ressources humaines et developpement: dossier du seminaire.

Port-au-Prince: Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique, 1983. Conference sur la Population, les Ressources Humaines et le Developpement, Port-au-Prince, 8-10 decembre 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5737

\*On the basis of a table showing the 1975-76 input-output, the chapter attempts to identify employment-generating factors in the Haitian economy and interpret these with the help of certain indicators: also gives features of the employment market in Haiti; discusses investment needs, the efficient use of human resources, the challenge of increasing the income of the average household and other relevant information.

\* [EMPLOYMENT] [INCOME]  
[INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS] [HAITI]

11-110

JM Stone, Carl

Decolonization and the Caribbean State system: the case of Jamaica. pp. 37-61

In: Stone, Carl, ed.. Newer Caribbean: decolonization, democracy and development. Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1983.

1983 General

-----> JMNPA; CDC Serial

\*The chapter examines the process of decolonization in the Caribbean by drawing on the experience of Jamaica: for the process to be understood, it is thought necessary to focus on the complex and often elusive area of class-state relations: also examines the spectacular economic growth of the 50's and 60's and the resulting levels of income equality. It is believed that the real issue is that in political systems like Jamaica, decolonization can never be an end in itself but must be viewed by the political directorate as a means of enhancing accelerated social and

economic development.

\* [DECOLONIZATION] [ECONOMIC ASPECTS]  
[POLITICAL ASPECTS] [JAMAICA]

11-111

JM Jamaica. Joint Trade Unions Research Development Centre.

How a law is made. Kingston:

Joint Trade Unions Research Development Centre, 1984. 11p.

1984 General

-----> JMJTURDC

\*Presents the general framework for law-making, detailing the role of the constitution. The stages involved in the law-making process, people responsible and general considerations are also discussed. Includes a glossary of legal terms.

\* [LAW] [JAMAICA]

11-112

JM Jamaica. Joint Trade Unions Research Development Centre

Industrial relations in 1983.

Jamaica. Joint Trade Unions Research Development Centre Newsletter, vol. 1, n. 3. Kingston: 1983. pp. 3-4

1983 General

-----> JMNPA

\*Deals with the high points in industrial relations during the year under review. There was an increase in the number of disputes over the corresponding period in 1982 and a decrease in the number of strikes. Other features were the public sector negotiations with resulting two and three tier pay plans, and the establishment of the Minimum Wage Advisory Commission. Disenchantment at the Legalistic stance of the Industrial Dispute Tribunal and the frequency of awards against workers was also expressed.

\* [LABOUR RELATIONS] [JAMAICA]

11-113

JM Stephens, Evelyne Huber;  
Stephens, John D..  
Jamaica's democratic socialist  
experience. Washington, DC: Woodrow  
Wilson International Center for  
Scholars, 1985. 39 p.(Focus: Caribbean  
).

:Enhancing Public Understanding of the  
Caribbean

1985

-----> CDC 3336

\*Traces Jamaica's socio-economic  
development from the post world war  
period to the present: describes the  
plantation economy which existed until  
the era of self-government moved the  
issue of economic development to the  
forefront. At this point in time, the  
model adopted was the Puerto Rican  
"Operation Bootstrap" aimed at  
promoting industrialization for import  
substitution as well as for exports.  
The document shows that in the short  
and medium term the model worked well  
with an impressive annual growth rate  
in GDP of 7%. In the long run,  
however, it contributed to serious  
economic and social problems. These  
problems are examined in detail and  
shown to be the rationale of the Manley  
government's initiative to chart a new  
course. The details of this new  
initiative are dealt with; also its  
changing dynamics; recourse to the IMF,  
and the tense relationship of the PNP  
government with the US, the Seaga  
administration and the move toward a  
more state interventionist model of  
development are also examined.

\* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [JAMAICA]

11-114

JM Bernal, Richard  
Jamaica's vicious circle of  
foreign indebtedness. *Housing and  
Finance*, Winter. Kingston: 1984. pp.  
7-11

1984 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*Jamaica's dilemma of being locked  
into a vicious circle of foreign  
indebtedness (it borrows just enough to  
repay its debts) is analysed. Foreign  
borrowing has been a tenet of fiscal  
policy especially since independence.  
Notes that the practice of financing  
part of capital expenditure with foreign  
loans began in the 1950s. During the  
50s and 60s the gross external debt was  
very small, in 1970 it reached J\$100m,  
between 1973 and 1980 it grew  
significantly, in 1980 it stood at  
US\$895.9m. The policies of both the  
Manley and Seaga Governments have  
aggravated the vicious circle of  
indebtedness. Notes the problems  
involved with the policy of fiscal  
expansion pursued by the Manley  
Government. Outlines requirements of  
an appropriate and viable debt policy.  
\* [DEBT REPAYMENT] [INDEBTEDNESS]  
[JAMAICA]

11-115

JM Mufwene, Salikoko S.  
Observations on time reference  
in Jamaican and Guyanese creoles. pp.  
155-177  
In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare,  
Ramon, ed. . *Studies in Caribbean  
language*. St. Augustine: Society for  
Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.  
Biennial Conference of the Society for  
Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20  
September 1980.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5494

\*Discusses the two Creoles against  
the background of theoretical issues in  
the area of time reference. Concludes  
that from a semantic point of view,  
Jamaican Creole and Guyanese Creole can  
make as many distinctions as are felt  
necessary for an effective time  
reference system. From a morphological  
perspective, however, it appears that  
they both exploit their regular lexical  
and regular syntactic rules to express  
the time-delimitational distinctions



made in them. In JC and GC too, the notion of 'aspect' seems to have primacy over the notion of 'tense' and will therefore come the closest to the main verb where such markers occur at the left of the main verb and bear a relatively weaker stress. In the cases of the postverbal 'gaan', 'rom' and 'don', it appears operational enough to assume that these verbs involve an independent tense inflexion from the other verb complex they co-occur with.  
\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [LINGUISTICS]  
[JAMAICA] [GUYANA]

11-116

JM Richardson, Mary F.

Out of many one people: aspiration or reality?: an examination of the attitudes to the various groups within the Jamaican society. *Social and Economic Studies*, vol. 32, n. 3. Kingston: 1983. pp. 143-167  
1983 General  
-----> JMNPA

\*Examines the attitudes of a group of first year students in tertiary institutions towards some racial and ethnic groups in Jamaica. Used an adaptation of the Bogardus Social Distance Scale and the writer's Attitudes to Minorities Scale, to measure attitudes. Finds that all groups are not equally acceptable. Africans (black Jamaicans of African origin), Europeans (white Jamaicans) and Indians are most popular, Rastafarians least (17% of the sample were openly hostile to them). Says this preference for Africans suggests that there is a rise in ethnic pride and a healthy self-acceptance by young Jamaicans. Discovers evidence of prejudice towards certain racial groups. Concludes that the motto is a worthy ideal but the sentiments are by no means universally held.  
\* [ETHNIC GROUPS] [JAMAICA]

11-117

JM Baugh, Kenneth.

Jamaica. Ministry of Health.

Review of the health services.

Kingston: Ministry of Health, 1984. 17 p. (Ministry Papers, n. 60).  
1984 General  
-----> JMNPA

\*Summarizes the existing situation in the health service, mentioning previous efforts which have been attempted to alleviate certain of these conditions. Says however that the problems have accumulated over the years and cannot be expected to be solved in one generation. Discusses in detail the major problems affecting the service in an effort to justify the restructuring programme. Avers that no hospital will be closed, but a rationalization of the functions of some, indicates the utilization of facilities which will be undertaken. Concludes that the rising cost of modern health care is a worldwide problem; that while health care is vital for development, development can only begin when a poor country learns to live within its means.  
\* [HEALTH FACILITIES] [HEALTH SERVICES] [HOSPITALS] [JAMAICA]

11-118

JM Samuels, Blossom

Settlements in the Caribbean.

pp. 163-183 : map, tbls., diags.

In: CHEC. Caribbean peoples and their environment: a collection of papers presented at the Fifth

Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology. London: CHEC, 1983.

Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, 5, Georgetown, 2-6 April 1979.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 5496

\*Focuses on the evolution of the settlement pattern in Jamaica, from early coastal settlement, to movement into the interior. The present

settlement pattern is seen as reinforcing the past. Factors influencing linear and nucleated forms are discussed and the growth of Kingston as a primate city is seen as an important feature of settlement development. An assessment of the quality of the physical environment of both rural and urban settlements indicates a lack of amenities and utility in rural areas, and incomplete urban environment. Measures aimed at improvement are seen to be inadequate because of their sectoral approach. Under settlement strategy, it is noted that settlements can be both the stimuli and the foci of growth. The concept of a human settlement strategy is accepted and the method for its implementation outlined. Observes that only through balanced development of settlements can acceptable living environments be achieved.

\* [HUMAN SETTLEMENTS] [SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT] [JAMAICA]

11-119

JM Beckford, George L.; Witter, Michael.

Small garden...bitter weed: the political economy of struggle and change in Jamaica. Morant Bay: Maroon Publishing House, 1982. xxi; 167 p.: diags.

1982 General

-----> CDC 5836

\*In an attempt to provide an understanding of the political economy of underdevelopment, traces the development of Jamaican society from the time of European invasion to the 1980 elections. Outlines some economic facts on the future of the economy noting that the political choice faced is between dependent capitalism and self-reliant socialism. Opts for the latter pointing out that socialist development can eradicate existing gross economic disequalities and remove social ugliness. Offers proposals for

change to achieve economic independence and social justice. Concludes with an epilogue on the October 1980 elections which led to the defeat of the PNP and its impact on the society and implications for the people's struggles.

\* [IMPERIALISM] [POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT] [SOCIAL CHANGE] [UNDERDEVELOPMENT] [JAMAICA]

11-120

JM Pollard, Velma

Social history of dread talk.

pp. 46-62

In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean language. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.

Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5494

\*Looks at the process of extension of Dread Talk far beyond the boundaries of the closed group for which it designed itself. Examines also the social, historical and philosophical contexts within which, the need for the particular expression developed. Issues include, social protest, message and music. Concludes noting that the philosophy of Rasta has been moving south in the Caribbean and has spread as well to areas in the metropolitan countries where blacks proliferate. Arising out of the spread in the Caribbean, it is thought interesting to see whether Dread Talk will affect the Creoles with which it comes into contact, in any way or whether Dread Talk will come to be seen as a phenomenon that grew up because of the particular linguistic situation in Jamaica; whether the talk is in fact "organic" to Jamaica.

\* [RASTAFARIANS+] [SOCIAL HISTORY] [VERNACULAR LANGUAGES] [JAMAICA]

11-121

JM Stone, Carl  
Socialism and agricultural  
policies in Jamaica in the 1970's.  
*Inter-American Economic Affairs* ,  
vol. 35, n. 4. Washington, DC: 1982.  
pp. 3-29 : diags., tbls.  
1982 General  
-----> CDC 5892

\*The paper tries to identify the major policy goals defined by the socialist thinking of the People's National Party government in Jamaica in the 1970s and to evaluate the policies and the policy results that are evident from what actually happened over the period. With a view to providing a basis for outlining certain critical prescriptions for the advancement of agricultural policy in Jamaica over the decade of the 1980s, the observation is made that socialist thinking had greater impact on the methodology of policy implementation in the 1970s than on the actual content of the policies and projects. The sugar crops and state owned Pioneer and food farms were the only really radical policies attempted by the PNP's agricultural initiatives in the 1970s. Notes that all other agricultural policies merely reflected extensions of policy directions which were part of the traditional package of policies attempted in the past by governments which made no pretense at socialism or radicalism. Notes that solutions to agricultural growth and development have to be planned and implemented as part of programmes of growth and development for the entire Jamaican economy.

\* [AGRICULTURAL POLICY] [SOCIALISM]  
[JAMAICA]

11-122

JM Seaga, Edward.  
Jamaica. Ministry of Finance and  
Planning.  
Study of gambling in Jamaica.

Kingston: Ministry of Finance and  
Planning, 1985. 5 p.(Ministry Papers ,  
n. 29). OPM File No. 117/4/33  
1985 Limited  
-----> JMNPA

\*Reveals, from the findings of a survey public reaction to gambling in Jamaica. Many persons feel this would be a source of revenue and employment; government should control any attendant crime increase; some wish to see the national lottery re-introduced. Casino gambling would improve Jamaica's chance in the tourist market. Opinions of churchgoers, the political implications of casino gambling, control and ownership, other forms of gambling, a second race track in the country, were also considered.

\* [GAMBLING+] [PUBLIC OPINION POLLS]  
[JAMAICA]

11-123

JM Shearer, Hugh L..  
Jamaica. Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs.  
World economic recovery and  
external debt . Kingston: Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs, 1984. 12 p.(Ministry  
Papers , n. 33). MFA. File No. 91/032  
1984 Limited  
-----> JMNPA

\*Summarizes world economic problems particularly those of developing countries and discusses some of their efforts to resolve the difficulties. Notes that some industrialized countries appear to be recovering from the recession - U.S., Japan and the EEC. There are no spin-offs for developing countries because of uncertain commodity prices, onerous debt servicing, scarce investment funds and rising interest rates. There must be a global approach to these problems to include fair export prices, reduced protectionist practices in developing countries, adequate funds for the Third World and a realistic handling of its debts. Looks at the Latin American

situation, UNCTAD consideration of the difficulties, the criteria for debt negotiation proposed by the Declaration of Quito and Plan of Action. Says Jamaica and other CARICOM countries have participated in the meetings where debt problems were discussed. There has been no solution yet, but some proposals have been implemented.

\* [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [EXTERNAL DEBT] [JAMAICA] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-124

KN Richardson, Arthur G.

Reform in education in St. Kitts-Nevis. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 10, n. 1. Cave Hill: 1984. pp. 20-24

1984 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*A process of reform in the St. Kitts-Nevis education system was initiated in 1966, continued with the passage of relevant legislation in 1975 but impeded since 1976, apparently because of the public's negative reaction to certain government proposals for restructuring the system. After some "passive years", a new direction in the process was charted in 1983. The author of this paper stresses that fundamental change and the fostering of creativity are needed in the education system of St. Kitts-Nevis.

\* [EDUCATIONAL REFORMS] [SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS]

11-125

KY Beswick, R.G.B.

Cayman Islands. Mosquito Research and Control Unit  
Water resources situation in the Cayman Islands. pp. 189-195 : maps, tbls.

In: Proceedings of the Seminar on Water Resources Assessment, Development and Management in Small Oceanic Islands of the Caribbean and West Atlantic.

Bridgetown: UN. Small Islands Water Project, 1982. CSC (80) SLR6 Seminar on Water Resources Assessment, Development and Management in Small Oceanic Islands of the Caribbean and West Atlantic, Christ Church, 6-11 October 1980.

:UN. Small Islands Water Project  
CAR-79-RO1.

1982 General

-----> CDC 2410

\*As regards water resources, there is no surface drainage and precipitation travels via swamps into the sea or percolates into the ground water system. Generally households rely on rainwater catchment and/or a ground well. Most dwellings except in the low income areas have internal pipe and pumping facilities. The need for a commercial water supply becomes increasingly apparent. Three firms specialize in trucking water, one of which operates a desalination plant mainly servicing the tourist industry. Generally no water supply receives treatment. There is no main sewerage system thus contamination of the groundwater system; and in George Town and West Bay, the two largest populated areas, the groundwater lenses are thin and partially destroyed due to over abstraction causing salt water intrusion. Studies during 1974-1975 have revealed three fresh water lenses located towards the eastern end of the island, recharged by rainfall and from which pumping estimates for over long-term periods up to 20 years indicates no serious deterioration of this groundwater resource, assuming average rainfall.

\* [WATER MANAGEMENT] [WATER RESOURCES]

11-126

LC Carasco, Beryl.

St. Lucia. National Research and Development Foundation.  
Analysis of data: des Barras

community survey. Castries: National Research and Development Foundation, 1984. 24 p.: diags., tbls.

:Integrated Rural Development Project  
1984 General

-----> LCNRDF

\*Deals with: household characteristics of composition and family structure; age levels; levels of employment; employment and age; duration of employment; nature of employment; education/skills; former educational level; educational level by gender; educational level and employment status; nature of skills; skills in relation to age; community needs; categories of needs; community needs and gender; community needs and age level.

\* [SOCIAL SURVEYS] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-127

LC Jules, Didacus.

St. Lucia. National Research and Development Foundation.

Analysis of the literacy surveys of Ti Rocher and La Guerre (St. Lucia). Castries: National Research and Development Foundation, 1984. 21 p.: tbls.

:Literacy Pilot Project

1984 Limited

-----> LCNRDF

\*Analysis of the two St. Lucian communities includes: composition; occupation; factors determining the lack of schooling; literacy; time preference for classes; language preferences; expectations of the uses of literacy; post-literacy follow-up preferences.

\* [ADULT EDUCATION] [LITERACY]

[SOCIAL SURVEYS] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-128

LC NU. CEPAL.

Economic survey of Latin America

1982: Saint Lucia. Santiago: NU.

CEPAL, 1984. 12 p.: tbls.

E/CEPAL/L.286/Add.25

1984 General

-----> CDC UN

\*Presents a sectoral and economic profile. The St. Lucian economy experienced a slight decline in real terms in 1982. Estimates of GDP at factor cost indicated a fall of .6%, while GDP at current factor cost rose by 5%. In terms of real growth, the manufacturing sector achieved the highest rate of 13%. Agriculture, with a growth of 9%, improved its percentage contribution to total GDP at constant 1977 prices, moving from 13% in 1980, to 14% in 1982. The greatest sectoral declines were observed in mining, quarrying and construction. Export of bananas continued to be the major foreign exchange earner. A slight improvement in the terms of trade was noted. Tourism continued to contribute heavily to the economic life of the country. Private direct investment fell significantly, as a major private sector project came to an end. The extent of current deficit foreseen by the IMF was minimized. Employment cutbacks, a more efficient tax-collection exercise, and an improvement in the level of financial reporting and administration helped keep the deficit down to EC\$ 1.86m.

\* [BALANCE OF PAYMENTS] [GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT] [NATIONAL INCOME] [TRADE] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-129

LC Jones, Steve.

English interference loans as a resource in the functional expansion of St. Lucian Creole. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. Educational Linguistics Program, 1984. 38 p. (Working Papers in Educational Linguistics, vol. 1, n. 1).

1984 Limited

-----> LCNRDF

\*Study of language contact between French Creole and English. The nature

of English-Creole contact is an important question for St. Lucian education and social life given the increased promotion of Creole as a medium of contact. It gives some evidence that English-Creole contact is a phenomenon that may provide one of the mechanisms for the use of St. Lucian Creole as an official or literary language. It outlines the material and social history of the island as it relates to the language, reviews some models of language contact phenomena developed by linguists, discusses some material from Creole texts, and problems of language development.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [LINGUISTICS]  
[SAINT LUCIA]

11-130

LC Bruce, John W..  
Land Tenure Center.  
Family land tenure and agricultural development in St. Lucia. Madison: Land Tenure Center, 1983. 59 p.

1983 Confidential  
-----> LCNRDF

\*Deals with the nature of family land tenure: its legal and historical perspective, development constraints, regional variations, problems and solutions, and the Agricultural Structural Adjustment Project.

\* [LAND OWNERSHIP] [LAND TENURE]  
[SAINT LUCIA]

11-131

LC Simmons, Hazel.  
Learning of English negatives by speakers of French creole; dissertation proposal. s.l.: s.n., 1983. 48 p.

1983 Limited  
-----> LCNRDF

\*Focuses on the acquisition of English negatives by children who are native speakers of French Creole. Reviews research done by linguists in

the Caribbean and reports on St. Lucia which has traditionally adopted a monolingual English educational model that has resulted in language learning problems for many children whose native language is French Creole.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [ENGLISH LANGUAGE] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-132

LC Khaw, Kay-tee ; Rose, G..  
Population study of blood pressure and associated factors in St. Lucia, West Indies. s.l.: s.n., 198-. 25 p.: tbls.

198- Limited  
-----> LCNRDF

\*Result of a population-based survey to compare blood pressure distributions with those documented in other West Indian studies. Includes various tables - blood pressure by age and sex, weight and body mass index by age and sex, correlation of blood pressure with urinary electrolyte ratios at different ages. Other factors indicate the prevalence of albuminuria and glycosuria but these bear no evident relationship to blood pressure. Emphasizes the role of sodium and potassium and that it seems possible that a population's sodium intake is a major determinant of its average blood pressure.

\* [HEALTH] [HEALTH SURVEYS+] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-133

LC Pollard, Velma  
Rastafarian language in St. Lucia and Barbados. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 10, n. 1. Cave Hill: 1984. pp. 9-20

1984 General  
-----> CDC Serial

\*This paper discusses the language of Rastafari in two Eastern Caribbean territories, Barbados and St. Lucia commenting specifically on

lexico-semantic change evident in the language as it moves from the environment of Jamaica Creole to interact with the Creoles of these two territories.

\* [DIALECTS] [RASTAFARIANS+] [SAINT LUCIA] [BARBADOS]

11-134

LC St. Lucia. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Statistics.  
St. Lucia economic review 1982.  
Castries: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Statistics, 1983. 63 p.: tpls.

1983 Limited

-----> LCNRDF

\*Deals with international economic developments; regional economic developments; summary of domestic developments; central government operations; production and exports; consumption, investment and imports; prices, wages and employment; the financial sector; balance of payments. Includes statistical appendix.

\* [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-135

LC Charles, Embert  
Use of Patois in the media in St. Lucia: a preliminary study.  
*Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol .9, no. 1. Cave Hill: 1983. pp. 13-20

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*While Patois is spoken by the majority of the population in St. Lucia, the Constitution deliberately stipulates that the island's House of Assembly shall consist of persons who can speak and read the English language. However, since the seventies the mass media has increased its use of Patois. Advocates the use of Patois in the media in St. Lucia as a means of transferring the meaning of information

and instruction, noting that the development of an orthography for Patois is becoming a necessity.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [MEDIA] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-136

MS NU. CEPAL.

Economic survey of Latin America: 1982: Montserrat. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1984. 6 p.: tpls.  
E/CEPAL/L.286/Add.24  
1984 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*The economy registered real growth of 2% and 1.2% during 1981 and 1982 respectively. The most important sectors are governmental services, wholesale and retail trade, construction, and enclave-type industries. Agriculture, which was once the mainstay of the economy has declined sharply and now only accounts for 5% of the GDP. Earnings from tourism increased from approximately US\$4.3m. in 1980 to US\$5.4m. in 1981 and US\$5.8m. in 1982. Re-exports comprise a significant part of the total exports, accounting for approximately 40% of the total in 1981 and 1982. It is noticeable that although exports have shown rapid growth in money terms, 108%, the performance of the various contributing sectors has been erratic. There was an extraordinary increase in 1982 in the exports of manufactured goods and items labelled miscellaneous, after having dropped out in 1981. During 1981, 66% of the exports were sold to CARICOM, 16% to the UK, and 12% to North America, with other Caribbean islands accounting for 6%. Imports increased by 7.1% during 1982, the lowest rate since 1975. The balance of payments achieved a balanced inflow/outflow during 1980 and 1981.

\* [BALANCE OF PAYMENTS] [GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT] [NATIONAL INCOME] [TOURISM] [TRADE] [MONTSERRAT]

11-137

MS Montserrat. Medical and Health Department.

Health report, Montserrat 1983.

Plymouth: Government Printing Office, 1983. 56 p.: tbls., graphs.

1983 Limited

-----> MSDU

\*Shows expenditure for health - EC\$3,081,800 (recurrent) and EC\$355,000 (capital) accounting for 13.01% of recurrent government expenditure and 2.8% of capital expenditure. Revenue from health services was projected at EC\$77,600. Remarks on the absence of a written health policy, but agrees that Government is committed to providing high quality health care, particularly to children, pregnant and lactating women, the chronically ill - diabetics, hypertensive, mentally ill and elderly as evidenced in the draft health plan submitted for inclusion in the national development plan. Also remarks on the non-submission of statistics from private practitioners.

Cerebro-accident followed by hypertensive and other heart diseases were the major causes of mortality. Records a case of leptospirosis which resulted in the Nuisance Regulations September 11, 1983 as an effort to provide legal support for clean-up programmes and a rodent control campaign. Includes 47 tables.

\* [HEALTH] [HEALTH SERVICES]  
[PUBLIC HEALTH] [STATISTICAL DATA]  
[MONTSEERRAT]

11-138

SR Sukedo, Fred

Social and cultural factors in production by small farmers in Suriname of tomatoes and rice and their marketing. pp. 149-163

In: Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World; Unesco. Small farmers in the Caribbean and Latin America: explorations into a programme of research and action.

Paris: Unesco, 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3306

\*The first part of the presentation addresses itself to some theoretical issues. In the second part, a few comments are made on the overview of the Surinamese economy and finally, there is a discussion of some specifics of small scale cultivation of rice and tomatoes.

\* [AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION] [RICE]  
[TOMATOES] [SURINAME]

11-139

SR Price, Sally

Wives, husbands, and more wives: sexual opportunities among the Saramaka. *Caribbean Review*, vol. 12, n. 2. Miami, Fla.: 1983. pp. 26-29, 54-58 : illus.

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*The description of Saramaka conjugal culture is set against the background of an entertaining Anansi folk-tale. The idea of one man having several women is said to be a primary determinant of the social life. Although both men and women characteristically have a number of lovers and spouses in the course of their lifetime, the imbalance between men's and women's sexual opportunities in favour of the men are seen to exert a profound influence on conjugal relations and on the character of social interaction more generally: An analysis of wife-to-wife relationships, mother-in-law/daughter-in-law, sisters-in-law, and husband/wife relationships, is done with a multiplicity of anecdotal references, emphasizing the subordinate position of women. A wife usually is considered by the village as "woman-come-to-a-husband", a status which controls her participation in community relationships. When a woman dies, her present co-wives are required



to go through a period of intense mourning which functions in part to protect them from accusations of having contributed to her death. Of all the sets of mourning regulations that Samarakas recognize, only those for a husband or a wife are more stringent than those for a co-wife.

\* [POLYGAMY] [SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR]  
[TRADITIONAL CULTURE] [WOMEN]  
[SURINAME]

11-140

TT Ince, Basil A.  
Administration of foreign  
affairs in a very small developing  
country: the case of Trinidad and  
Tobago. pp. 307-339  
In: Size, self-determination and  
international relations: the Caribbean  
1976 General  
-----> CDC 5721

\*The paper is divided into three parts. The first treats the problems confronting very small states in the international system, their conflict of foreign policy, relationships with Third World states and the shortcomings of small states with respect to diplomatic machinery. The second deals with the formulation of foreign policy in the country and examines the role played by governmental machinery and non-governmental actors in the making of foreign policy. The final section treats the Ministry of External Affairs, examines its structure and operation, the problems of intra- and inter-ministerial co-operation and co-ordination and the issue of recruitment. In the international arena, it is felt that in order to have any impact, Trinidad and Tobago must act collectively with other states of the Third World.

\* [DIPLOMACY] [FOREIGN POLICY]  
[FOREIGN RELATIONS] [TRINIDAD AND  
TOBAGO]

11-141

TT Satcunanathan, S.; So'Brien, G.C.  
Alternate energy resources and  
industrial growth in Trinidad and  
Tobago. 12 p.  
In: Trinidad and Tobago. National  
Committee of the World Energy  
Conference. Papers presented at the  
First National Energy Conference. Port  
of Spain: National Committee of the  
World Energy Conference, 1983.  
National Energy Conference, 1:  
Trinidad and Tobago in the World of  
Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 474

\*Trinidad and Tobago has the capability for industrial growth and will need, in order to offset declining revenue from oil, to engage in export-oriented industrial activity. The potential exists for manufacture of alternative energy related hardware for the export market both within the Caribbean and outside. The paper examines the various areas of the alternative energy scenario in which Trinidad and Tobago industry could profitably engage. Discussed are solar, thermal, wind, hydro and biomass alternatives.

\* [RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES]  
[TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-142

TT Herbert, McNichols  
Development of natural gas  
pipeline system. 9 p.  
In: Trinidad and Tobago. National  
Committee of the World Energy  
Conference. Papers presented at the  
First National Energy Conference. Port  
of Spain: National Committee of the  
World Energy Conference, 1983.  
National Energy Conference, 1:  
Trinidad and Tobago in the World of  
Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 474

\*Deals with the development of gas transmission from a chronological standpoint from 1940-1983. Notes that the Natural Gas Company has kept pace with the industrial development, providing the pipeline capacity for transporting natural gas to the industrial estates of the country. The development of the Gas Transmission System in Trinidad, has brought with it, new techniques of construction and inspection, an improvement in the quality of work produced by the local pipeline construction industry and an increase in the number of personnel skilled in the maintenance and operations of the facilities used in natural gas transmission. Expresses the view that the future of gas transmission lies not so much in the expansion of the existing system, but in its proper maintenance and safe operation, in order that an uninterrupted supply of gas may be produced to fuel the nation's economy.  
\* [NATURAL GAS] [PIPELINE TRANSPORT]  
[TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-143

TT NU. CEPAL.

Economic survey of Latin America 1982: Trinidad and Tobago. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1984. 14 p.: tbls.  
E/CEPAL/L.286/Add.21  
1984 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*An economic and sectoral profile is given. The economy grew at just about the same rate as it did in 1981. The dominant petroleum sector had engendered fairly strong growth in 1979, and 1980, not so much because output increased, but because the second round of petroleum price increases had led to a sizeable growth in export receipts, Government revenues and foreign reserves. In 1982, however, world oil prices fell by 3%. This external market situation, together with a 6% fall in crude oil output and a 13% reduction in refinery

throughput, led to a decline in the GDP of the goods-producing sector. Export earnings fell by an estimated 10%, Government revenues declined and deficits developed on the government account. Fiscal surpluses accumulated over the years were partly used up, external assets declined, while external debt increased 42%. Estimated real growth is 4%. It is felt that the boom years have ended, and unless a new export thrust in steel, fertilizer and methanol can take the place of petroleum, difficult years lie ahead. Fertilizer exports increased 100% but markets for steel were difficult and production was drastically curtailed.  
\* [BALANCE OF PAYMENTS] [GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT] [NATIONAL INCOME] [TRADE] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-144

TT Bobb, Euric; Farrell, Terrence.

Financing new technological developments. Vienna: UNIDO, 1984. 17 p.ID/WG.412/5

Seminar/Workshop on Technology Transfer, Management and Development and the Implications of Newly-Emerging Advanced Technologies, Port of Spain, 8-12 November 1983.

1984 Limited  
-----> CDC UN

\*The importance of an appropriate science and technology policy to planning and policy-making in developing countries cannot be overstated. Given the risks associated with financing science and technological developments, the strategic response for a small, resource-poor economy like Trinidad and Tobago, would be to develop a highly selective research and development programme. Three industrialized countries provide examples of the different financial strategies that can be pursued: the venture capital industry of the United States, the Loan Guarantee Scheme of the United Kingdom

and the state agency funding approach of Japan. Funding by a state or para-state agency is preferred for an economy like Trinidad and Tobago, because the appropriate technology policy, requires concentrated effort and organization.

\* [FINANCING] [INNOVATIONS]  
[SCIENCE POLICY] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-145

TT Look Kin, F.; Ramlakhan, T.

Hydrocarbon resources of

Trinidad and Tobago. 20 p. : maps, diags.

In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983.

National Energy Conference, 1:  
Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 474

\*States that the oil industry of Trinidad and Tobago has demonstrated its vibrancy over the years by consistently expanding the ultimate petroleum resource base. The oil production landscape has been an undulating one, but the intermittent downward trends were eventually rectified by an enthusiastic industry and encouraging Government incentives. Thus, despite the production of over 200 m. cubic metres of crude oil over the last 20 years, the proved-developed crude oil resources have been maintained above 63 m. cubic metres. In the same period, huge gas reserves have been discovered. Dry gas reserves are now estimated at .5 trillion cubic metres, thus giving rise to the possibility of LNG industry in Trinidad and Tobago. In the area of secondary recovery, the challenge is the successful exploitation of heavy oil

resources, which is estimated at over 160 m. cubic metres oil-in-place, and the implementation of new waterflood schemes in suitable reservoirs. The Government has embarked upon a move to provide further incentives to the industry through a review of the present tax regime. Although exploitation of known reserves is desirable, so is the proving-up of new oil-producing areas. Despite the discovery of oil accumulations in recent years, no major oil field has been discovered over the last ten years. In an attempt to resolve this issue, the Government has embarked on seismic and geological studies designed to find proved-up oil bearing structures in deeper horizons on land and in deeper waters offshore.

\* [ENERGY RESOURCES] [HYDROCARBONS]  
[TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-146

TT Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference.

Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983. [300 p.]: tbls., map, diags.

National Energy Conference, 1:  
Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 474

\*Papers are grouped under the following headings: 1) energy resources; 2) energy and the society; 3) energy - utilization and conservation; 4) energy - finance and economics; 5) energy - international. Papers analyze size, nature and location of Trinidad and Tobago's resources of petroleum and natural gas, consumption and demand patterns, and the development of alternative sources of energy. The demand for electricity in industrial development is also

analyzed. The utilization of the country's hydrocarbon resources for industrial development at Point Lisas is surveyed, and the economic implications of such development strategy in terms of the world scenario and market trends are discussed. Also focused on are measures to improve the physical efficiency of plants such as ISCOTT and FERTRIN. The effects of all these factors on the economy of Trinidad and Tobago over the 1970-1980 decade, and their implications for the future, forms the base of all the papers presented.

\* [ENERGY CONSUMPTION] [ENERGY RESOURCES] [ENERGY UTILIZATION] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-147

TT Kurian, Rachel.

Plantation production, crisis and the contemporary state: an analysis of the sugar industry in Trinidad and Barbados. The Hague: s.n., 1983. 32 p.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC 490

\*Studies some of the strategies adopted by the State in the face of the decline in the industry and analyses their implications for capital, labour and the production structure. Observes that in Trinidad the sugar industry is under government control, the trade union being particularly strong, with a work-force ethnically separate from most other sectors; while in Barbados, the plantations are almost entirely, privately owned, the trade union is part of a national union structure with its work-force of the same ethnic origin as the other sectors. In both cases, measures to ameliorate the situation had to be taken within the economy with little possibility of external aid or compromise. Concludes that in both cases, capital was supported and strengthened, organized labour was weakened, and the non-wage

sector became an integrated part of the capitalist economy. In Trinidad, where the trade union movement was strong, the State was forced to take over unprofitable enterprises to retain employment and the unions were co-opted into the government owned management structures. In Barbados, financial support was more directly for capital, following a more aggressive line towards labour, the foreign recruitment of labour being done through the State.

\* [PLANTATIONS] [SUGAR INDUSTRY] [TRADE UNIONS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO] [BARBADOS]

11-148

TT Bastien, E.

Prospects and problems of export gas in Trinidad and Tobago. 13 p. : diags.

In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983. National Energy Conference, 1:

Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983. 1983 General

-----> CDC 474

\*Notes that during the good years Trinidad and Tobago has managed to convert cash surpluses to productive machinery and equipment at a cost far less than their present replacement value. In the period 1978 to 1982 the projects at Point Lisas and the supporting infrastructure injected over \$2 billion into the economy. Now that the revenue from petroleum is falling and the lean years are approaching, capital investment decisions are not easily made. Nevertheless, this is precisely the time to seek out projects, to provide future revenue streams to offset the decline in revenues from oil. Natural gas is the only other significant and commercially

exploitable natural resource capable of generating revenues of the required magnitude. Although methanol, particularly with its use as a fuel, and fertilizers can still provide investment opportunities, it is only an LNG project that is comparable in terms of size.

\* [INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL] [NATURAL GAS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-149

TT Headley, Oliver; McGaw, D.R.  
Prospects for alternative energy utilization in Trinidad and Tobago. 16 p. : tpls.

In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee for the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee for the World Energy Conference, 1983. National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC 5735

\*Three potential alternative energy sources are identified for utilization in Trinidad and Tobago: solar energy, biomass and waste materials. Solar energy devices such as crop driers, solar stills and photovoltaic panels are already utilized in isolated areas and it is anticipated that with the projected rise in the price of electricity, use will increase and solar water heaters will become economic for both domestic and small industrial users. Wood and sugar cane are the most promising biomass raw materials which may be made available in Trinidad and Tobago. However, because it is not cost competitive with hydrocarbon resources, biomass will make little impact at the present time. The potential for energy generation from both sewage and solid wastes has been estimated and found to be limited. In the case of industrial wastes, the

sugar industry was isolated for preliminary analysis and the potential for excess power generation evaluated. Crop residues for ethanol production probably have the best potential in the agricultural waste utilization sector, but further work is necessary to quantify this potential.

\* [BIOMASS] [DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL] [ENERGY UTILIZATION] [SOLAR ENERGY] [WASTES] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-150

TT Barnes, Barry; Boopsingh, Trevor  
Recent trends in world energy markets. 12p.

In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983. National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 474

\*Focuses on short-term trends, particularly those since 1980, but remains mindful of the long-term, with a view to informing overall policy for the long-term, while retaining flexibility to deal with the short-term. Notes that world primary energy consumption continues to rise, and that world crude oil production has fallen, discussing these against the background of an analysis of energy demand, export capability, production capacity, and consumption patterns in the oil trade. Discusses the impact of high interest rates on the world energy market. Concludes with a study of the recent trends in refining and in the export of natural gas as they reflect on the Trinidad and Tobago situation, noting the need for efficiency for survival in the former, and the need for huge investments in the latter.

\* [ENERGY] [INTERNATIONAL MARKET] [TRENDS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-151

TT Parris, Carl D.  
Resource ownership and the prospects for democracy: the case of Trinidad and Tobago. pp. 313-326  
In: Stone, Carl, ed.. Newer Caribbean: decolonization, democracy and development. Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5882

\*The chapter endeavours to map as accurately as possible the Trinidad and Tobago government's attitude toward resource ownership and the model of development chosen. Consequences of that choice are explored and a relation drawn to the prospects for democracy.

\* [DEMOCRACY] [OWNERSHIP]  
[RESOURCES MANAGEMENT] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-152

TT Palmer, Neville I..  
Review of international standards, policies and practices for the protection of the marine environment from oil pollution. Chaguaramas: Institute of Marine Affairs, 1983. iii; 74 p. IMA/1/83

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5913

\*The report outlines land-based sources of pollution and pollution caused by marine transportation: discusses agreements and efforts made at international level to cope with the problem of oil pollution.

\* [ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY] [MARINE POLLUTION] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-153

TT Bartlett, Gordon; Bruce, P.N.  
Role of enhanced oil recovery research in the future of the oil

industry. 24 p. : tbls., diags.  
In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983.  
National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 474

\*The present declining position of the petroleum reserves and the absence of any new major oil finds, point to the need for the application of sophisticated oil recovery methods, beyond primary recovery. Secondary, tertiary and enhanced oil recovery techniques are in various stages of application and development globally. In Trinidad and Tobago, consideration must be given to the establishment of effective criteria to be applied in the design of field pilots, and eventually commercial systems. In order to achieve this objective, and in the best interest of the indigenous industry, enhanced oil recovery research and development is essential. Apart from bringing technological capability on the domestic scene, other spinoffs as manpower development and a better understanding and handling of production problems, peculiar to the domestic industry, will emerge.

\* [DRILLING] [PETROLEUM RESOURCES]  
[TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-154

TT Harford, R.F.  
Some fundamental considerations for financing of the petroleum industry in Trinidad and Tobago. 16 p. : tbls., diags.  
In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the

World Energy Conference, 1983.  
National Energy Conference, 1:  
Trinidad and Tobago in the World of  
Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 474

\*The paper is addressed principally to local bankers and financiers whose role in financing the petroleum industry is likely to grow as localization of the industry increases. It is noted that up to the present, the principal types of finance afforded the industry locally have been for refining and rig operations. The paper, however, introduces for consideration Production Payment Financing which is a relatively unused financial package in Trinidad and Tobago. Production Payment Financing is the major financial package used in the U.S. to develop and explore oil reserves, and in view of the greatly increased interest in promoting oil exploration at the present time, it is considered timely that consideration be given to this package as a vehicle to finance this exploration drive. An overview of the industry and some concepts related to investment and financing problems are presented under the following headings: geology, geophysics, soil contracts, drilling contracts, oil and gas reserves, bankers evaluation of consultant reserve reports, production lending criteria.

\* [FINANCING] [PETROLEUM INDUSTRY]  
[TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-155

TT Farrell, C.A.; Singh, I.;  
Williams, K.A.; David, R.A.  
Trends in consumption and demand for electricity supply and their effect on system expansion. 19 p. : diags.  
In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the

World Energy Conference, 1983.  
National Energy Conference, 1:  
Trinidad and Tobago in the World of  
Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.  
1983  
-----> CDC 474

\*The effect on system expansion of the changing pattern in consumption, and the increasing demand for electrical power, is examined with reference to Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission's power supply system. The continued growth and in some cases the specialized nature of system load, and its effects on systems planning, design and the present and projected system configurations, are indicated. Further developments, including the role of alternate energy sources in meeting energy needs, are discussed in the light of increasing world fuel prices.

\* [ENERGY CONSUMPTION] [POWER DEMAND]  
[POWER SUPPLY] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-156

TT Reddock, Rhoda E. .  
Women and plantation labour in the Caribbean (with special reference to Trinidad and Tobago: theoretical and methodological perspectives. Paris: Unesco, 1984. 61 p.  
SHS.84/Conf.POP/2.06  
Meeting of Experts on "Theoretical Frameworks and Methodological Approaches to Studies on the Role of Women in History...", Paris, 13-16 November 1984.

1984 Limited  
-----> CDC 3296

\*This paper sets out to examine certain theoretical and methodological issues which emerge in the study of women and plantation labour in the Caribbean. The paper is divided into two sections. The first identifies the theoretical and methodological issues which arise from such a study, while the second section of the paper discusses the experiences of African

women during the period of slavery and Indian women in the indentureship period. In both instances, the sexual and social division of labour is examined and the changes over time. This section also examines the periods of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century with regard to slavery and up to 1917 in relation to Indian indentured labour.

\* [FEMALE MANPOWER] [PLANTATIONS]  
[WOMEN] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-157

TT St. Cyr, Joaquin.

UN. ECLA. Subregional

Headquarters for the Caribbean.  
Women as the recipients of

services from resources allocated in the national budget of Trinidad and Tobago. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983. v; 91 p.: tbls. ECLA/CARIB 83/9

1983

-----> CDC UN

\*Attempts to show the extent to which the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, through its policies and expenditures as contained in the National Budget, has explicitly or implicitly delivered specific services and incomes to the female population in the country. Focuses on key areas in the national economy which have been identified and accepted as playing important roles in expanding the horizons of women, viz: health, education and training and welfare services. Using quantitative data as far as possible, the goal firstly, is to identify those areas which are sensitive enough to be used as indicators to assess the status of women as recipients of services within the national economy, and secondly, to use this information to prepare a methodological framework for use in other Caribbean territories. An overview of the status of women in

Trinidad and Tobago indicates that women enjoy a great deal of equality in social and economic matters and in law. However, certain cultural and other social factors including the low incidence of economic independence among women place many in an unequal relationship with their male counterparts.

\* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [SOCIAL SERVICES] [SOCIAL STATUS] [WOMEN]  
[TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-031

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Department of Tourism.

Department of Tourism:

statistical review 1984. Kingstown: Department of Tourism, 1984. 53 p.: tbls. (Statistical Review Department of Tourism).

1984 General

-----> VCMF

\*Reviews the tourist industry of 1984 and pinpoints areas of decline. St. Vincent's Carnival is highlighted as being the major tourist attraction which contributed to an increase in hotel occupancy.

\* [STATISTICAL DATA] [TOURISM]  
[SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-034

VC NU. CEPAL.

Economic survey of Latin America 1982: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1984. 9 p.: tbls. E/CEPAL/L.286/Add.28

1984 General

-----> CDC UN

\*Presents a sectoral and fiscal profile. An estimated 8% increase was registered in the GDP at current cost factor. Adjusting for the rate of inflation, the GDP seems to have grown in real terms by .8%. Major determinants of economic growth were, hotels and restaurants, mining and quarrying, manufacturing and



electricity, gas and water. There was an improved performance in agriculture but the deterioration of the exchange rate of the pound sterling resulted in lower foreign exchange earnings. A fall in demand for arrowroot led to a glut, and gave rise to an examination of possible alternative uses of the product. Tourism declined. The current account deficit worsened in 1982 as a result of this, and because of the bigger trade deficit due to the increased value of imports and a fall in the value of exports. The Government borrowed to refurbish the sugar factory, and at the same time gave attention to the re-focusing of industrial policy towards export-oriented activities with high value added. This, with other external borrowing, raised the level of external debt to US\$17m.

\* [BALANCE OF PAYMENTS] [GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT] [NATIONAL INCOME] [TRADE] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-160

XC Crisis and opportunity: U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean. Washington, DC.: Ethics and Public Policy Center, 1984. xi; 491 p.: map

1984 General  
-----> CDC 5889

\*This collection of essays provide some of the essential facts, historical perspective and a sharper look at current conditions in the Caribbean Basin. Part 1 examines the region in a broad framework that takes into account the uniqueness of particular states, long-term U.S. interests, and the global context. Part 2, analyzes the struggle for power, land and justice in El Salvador and Part 3 focuses on Nicaragua and the significance of that country's revolution. Bibliography: pp. 477-479. Index.

\* [FOREIGN POLICY] [INTERNATIONAL POLITICS] [INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [CENTRAL AMERICA] [UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS]

CARISPLAN ABSTRACTS, Vol. 11, 1986

11-161

XI University of Florida  
33rd Annual Conference: Popular Culture; National Identity and Migration in the Caribbean: <extracts of proceedings>. *Latinamericanist*, vol. 19, n. 2. Gainesville, Fla.: 1984. pp. 1-7

1984 General  
-----> CDC Serial

\*Contains excerpts from six papers: 1) the Afro-Caribbean heritage in the arts; 2) the African presence in Cuban national identity; 3) racial consciousness and cultural identity among Puerto Rican migrants in the U.S.; 4) black images in Dominican literature; 5) black consciousness and popular music in Jamaica in the 1960s and 70s; 6) Haitian efforts at preserving cultural patrimony.

\* [CULTURAL HERITAGE] [CULTURAL IDENTITY] [CULTURE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-162

XI Hollis, William  
National Agricultural Chemicals Association (USA)  
Agrichemical safety into the 1980's. pp. 138-151 : tbls.

In: Pesticide legislation and the registration process in the Caribbean: proceeding of a Meeting on the Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: IICA, 1983.

Meeting on the Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean, Port of Spain, 2-5 August 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5855

\*Notes that the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean are assuming a world leadership role by conducting regional consultations on the

international harmonization of pesticide registration requirements under the auspices of IICA. The concept for harmonization and the attendant guidelines for registration requirements were established by the FAO in 1977 and finalized in 1982 in international consultations. Implementations of the concept and guideline requirements are encouraged by GIFAP, the international association of agrochemical industries. The establishment of reasonable and enforceable regulations for the registration, labelling, and use of plant protection chemicals in developing countries is a prerequisite to providing the authoritative basis to meaningfully carry safety considerations into the 1980s for such matters as tolerances, worker re-entry intervals, training in its various dimensions, and information exchange among governments and with industry.  
\* [PESTICIDES] [SAFETY] [LATIN AMERICA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-163

XI CARICOM.

Areas for the increase of intraregional trade in the short term. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. 26 p.: tpls. CCM 84/25/18  
Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers, 25, Nassau, 1-3 July 1984.  
1984 Restricted  
-----> CDC 5491

\*Sets out an average of the annual imports into the region from extraregional sources, by quantity of the selected products, compiled from the imports of the individual Member States over the three-year period preceding. This information is intended to give an overall appreciation of the volume of imports which are entering the regional market from extraregional sources. Set alongside these third country imports are the quantities of like products

available for export from regional sources, over and above current intraregional export levels. Due to limitations in the available data, the import figures do not relate to the same years for all the countries. Information on export availability was not obtained from some territories and for some, the information given is incomplete. The information is still relevant as an indicator of the extent of the opportunities for increasing intraregional trade.

\* [IMPORT VOLUME] [TRADE PROMOTION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-164

XI Polanyi-Levitt, Kari.

Canada and the Caribbean: an assessment. Montreal: McGill University, 1983. <49 p.>: tpls. International Relations of the Contemporary Caribbean, San German, 22-23 April 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5534

\*The relationship is seen as political and diplomatic rather than trade-oriented; in fact, trade relations and investments are on the decline: some account is given of the Canadian Caribbean Aid Programme, carried out on a government to government level. It is thought that the future would bring modifications in the relationship between the two regions as the realization dawns that Canada is part of the Americas and that its interest must eventually extend beyond traditional ties with the Caribbean to other areas on the continent.

\* [INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS] [TRADE RELATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [CANADA]

11-165

XI Lewis, Gordon K..

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

integration experience: the historical and cultural background. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1983. 16 p.S/CINTEX 83 /1/6 Symposium on Ten Years of the CARICOM Integration Experience, Christ Church, 17-22 July 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 6154

\*A developmental overview is undertaken of the post-discovery period, the post-emancipation and post-independence periods, leading to some general considerations for Caribbean integration. Persistent structural regularities both of a political and economic nature, together with an increasing need to deal with exploitation in both these areas, are seen to mean the need for collective policies e.g. a regional foreign policy. The element of consumerism, also a historical pattern among the more developed economies is discussed for its destructiveness. The history of the Caribbean vis a vis the development of a viable regional movement-system is seen to mean that there must exist some basic, fundamental cultural foundation for the growth of any kind of regional nationhood, whether it is expressed institutionally in economic forms like CARICOM or in political forms like the old Federation. Any such organization must grow out of the general cultural life of the people as a whole; it is not envisaged as growing merely out of ideology, constitution-making or wishful-thinking. It is said to be perhaps the leading lesson of Caribbean history that the cultural foundations of any larger sense of regional feeling have been laid by the common people in their popular institutions and informal communication. A general policy of functional federation is posited.  
\* [CARICOM] [CULTURAL FACTORS]  
[HISTORICAL ANALYSIS] [REGIONAL INTEGRATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-166

XI Benn, Denis.

Caribbean Community: the

internal environment - the geographical, economic and political legacy. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1983. 22 p.S/CINTEX 83/1/2 Ten Years of the CARICOM Integration Experience Symposium, Christ Church, 17-22 July 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 6150

\*It is posited that the peculiar geographical characteristics of the majority of countries in the region, based on small size and insularity, have created economic limitations further complicated by their susceptibility to natural disasters. Although insularity has tended to foster local nationalisms, the imperative of economic survival and the need to maximize sovereignty have dictated closer co-operation and integration in an effort to overcome the limitations imposed by small size. The consequences of colonialism have also had an adverse impact on the economies because of the distortion of the pattern of economic development and the continuing openness of these economies to external factors. This legacy is seen to be aggravated by the internal misallocation of resources in some countries. At the political level, a legacy has also been left on post-independence politics, by the peculiar politico-constitutional history and the popular struggles of the 20th century. Charismatic leadership is still a prevalent factor of the political process, but some societies have tended to become increasingly ideological. Faced with these historical legacies, the common nature of the past and destiny is seen to face the imperative to survive together or perish individually.  
\* [CARICOM] [POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY]  
[REGIONAL INTEGRATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-167

XI Bryce-Laporte, Roy Simon.

Caribbean immigrations and their implications for the United States. Washington, DC.: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 1985. 33 p. (Focus: Caribbean). :Enhancing Public Understanding of the Caribbean

1985 General

-----> CDC 3340

\*After providing a brief historical overview of immigration laws and statistics in the United States and exploring immigration and emigration as factors in the history of the Caribbean region, this essay focuses attention on immigration from the Caribbean into the United States in particular. It discusses the classification of immigrant status, outlines demographic patterns through time and by regions within the Caribbean, and examines illegal immigration as a political issue. It then considers the implications of the urban quality of Caribbean immigration and, finally, analyzes the impact of that immigration on labor opportunities and the racial and ethnic make-up of U.S. cities.

\* [IMMIGRATION] [SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-168

XI CCL. Research Department.

Caribbean labour and the economic environment. Bridgetown: CCL, 1983. 42 p.: tbls.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5755

\*Reviews and assesses economic trends in individual Caribbean countries. Also depicts the international economic scenario and its implications for developing countries. Important constraints and challenges for Caribbean governments are: the world recession, the Caribbean's voluminous debts, trade protectionism and the

slowing down of external trade, restrictive monetary policy on the international market. The appendices provide a number of comparative tables summarizing trends in inflation and unemployment rates in the region, the importance of the external sector, the geographic distribution of trade and external debt. Finally, three CCL statements are included on the concerns of the labour movement in the Caribbean as they relate to upcoming Lome negotiations, employment/unemployment policies and incomes policies.

\* [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [LABOUR MOVEMENTS] [UNEMPLOYMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-169

XI UN. ECLA. Subregional

Headquarters for the Caribbean. Caribbean/Latin American co-operation. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983. 61 p. CLAC/WG/83/1 1983 Restricted

-----> CDC UN

\*While great emphasis has been placed on Caribbean and Latin American co-operation, the impetus towards co-operation has not over time, been powerful or sustained, despite geographic proximity to the two sub-regions. This is because history, and not geography, has determined the pattern of interaction between the two groups of countries. The potential for co-operation exists, due to a number of inherent complementarities including geographic location and proximity, similar states of development the necessity to diversify existing economic relations and intra-regional trade. Existing integration schemes and trade arrangements and current co-operation activities between Caribbean and Latin American countries are reviewed, and measures to increase linkages between the various institutions are identified.

Preliminary proposals for advancing Caribbean/Latin American co-operation in the areas of trade, services, transport and science and technology, are presented.

\* [REGIONAL COOPERATION] [REGIONAL INTEGRATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-170

XI CHEC.

Caribbean peoples and their environment: a collection of papers presented at the Fifth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology. London: CHEC, 1983. 255 p.: map, tbls., diags. (CHEC Publication, n. 18).

Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, 5, Georgetown, 2-6 April 1979.

1983

-----> CDC 5496

\*Focuses on problems of health, urban and rural development, planning, education and the role of the Caribbean peoples in decision-making concerning their environment. Papers under headings: the Caribbean environment, development and planning in the Caribbean, the dynamics of settlement, rural and urban settlement in the Caribbean. Posits that the approach of human ecology, which combines concern for all human activity, helps to ease the difficulty of decision-making in relation to man/environment planning and development.

\* [HUMAN ECOLOGY] [HUMAN ENVIRONMENT] [HUMAN SETTLEMENTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-171

XI Lewis, Gordon K.

Caribbean state system today: problems and challenges. *Caribbean Educational Bulletin*, vol. 11, n. 3. Kingston: 1984. pp. 20-31

1984 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*The article discusses the economic developmental strategy of the Caribbean micro-states, which is based on expatriate capital investment. The view is expressed that one of the consequences of such a strategy is the weakening of economic and political structures and the subsequent vulnerability to outside forces. The Grenada issue is cited as an illustration of the weakness and ineffectiveness of institutional mechanisms and regional bodies. The main proposal of the article is a united front of all the regionalist-minded groups in the area, based on the frank recognition that to a long-term problem, there are no short-term answers.

\* [POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT] [REGIONAL INTEGRATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-172

XI Lewis, Gordon K..

Contemporary Caribbean: a general overview. Washington, DC.: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 1985. 32 p. (Focus: Caribbean).

:Enhancing Public Understanding of the Caribbean

1985 General

-----> CDC 3330

\*Provides an overview of the physical and historical background: describes the political context, the type of leadership that came out of the region, the social structure and the search for development. The principal conclusions are that the Caribbean must strengthen its integration processes and institutions and that politically, co-operation must mean the search for a regional collective defense and security system.

\* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-173

XI Allsop, Richard

Creole treatment of passivity.

pp. 142-154

In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean language. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.

Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5494

\*Attempts to identify the mechanics of passive signalling in Creole, on the basis of a study in current Caribbean English. Concludes that in Anglophone Creoles, the treatment of passivity is not a problem of syntax and such an approach would lead to confusion; but rather a problem of semantics in which there is a dominant constraint of semantic non-relation between the "nature of the subject" and the "nature of the verb". This is seen to add significantly to the lesson that Creole structure cannot profitably be analyzed as a distribution or shift, malformation or derivation of Indo-European (IE) linguistic framework, but rather as a language development in its own right, using structural material and processes drawn from a number of sources, notably IE and Niger-Congo languages. Suggests that the matter goes deeper than surface semantics, into the "pragmatics of discourse" and draws attention to the work of Van Dijk (1977).

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [LINGUISTICS]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-174

XI Marinez, Pablo A.

Crisis economica y dominacion imperialista en el Caribe. Caribe contemporaneo, n. 7. Mexico City:

1983. pp. 17-34

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*Analyses the economic crisis currently affecting the countries of the Caribbean Basin, due fundamentally to the fall in the price of agricultural exports and minerals. The effects of rising energy costs are also considered and the consequences of the San Jose accord, the terms of which provide for oil supplies at preferential rates. It is thought that North American imperialism makes use of the economic crisis in order to strengthen its mechanisms of domination in the region. This is done through governmental and international financial organizations.

\* [ECONOMIC RECESSION] [IMPERIALISM]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-175

XI Casimir, Jean.

Culture, discourse

(self-expression) and social development in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: UN.ECLA.CDCC, 1983. 27 p.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5527

\*The paper attempts to show that the oldest form of class exploitation, established upon the arrival of the Europeans, consists of depriving oppressed nations "of the power to express their thought". It is proposed that the exercise of the nation's right to express its collective thought be restored because culture is considered an experience which is lived and its bearers must be able to deliberately use it to measure up to the problems of private and public life. The conclusion is that Caribbean development is possible only if its way of life and culture are given free rein to reach its highest expression.

\* [CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-176

XI Smith, Michael G..  
Culture, race and class in the  
Commonwealth Caribbean. Mona: UWI.  
Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 1984.  
xiv; 163 p.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3769

\*Reviews and explores various  
accounts of Anglo-Caribbean societies  
from 1945 to the present and seeks to  
assess the cumulative contributions of  
these studies. Attention is focussed  
on Grenada, Jamaica, Trinidad and  
Guyana and the models that offer  
general explanations of their social  
structure. Not all important  
publications are discussed, only those  
together that seem to offer the  
broadest and most useful introduction  
to the topic of cultural pluralism and  
stratification such as the works of  
R.T. Smith, D. Lowenthal, S. Hall and  
E. Williams among others. Theories of  
plantation, creole and modern societies  
are discussed. The author concludes  
that the decisive structural  
determinant has been and remains the  
distribution of power among and within  
institutionally distinct groups.  
Includes a comprehensive list of  
references.

\* [CULTURAL PLURALISM] [SOCIAL  
STRATIFICATION] [SOCIAL STRUCTURE]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-177

XI Clarke, Silbourne St. A..  
Customs Union - effects, gains  
(losses): analytical considerations  
for the ECCM Customs Union operations.  
Port of Spain: s.n., 1984. 16 p.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3248

\*The document defines customs unions  
as a deliberate use of tariff policy by  
two or more countries to achieve  
objectives not available through  
individual action. Advocates the  
customs union approach for countries  
that individually are unable to affect  
their terms of trade. The document

also discusses the effects of tariffs  
on trade and the advantages of customs  
unions for developing countries.

\* [CUSTOMS UNION+] [TRADE]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-178

XI Paget, Henry  
Decolonization and cultural  
underdevelopment in the Commonwealth  
Caribbean. pp. 95-120  
In: Stone, Carl, ed.. Newer  
Caribbean: decolonization, democracy  
and development. Philadelphia, Pa.:  
Institute for the Study of Human Issues  
, 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5882; JMNPA

\*The chapter examines the distorted  
consciousness created through the  
experience of colonization: focuses on  
the cultural institutions of  
Commonwealth Caribbean societies; more  
specifically, it attempts to present a  
sociohistorical analysis of cultural  
decolonization. The concluding view is  
that critical and aesthetic  
self-reflection are important elements  
in the liberation of the colonized  
consciousness.

\* [CULTURAL FACTORS] [DECOLONIZATION]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-179

XI Farrell, Trevor M.  
Decolonization in the  
English-speaking Caribbean: myth or  
reality?. pp. 3-14  
In: Stone, Carl, ed.. Newer  
Caribbean: decolonization, democracy  
and development. Philadelphia, PA:  
Institute for the Study of Human Issues  
, 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5882

\*Expresses the view that  
decolonization is not fact but fantasy,  
while the command of the local economy  
remains firmly in the hands of

metropolitan investors. Despite the cries of neo-colonialism and demands for nationalisation, ownership does not necessarily mean control as evinced by the nationalisation of petroleum in Trinidad and Tobago and bauxite in Jamaica. It is thought that Caribbean economy is subjected to metropolitan dictates. In the agricultural sector this is due to what is described as lack of courage and perspicacity on the part of Caribbean governments. The Caribbean is in crisis, but it is contended that there is a basic dynamic at work, leading inexorably to conflict and the struggle for freedom cannot be reversed.

\* [DECOLONIZATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-180

XI Gajraj, Anin Melville

Development and environmental stress. pp. 82-92 : map, tbls., diags. In: CHEC. Caribbean peoples and their environment: a collection of papers presented at the Fifth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology . London: CHEC, 1983.

Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, 5, Georgetown, 2-6 April 1979.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 5496

\*The paper deals with environmental stress mainly against the background of socio-economic development. Discusses "carrying capacity" and "outer limits". Maintains that in certain sectors of the economies of the region, the levels of activity in relation to the land and human resources is extremely high; and therefore careful research into the present ecological conditions of the islands and the possible irreversible harm which could follow from inappropriate development, is urgently needed. Further, it must be determined whether the ecosystems of the islands can sustain development to meet the

basic needs of their populations and large-scale export-oriented industries. The fragility of the territories is noted.

\* [ECODEVELOPMENT] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-181

XI Bernhardt, Stephen A.

Dialect and style shifting in the fiction of Samuel Selvon. pp. 266-276

In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean language. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983. Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5494

\*Examined against the background of Le Page, "Dialect in W.I. Literature". Concludes that Selvon paints a picture of an entire society caught up in the workings of its language. The language of the characters reflects the central truth of Le Page's observation that "one's verbal behaviour is part of one's total behaviour, but it is part which is subject to constant social pressures and is constantly being subjected to modification in order to improve its adequacy as a tool. It is primarily a means of expression rather than communication; its efficacy as a means of expression depends upon its retaining the imprint of all the formative conditioning which has gone to make one the person one is."

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [LITERATURE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-182

XI De Mar, Margaretta.

Domestic food systems and the new internationalization of national economies: the cases of Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Trinidad and



Tobago. Washington, DC: Wilson Center, 1984. iii; 60 p.: tbls. (Wilson Center Latin American Program Working Papers , n. 142).

1984 General  
-----> CDC 2362

\*The paper discusses the major problem of malnutrition in the region and the qualitative change brought about by the internationalization of economies. This change has meant that many underdeveloped countries are no longer producers of primary products integrated into the international economy solely through commodity trade, but have become new locations of production for international capital. Examines the evidence of this transformation of the international economic system as it is found specifically in the food systems of Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago, with a view to future analyses of the impact of this transformation on Caribbean food imports and Caribbean malnutrition.  
\* [ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [FOOD PRODUCTION] [MALNUTRITION] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO] [JAMAICA] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-183

XI NU. CEPAL. Oficina en Brasilia. Economic relations and cooperation between Brazil and the Caribbean. Brasilia: NU. CEPAL. Brasilia Office, 1984. i; 50 p.: tbls. E/CEPAL/BRAS/INT.9  
1984 Limited  
-----> CDC UN

\*The study analyzes economic relations between Brazil and 17 countries and territories in the Caribbean: gives details of Brazil's exports to the Caribbean and provides tables showing trends in foreign trade exports to the region: also discusses current constraints on Brazil/Caribbean trade. The value of Brazilian exports dropped 13% in 1982, due to their

sensitivity to the cyclical movements of the Caribbean economies. However, prospects for increased Brazilian exports seem to be rather good, because Brazil possesses a diversified and generally efficient productive apparatus. The document also examines the strengthening of relations with Guyana and Suriname, gives a summary of diplomatic agreements with these countries and underlines co-operation in specific areas of agriculture, agro-industry and mining. Annex includes remarks on Brazil's bauxite industry and trade and tables showing economic and social indicators.  
\* [ECONOMIC RELATIONS] [TRADE RELATIONS] [BRAZIL] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-184

XI Staples, David  
Energy conservation in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean: problems and prospects. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 9, n. 6. Cave Hill: 1984. pp. 5-10  
1984 General  
-----> CDC Serial

\*The article points out the need for and benefits from implementing programmes to achieve energy conservation in the Eastern Caribbean. The need for conservation, the potential for reducing energy use, the constraints to achieving this reduction, and what needs to be done to achieve savings in energy and dollars are identified. Emphasis is placed on the idea that energy conservation does not mean a reduction in living standards and that the benefits are immediately available.  
\* [ENERGY CONSERVATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

21-185

XI NU. CEPAL .

Establishing container repair and maintenance enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1983. 236 p.: diags., tbls. (Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL , n. 24 ). E/CEPAL/G.1243

1983 General

-----> GDC UN

\*Presents broad outlines of the more important requirements for establishment of container repair and maintenance enterprises, grouped under three headings - economic, industrial and operational. The document is limited to an evaluation of the circumstances under which it would be feasible to establish repair facilities for dry cargo steel containers, as major leasing companies prefer steel containers. Nonetheless, many of the concepts presented should be equally applicable for the establishment of enterprises which repair aluminium and GRP containers. It is noted that within a transport system as vast as containerization, countries of this region desiring to participate must carefully select an entry level for which: a) the supportive infrastructures either exist or can be easily established; b) the undertaking is local in nature and not subject to international competition; and c) the work involved is labour intensive. It should be understood that as a transport technology becomes increasingly sophisticated, it will be found more and more expensive, its life span shorter, and operational, construction and repair skills longer to learn. Due to scarcity of financial resources, skilled personnel and supportive infrastructures, Latin America and Caribbean countries face the real risk of being so overtaken by such technological changes that they might be unable to participate effectively in this growing industry. Thus while repair technology is still within reach, appropriate sectors of each country should evaluate not only repair and maintenance feasibility, but also the usefulness of

CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE  
[POLITICA EXTERIOR] [CARIBBEAN REGION]  
[WEST ASIA]

as a technological base for entering other areas of containerization.

\* [CONTAINERS] [MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR] [TRANSPORT CONTAINERS] [LATIN AMERICA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-186

XI Jaramillo Edwards, Isabel.  
Estrategia intervencionista estadounidense hacia el Medio Oriente y en la "Cuenca del Caribe". La Habana: Centro de Estudios sobre America, 1983. iii; 69 p. (Avances de Investigacion , n. 18).

1983 General

-----> CUODCE; CDC Serial

\*Analiza la politica exterior estadounidense en los ultimos cuatro anos en la "Cuenca del Caribe", e intenta, a su vez, establecer un paralelo entre la politica estadounidense en esta area y en el Libano, zonas en las cuales la Administracion Reagan ha aplicado un esquema similar. Para establecer el marco comparativo, la autora se vale del modus operandi de Estados Unidos en el actuacion tanto en este ultimo como en la "Cuenca del Caribe": los pasos seguidos por Estados Unidos en el Libano y sus intereses estrategico-militares en la "Cuenca". Se resalta el hecho de que Centroamerica representa para Estados Unidos el peligro inmediato, en tanto que el Caribe es el peligro potencial. Se destacan los diversos planes de asistencia a los paises caribenos, el especial interes que se asigna a Jamaica en la denominada iniciativa para la cuenca del Caribe, el interes por reactivar el Tratado del Caribe Orienta, y el papel concedido a Haiti en los Planes militares de la zona.

\* [CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE]  
[POLITICA EXTERIOR] [CARIBBEAN REGION]  
[WEST ASIA]

CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE  
[POLITICA EXTERIOR] [CARIBBEAN REGION]  
[WEST ASIA]

ABSTRACTS, Vol. 11, 1986

11-187

XI Mintz, Sidney W..

From plantations to peasantries  
in the Caribbean. Washington, DC:  
Woodrow Wilson International Center for  
Scholars, 1985. 27 p.: map (Focus:  
Caribbean ).

:Enhancing Public Understanding of the  
Caribbean

1985 General

-----> CDC 3334

\*The monograph discusses the initial  
and long-term effect of the arrival of  
Europeans on the autochthonous peoples  
of the Caribbean: points out that  
European influence had not always taken  
the form of majority European  
settlement, but rather that European  
power was exercised over centuries  
through the importation of non-European  
peoples: outlines the features of  
those colonial societies in which the  
plantation system flourished, the view  
is expressed that the domination of the  
plantation system left little or no  
room for the growth of alternative  
economic activities. Two basic  
categories are highlighted - the  
proto-peasantry and the peasantry which  
emerged in the post-slavery period.  
The importance of peasants in Caribbean  
history is felt to be their role in  
maintaining social and economic  
stability in the large, non-plantation,  
rural areas. The book also discusses  
the transformation of the Haitian  
peasantry and gives a brief sketch of  
the peasant pattern in four societies -  
St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Cuba and Haiti.  
Present day problems of the peasant  
sector are discussed and it is thought  
that a successful solution to these  
problems may well determine the  
political future of the entire region.

\* [HISTORICAL ANALYSIS] [PEASANTS]  
[PLANTATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-188

XI Lewis, Vaughan A..

Geopolitical realities in the  
Caribbean: with special reference to

the anglophone Caribbean. Georgetown:  
CARICOM, 1983. 32 p.S/CINTEX 83/1/4  
Symposium on Ten Years of the CARICOM  
Integration Experience, Christ Church,  
17-22 July 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 6152

\*The essay discusses the significance  
of their location. It also sketches  
the interests of the US, Mexico,  
Venezuela, Cuba and the metropolitan  
countries in the region, vis-a-vis the  
national interests of particular  
territories and the interests of the  
region as a whole. It is felt that the  
dominant geographical dynamic remains  
that which subordinates the behaviour  
of the states to, and assesses it in  
terms of, the United States/Cuba  
relationship. Within this frame, most  
of the governments of the archipelago,  
since universal suffrage, have had as  
their immediate major objective that of  
meeting the economic development  
requirements of their populations. The  
interplay between local objectives and  
assessments, and hegemonic objectives  
and assessments has then also become,  
for the Caribbean states, another  
parameter of decision-making.

\* [FOREIGN RELATIONS] [POLITICAL  
GEOGRAPHY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-189

XI CARICOM.

Global system of trade

preferences among developing countries:  
consideration of a CARICOM response.  
Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. 11 p.CCM  
84/25/14

Meeting of the Common Market Council of  
Ministers, 25, Nassau, 1-3 July 1984.

1984 Restricted

-----> CDC 5488

\*Outlines the issues and posits that  
the potential benefits of a joint and  
co-ordinated approach to the GSTP  
negotiations by the CARICOM countries  
cannot be overemphasized. Apart from  
the better prospects which such an

approach offers for maintaining the internal cohesion and integrity of the regional arrangement, it enhances possibilities of arriving at negotiating results that take fully into account the special interests and concerns of all the Member States, at the least possible cost to the regional arrangements as a whole in terms of concessions given to other developing countries in the negotiations. The Common Market Council is therefore being asked to: 1) decide whether notification should be given of its wish to participate in the GSTP negotiations and if so; 2) approve that the Secretariat undertake the necessary programme planning activities towards the formulation of a negotiating position and approach for the CARICOM countries.

\* [CARICOM] [GENERAL SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES] [PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-190

XI Ebanks, G. Edward.

Infant and child mortality and fertility: Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Jamaica. The Hague: International Statistical Institute, 1984. 185 p. WFS/TECH 2182

1984 Limited

-----> CDC 3155

\*This paper deals with infant mortality, child mortality and fertility in the three Caribbean countries of Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Jamaica. There are two main goals of this paper. The first focus is upon the interrelationship between infant and child mortality on the one hand and fertility on the other. The second aim is an examination of correlates of infant and child mortality. Intervening variables between infant/child mortality and fertility are included in the analysis. Includes tables showing crude birth rates, total fertility rates, etc.

\* [FERTILITY] [INFANT MORTALITY] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO] [GUYANA] [JAMAICA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-191

XI Payne, Anthony.

International crisis in the Caribbean. London: Croom Helm, 1984. 177 p.: map

1984 General

-----> CDC 3835

\*Presents a comprehensive survey of the current state of the Caribbean and of the forces of change that operate there. Describes the background to the major development problems facing the region and explains how these created the potential for an intensified competition for influence in the region involving several external powers. The positions and policies of these powers are then examined. Concludes with an assessment of the nature of the international crisis surrounding the region, and suggests policies that might lead to its resolution.

\* [FOREIGN INTERVENTION] [FOREIGN POLICY] [INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS] [POLITICAL SYSTEMS] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [LATIN AMERICA] [EUROPE]

11-192

XI Bourne, Compton

International debt crisis and development strategies in the Caribbean Community. CARICOM Bulletin, n. 5. Georgetown: 1984. pp. 45-56 : tbls.

1984 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*The paper deals with the debt crisis in relation to Caribbean Community countries. Its main thrust is that given the decline in economic growth performance since 1980 and the fact that the use of scarce foreign exchange resources for debt servicing is clearly competitive with their use for growth and development demands, then the policy areas that must be reassessed

most urgently are those of foreign trade and domestic savings mobilization, direct foreign investment and public sector production.

\* [DEBT REPAYMENT] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [INDEBTEDNESS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-193

XI Douglas, William

Law courts and the protection of freedoms in the Caribbean. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 9, n. 6. Cave Hill: 1984. pp. 27-30

1984 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*This article examines the role of law courts in the protection of constitutional rights and freedoms in the Commonwealth Caribbean nations: discusses the desirability of an independent judiciary, the role of the courts as an arbitrator in disputes, and underlines the need for ordinary citizens to participate in the preservation of liberties already achieved in the Caribbean territories.

\* [CONSTITUTIONAL LAW] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-194

XI Anthony, Kenny D.

Legal restraints on the civic rights of Caribbean public officers. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 9, n. 1. Cave Hill: 1983. pp. 21-40

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*Examines the position of the public servant as a worker of the Crown/State, one which includes a range of legal and administrative restrictions which limit the ability of the public officer to exercise the civic rights to which private sector workers are entitled. Restrictions with regard to the free communication, political rights and freedoms and the courts are the three

areas looked at, and it is noted that Caribbean governments use a medley of approaches in implementing curbs and restrictions. Restrictions imposed by law and those imposed by administrative means are given separate attention. Concludes that Caribbean governments need to eliminate the paranoia which currently mediates their relationships with public servants and therefore the necessity for reform is obvious.

\* [ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS] [CIVIL SERVANTS] [LEGAL ASPECTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-195

XI Lestrade, Swinburne

Less developed countries within CARICOM: the past decade and the next. pp. 265-282

In: IDB. Ten years of CARICOM: papers presented at a seminar. Washington, DC: IDB, 1984.

Ten Years of the CARICOM Integration Experience Symposium, Christ Church, 17-22 July 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3251

\*The purpose of this paper is to take account of certain realities regarding the position of the CARICOM LDCs within the Caribbean economic integration movement and to give pointers for a more mature relationship between the CARICOM LDCs and the Caribbean Community. The underlying message may be that the perceptions of governments and peoples of the CARICOM LDCs must, to a greater extent than was evident during the last ten years, extend beyond the CARICOM.

\* [CARICOM] [REGIONAL INTEGRATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-196

XI Roberts, Peter  
Linguistics and language  
teaching. pp. 230-244  
In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare,  
Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean  
language. St. Augustine: Society for  
Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.  
Biennial Conference of the Society for  
Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20  
September 1980.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5494

\*The paper attempts to transfer some  
of the emphasis of language research to  
the learning situation in the school  
and to examine assumptions, problems  
and models. Concludes that the notion  
of continuum is misleading and leads to  
a concentration on the substitution of  
forms which is detrimental to the  
teaching of Standard English in the  
West Indies; that the teaching of  
meaning must accompany the teaching of  
forms in any syllabus intended to be  
communicative; that more attention must  
be paid to the psychological problems  
created by the absence or presence of  
certain linguistic devices in the  
Creole vis-a-vis the Standard; that  
varying degrees of deductive and  
inductive methods can be used to teach  
the Standard as long as they are  
sensitive to the points being taught;  
that the use of the Creole and Standard  
in teaching in a contrastive way will  
increase respect for the creole as a  
structured system. Respect for both  
forms should reduce some of the  
psychological problems caused by  
language awareness.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE] [LANGUAGE TEACHING]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-197

XI Lewis, Gordon K..  
Main currents in Caribbean  
thought: the historical evolution of  
Caribbean society in its ideological  
aspects 1492-1900. London: Johns  
Hopkins University Press, 1983. x; 375

p. (Johns Hopkins Studies in Atlantic  
History and Culture ).

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5885

\*Gives an in-depth study of the  
multicultural origins of Caribbean  
society, defining and tracing the  
evolution of the distinctive ideology  
that has arisen from the region's  
unique historical mixture of peoples  
and beliefs. The main purpose of the  
work is to show how European, African  
and Asian ideas became creolized and  
Americanized, creating an entirely new  
ideology that continues to shape  
Caribbean thought and society today.  
Topics covered are sixteenth and  
seventeenth century beginnings of  
Caribbean thought pro- and anti-slavery  
ideologies and the growth of Antillean  
nationalist and anti-colonialist  
thought during the nineteenth century,  
and the development of the region's  
characteristic secret religious cults.  
Concludes that the general Caribbean  
society formed during the four  
centuries after the discovery was  
marked throughout by a spirit of  
cultural philistinism, and that  
Caribbean society has managed over the  
centuries to give birth to its own  
ideological expressions even to an  
indigenous, moral and intellectual  
culture.

\* [CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [IDEOLOGIES]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-198

XI Gregg, William P.  
Multiple-site biosphere reserves  
for better management of regional  
ecosystems. pp. 12-19 : tbls.  
In: Proceedings of the Biosphere  
Reserves and Other Protected Areas for  
Sustainable Development of Small  
Caribbean Islands . Atlanta:  
Department of the Interior. National  
Park Service. Southeast Regional Office,  
1984.  
Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and

Other Protected Areas for Sustainable Development of Small Caribbean Islands, St. John, 10-12 May 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5810

\*Multiple-site biosphere reserves provide the basis for sustainable conservation of the representative ecosystems of a biogeographic region, and can serve as centres for regional and international co-operation in education and training, as well as for developing and demonstrating improved ecosystems management techniques. Experience in the U.S. and potential application in the Lesser Antillies are discussed. These include the reliance on panels of authorities on the ecosystems, protected areas, and resources management problems in a particular biogeographic province, to: 1) delineate the boundaries to be used for the selection; 2) identify the ecosystems that are representative; 3) develop a list of biological, physical, cultural, institutional factors to be used for describing and comparing candidate sites; 4) identify and describe candidate sites and groups of sites; 5) rate these sites against the essential Unesco selection criteria; 6) recommend sites to be nominated, following approval of their administrators.

\* [BIOSPHERE] [ECOSYSTEMS] [NATURE RESERVES] [RESOURCES MANAGEMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-199

XI Bradshaw, David  
Negligent acts and pure financial loss in Commonwealth Caribbean tort law after "Junior Books": or blueprint for the future - part 1. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 10, n. 3. Cave Hill: 1984. pp. 1-33

1984 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*The present paper is concerned with a different but closely related problem in the law, namely, what legal principles are to govern compensation

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awards where financial loss suffered by one person is caused by a negligent act or omission of another. Recently, the highest court in England, the House of Lords purported to answer this question with its decision in the *Junior Books* case, and so, in accordance with traditional practice, West Indian courts would normally be expected to follow suit. The writer, however, after a careful analysis of the reasoning of the judges in the case and of academic criticism levelled at it in England, comes to the firm conclusion that Commonwealth Caribbean courts should reject the decision. Before so concluding, he establishes the right of West Indian courts to develop their own Common Law as they see fit and to choose when, if at all, they will follow English precedents. He also offers some suggestions for the development of West Indian tort law in the area in question, which avoids recourse to *Junior Books*. Finally, the writer calls perhaps for the first time ever, for a conference comprising among others, the judiciary, interested practitioners and academics to provide an opportunity to canvass the options available to the local courts in the area of law in question, and to try to achieve a consensus on the proper and most just way forward.

\* [COMMON LAW] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-200

XI Pollard, Gene V.

New perspectives in pesticide development and use and the relevance to Caribbean agriculture. pp. 156-175 : tpls.

In: Pesticide legislation and the registration process in the Caribbean: proceeding of a Meeting on the Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: IICA, 1983.

Meeting of the Society for Plant Protection in the Caribbean, Port of

Spain, 2-5 August 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5855

\*Summarizes some of the attempts at developing both new types of chemicals without the accompanying disadvantageous effects of the earlier organic synthetics, as well as new strategies for the safe use of the latter. Examines also against this background the future of pesticides in food production in the region. Concludes that in the light of the complex technology and the prohibitive cost of newer non-traditional chemicals as part of integrated pest management programmes, it would seem that the traditional chemicals will have a continued role for a number of years to come. What is essential is a much more efficient use of these compounds through improved formulations and application technology. It is useless to attempt to implement the newer technologies available in crop protection, including the use of various novel pesticides, unless the basic technology of pest control can be mastered. With a more scientific approach and a greater awareness of the more efficient management of pesticides, the Caribbean can continue to depend on some of the chemicals that it has relied on over the years. This new approach depends as well on an acceptance of the concepts embodied in pest control management.

\* [AGRICULTURE] [APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY] [PESTICIDES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-201

XI Clarke, Silbourne St. A..

UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Note on United Nations

Interregional Workshop on Development Planning for Small Island Countries.

Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983.

14 p. CARIB/INT 83/8

Interregional Workshop on Development Planning for Small Island Countries, Kingston, 7-11 November 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*Agenda for the workshop covered the subjects: 1) development progress and constraints in small island economies: challenges for development planning; 2) implementation of programmes for foreign trade in goods and services; 3) effective coordination and utilization of external finance and technical co-operation; 4) annual plans and fiscal budgets as tools for implementation of medium-term development plans; 5) harmonization of national programmes among Small Island Development Statistics (fiscal); 6) regional (subnational) policies in fragmented economies; 7) data requirements for effective formulation and implementation of development plans and programmes, 8) monitoring and evaluating of progress in the implementation of development plans and programmes which were taken in the order shown in the timetable attached as Annex 1. Discussions pointed out that in spite of individual economic characteristics, island economies have many areas of commonality, such as low level of diversification, narrow range of natural resources; limitations of personnel and skills, limited finance, etc.; but most important, they all share the characteristic that the economy is largely determined by decisions taken abroad. The role of the island planner, then, was to come to grips with a wide range of externally made decisions that impact on the economy to try to influence them, and to take advantage of them in matching them to the local situation.

\* [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [SMALL STATES+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]



11-202

XI Marshall, Ione.  
Organization of Eastern  
Caribbean States: recent economic  
performance and prospects. Wildey:  
CDB, 1984. 8 p.: tbls.  
1984 General  
-----> CDC 3308

\*The presentation attempts to give a  
bird's eye view of developments in the  
OECS; this approach is considered  
feasible because of the similarity in  
resource endowments of most of the  
countries in the group. Discusses the  
current situation and prospects for the  
future. Includes tables showing the  
open economy index 1980-82 and retail  
price increases in OECS, 1980-83.

\* [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [OECS]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-203

XI CARICOM. Statistical Section  
Patterns of intraregional trade  
in the Caribbean Community: 1973-1983.  
*CARICOM Bulletin*, n. 5. Georgetown:  
1984. pp. 10-44 : tbls.  
Extraordinary Meeting of the Common  
Market Council of Ministers, Dickenson  
Bay, 6-7 June 1984.  
1984 General  
-----> CDC Serial

\*This paper aims to provide an  
analysis of intra-regional trade over  
the period of 1973-83 as background for  
understanding the nature of the current  
trade impasse in the Caribbean Common  
Market. The analysis will identify  
trends and growth patterns in  
intra-regional trade for the Common  
Market as a whole, highlighting the  
contribution of specific Member States  
as they affect the observed trends. In  
addition, a series of country profiles,  
one for each Member State is given in  
Annex I.

\* [REGIONAL COOPERATION] [TRADE  
RELATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-204

XI Beckford, George L.  
Peasants and rural development  
in the Caribbean. pp. 75-89  
In: Center for Economic and Social  
Studies of the Third World; Unesco.  
Small farmers in the Caribbean and  
Latin America: explorations into a  
programme of research and action.  
Paris: Unesco, 1984.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3306

\*The chapter looks at the problem of  
the peasants and rural development in  
the Caribbean without reference to the  
actual empirical data related to  
production and marketing systems as  
such, but rather to examine the context  
of the Caribbean peasantry within the  
larger socio-cultural framework in  
which such production and marketing  
activities are carried out. The work  
is presented in four sections. The  
first deals with conceptual issues  
relating to the peasantry. The second  
section deals with the overall question  
of rural development historically. The  
third section looks at the question of  
the socio-cultural foundations of  
peasant production and marketing. The  
chapter concludes with some steps  
towards peasant development.

\* [PEASANTS] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[SMALL FARMERS+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-205

XI Gibson, Marston  
Pluralism, social engineering  
and some aspects of law in the  
Caribbean. *Bulletin of Eastern  
Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 10, n. 3. Cave  
Hill: 1984. pp. 56-87  
1984 General  
-----> CDC Serial

\*In this article the writer argues  
that a proper appreciation and  
understanding of the concept of social  
engineering by the officials of the  
legal system is crucial if the futile  
practise of utilizing the laws of  
foreign legal system to provide  
solutions to problems endemic to

Caribbean societies is to be discontinued. The author identifies a model of pluralism which is used as the infrastructural hypothesis of the paper. He then focuses on the sources of the law in the Caribbean, isolating the internal as well as external sources including the doctrine of the reception of the law, and finally examines some decisions of legal officials to illustrate the existence of "either a progressive view of the role of law in society, or a healthy Nelsonian attitude to solving those problems which are soluble by the use of the law".

\* [LEGAL ASPECTS] [SOCIETY]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-206

XI Polanyi-Levitt, Kari  
Presencia de Canada en el  
Caribe. *Caribe Contemporaneo*, n. 7.  
Mexico City: 1983. pp. 37-43  
1983 General  
-----> CDC Serial

\*While it is true that Canada's activities in the region have diminished, it is thought that its interest in the region's stability is due to the importation of Venezuelan oil. Nevertheless, Canada's relations with the Caribbean are considered significant for political and social reasons. The article attempts to throw light on the complexity of Canada's relations with the U.S., as a prerequisite for understanding its Caribbean policy.

\* [FOREIGN POLICY] [INTERNATIONAL  
RELATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [CANADA]

11-207

XI Bleckert, Heinz; Wahl, Detlev  
Problematika de la  
monoproduccion en las islas del Caribe.  
*Economia y Desarrollo*, n. 75. La  
Habana: 1983. pp. 28-51  
1983 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se explica el grado de dependencia de los paises del Caribe del Imperialismo, asi como se realiza un analisis historico politico y social de la region y se ofrecen características mas acentuadas que han influido o determinado en su tipo de economía. Se enuncian los sistemas de monoproduccion de las distintas islas caribenas, por ejemplo: el turismo, el azucar, la nuez moscada, etc., que representan un perfil económico característico que depende de la capacidad y disposición del mercado mundial en el cual no tiene influencias. Se plantea la falta de un grupo de integración económica en el Caribe que responda a los intereses del área, dando a conocer las bases que deben sustentarlo.

\* [ASPECTOS ECONOMICOS] [DEPENDENCIA]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-208

XI Durant-Gonzalez, Victoria  
Realm of female familial  
responsibility. pp. 1-27  
In: Women and the family. Cave Hill:  
UWI. ISER, 1982.  
:Women in the Caribbean Project Phase 1  
1982 General  
-----> CDC 3327; JMNPA

\*This paper deals with women's responsibility for child-rearing and child-caring in the English-speaking Caribbean. It demonstrates that this responsibility stems from social and economic pressures such as single parenting, male sharing, and employment as well as from the cultural expectation that women should bear and/or rear children. The analysis is based upon the theoretical assumption that female access to sources of livelihood, power and authority, and emotional support systems, fosters or inhibits this familial responsibility.

\* [FAMILY] [WOMEN] [CARIBBEAN  
REGION]

11-209

XI Regional integration and theories of regionalism in the Commonwealth Caribbean. pp. 27-42 : illus.

In: Cherol, Rachele, ed.. Economic integration process of Latin America in the 1980's: papers presented at a seminar. Washington, DC: IDB, 1984. Seminar on Economic Integration in Latin America, Washington, DC, 22-23 September 1982.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5887

\*The paper discusses the problem confronting the Caribbean countries of choosing between the "insular" model and political integration model. It is noted that after a short-lived federalist experiment, the CARICOM countries opted for the insular model through individual economic openness towards developed countries and the resultant creation of economic enclaves which produced a relative boom in CARICOM countries. A study is also made of some conditions considered necessary for the political integration of CARICOM so that the countries can achieve greater sovereignty and self-sufficiency.

\* [REGIONAL INTEGRATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-210

XI CAIC.

Report from the Regional Agro-Industry Task Force on problems affecting the agro-industry sub-sector especially with regard to the effect of the new rules of origin on the cost of production of selected processed foods. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. 5 p. CCM 84/25/23

Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers, 25, Nassau, 1-3 July 1984.

1984 Restricted

-----> CDC 5493

\*The Task Force submits specific costings for regionally-processed food

materials, and demonstrates the disadvantaged position vis-a-vis Third Country processed goods. Notes that it is clear that at the cost differential, there will be a need for substantial levels of support for processors using regional raw materials if they are to survive in the market place. In the case of tomato ketchup, at the present time, no documented representation can be made by the Task Force in support of the restriction of Third Country imports, as most of the raw material input is imported from Third Countries. It is acknowledged, however, that there are physical facilities in the region with the excess capacity to adequately satisfy the market; that in Jamaica, there is one manufacturer currently obtaining a percentage of his raw material from local sources; that in Trinidad and Tobago, there is a rapid development in hydroponic technology which will make available raw material for the production of ketchup and paste. It is believed that these efforts should be encouraged and this can be achieved by the restriction of Third Country imports.

\* [AGROINDUSTRY] [FOOD PROCESSING]  
[RULES OF ORIGIN] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-211

XI McIntyre, Alister.

Review of integration movements in the Third World with particular reference to the Caribbean Community. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1983. 19 p. S/CINTEX 83/1/18  
Symposium on Ten Years of the CARICOM Integration Experience, Christ Church, 17-22 July 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 6163

\*It is noted that the movement is in deep trouble. In the best cases, integration schemes are going through periods of extreme difficulty characterised by a slow-down in the decision-making process, a reluctance

to adhere to regional commitments and obligations and, in some instances, even a reversal in decision-making itself. In the worst cases, the schemes are in disarray, facing the prospect of complete collapse. The situation is occurring at a time when developing countries need more than ever to redouble their efforts at co-operation among themselves. At the global level, a number of initiatives are being pursued to strengthen trade, economic and financial links among the regions of the Third World. However, it is doubtful whether these inter-regional initiatives can succeed in a situation where subregional and regional schemes which are important foundations for intra-regional co-operation, are in a precarious position. Steps are therefore urgently required to re-activate subregional and regional integration. Particularly for CARICOM three areas for priority attention are discussed: the trade regime, production integration and the geographical widening of the Community. Under geographical widening, it is noted that the Community is yet to make its presence felt in the Third World environment. One way of starting to build co-operation arrangements is seen as inviting the Group of 77 to set up an Action Committee of interested developing countries or groups of countries, willing to develop economic and technical co-operation with CARICOM. It would have the advantage of exposing CARICOM countries to the range of opportunities that might become available for strengthening their economic ties with other developing countries.

\* [CARICOM] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES]  
[ECONOMIC INTEGRATION] [OBSTACLES TO  
DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-212

XI Wickenden, Peter F..

Review of the development of the transport system in the Caribbean with reference to the establishment of regional institutions and the involvement of aid donors. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983. 65 p. CARIB/INT 83/5  
Panamerican Transport Congress, Buenos Aires, 24 May - 4 June 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC UN

\*Defines the area under consideration and then provides a historical perspective on the formation of regional institutions, the presence of ECLA and the formation of the CDCC. A description of the existing pattern of services and the infrastructure in the aviation and maritime sectors follows. Estimates are given on the volume of imports and exports in the Caribbean by broad commodity groups. Finally there is a description of the transport activities undertaken both by the CGCED and the CDCC. Concludes that in terms of size, population and trade potential the Caribbean is relatively small. The difficulties encountered by donors in trying to assist the development of the individual small economies led to a country by country approach, and from a regional perspective, massive over-investment in infrastructure. To rationalize this situation, donors are working together within the CGCED with the countries to maximize the effectiveness of the total aid programme. The lack of any mechanism for transport planning, has been recognized and a solution proposed by CDCC countries. It is noted that there needs to be an extension of the integration movement first into the wider Caribbean and then with Central and South America. The establishment of economic interests beforehand is crucial.

\* [AIR TRANSPORT] [DEVELOPMENT AID]  
[SEA TRANSPORT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-213

XI Bendix, ward H.  
Sandhi phenomena in Papiamentu,  
other Creoles and African languages:  
can they be used to reconstruct  
history?. pp. 112-123  
In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare,  
Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean  
language. St. Augustine: Society for  
Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.  
Biennial Conference of the Society for  
Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20  
September 1980.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5494

\*Presents some data on what happens  
to the pronunciation of words when they  
come together in speech and urges that  
more research be done on such Sandhi  
phenomena in Papiamentu and other  
Creole languages. Also outlines some  
of the ways and attendant dangers of  
using such facts as evidence for  
reconstructing the earlier migration  
history of the Caribbean. Examines the  
idea that in trying to decide what  
weight to attach to similarities  
between languages, one is faced with  
the choice of considering them the  
result of an historical connection  
versus the result of independent  
development. Shared irregularities,  
because of their apparent  
arbitrariness, are given more weight in  
the direction of historical connection  
than shared regularities.  
\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [LINGUISTICS]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-214

XI Verly, Adeline  
Sante, ressources humaines et  
developpement . pp. 100-118 : tpls.  
In: Haiti. Institut Haitien de  
Statistique et d'Informatique.  
Population, ressources humaines et  
developpement: dossier du seminaire.  
Port-au-Prince: Institut Haitien de  
Statistique et d'Informatique, 1983.  
Conference sur la Population, les

Ressources Humaines et le Developpement,  
Port-au-Prince, 8-10 decembre 1982.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 5737

\*Attempts to show the relationship  
between the health of the population  
and development of the country, for  
health affects the quality of the  
available human resources: takes into  
account the death-rate, life expectancy  
and the prevalence or incidence of  
disease.

\* [HEALTH] [HUMAN RESOURCES] [HAITI]

11-215

XI CDB. Technology and Energy Unit.  
Selected papers in mini-hydro  
development. Wildey: CDB, 1983. 121 p.  
: illus., tpls.  
Mini-Hydro Workshop, Roseau, 10-12  
March 1981.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 5930

\*Outlines mini-hydro development  
activity in Dominica, Guyana, Grenada,  
Saint Lucia, Jamaica and St. Vincent.  
The papers are intended to stimulate  
action on mini-hydro power development  
and provide basic information on such  
topics as stream gauging, equipment  
selection and economic evaluation.  
\* [HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-216

XI Standard, Kenneth  
Some aspects of health in the  
English-speaking Caribbean. *Cajanus*,  
vol. 17, n. 4. Kingston: 1984. pp.  
223-231

1984 General  
-----> JMNPA

\*Summarizes the main health problems  
which all relate to population, food,  
water, sanitation and communicable  
diseases; and describes the development  
and achievements in medical care in the  
region from the post-emancipation  
period to the present. Emphasizes the

importance of education in improving health care by discussing the role of the Department of Social Preventive Medicine, UWI at the university and in the community. Says health problems will be solved through new methods of health care delivery, upgraded education and training facilities, professional associations. Concludes that though challenging, the goal of "health for all" is attainable.

\* [HEALTH EDUCATION] [PUBLIC HEALTH] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-046

XI Gomes, Patrick I.

Some notes on the small farmers' situation in the Anglo-Caribbean . pp. 53-70

In: Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World; Unesco. Small farmers in the Caribbean and Latin America: explorations into a programme of research and action. Paris: Unesco, 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3306

\*The aim of this paper is to throw some light on the social, economic and cultural factors associated with the small peasant farming system, the minifunda. Both the historical background of the area and empirical data from St. Vincent, Dominica and St. Lucia are considered. The presentation is divided into two sections, a historical outline of the region and a discussion based largely on the findings of a recent study conducted by CARDI.

\* [FARMING SYSTEMS] [SMALL FARMERS] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES] [SAINT LUCIA] [DOMINICA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-218

XI Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed..  
Studies in Caribbean language.

St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983. 338 p.  
Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5494

\*A collection of 26 papers on Creole language forms, their use, composition and social history. Analyses in the following areas: social history and sociolinguistic situations, lexicon, phonology and phonetics, syntax, education in Creole settings, Creole and literary style, language and social identity, instrumentalization.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [LINGUISTICS] [SOCIAL HISTORY] [VERNACULAR LANGUAGES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-219

XI US. Department of the Treasury.

Tax havens in the Caribbean Basin. Washington, DC: Department of the Treasury, 1984. 52 p.: tbls.

1984

-----> CDC 3200

\*The purpose of this report is to indicate the level of use of Caribbean Basin tax havens to evade or avoid federal taxes, and its effect on federal revenues; provide available information on any relationship between such use and other criminal use, including drug trafficking and describe current anti-tax haven enforcement activities of the Treasury Department. Chapters I and II give the characteristics and uses of tax havens. Chapter III presents the available statistics on the use of Caribbean tax havens. Chapter IV describes the anti-tax haven activities undertaken by the Treasury Department, the IRS and the Justice Department and Chapter V summarizes the conclusions reached.

\* [TAX EVASION] [TAX HAVENS]

[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-220

XI Mclm, R. Bruce

The Cuban and Soviet dimension.

pp. 51-78 : map

In: Crisis and opportunity: U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean. Washington, DC: Ethics and Public Policy Center, 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5889

\*Examines Moscow's long-term strategic objectives in the Caribbean Basin: namely, to create an offensive capacity able to block U.S. economic traffic and disrupt U.S. military movements, particularly in the event of a large-scale conflict. Argues that the Soviet-Cuban convergence strategy has resulted in a fundamental strategic transformation in the area that threatens vital U.S. security and economic interests. Asserts that the move was effected without a vigorous American response because of the misconceptions of the American public and media and a reluctance to view international events in a broad geopolitical framework.

\* [FOREIGN POLICY] [INTERNATIONAL POLITICS] [INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS] [CUBA] [UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS]

either are at a standstill and in conflict or have deviated from their objectives and can no longer be considered integration systems, while the EAC has faded into oblivion. The main problems are summarised in a four point listing; with the last two aspects noted for focus in this paper: a) incompatibility of political systems with integration in general or with the machinery selected for implementing it; b) problems of political relations between states, frequently with territorial implications; c) differences among member countries in the degree of industrial development they have achieved and their potential or capacity for such development, the main expression of which is the dissatisfaction of some of these countries with the distribution of benefits and the costs of integration; d) other differences in economic structure between the member countries which affect the machinery, and therefore the objectives of integration.

\* [ECONOMIC INTEGRATION] [OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT] [POLITICAL ASPECTS] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-222

XI D'sta, Jean

West Indian novelist and

language: a search for a literary medium. pp. 252-265

In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean language. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.

Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5494

\*Outlines some demands the writer must meet to satisfy himself, his local audience and the wider international audience in terms of a literary dialect he must evolve. Proposes a model of

11-221

XI Penaherrera, Germanico Salgado.

Viable integration and the

economic co-operation problems of the developing world. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1983. 12 p.

Symposium on Ten Years of the CARICOM Integration Experience, Christ Church, 17-22 July 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 6168

\*The study deals exclusively with formal efforts to integrate markets. It is noted that with the exception of the Andean Group and the recently established ECOWAS, at present all the arrangements in the developing world

language usage and literary creation which sets West Indian writers apart from those who operate in the simpler framework of monodialectal, diglossia or even bilingual communities. Gives an account of how the problem of language varieties was dealt with in four children's novels. Concludes that the West Indian writer should see the rich and complicated culture from which he works as a means of exploring and communicating the essence of the culture and its many links. He must mediate between the forces of artistic convention, audience expectations, spoken and written forms, as well as differentiated but interlocking cultures. He must also recognize that each work alters, in however small a way, the language culture into which it enters; and that, 'is how literary standard languages are created and destroyed and created anew.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS] [LITERATURE]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-223

XI Hippolyte-Manigat, Mirlande  
What happened in Ocho Rios:  
last chance for CARICOM?. *Caribbean  
Review*, vol. 12, n. 2. Miami, Fla.:  
1983. pp. 10-14 : illus.

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*Problems that plague the Community are examined against the background of inherent inequalities among the countries, and the pressures of dependence. The essential problem with respect to trade, the Customs Union, is observed not to function properly even among the MDCs, and consequently the Caribbean market as a whole is ill-protected. Misuse and inadequate policing of the rules of origin and misuse of import licenses, particularly in the garment industry has led to an almost uncontrolled "suitcase trade". The Jamaican introduction of a two-tiered exchange system in January

1983 is analyzed for its repercussions within the Community. It is noted that the tension illustrates the deficiencies of the Treaty of Chaguaramas which does not provide for the necessary corrective measures. The ideological and political pluralism within CARICOM and its attendant anxieties are noted with particular reference to the Grenada revolution and human rights violations. The Summit is not seen to have fulfilled expectations. CARICOM is seen to lack the institutional strength necessary to any integration movement, in so far as its major force depends on co-operation. The credibility of the movement even for members within it is seen as lacking. Also, the autonomy versus integration strategies are observed as a major threat, as the integration approach is noted to have entered the phase of serious competition with the national approach and is placed in a defensive position. It is doubted, however, that the members will adopt any decision aimed at putting an end to the CARICOM experience, in spite of the striking evidence that the integration process is dragging its feet and that no progress can be expected in the near future. The likely consequence of the conjunction of so many impediments (mainly the shortcomings of the economic mechanisms and the corrosive effects of ideological political pluralism) is seen to be that CARICOM, as a framework for unity, may well grow obsolete, a condition for a regional institution worse than clear demise.

\* [CARICOM] [ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT]  
[REGIONAL INTEGRATION] [TRADE  
RELATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-224

XI Duncan, Neville; O'Brien,  
Kenneth.  
Women and politics in Barbados:  
1948-1981. Cave Hill: UWI. ISER, 1983.



68 p. (Women in the Caribbean Project , vol. 3 ).

:Women in the Caribbean Project  
1983 General

-----> CDC 3551

\*Presents initial research findings on female participation in electoral politics between 1951-81. The various levels of political activity identified are local politics, the Legislative Council, House of Assembly and Senate, membership on statutory boards, commissions and public corporations. Concludes that in recent years women in general have become committed to the electoral system, but have failed to use their potential voting power in support of feminist issues or female candidates. Maintains that women are still poorly represented in the national political arena and remain largely outside the circle of formal political power interests.

\* [POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-225

XI Drayton, Kathleen

Women, power and the social construct of reality. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 9, n. 2. Cave Hill: 1983. pp. 15-24

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*This article examines the sexual division of labour and the consequent exercise of political power mainly by men. It is pointed out that the belief that socialism would enable women to share power is not necessarily as simple as that. It is stated that in both capitalist and socialist societies, it is women who perform the major tasks of social reproduction in its broadest sense. Yet it is not recognized that women already play a major role in the development of societies. It is also pointed out that feminism, as a conscious political

movement is bourgeois in origin, hence the trend towards legal reform as the vehicle of equality. However, working class women in the Caribbean have always struggled against slavery and more recently through trade union and political movements. The article concludes that women need structures and organizations in the first place as support groups and they need them as well to organize within and against the structures of male power.

\* [SOCIAL PARTICIPATION] [SOCIAL SYSTEM] [WOMEN] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-226

XL Rodriguez, Carlos R.

Crisis economica internacional y la capacidad de respuesta de la America Latina. *Economia y Desarrollo*, n. 75. La Habana: 1983. pp. 203-227

1983 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se examina la situacion desigual de America Latina dentro de la crisis economica internacional respecto a las areas desarrolladas. En base al documento guia de la Reunion de Personalidades Latinoamericanas ante la que el autor expone este trabajo se pronuncian sus criterios sobre el tema, entre los cuales propone un Nuevo Orden Economico Internacional. Se analizan los problemas del endeudamiento externo y el comercio internacional y se da una pauta a seguir con los grupos de integracion economica para solucionar estos problemas; asi como la necesidad de cambios estructurales fiscales, de la distribucion del ingreso y cambios politico sociales en America Latina. Se pronuncia por la necesidad de colaboracion entre los estados y gobiernos latinoamericanos y del Caribe.

\* [PAISES EN DESAROLLO] [RECESION ECONOMICA] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-227

XL UN. ECLA. Committee of High Level Government Experts

Draft report... appraisal of the implementation of the international development strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into account the current international crisis.

Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1984. iv; 67 p. E/CEPAL/G.1309 E/CEPAL/CEGAN.8/L.3/Rev.1 Committee of High Level Government Experts Session, 8, Montevideo, 18-23 January 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC UN

\*Offers an appraisal of the current economic and social situation dealing with problems of external debt, the new drop in commodity prices, increased protectionism, the trend towards bilateralism and other related subjects. Analyzes the status of development pointing out the main problems of the region and its prospects for the 1980s. Delineates the regional programme of action in the context of the implementation of the development strategy for the Third UN Development Decade; the most important action being that of regional co-operation. The deterioration of social conditions in the light of economic realities are taken into account. The policies proposed for dealing with the current crisis particularly follow the line of the agreements reached at the presidential level at the Latin American Economic Conference in Quito, namely the measures to be taken in the area of co-operation both within the region and with other developing areas.

\* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [ECONOMIC RECESSION] [LATIN AMERICA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-228

XL NU. CEPAL.

Dynamics and structure of the human settlement process in Latin America and the Caribbean: the main critical areas. Santiago: NU. CEPAL,

1984. 133 p.: maps. E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.13 E/CEPAL/G.1282

CEPAL Session, 20, Lima, 29 March - 6 April 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC UN

\*The analysis of the data is aimed at the identification of groups of countries sharing key features, that can be reasonably assumed to follow analogous paths of human settlements development. It is recognized that the rate of urbanization of the region in recent decades is one of the factors determining the characteristics and trends not only of the settlement system and its component elements, but also the quality of the habitat within individual human settlements. The first part of this document focuses on the most important demographic and territorial factors that condition the process of settlement of the population in countries of the region, reviewing the structure and dynamics of the systems of settlements and analyzing the changes of greatest importance in the period 1950-2025. In the second part, analysis is done in greater depth of the main characteristics of the human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean - the concentration of population and economic and administrative activities in the metropolitan areas, the dispersion of the rural population and the nature and dynamics of rural settlement; and makeshift urban settlements.

\* [DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS] [HUMAN SETTLEMENTS] [RURAL COMMUNITIES] [RURAL MIGRATIONS] [URBAN DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-229

XL Somarriba Lopez, Lorenzo ; Aldereguia Henriques, Jorge ; Casanueva Perez, Miguel J. ; Rodriguez Meso, Juan  
Estudio descriptivo de la produccion medico-social

latinoamericana (1950-1979). *Revista Cubana de Administracion de Salud*, vol. 9, n. 2. La Habana: 1983. pp. 189-194 : diags.

1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*A partir de los años 50, las ciencias sociales aplicadas a la salud se hacen realidad en América Latina y alcanzan su mayor auge en la última década. Se analizan 1384 fichas de trabajo, de acuerdo con el año de su publicación, disciplina y corriente teórica que lo fundamentan, país o región en que se realiza o publica, contenido temático y las relaciones entre estas variables. El número de disciplinas sociales básicas que han servido de base a los trabajos a la cifra de 25, pero no todas han tenido igual importancia, centrándose la mayor atención en la antropología, sociología, psicología social y epidemiología social. Es llamativo que disciplinas como la administración y planificación de gran importancia para el desarrollo de la salud pública sirvan de base de un número muy reducido de trabajos. Los números territoriales básicos de investigación en sociología médica se van a encontrar en México, Brasil y Ecuador. Para el procesamiento de la información se utilizaron equipos convencionales de procesamiento de datos de la Dirección de Computo Electrónico del Instituto de Desarrollo de la Salud.

\* [RECURSOS HUMANOS] [SALUD PUBLICA]  
[LATIN AMERICA]

11-230

XL NU. CEPAL.

Five studies on the situation of women in Latin America. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1983. 188 p. (Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL, n. 16). E/CEPAL/G.1217 E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.3/Rev.1  
Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, 2, Macuto,

12-16 November 1979

1983 General

-----> CDC UN

\*The publication begins with a conceptual study of the more general social relations and structures which affect the situation of women. Presents specific types of women and families in the development processes of the region. Special attention is given to aspects concerning the family, education and employment, which have been given priority in the various mandates of the General Assembly and which are major fields for the social action of women. Finally, some guidelines are presented for establishing priorities, strategies and policy measures that might help improve the situation of women. The purpose of this publication is to enhance the discussion of the question of the integration of women into development in order to facilitate the formulation of working hypotheses, frame the analysis in the broader context of development and, ultimately provide tools for effectively improving the living conditions of Latin American women and their families, particularly those of the lower income groups.

\* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [EDUCATION] [EMPLOYMENT] [SOCIAL POLICY] [WOMEN] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-231

XL Importance and chronological events on the harmonization of pesticide registration requirements in Latin America and the Caribbean. pp. 23-32 : tbls.

In: Pesticide legislation and the registration process in the Caribbean: proceeding of a Meeting on the Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean. Port of Spain : IICA, 1983.

Meeting on the Harmonization of

Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean,  
Port of Spain, 2-5 August 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5855

\*The importance of the harmonization process for the less developed countries is summarized as: 1) effective control of pesticides (national and international front); 2) acceptable guidelines for the proper use of pesticides; 3) establishment and administration procedure designed to provide control over the availability and use of pesticides; 4) to eliminate private products and unscrupulous people dealing with pesticides; 5) to stimulate training in the safe and efficient use of pesticides at all levels. Outlines the work being done internationally and in Latin America and the Caribbean to arrive at these benefits. The approach has been in the main, to bring together all the interested parties, (government, chemical industry, private and academic organizations, etc.) to discuss and plan the criteria and problems so that the guidelines can be drafted and accepted by all the parties responsible for the proper use of pesticides. The work so far indicates that the two most important sectors, the government and the agrochemical industry, under the supervision of a regional organization can solve problems related to the adequate use of pesticides.

\* [PESTICIDES] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-232

XL Barrantes, J. Enrique Castillo  
Prison substitutes: present  
status and trends in Latin America.  
*International Review of Criminal  
Policy*, vol. 1980, n. 36. New York,  
NY: 1983. pp. 47-54 ST/ESA/Ser.M/36  
1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*The theory, history and development of alternatives to imprisonment are explored, the most far-reaching

substitutes noted as being security measures, probation, parole and other types of penalties, e.g., fines, confiscations, etc. That these have not proven effective is attributed to the lack of adequate financial, technical and human resources.

Jamaica, a country said to have one of the highest crime rates in the region is noted as the lone territory to have moved towards the radical substitution of imprisonment as can be seen in stipulations of their Criminal Justice (Reform) Act of 1977. For the region as a whole, the new substitutes which have been introduced into the laws of some countries during the second half of this century are said to suffer from the general limitation of being a part, not of a policy of imprisonment substitution, but of a prison policy - that is a policy aimed at the improvement of prisons and the redefinition of their role in the social rehabilitation of the criminal. The spearhead of progress in this area at the present is the gradual-release system, which although it does eliminate institutional treatment in its final stages, nevertheless, as a system, is based on the use of prison-like establishments, designed from a fresh angle but ultimately still like prison establishments. A final comment notes that the general trend today is towards the abandonment of the primitive function of imprisonment; the achievement of this purpose, however, will remain in doubt as long as the internal political situation in certain countries remains unsettled.

\* [CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS] [PENAL  
SANCTIONS] [PRISONS] [LATIN AMERICA]  
[CUBA] [JAMAICA]

11-233

XL Aranda, Ximena.

UN. ECLAC.

Rural women in Latin America: a social actor in the past decade

(1975-1984) . Santiago: UN. ECLAC,  
1984. viii; 58 p.: tbls. LC/R.370  
1984 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*The paper is the result of studies by ECLAC and research done in the region on rural women. The information obtained has been dealt with under five headings: the background and contexts of the decade for women; rural women in Latin America; the rural family; women's demands and organizations and some policy recommendations. Recommendations include the search for solutions at the local level, where the organization of women should play a leading role both in the articulation of their demands and in the search for solutions based on their own resources. The aim of the paper is to emphasize the most important aspects of the material reviewed and so the treatment of the above-mentioned subjects might be considered unequal.

\* [AGRICULTURE] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[WOMEN] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-234

XL Marks, Arnaud F., ed.; Vessuri, Hebe M.C., ed..

White collar migrants in the Americas and the Caribbean. Leiden: Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology. Department of Caribbean Studies, 1983. xi; 254 p.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 6142

\*Discusses the reasons for migration of this group and the social and economic effects of their decision to migrate both on the home country and the receiving country. Patterns indicate perceived better opportunity both in economic terms and in the standard of living. The resulting "brain-drain" is observed in underdeveloped countries already weak in the wider international framework. The importance of political and personal reasons for the decision to

migrate is also highlighted. The Caribbean studies focus mainly on Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, Jamaica and Barbados, while in the broader Americas the picture for Venezuela and Mexico is given.

\* [BRAIN DRAIN] [ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS] [LABOUR MIGRATIONS] [SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS] [LATIN AMERICA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-235

XL NU. CEPAL.

Women as participants: reflections on their role in the family and in society. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1983. 55 p.E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.4 Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, 3, Mexico City, 8-10 August 1983.

1983

-----> CDC UN

\*Provides a synopsis of the situation of Latin American women, fitting them into an analysis of family life, considering both the attempts which have so far been made to acquire knowledge of their situation and the attempts which may be made to improve acquisition of this knowledge in the longer term. Considers the close linkage between the situations of women and the broader processes that affect their countries and the region. Gives special attention to the present situation and prospects of young women. Postulates the need to put forward proposals for the integrated development of women which would encourage an attainment of individual well-being and an improved quality of life as regards both the satisfaction of basic needs and the effective participation of women in the economic, social, cultural and human development process. Incorporates contributions made by ECLA to the study of the integration of women in development.

\* [FAMILY] [LIVING CONDITIONS] [SOCIETY] [WOMEN] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-236

XZ Rohde, Jon  
CFNI

Mothers: at the vanguard of the  
community treatment of diarrhoea.  
*Cajanus*, vol. 17, n. 4. Kingston:  
1984. pp. 207-212  
1984 General  
-----> JMNPA

\*Discusses the implications and  
management of diarrhoeal disease - the  
biggest killer of children in  
developing countries. Says the  
critical issues in the fight against  
dehydration due to diarrhoea are the  
preparation and delivery of oral  
rehydration salts which the victims  
must receive. To ensure quality  
control, should communities rely on  
prepackaged salts or can the  
rehydration mixture be prepared locally  
in the home? The author advocates the  
latter and sees this as a vital role  
which mothers can perform in given  
situations.

\* [CHILDREN] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES]  
[DIARRHOEAL DISEASES] [THE WORLD]

11-237

ZZ Gingold, Peter

Economic and financial  
considerations for micro hydro  
development. pp. 92-97 : tpls.  
In: CDB. Technology and Energy Unit.  
Selected papers in mini-hydro  
development. Wildey: CDB, 1983.  
Mini-Hydro Workshop, Roseau, 10-12  
March 1981.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5930

\*This paper briefly outlines some  
aspects of rural electrification by  
means of micro hydroelectric  
installations. A hypothetical, but not  
atypical, case of a micro hydro  
development is considered, and a

conventional model is used to compare  
its cost-effectiveness with that of a  
comparable diesel installation.  
Finally, the conclusions emerging from  
this analysis are discussed.

\* [ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [FINANCIAL  
ASPECTS] [HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS]  
[THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL  
DOCUMENTS]

11-238

ZZ Khan, B. Zorina  
ISER

Overview of the sociology of  
tourism in developing countries.  
*Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*,  
vol. 9, n. 2. Cave Hill: 1983. pp. 6-14  
1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*Many countries which lack  
substantial natural resources depend on  
tourism as a means of financing the  
development process. While tourism can  
provide economic benefits, social costs  
may be incurred which are not  
quantifiable or immediately evident,  
especially where there is a marked  
divergence between the cultures of  
visitors and residents. The paper  
presents an appraisal of sociological  
analyses of tourism, asserting that it  
is only after the social and  
psychological impact has been assessed  
along with the economic, that policy  
can ensure that the contribution of the  
industry is positive. For, in tourism  
the economic encounter of buyer and  
seller is transformed into a social  
encounter of host and guest. Issues  
touched on for the host include: a  
dualism between the tourist and  
domestic population, an escapist  
attitude among the youth,  
commercialization, the origination of a  
pseudo-culture, increased  
secularization.

\* [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES]  
[SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS] [TOURISM]  
[THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL  
DOCUMENTS]

A35 Existing Situations:  
sub-national

11-239

BB Archer, Arthur

Rural and urban settlements in the Caribbean, Barbados, case study: the relocation of residents from Emerton, Bridgetown. pp. 184-188 : map, tbls., diags.

In: CHEC. Caribbean peoples and their environment: a collection of papers presented at the Fifth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology. London: CHEC, 1983. Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, 5, Georgetown, 2-6 April 1979.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC 5496

\*The resettlement is seen to demonstrate the adherence to the basic physical planning and land use principles in developing countries, development without environmental degradation. It is seen also to demonstrate the need to ensure that in planning physical improvement, care must be taken to avoid enforcing a rapid change of life-style and social contacts. The importance of infrastructural and social services in the provision of shelter is noted. The relocation experience is viewed as a learning experience about the planning, social, logistic and administrative aspects of human settlements development.

\* [ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY] [HUMAN SETTLEMENTS] [BARBADOS]

11-240

BZ Tabouret-Keller, Andree ; LePage, Robert

Longitudinal study of the extension of the use of Creole and its relation to Belizian identity in Cayo district, Belize. pp. 277-299 : map, diags.

In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean language. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.

Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5494

\*Concludes that comparison of data on ethnic identities and on the use of languages in 1970 and 1978 shows that at least three main currents of complex factors meet to favour the extension of Creole: 1) the younger generation's mobility gives them a greater opportunity to work in Creole-speaking conditions; this holds particularly for young women; 2) the younger generation is highly aware of their use of and of the extension of Creole; 3) this evolution of the language situation meets the needs that follow from the extension of a "Belizian" identity. Nevertheless, other evidence from a follow-up survey shows that the term Creole as applied to the language used in Cayo District must be understood as referring to somewhat different linguistic norms from those of the older generation of Creoles in Belize City.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [BELIZE]

11-241

GY Payne, Gordon S.L.

Analysis of a settlement: the Guyanese situation: Melanie Damishana. pp. 206-222 : map, tbls., diags.

In: CHEC. Caribbean peoples and their environment: a collection of papers presented at the Fifth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology. London: CHEC, 1983. Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, 5, Georgetown, 2-6 April 1979.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC 5496

\*Examines important principles of settlement planning, such as control over land use, provision of quality water, the creation of a balanced community, refuse collection and disposal, the creation of systems which strengthen agriculture, and evaluates how these principles apply in this case. The evaluation is positive but it is reminded that the experiment is still in its early stages. Basic problems which have emerged, are said to indicate that decisions relating to the co-operative aspects will have to be made to ensure that integration is maintained, not only within the community, but with the wider society.  
\* [COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS] [HUMAN SETTLEMENTS] [PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT] [GUYANA]

11-242

HT Corvington, Georges.

Port-au-Prince au cours des ans: la capitale d'Haiti sous l'occupation: 1915-1922. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie Henri Deschamps, 1984. vi; 317 p.: illus.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3236

\*The book is not only a chronicle of the political and social life of Port-au-Prince during the first years of the American occupation, it is also an attempt to evaluate American influence on Haitian life. It is hoped that it would give a better understanding of the customs and moral values that developed in Haitian society after the departure of the Americans.

\* [POLITICAL ASPECTS] [SOCIAL CONDITIONS] [HAITI]

## B00 PRESCRIPTIONS FOR DECISION-MAKING

B10 Prescriptions for development policy or action: int'l and national

11-243

AG Collins, Carol.

Antigua and Barbuda: plan for the development of a co-ordinated national information system: report of a mission. Paris: Unesco, 1983. vi; 57 p.

1983 Restricted  
-----> CDC 5911

\*The report deals with the need for information resources to support national development priorities. It is noted that there are several proposals for filling the information documentation gap, but there is no co-ordination for these plans. Areas of weakness which need special attention are outlined and specific recommendations are made for improving the present situation - the acceptance of the offer of the ECLA Office for the Caribbean to set up a Documentation Unit as the focal point for participating in the Caribbean Information System, the establishment of a Documentation and Information Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture, the upgrading of the Medical library and the development of the law collection at the High Court into a law library.

\* [INFORMATION SERVICES] [INFORMATION SYSTEMS] [ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA]

11-244

AG CAIC. Economic Development Department.

Distribution margins allowed under the price control order 1976, no. 36: a proposal for reduced coverage. St. Michael: CAIC. Economic Development Department, 1984. 12 p.: tbls.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3184

\*The document discusses the relationship between economic theory and price control regimes, the size of



the supermarkets in question, their increased operating costs, should reduced profitability and employment. The principal recommendation is that government, in the light of the current economic situation, should reduce by half the number of items presently covered by the Price Control Order. It is felt that this would protect poorer consumers and allow some supermarkets to improve their gross profit margins.  
\* [PRICE CONTROL] [ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA]

11-245

BB Brathwaite, Carlos; Douglas, Eisenhower.  
CAIC.  
Macro-economic effects of taxation in Barbados - a preliminary investigation, 1974-83. St. Michael: CAIC, 1984. 54 p.: tpls.  
1984 General  
-----> CDC 3151  
\*The document analyzes the effects of taxation in Barbados on savings, investment, productivity and output. It attempts to show the relationship between taxes, savings, investment and growth in Barbados. Section I briefly explores the major theoretical issues and examines the empirical evidence on other countries in relation to the experience of Barbados. In Section II changes in allowances, tax brackets and tax rates are analyzed. Section III discusses some specific difficulties faced by the business sector and puts forward some solutions. In Section II, the implications of taxation for Government expenditure in Barbados are analyzed. In the summary the conclusion is drawn that taxes in Barbados do not seem to have significant negative effects on the motivation, attitude or productivity of workers or producers.  
\* [TAX SYSTEMS] [TAXATION] [BARBADOS]

11-246

CU Castro Tato, Manuel  
Algunas cuestiones sobre la efectividad economica de la produccion social y la eficiencia economica de las inversiones industriales. *Economia y Desarrollo*, n. 76. La Habana: 1983. pp. 24-41  
1983 General  
-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial  
\*Se tratan los criterios y conceptos de la efectividad de la produccion social y la eficiencia economica del proceso inversionista, dentro de nuestro contexto economico de las nuevas inversiones basicas en la industria. Se divulgan experiencias recogidas en este renglon economico. La efectividad economica como categoria marxista leninista de caracter global se da a conocer ampliamente dentro de la estrategia de desarrollo con sus aspectos economicos principales, los indicadores mas conocidos en Cuba; su nexa con otros aspectos economicos como la planificacion, el comercio exterior, desarrollo cientifico tecnico, recursos naturales, etc. Se enuncian las funciones que deben tenerse en cuenta en el proceso inversionista industrial y los objetivos que se persiguen como politicos, economicos, sociales, estrategicos y tecnologicos para la conveniencia economica y social del pais.  
\* [DESARROLLO ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL] [POLITICA DE INVERSIONES] [PRODUCCION] [CUBA]

11-247

CU Escobar Berenguer, Mireya  
Estudio sobre el asentamiento de la CPA Comandancia de la Plata. *Planificacion Fisica Cuba*, An. 3, n. 3. La Habana: 1983. 53 p. : fotos  
1983 General  
-----> CUIPF; CDC Serial  
\*Se plantea una version preliminar para solucionar la ubicacion de asentamientos de cooperativas agropecuarias en las montanas; se

propone ademas un esquema urbanistico para estos asentamientos, su equipamiento y tipologia arquitectonica.  
\* [COOPERATIVAS AGRICOLAS] [CUBA]

11-248

CU Rico Garcia, Angel V.  
Impuesto de circulacion, proceso para su desarrollo y perfeccionamiento. pp. 68-101

In: Cuba. Comite Estatal de Finanzas. Memorias. La Habana: Comite Estatal de Finanzas, 1983.  
Jornada Cientifica de las Finanzas, 1, La Habana, 2-4 marzo 1983.

1983 General

-----> CUCF; CDC 3590

\*Se exponen las experiencias acumuladas por la URSS en aquellos aspectos mas importantes relacionados con el proceso de planificacion, retencion y liquidacion del impuesto de circulacion. Brinda una panoramica que abarca, tanto los antecedentes de la aplicacion practica de esta categoria financiera, como el estado actual que presenta la misma en Cuba. Plantea las formas de retencion y liquidacion del impuesto de circulacion, su planificacion, asi como los antecedentes y desarrollo para su aplicacion en nuestro pais. El presente trabajo establece un conjunto de condiciones y recomendaciones con vista a reducir al minimo los efectos negativos que se introducen en el equilibrio financiero de las empresas comerciales. Finalmente, incluye un anexo sobre la fundamentacion matematica del procedimiento empleado para la determinacion del por ciento del impuesto.

\* [EMPRESAS COMERCIALES] [IMPUESTOS] [CUBA] [UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS]

11-249

DM UNIDO.

Programming mission to Dominica 29 November to 4 December 1982.  
Vienna: UNIDO, 1983. 21 p. UNIDO/IO/R.49  
1983 Restricted

-----> CDC UN

\*Under discussion is the possibility of UNIDO technical assistance in the areas of wood processing, food processing, hydroelectric energy development and export processing. Recommendations and conclusions are outlined in each area and action to be taken noted. As regards management assistance to the National Development Corporation (NDC), it is noted that the NDC is in the process of being formed. Accounting and budgeting assistance is needed and the original project document may not meet the current needs. SIDFA is to clarify needs and confirm Government request, updating the project document as necessary. Under assistance to the woodworking industry, a project concept was agreed on, involving one year of expert services to help furniture and joinery firms in the area of Canefield/Roseau. In the area of export processing, although this is seen as a priority, the mission recommends postponing the action until the Canefield Airport has been extended and Melville Hall is in a position to be adapted to freight traffic.

\* [FOOD PROCESSING] [HYDROELECTRIC POWER] [TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE] [WOODWORKING INDUSTRY] [DOMINICA]

11-250

DO Berrios Martinez, Ruben  
Dependent capitalism and the prospects for democracy in Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. pp. 327-339  
In: Stone, Carl, ed.. Newer Caribbean: decolonization, democracy and development. Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5882

\*Establishes the framework of the dependent capitalism: democracy encompasses not only the right to choose between alternatives but also the power to participate in all decisions affecting the community; dependent capitalism entails a particular manner of relating to the world capitalist economy. Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico are reviewed in the light of this framework and the impact of dependent growth in both countries is examined. The fundamental question is considered to be whether the dependent capitalist model will permit the survival of political democracy in the Dominican Republic and the survival of the electoral system and some respect for civil rights prevalent in Puerto Rico. It is proposed that the dependent capitalist model be repudiated and that a democratic socialist model be introduced as a prelude to Caribbean unity.

\* [CAPITALISM] [DEMOCRACY]  
[DEPENDENCE] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

11-251

GD Boatswain, Anthony.

Development of the manufacturing sector in Grenada 1980-2000 (problems and prospects). St. George's: Ministry of Industrial Development, 1984. 145 p.

1984 Limited

-----> GDP

\*This analysis of the current status of the industrial sector shows that it consists largely of efforts at import substitution, viz manufacturing of clothing, cigarettes, furniture, etc., and the need to meet internal demand by utilizing available agricultural products. The result is that the sector accounts for only 3% of GDP and 2.1% of the labour force. Details of the composition of this sector and the strategies appropriate for maximum industrial growth are outlined; trade

and incentives policies for CARICOM and extra-regional markets including the CBI and EEC is also given. Recommends an aggressive export promotion programme and selective choice of markets for the export of manufactured goods.

\* [INDUSTRY] [MANUFACTURING]  
[GRENADA]

11-252

GD Unesco.

Education sector survey, an analysis of the education and training system and recommendations for development. Paris: Unesco, 1982. 104 p.

1982 General

-----> GDP

\*Improvements have been made in the quantitative development of education but there are serious limitations regarding the quality. About 28,500 pupils are enrolled in schools. Primary education enrolment has decreased by 27% while secondary enrolment increased by 77%. Little attention is paid however to students who fail to meet the academic standard required by the external exams. The junior secondary and comprehensive secondary do not have clearly defined programmes. Teacher training poses a serious problem to the education system. The requirements needed for training seriously limit the number and percentage of trained teachers together with the high turnover rate and lack of equipment. In 1980/81 only 19% of the 274 secondary school teachers were qualified. Administratively the system is not geared towards effective management. It is recommended among other things to have a proper education planning unit for periodical revision and adjustment of targets and general school conditions, improve learning outcomes and processes as well as to adapt a system of national training needs. Technical assistance is needed in conceptual framework, curriculum

development and the securing of higher educational standards. In-depth analysis is given to technical and vocational training, agricultural education, nonformal and adult education and a description of the education system.

\* [AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION]  
[EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS] [TECHNICAL  
EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL EDUCATION]  
[GRENADA]

11-253

GD Campbell, Joseph C..  
OAS.

Policy guidelines for the operation of an agricultural development model. Washington, DC: OAS, 1984. v. 6, 65 p.: tpls., graphs  
1984 Restricted

-----> GDP

\*The production trend in the agricultural sector appears to be negative. With the exception of nutmeg, all the main traditional crops namely cocoa, banana and sugar cane have experienced a decline, whilst the production of fruits, vegetables and livestock remains constant. A simulation of the agricultural sector using a linear programming model suggests that it is economically viable to increase the production of all the above mentioned enterprises. The model indicates that production of minor spices especially cinammon and cloves have excellent potential. Recommendations are made for careful planning and a comprehensive strategy for the rationalization of the country's agriculture.

\* [AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION] [GRENADA]

11-254

GD Degia, J.R..  
Grenada. Ministry of Education.

Survey of technical vocational education in Grenada 1982/83. St. George's: Ministry of Education, 1983.  
30 p.

1983 General

-----> GDP

\*Outlines the problems encountered in the technical and vocational education system and makes recommendations for its improvement. Problems arising include lack of trained teachers, limited and poor maintenance of facilities, inadequate curriculum development among others. It is recommended that the educational system be reorganized to provide primary education from 7-11 years, secondary from 11+ to 16, and upgrading of junior secondary to secondary schools. Primary level students should be exposed to arts and crafts and the basics in industrial arts; secondary students should be re-enforced with industrial arts and then specialize in technical/vocational programmes. A proposed curriculum is appended.

\* [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION] [GRENADA]

11-255

HT Dalvius, G..

Mer dans le cadre du developpement d'Haiti. Port-au-Prince: Editions Fardin, 1984. 152 p.: tpls.

1984 General

-----> HTSEP

\*Ouvrage considerant la mer: source inepuisable de ressources, dans le cadre du developpement d'Haiti. Etude l'hydrographie dans sa definition et son objectif. Une approche geographique d'Haiti, pays insulaire conduit d'une part aux generalites sur la mer haitienne (peche, cabotage), de l'autre sur le developpement et la justice sociale. Certaines propositions pour une exploitation rationnelle de la mer (connaissance du milieu marin, formation des cadres) conduisent au probleme de l'ile de la Navase. En annexe: Accord entre la Republique d'Haiti et la Republique de Cuba; Accord sur la delimitation des

frontieres maritimes entre la  
Republique d'Haiti et de la Colombie.  
\* [MER] [POTENTIEL DE DEVELOPPEMENT]  
[HAITI] [THE WORLD]

11-256

JM Lewis, Neville.  
Jamaica. Ministry of Local  
Government.  
Council of Kingston and St.  
Andrew Corporation. Kingston:  
Ministry of Local Government, 1984. 7 p.  
(Ministry Papers , n. 65).  
1984 Limited  
-----> JMNPA

\*The Corporation is the body charged  
with the management and delivery of  
municipal services in the parishes of  
Kingston and St. Andrew under the  
direction and control of the Ministry  
of Local Government. The report  
outlines the responsibilities of the  
Council stating that the delivery of  
services and the overall management of  
its affairs, have been extremely  
unsatisfactory over the years. A  
management audit commissioned in May  
1983 to examine the operations of the  
Council and to make recommendations,  
revealed a complete breakdown in the  
management of the affairs of the  
Corporation. Recommends that a major  
re-organization be effected in order to  
improve municipal services; that the  
Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of  
Local Government be appointed to  
exercise and perform the powers and  
duties of the Council during the  
period. Outlines how the functions of  
the Corporation will be implemented  
during the period.

\* [ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS] [LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT] [JAMAICA]

11-257

JM Jaycees (Kingston, JM).  
Drug abuse: proceedings of the  
Jaycees drug awareness symposium.  
Kingston: Junior Chamber of Commerce,

1984. iii; 30 p.  
Jaycees Drug Awareness Symposium,  
Kingston, 23 January 1984.  
1984 General  
-----> JMNPA

\*Contains the speeches delivered and  
the recommendations from the study  
groups. Main topics were: causes of  
drug abuse; pharmacology of drugs; some  
social implications of drug abuse; and  
the drug abuser and the law.  
Recommendations were for drug awareness  
programmes, drug awareness week during  
child month, involvement of  
Parent-Teacher Associations and  
employers. Includes a list of  
participants who were mostly from  
educational institutions, the media and  
the medical profession.

\* [DRUG ADDICTION] [DRUGS] [JAMAICA]

11-258

JM Forbes, John D..  
Jamaica: managing political and  
economic change. Washington, DC:  
American Enterprise Institute for  
Public Policy Research, 1984. 54 p. (.  
American Enterprise Institute Special  
Analyses , n. 1).  
1984 General  
-----> CDC 3470

\*Traces the evolution of Jamaica's  
development with particular attention  
to the contemporary period. Assesses  
the colonial legacy, the origins of  
Jamaica's two-party system, and the  
years of self-rule. The first decade  
of independence is perceived as a  
period of growing prosperity. The  
Michael Manley period of socialist  
experimentation is assessed as one of  
the positive social initiatives  
accompanied by economic deterioration,  
and the Seaga administration as an  
attempt at economic recovery.  
Concludes that the restoration of  
consensus politics, the development of  
agriculture and light manufactures for  
export, national discipline above  
personal gratification and the

maintenance of good U.S.-Jamaica relations as a high foreign policy priority are essential.

\* [ECONOMIC HISTORY] [POLITICAL ASPECTS] [JAMAICA]

11-259

JM Lubeck, Donald G...

Jamaican furniture development programme. Kingston: National Industrial Development Co. Ltd., 1983. 39 p.: illus.

1983 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*Decides to choose particular products, identify markets in the U.S.A., help improve the quality of the products and provide manufacturing and information services in order to project Jamaica as a furniture producing country. Details the programme, which includes type of factories, capital investment, dimension mill, finishing, packing, shipping. Suggests that NIDCO, JIDC, Bureau of Standards and Scientific Research Council provide manufacturing services such as product and plant engineering, quality control, research and development. Stresses the importance of information services which should include training. Jamaican furniture has such attractive features as workmanship, cost-effectiveness, duty free entry into and closeness to the U.S.A., which should make US\$ 25 million/year out of a market of US\$ 12.5 billion/year, easily achievable. Technical assistance from USAID is necessary and should be possible. Recommends a detailed study of the programme and finally a programme for national expansion of the industry. It is crucially important to get samples into the big markets by 1984.

\* [EXPORTS] [FURNITURE INDUSTRY] [JAMAICA]

11-260

JM Drum, Bernard; Ssemanda, Michael; Kumaraswamy, Sethiraman; New, Stephen; Whitmarsh, John.

Management audit of the Banana Company of Jamaica Ltd.. Kingston: Jamaica National Investment Co. Ltd., 1983. viii; 127 p.: diags., tbls.

1983 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*On-going decline in the banana industry and the need to make the Banana Company of Jamaica Limited (BANCO) viable, led to this study of the latter's operations. All aspects of BANCO have been very poorly managed and are operating below desirable levels, resulting in a deficit of \$120 million by 1982 and now increasing by \$1.5 million per month. Recommends: immediate implementation of government's policy to restrict banana production for export to high yielding varieties in zoned areas with BANCO alone handling the purchasing and marketing; a five-year plan to include divestment of the farming projects and details of their restructured role; proper price structure for growers; competitive salaries with performance bonuses; earnings of BANCO calculated at the parallel market retail; specially funded management specialist to assist with the restructuring; computerised accounting; upgraded personnel regulations; growers to be responsible for leaf spot spraying; better exploitation of the UK market and liaison with JAMCO. Considers that BANCO will become viable if these and other recommendations are effected. Includes appendices.

\* [AUDITING] [BANANAS] [PUBLIC ENTERPRISES] [JAMAICA]

11-261

JM LeFranc, Elsie R.; Omawale. UWI. ISER.

Multi-sectoral approach to the delivery of health care in Jamaica.

Kingston: UWI. ISER, 1983. v; 167 p.  
1983 General

-----> JMNPA

\*Discusses a number of cases, particularly in the public sector where there have been attempts at inter-sectoral co-ordination and collaboration especially in political and socio-cultural environments. Evaluates the activities and identifies mechanisms which may be useful for the integrated approach to health care. The report is presented in two sections. The first discusses the health status of the Jamaican population, the socio-economic environment and the development of health policy especially during the post-war period. The second, looks at examples of co-ordination. Concludes that many of the hindrances to the success of inter-sectoral co-ordination and collaboration are systematic and are therefore not amenable to solutions in the short run or by international funding agencies. There is therefore a need to search for options which will minimize and circumvent rather than solve and prevent. Includes recommendations.

\* [HEALTH INDICATORS] [PUBLIC HEALTH]  
[JAMAICA]

11-262

JM Jamaica. Legal Information  
Network Committee.

Report on the current state of  
law libraries in Jamaica. Kingston:  
Legal Information Network Committee,  
1983. 6 p.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC 5167

\*This report is based on submissions presented by legal institutions to the Committee. It introduces the libraries, outlines the problems being experienced, and makes recommendations for development. The chief factor contributing to the retardation of progress in law library development, is

seen as the lack of adequate financial resources. The consequence has been the deterioration of existing information units and the non-development of recently established units in the areas of legal publications, manpower, accomodation and equipment. Recommendations for the development of the Legal Information network include: 1) a policy statement with regard to the provision of information services in the Ministry of Justice; 2) the conducting of three user surveys to determine actual use of units, sources of service and potential users, and current holdings, to identify weaknesses in resources; 3) analysis of survey data to determine staffing and resource requirements, a report to be submitted to NACOLADS; 4) the provision of adequate financial resources for the upgrading and continued development of the focal point the Supreme Court Library and component units of the Network etc.

\* [INFORMATION NETWORK] [INFORMATION  
SERVICES] [LAW] [JAMAICA]

11-263

JM Chaney, Elsa M..

Scenarios of hunger in the  
Caribbean: migration, decline of  
smallholder agriculture and the  
feminization of farming.. East  
Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State  
University, 1983. 30 p. (Working Papers  
on Women in International Deveopment ,  
n. 18).

1983 General  
-----> CDC 3689

\*Suggests alternative ways to advance our knowledge of why people in the Caribbean are undernourished and where planners might direct their energies in seeking solutions. Rather than focusing on nutrition surveys, the paper sketches a series of interrelated scenarios that affect food availability and distribution, two necessary conditions for adequate diet. These

include outmigration, the decline of small farming and the feminization of farming. Food utilization is also considered. While the paper focuses on Jamaica, the scenarios apply to other Caribbean and Central American countries. Bibliography: pp. 26-30.  
\* [FOOD CONSUMPTION] [FOOD SUPPLY] [MALNUTRITION] [NUTRITION RESEARCH] [JAMAICA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-264

JM Seaga, Edward.

Task force on work attitudes.

Kingston: Office of the Prime Minister, 1984. 13 p. (Ministry Papers , n. 21). OPM 103/84

1984 Limited

-----> JMNP

\*Reports efforts to improve the climate of the workplace so that the economic recovery can be pursued unhindered by labour unrest. These include findings of a survey on work attitudes, recommendations of a task force based on data from that survey and one on attitudes in the hotel industry. The final survey concluded that work norms were low, discipline lax, lowest levels being among government employees. Improvement was possible through worker education, incentive payments, better management, training opportunities, better management/employee relationship. The task force's recommendations dealt with work attitudes, motivation and labour productivity; industrial relations and collective bargaining procedures. Reactivating the Productivity Council was a major recommendation. They concluded that management needed to be more interested in workers' affairs; workers must accept the importance of discipline for success and job security; government and the trade unions must be sincere in their attitude to the workers.

\* [EMPLOYEES ATTITUDES] [LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY] [LABOUR RELATIONS] [JAMAICA]

11-265

LC NU. CEPAL.

Guidelines for the evaluation of transshipment opportunities: the case of St. Lucia. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1984. 32 p.: maps, tbls. E/CEPAL/G. 1273

1984 General

-----> CDC UN

\*Describes the general characteristics of the ports of Castries and Vieux Fort, noting the topographical and urban restrictions on their expansion, and analyses data on trade flows and cargo movements for St. Lucia. Factors influencing the viability of transshipment services are discussed, namely, domestic cargo flows, geographical location, the world economic situation, commercial decisions of shipping lines, the role of feeder transport systems and distribution of the benefits from transshipment operations. Four marine industries related to container transshipment are identified for future investigation by the St. Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority. They are: offshore banking and ship management services, mobile vessel repair services, a multinational dredging company and transshipment of dry-bulk commodities. Recommends that a study be conducted to determine the circumstances under which transshipment operations might keep down or reduce transport costs and provide higher quality or more rapid service, as well as the distribution of benefits among the parties to such an operation and the alternatives to transshipment.

\* [PORTS] [SEA TRANSPORT] [TRANSHIPMENT+] [TRANSPORT CONTAINERS] [SAINT LUCIA]



11-266

MS Lamdin, Susan B..

Alternative energy sources for the generation of electricity on the island of Montserrat W.I.. Barthmouth: Susan Barnard Lamdin, 1984. 60 p.: maps, charts  
1984

-----> MSDU

\*Looks at the advantages and disadvantages of geothermal energy, solar energy and wind energy as alternatives to energy generated by fossil fuels. Recommends that further research and analysis of the long-term economic and physical potential of geothermal energy for Montserrat be conducted since the open Soufrieres and the location of the island in a relatively slow subduction zone suggest significant geothermal potential. Solar energy is seen as having small but practical applications for purposes of heating water. Wind energy is considered the best suited alternative. Suggests that an Enertech, E 44 wind machine would significantly supplement the consumption of diesel fuel. Concludes that investments be made now in renewable energy sources instead of in replacing again diesel generators since this along with the use of the energy conservation tips coming out of the Energy Office will mean a balanced energy future for the island. Tables included to show energy data, Enertech Wind Generator costs, shipping costs and wind generated power costs.

\* [ELECTRIC POWER] [ENERGY RESOURCES]  
[GEOTHERMAL ENERGY] [RENEWABLE RESOURCES] [SOLAR ENERGY] [WIND ENERGY] [MONTERRAT]

11-267

MS Silverside, D..

Report on a visit to Montserrat to propose improvements to the Abattoir at the Groves. London: Tropical Development and Research Institute, 1984. 45 p.: tbls., diags.  
1984 Restricted

-----> MSDU

\*In 1974 the author recommended the replacement of slaughterhouse facilities in Plymouth with a new abattoir. In 1980 he advised on the new plan and assisted with the applications for funding. The abattoir was completed in 1982 and he returned in 1984 to catalogue the shortcomings of the abattoir and estimate the cost of remedial action. Recommends that improvements are necessary for bringing the abattoir to the standard to which it was designed as well as to a standard that would meet current and future demand. Estimates costs of remedial action at EC\$288,575. Appendices include a list of equipment; estimates of recurrent costs; sewerage layout; and a proposed plan for the extension and rehabilitation of the abattoir.

\* [SLAUGHTERHOUSES] [MONTERRAT]

11-268

TT Nimblett, L.M.

Energy and economic development. 15 p. : tbls.

In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983. National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.  
1983

-----> CDC 474

\*Observes that while an abundance of natural resources is very favourable for economic development, it is now accepted that the quality of the human resource is a far more important factor. Concludes with suggested policy measures that are required for optimum use of Trinidad and Tobago's resources, for development: a) a programme of exploration, production and utilization of energy resources; the rate of depletion to be consistent

with long term national objectives; an active programme for conservation of energy; b) a programme of public education to increase the awareness of the significance of energy resources in the economy; c) a programme of research into science and technology as they impinge upon the energy supply industry; d) enlargement of the framework for industrial development: by joint ventures involving local capital at Pt. Lisas; through the IDC promoting energy use as a resource in development (if necessary feasibility studies on candidate industries); e) a programme for capital formation to make the industrialization possible; f) a programme for promoting enterprise innovation and invention in human resources; g) identification of a proper locus for policy making with respect to energy in development.  
\* [ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT] [ENERGY]  
[TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-269

TT Ramdial, Bal S..  
Examination into some of the problems and solutions of solid waste management . Port of Spain: Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Food Production, 1984. 17 p.: illus.  
1984 General  
-----> CDC 3157

\*The paper examines the impact of non-decomposable litter on the environment and proposes ways of reducing waste - labelled diagrams illustrating ways to reuse bottles, glass, plastic containers and tyres. There are also suggestions for the creative use of fabric scraps, egg cartons and styrofoam. Recommendations include the development of new recycling technologies, a change in bad attitudes and the usage patterns of consumers and the imposition of a solid waste tax on those who generate the residuals. It is thought that solid waste management impinges heavily

on environmental planning and quality, rational utilization of resources, land-use planning, nature conservation and pollution prevention.

\* [ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION] [WASTE MANAGEMENT] [WASTE RECYCLING]  
[TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-270

TT Hee Houg, Carlos  
International marketing of Point Lisas products. iv; 25 p. : tbls., diags.  
In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983. National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 474

\*The decisions made in respect of the utilization of energy sources in Trinidad and Tobago were responsible for the developments at the Point Lisas Industrial Estate which have taken place so far. Today energy based enterprises have been established to produce fertilizer, methanol and steel. These enterprises are heavily dependent on export markets. Therefore it is extremely important that international marketing of the products be successful. The supply/demand balance of the industries in question reveals situations of oversupply in all cases. The data also shows that there is to be intense competition from domestic producers in the key market areas as well as from other locations. Selection of target market areas and specific customers are therefore extremely important. Unfortunately, early promotional work and other activities are often undertaken without recognition of the way performance in these tasks relate to the marketing

effort, and how they serve to establish credibility and reliability. It is observed, however, that early work on the provision of the physical facilities of the companies can contribute positively to marketing. It is suggested that Point Lisas adopt the elements of a marketing strategy that is likely to be successful, as well as more conscious participation in their marketing efforts.

\* [FERTILIZERS] [INTERNATIONAL MARKET] [METHANOL+] [STEEL] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-271

TT Mitchell, Roy

Judicious use of our energy resources: the people factor. 12 p. In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983. National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.

1983 General

-----> QDC 474

\*Stresses the urgent need for technocrats, planners, and decision-makers to adopt a new approach to the solutions to the country's energy problems, an approach that will ensure that the people are given an opportunity to participate and be involved in the process. Calls for the establishment of a national communication plan in which there will be dynamic interaction between and among all sectors of the community. It is felt that there are links between the attitude and behaviour of people, and the making of the best use of the energy resources, which are not readily obvious. It is therefore the task of the country's leaders to make these links generally known and to develop a communication strategy designed to

bring these factors to light. Problem-solving avenues are explored against the background of the perceptions which exist among the various elements of the community, and the paper calls for a determination to ensure that these perceptions are brought in line with the national perspectives for the future development of the country.

\* [ENERGY RESOURCES] [ENERGY UTILIZATION] [SOCIAL PARTICIPATION] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-272

TT Kochhar, G.S.

Measures for energy conservation in buildings. 9 p. : tbls., diags. In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the first National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983. National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 474

\*Measures to conserve energy and hence reduce owning and operating costs are suggested. Maintaining a comfortable working or living environment accounts for a major portion of energy consumed in buildings. In Trinidad and Tobago there is a trend towards increased energy consumption by environmental systems for buildings. This is mainly due to the rise in expectations associated with higher per capita income in the country. It must be emphasized that energy consumption in any building is variable and depends largely on the design of the building and its environmental systems. Traditionally, design engineers have been responsible for equipment sizing and selection. The architect provided building design. Energy consumption

which directly affects the operating costs was not given much consideration. Such traditions are no longer acceptable for energy conscious design, since every unit of electrical energy saved in operating environmental systems by end users, represents four units of primary energy at national level.

\* [BUILDINGS] [ENERGY CONSERVATION]  
[TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-273

T Dupres, L.B.

Options for hydrocarbon processing in Trinidad and Tobago. 39 p.

In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983.

National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 474

\*Discusses options for the upgrading of Trinidad and Tobago's oil refining facilities in order to produce higher valued petroleum products from crude oil processing. Various technology routes which are commercially available for achieving these results are reviewed and observations made as to their applicability in the Trinidad and Tobago context. It is clear that Trinidad and Tobago, as a producer of crude oil, must strive to reap increased economic and social benefits from this valuable but diminishing resource, by maximizing the added value that can be imparted to products derived from petroleum. A continuing role as a supplier of transport and industrial fuels to the Caribbean region must also be recognized. In the face of the competitive forces already well established in the geographical areas

of its markets, a firm course needs to be set for the industry if it is to secure a permanent niche for itself as a reliable and efficient supplier of quality petroleum products. Planning and optimization studies of alternatives under a range of scenarios likely to affect the industry, can be undertaken now at relatively low cost with the aid of computer models to assist in reaching optimum decisions, on development of the refining sector in Trinidad and Tobago.

\* [PETROLEUM INDUSTRY] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-274

TT Trinidad and Tobago. Institute of Marine Affairs; Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Food Production; UWI. Potential for an aquaculture industry in Trinidad and Tobago.

Chaguaramas: Institute of Marine Affairs. Advisory Services Division, 1983. 69 p.: illus., maps AS/81-1 Potential for an Aquaculture Industry in Trinidad and Tobago, Port of Spain, 16-17 June 1981.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5719

\*Concludes that for an aquaculture industry to be successfully developed in Trinidad and Tobago, government support, capital availability, natural resources, research and training, and appropriate marketing strategies are needed. Earlier attempts with tilapia failed due to lack of sustained efforts by the agencies concerned and poor marketing techniques. Development is limited presently to tropical aquarium fish. It is felt that incentives must be developed to attract the manpower required for the potential that exists. Although several areas have been identified as far too polluted, there remain other large areas where adequate and relatively unpolluted water can be found. Two of the most promising

species are tilapia and cascadura. Further recommendations include regional co-operation, pilot operations, research and development, and the formation of an advisory aquaculture committee. Report also includes progress and perspectives in other parts of the Caribbean.  
\* [AQUACULTURE] [DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL] [FISHERY DEVELOPMENT] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-275

TT Mahadeva, Kopan  
Production engineering and management viewpoint on natural gas-based proposals for Trinidad and Tobago. 15 p. : diags.  
In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983.  
National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 474

\*Reviews the proposals and prospects for natural gas in furthering the industrial and economic development and prosperity of Trinidad and Tobago, comments on the LNG Project suggesting a more feasible capital-saving alternative, identifies some important gas-based products for local manufacture and use in the NG-era, mentions how the country's lifestyle might need changing with the expected predominance of gas, and recommends that the Government should take specific and urgent actions to effect a smooth and speedy switch-over of emphasis from oil to gas. Production engineering and management viewpoints on the proposals are presented, although aspects of petroleum engineering and economics necessarily mingle. The paper also contains the

author's personal views on the likely role of the UWI in ushering in the era of natural gas.

\* [ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS] [NATURAL GAS] [PRODUCTION] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-276

TT Ramdial, Bal S..  
Restoration and after use of quarry sites. Port of Spain: Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Food Production, 1984. 25 p.: illus.  
1984 General  
-----> CDC 3156

\*The main point of this publication is the concept that the use and enjoyment of Trinidad's natural resources in the quest for economic development must be rationalized with the realities of resource limitation, carrying capacities of ecosystems and rising population levels. The document discusses the impact of mining on the environment and the restoration and after-use of quarry sites. The view is expressed that there is a need for the judicious management, development and use of our limited resources. Recycling and reuse are also advocated to avoid depletion. Moreover, the infusion of an environmental ethic is considered vital and should be reflected in all activities.

\* [ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT] [MINING] [QUARRYING] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-277

TT Charles, C.  
Transforming the traditional domestic food sector. pp. 121-152 : tbls.  
In: Proceedings of the Sixteenth West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference. St. Augustine: UWI. Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, 1983.  
West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, 16, St. Augustine, 18-24

July 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5711

\*Focuses on Trinidad and Tobago, evaluating existing agricultural policy and developing the transformation strategy, identifying supporting areas for further investigation and reorganization, to facilitate the effective transformation of the domestic agricultural sector. The transformation objectives are: 1) increased self-sufficiency in food; 2) improved allocation of resources; 3) reduction of price and income instability; 4) increased average level of farm prices and income. Transformation instruments include, guaranteed prices, negotiated contracts, deficiency payments, monopoly buying/selling, consumer price control, fiscal incentives, consumption subsidy, etc. The most critical requirements for the transformation are seen as the political will and social consensus to effect the needed transformation.

\* [AGRICULTURAL SECTOR] [FOOD PRODUCTION] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-059

VC Leacock, St. Claire

Social and cultural factors in production by small farmers in St. Vincent and the Grenadines of arrowroots and sweet potatoes and their marketing. pp. 167-185

In: Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World; Unesco. Small farmers in the Caribbean and Latin America: explorations into a programme of research and action. Paris: Unesco, 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3306

\*The chapter aims at an in-depth analysis of the production problem so that some forms of action may be taken to remedy what is considered to be a grave situation. Discusses problems of

specific areas e.g., those north of the Dry River in St. Vincent and gives reasons for the decline in participation in agriculture and concludes by suggesting ways for its revival.

\* [AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-279

VG Clarke, Nicholas V..

Management plans for the Baths protected area: draft. St. Croix: ECNAMP, 1984. <44 p.>

:British Virgin Islands Parks and Protected Areas Project

1984 Limited

-----> CDC 3399

\*The purpose of this study is to produce a detailed description of the proposed protected area referred to as the Baths and to recommend appropriate management plans for the area. Existing information is supplemented by interviews with commercial users, interested parties and knowledgeable individuals. Recommendations include the building of a visitor centre with information and displays of the area, guided tours, regular boat patrols and land inspection to ensure that regulations are enforced.

\* [NATIONAL PARKS] [NATURE CONSERVATION] [PROTECTED RESOURCES] [BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS]

11-280

XI UNIDO.

Caribbean Regional Workshop on the Integration of Women in the Industrial Planning and Development Process: report. Vienna: UNIDO, 1984. 33 p.ID/WG.423/6

Caribbean Regional Workshop on the Integration of Women in the Industrial Planning and Development Process, Georgetown, 6-12 May 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC UN

\*According to the main findings of the workshop, women are disadvantaged for a number of reasons, principally those of poverty and the restrictive nature of education and training opportunities. It is felt that women's access to all types of information, particularly industrial data, is severely constrained and that their awareness of their potential is limited. Recommendations are therefore made for international programmes geared toward the full integration of women in development. International and bilateral agencies in offering training programmes should work closely with governments to ensure involvement on the part of women. An even greater level of involvement could be achieved if planners and administrators were cognizant of the existence of both the formal and vernacular languages. Annex includes a report on women in relation to industrial development in the Caribbean.

\* [INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-281

XI Gulston, Eustace  
Changing perspectives in Leeward Islands agriculture. pp. 48-57 : tbls.  
In: Proceedings of the Sixteenth West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference. St. Augustine: UWI. Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, 1983.  
West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, 16, St. Augustine, 18-24 July 1982.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5711

\*Notes that the islands have adopted programmes and projects to develop agriculture and agro-industry. Suggests that a regional perspective with the assistance of donor agencies and regional institutions could assist in achieving objectives. Offers ideas towards the improvement and

modernization of agriculture: 1) farming ought to be recognized as a communal activity, starting with the family unit and encompassing the social needs of the community; 2) farmers ought to be trained in non-agricultural skills; 3) basic training centres for agriculture should be established in each island; 4) removal of extension work from the general public service and establishment of extension centres in farming communities fully equipped and staffed on the basis of the CARDATS or CARDI models; 5) train more staff in agricultural sciences and management. Emphasizes the approach of regional co-operation.

\* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-282

XI Standard, Kenneth  
Community needs and relationships. pp. 75-82 : map, tbls., diags.  
In: CHEC. Caribbean peoples and their environment: a collection of papers presented at the Fifth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology. London: CHEC, 1983.

Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, 5, Georgetown, 2-6 April 1979.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC 5496

\*Focuses on planning for health. Notes essentials for implementation and improvement of health care to the community: dependence on human relationships at all levels; the team approach; community initiative and participation. Sees the need for health services research. Emphasis should be placed on the practical application of the research results and the big challenge is how to increase coverage. Posits an interdisciplinary approach as it is only by pooling scarce resources that the manpower

problems may effectively be tackled. Stresses the need for auxiliaries of all types to work as members of the health team. Health priorities should include, health manpower development, management development, environmental health, food and nutrition, family health, health education and community participation. Maintains that for effective functioning of human settlements, there must be concern for the socio-cultural environment as well as for the physical and biological.  
\* [COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT] [HEALTH PLANNING] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-283

XI Bivins Noerr, Kathleen T.; Noerr, Peter L..  
Unesco.

Computerized regional information systems. Paris: Unesco, 1984. 50 p.FMR/PGI/84/103  
RP/1981-1983/5/10.1/03  
:Caribbean Region: Coordinated Library and Archives Information Services  
1984 General

-----> CDC 3180

\*The document gives a summary and analysis of the current situation regarding both existing and proposed systems. It takes into account issues such as the critical lack of technically skilled personnel and the immediate need for improved organizational efforts to achieve a more coherent policy for outlining information system needs: suggests a network design including requirements for data transmission and data input and concludes by presenting recommendations for implementation, with some idea of what may be anticipated for the future.

\* [INFORMATION DISSEMINATION]  
[INFORMATION NETWORK] [INFORMATION SYSTEMS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-284

XI Sammy, George M..

Constraints to the establishment of food processing in the Eastern Caribbean. St. Augustine: s.n., 1983. 14 p.

Regional Conference on Food Science and Technology in the English Speaking Caribbean, 1, St. Augustine, 11-15 July 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5624

\*Asserts that the colonial foundation of Caribbean agriculture persists today and that attempts to solve the region's food production problems have failed because of misguided planning.

Believes that a viable food processing industry in the region is unlikely under the present system because of its high-risk nature and small profit margin, combined with costly marketing and infrastructural constraints. Proposes the establishment of small-scale community processing units in each territory, strategically located within the areas of raw material production. The units would be supported by three regional service units: an agronomy unit to assist in determining existing and potential areas for processing development and the development of new crops for processing; a technical unit to provide technical services such as maintaining a catalogue of food processing machinery, training personnel, and providing food technology advice; and a marketing and purchasing unit responsible for all export marketing and market information.

\* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [FOOD PROCESSING] [OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-285

XI Drayton, Harold A.

Education and training for community health services. pp. 100-109  
: map, tbls., diags.

In: CHEC. Caribbean peoples and



their environment: a collection of papers presented at the Fifth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology . London: CHEC, 1982.

Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, 5, Georgetown, 2-6 April 1979.

1982 Limited  
-----> CDC 5496

\*Deals with the broader process of education and training through which positive attitudes to community service and development, to work and co-operation can be cultivated and continuously reinforced; and through which there can be preparation for the exercise of judgement and initiative, and for adaptation to everchanging circumstances. Stresses the inter-professional/multi-disciplinary approach that will prepare for effective team work. Discusses the importance of Community Health Aides as an extension of the traditional categories of health workers, and as an interface between the formal health system and the community as a concept with enormous possibilities. Sees the concept of co-operation as crucial to the fight against the ecology of poverty.

\* [COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT] [HEALTH EDUCATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-286

XI Bishop, Myrtle D..

Employment of women in Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. 49 p.: tbls.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3240

\*Each country study examines the participation of women in the labour force in general and industry in particular: government projects to create income-generating activities for women; the education and training of women, facilities for credit and technical assistance, and problems

encountered by women in the labour force. Societal group, and individual factors affecting women's participation are considered, and recommendations are made for improving the position of women in the labour force. These recommendations address training, small-scale operators, productive activities, support services, factories, agriculture, child-care facilities, and the respective governmental organizations responsible for women's affairs.

\* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [WOMEN WORKERS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO] [DOMINICA]

11-287

XI CARICOM.

Final report of the Investigative Commission on the Garment Industry. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. viii; 89 p.

Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers, 25, Nassau, 1-3 July 1984.

1984 Restricted  
-----> CDC 5485

\*The report presents an overview of the general state of the industry, the demand and supply situation, the labour situation, production and productivity, marketing in the regional and extraregional markets, protection for the industry, technical assistance, backward integration - the textile industry. Recommendations in most of these areas are provided. The Commission emphasizes the need to develop and promote garment and textile manufacturing in the region, in order to increase both employment and foreign exchange earnings, through creating and maintaining conditions that would enhance their performance and effectiveness. This could be achieved if: 1) national and regional markets provide a base for the establishment and growth of efficient enterprises; 2) the process of consolidation towards a single regional market is pursued; 3)

there is a vigorous thrust to increase exports substantially to extraregional markets. The establishment of a Regional Market Textile Advisory Committee is proposed and its composition outlined. Recommendations are also detailed in the area of the labour situation, production and productivity, marketing, etc.

\* [CARICOM] [CLOTHING INDUSTRY] [EXPORT PROMOTION], [TEXTILE INDUSTRY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-288

XI CARICOM.

Fourth Meeting of Commodities Working Party on Rum. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. 7 p. CCM 84/25/7 Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers, 25, Nassau, 1-3 July 1984.

1984 Restricted

-----> CDC 5484

\*Recommendations from the meeting and an outline of discussions are presented. The Commodities Working Party reiterated the importance of the elimination of the quota system for rum imports which it was felt, was an effective restrictive mechanism against improved access of the ACP States' rum to the EEC market. The meeting felt that negotiators should hold strongly to the position of unrestricted access. As a very last resort, the negotiators may consider the establishment of an import ceiling where any excess imports above that level would trigger discussions between the ACP and EEC. The meeting agreed to recommend that Council urges: 1) Member States to advise their ambassadors in Brussels to take a firm stand on the question of elimination of quotas; and 2) ACP negotiators to seek to secure a firm undertaking from the EEC on the question of future access of ACP rum to the EEC market. Other issues discussed were the definition of rum, promotion of rum on the EEC market, the need to protect the identity of Caribbean rum

on the Canadian market, etc.

\* [ALCOHOL] [TRADE AGREEMENTS] [TRADE BARRIERS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-289

XI ACURIL.

Informacion y desarrollo en el Caribe: documentos oficiales. Caracas: ACURIL, 1983. <227 p.> ACURIL Asamblea, 13, Caracas, 25-30 abril 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 3167

\*Contains committee reports and working documents of the meeting. The latter cover such subjects as - the development of human resources for national information structures and systems; Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Development; information for individual growth, etc. Among recommendations made was the need for libraries in the Caribbean to preserve and transmit the cultural and historical heritage of each member nation and for a joint endeavour to publish a directory of human resources in the region.

\* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [INFORMATION SERVICES] [INFORMATION SYSTEMS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-290

XI NU. CEPAL. ILPES.

International economic recession, planning and economic management in the English-speaking Caribbean. Santiago: NU. CEPAL. ILPES, 1985. 47 p. LC/IP/R.54

1985 Restricted

-----> CDC UN

\*The document proposes to analyze the extent to which the international recession of 1980-82 affected economic policy and planning in the Caribbean. The discussion will deal largely with the cases of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and the OECS countries. During the 1980-83 period,

the economy of Barbados appears to have successfully weathered the storm clouds of the international recession, mainly because policy makers were able to execute a process of prudent economic management. In the case of Guyana, the economy showed no signs of reversing the trend set in 1981, and the economy continued to decline even further as the public sector deficit increased. One conclusion which follows from this study is that it becomes rather difficult to relate international circumstances to the achievement of agreed macro-economic objectives and targets. It is recommended that, recognizing the obstacles and opportunities posed by the international linkages, steps be taken for upgrading the level of planning as a co-ordinated process of decision-making.

\* [ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT] [ECONOMIC PLANNING] [ECONOMIC RECESSION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-291

XI Liverpool, Nicholas.

Law as a harmonising instrument in the integration process in the Caribbean. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1983. 29 p.S/CINTEX 83/1/5  
Symposium on Ten Years of the CARICOM Integration Experience, Christ Church, 17-22 July 1983.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC 6153

\*The full potential of the harmonization process is said to have hardly been explored, and the law has not been used to the extent which was envisaged or intended, as an effective instrument in the harmonizing process. Although the reluctance to use the legal channels as a means of solving disputes can be explained by indicating that the member states regard these areas as requiring political rather than purely legal solutions, it is felt less easy to justify the slow pace

towards the harmonization of laws dealing with commercial matters, and the implementation of those laws which have been drafted and accepted. The delay in the establishment of a Caribbean Court of Appeal is noted, to which it is advanced that a further step forward should be taken at present in the appointment of a Committee which will examine the procedures for settling disputes in the region as a whole and for making final proposals for strengthening by way of judicial process, the procedures for the settlement of disputes arising in the area. Recommendations are discussed in the areas of law reform, an umbrella CARICOM Act, a Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for legal affairs, co-operation among the police, merchant shipping legislation and civil aviation, treaty succession, the law of the sea, and the strengthening of the legal capacity of the Secretariat itself.

\* [CARICOM] [LEGAL ASPECTS] [REGIONAL INTEGRATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-292

XI Ross, Negla V..  
UN. ECLA. CDCC.

National socio-economic network of planning information units. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1983. 9 p.: tbl. CDCC/CIS/E/83/8  
Evaluation Meeting on the Caribbean Information System, Port of Spain, 6-8 July 1983.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC UN

\*The CIS is seen to be of great value, and its activities as covered in the aims and objectives of the Commission, of benefit. Problems militating against optimal functioning at the internal level include: 1) financial constraints which have stagnated overall development, acquisition and other purchases; 2) the

absence of a subject specialist or personnel with adequate knowledge of the socio-economic field to strengthen efforts to reflect balanced collection-building, more effective promotion for the use of information by decision and policy-makers, and more relevant and timely information dissemination. Problems encountered within the wider networking context are also enumerated and include: inadequate communication facilities between National Focal Points and ECLA. In light of the adverse effects of the economic crisis on the services, it is advised that assistance, particularly from foreign agencies be always taken into consideration when information services development is embarked upon, in order to minimize futility. The provision of training programmes for paraprofessionals and public lectures involving academics from various disciplines are seen as commendable. There is indication that more promotion activities should be conducted for the interest of participating units, and the wider user community within and outside of those units. With reference to the value of entries for assisting to satisfy users' requirements within particular units, 5.5% felt that there was great value, 38.8% significant value, and 5.5% felt that there was little value. An overall picture reflects the lack of or hindrance to, access to the services of CIS on a wide scale. More effectiveness may be achieved if this problem is minimized. Recommendations are made for more frequent user education programmes, the publication of a newsletter, and a willingness of developed units to render assistance.

\* [CARISPLAN] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [INFORMATION SERVICES] [INFORMATION USERS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-293

XI Ellis, Clarence F.

New strategies for agricultural development: implications for national level planning. pp. 112-120

In: Proceedings of the Sixteenth West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference. St. Augustine: UWI. Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, 1983. West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, 16, St. Augustine, 18-24 July 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5711

\*The overriding consideration that faces West Indian agriculture is seen as the identification and articulation of the role of the sector as a means of promoting rapid economic growth. The strategy suggested emphasizes links with the other sectors of the economy. It is felt that the ownership structure which has given rise to weak internal financing needs to be changed. Large plantations should be reduced while small scattered strips should be consolidated to provide holdings that permit full time farming, since it is clear that agriculture in the Caribbean will not develop until farming is a full-time activity that will attract the best youth. It is posited that at all levels of planning agricultural development, there is increased need to stress the raising of productivity as the major means of augmenting internal financial resources and of making those financial resources more easily available for the finance of further total development.

\* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [AGRICULTURAL PLANNING] [NATIONAL LEVEL] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-294

XI CARICOM.

Nineteenth Meeting of Oils and Fats Conference. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. 11 p. CCM 84/25/9  
Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers, 25, Nassau, 1-3 July 1984.

1984 Restricted  
-----> CDC 5486

\*Five areas of discussion are outlined in the report and recommendations are made for each: 1) operations and administration of Schedule nine - marketing of oils and fats products; 2) concessions; 3) operation of the cellar price mechanism for toilet soap; 4) allocation of markets; 5) the coconut industry development project. Under 1) above, the meeting was informed of the difficulties experienced by Barbados in taking up its allocations and efforts of that country to encourage imports of intraregional coconut oil. The surplus-producing countries expressed dissatisfaction at the efforts made, and expressed the view that not enough was being done in that country to facilitate disposal of coconut oil. The countries made suggestions for resolving the problem - the use of licensing as a mechanism of protection and ensuring regional oil being taken up, and improved marketing practices. Under 5) above, an investment programme of eight projects is outlined, based on a development option of increased copra production in the short-term, and industry diversification over the longer term.

\* [COCONUT INDUSTRY+] [OILS AND FATS]  
[TRADE AGREEMENTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-295

XI Clarke, Silbourne St. A..  
UN. ECLA. Sub-regional  
Headquarters for the Caribbean.  
Note on Non-aligned Meeting of  
Experts on Small Island Developing  
Countries. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA.  
Sub-regional Headquarters for the  
Caribbean, 1983. 6 p. CARIB/INT/ 83/7  
Meeting of Non-Aligned Experts on Small  
Island Developing Countries, 14-16  
September 1983.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC UN

\*Substantive topics discussed were: issues related to the particular features of island developing countries and their importance in the process of economic development; international financial policy; the impact of natural disasters on the islands; and possibilities offered by economic and technical co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries. The meeting recommended that an international conference on small island developing countries should be held and that the proposed Group of Experts for studying special measures for these countries, should be established to start its work as soon as possible. Among measures seen as necessary to assist small island developing countries were: establishment of a Third World Watchdog Committee at World Bank and IMF; re-introduction of minimum IMF quotas for small states; a higher proportion of assistance in the form of general balance of payment support or programme aid; and the establishment of an international debt restructuring Facility.

\* [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [ISLANDS]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-296

XI Brathwaite, Carlos; Douglas,  
Eisenhower.  
CAIC. Economic Development  
Department.  
Patterns of intra-CARICOM trade,  
1979-83. St. Michael: CAIC, Economic  
Development Department, 1984. 77 p.:  
tbls.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3150

\*Paper provides a brief analysis of the pattern of intra-CARICOM trade over the last five years from which recommendations for improvement in the trade situation can be made. Section I discusses the growth, composition and share of each territory in

intra-regional trade. In Section III, the implications for output and employment creation are discussed. The outlook for 1984 and a summary are also presented. In the latter, the consequences of the decline in growth are discussed and proposals offered for the improvement of regional trade.

\* [CARICOM] [REGIONAL INTEGRATION]  
[TRADE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-297

XI Sammy, George M.

Problems affecting the establishment of food processing in the English-speaking Caribbean and a proposed solution. pp. 192-200

In: Proceedings of the Sixteenth West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference. St. Augustine: UWI. Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, 1983.

West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, 16, St. Augustine, 18-24 July 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5711

\*Establishes that there is potential for food processing, particularly fruit and vegetables. Outlines the problems in the areas of raw material supply, knowledge of food processing technology, packaging promotion and marketing, personnel and equipment. Proposes a solution, that initially calls for the establishment of a number of small-scale community processing units, strategically located with respect to raw material potential. Also proposes the establishment of three regional service units to provide services necessary for success - an agronomy unit, a technical unit and a marketing and purchasing unit. Features of each are outlined. It is felt that cottage-type operations should be discouraged except when the product is for home or highly localised use. As regards equipment, expertise should be developed in buying and a

catalogue built up. Each territory should be helped to develop the product/s to which it is best suited. The concept proposed is said to be biased towards rural development.

\* [FOOD PROCESSING] [SMALL-SCALE  
INDUSTRY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-298

XI Problems and prospects for the development of agricultural projects in the Caribbean with particular reference to the new strategies for agriculture. pp. 201-204

In: Proceedings of the Sixteenth West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference. St. Augustine: UWI. Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, 1983. West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, 16, St. Augustine, 18-24 July 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5711

\*Outlines problems in four areas - identifying markets, siting the operation, organising supplies, selecting people. Observes new markets such as school feeding programmes. Directs attention to institutions where manufacturers can get help, such as the CFC, CDB, CARIRI and CARDI.

\* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-299

XI CTA; CTCR.

Proceedings of the First Caribbean Tourism Ministerial Conference. New York: Caribbean Tourism Association, 1984. xvi; 135 p.: diags; tbls.

Caribbean Tourism Ministerial Conference, 1, Heywoods, 5-8 December 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3231

\*The main objective of the conference was to assess the present state of the

international tourist industry in general and of the Caribbean in particular, with a view to determining ways in which the product offered by the Caribbean could be further developed so as to ensure realization of its fullest potential. The document includes committee reports on aid policy, tourism planning and research, private and public sector co-operation and other related matters: also includes selected papers on the viability and potential of tourism. The major recommendations were that the CTA European Office produce tour programmes in consultation with established tour operators and that the long term impact of de-regulation on the stability of the airline industry be researched.

\* [AIR TRANSPORT] [STATISTICAL TABLES] [TOURISM] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-300

XI Commonwealth Secretariat. Food Production and Rural Development Division.

Report by participants to the Training Course on Exclusive Economic Zone Management for the Caribbean Region. London: Commonwealth Secretariat, 1984. 26 p.

Training Course on Exclusive Economic Zone Management for the Caribbean Region, Ocho Rios, 2-18 April 1984.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3243

\*This report embodies recommendations formulated by trainees and is aimed specifically at decision-makers responsible for fisheries and more generally at all planners and planning agencies whose activities impinge on fisheries policies and administration. Recommendations are related to such issues as the need for regional legislative regimes for ocean management, the political, economic, legal and environmental aspects of general ocean management, the

socio-economic imperatives in fisheries planning and policy etc., also includes an outline of the course programme and a list of resource persons.

\* [FISHERY MANAGEMENT] [MARINE RESOURCES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-301

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Report of the Workshop on Co-operation in Rice Research between the Governments of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (Caribbean Rice Research Network). Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1984. 10 p.LC/CAR/G.119(SEM.1/1) CDCC/RR/84/1 Workshop on Co-operation in Rice Research Between the Governments of the CDCC (Caribbean Rice Research Network), Santiago de los Caballeros, 20-22 August 1984.

1984 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*One of the main objectives of the workshop was to identify priority rice research needs that are of common interest to CDCC rice producing countries. The principal recommendations contained in the report include the strengthening of national rice research capabilities, increased collaborative research on common rice production problems and the formation of a Technical Advisory Committee.  
\* [AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH] [RICE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-065

XI McWilliams, Linda K.; Ogdens, Barclay W..  
OAS.

Report on library and archives conservation in Jamaica, Dominica, St. Vincent and Barbados. Washington, DC: OAS, 1983. 35 p.

1983 Limited  
-----> VCMF

\*OAS consultant report on libraries and archives conservation in four

Caribbean territories. Report analyzes work undertaken to provide technical assistance, to assess conservation needs of library and archival materials and outlines a plan of assistance for each territory.

\* [ARCHIVES] [LIBRARIES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-303

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Review and appraisal of the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1984. 10 p. LC/CAR/L.124(SEM.4/1) CDCC/UNDW/84/1 CDCC Meeting prior to Regional Meeting of L.A. and the Caribbean Preparatory to World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, La Habana, 18 November 1984.

1984 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*The document outlines progress achieved during the Decade for Women. The view is expressed that women have gained a higher degree of self-awareness of their strengths and potential: discusses the obstacles encountered during the period under review and proposes operational strategies for the year 2000. The main proposal is that emphasis be placed on self-reliance and participatory activities at all levels.

\* [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-304

XI Springer, Basil G.

Role of the private sector in the development of agriculture in the Caribbean. pp. 181-187

In: Proceedings of the Sixteenth West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference. St. Augustine: UWI.

Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, 1983.

West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, 16, St. Augustine, 18-24 July 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5711

\*Considers the private sector as one of the facets of an integrated approach, and recognizes that a combination of private and public sector initiatives and sustained effort are required to achieve success. Barbados, which has had a new thrust towards developing an integrated production and marketing system, is used as an example. It is suggested that a model similar to the one being developed in Barbados could be promoted in other Caribbean territories. This is seen to require some planning at the regional level, for which the infrastructure seems already set. It is cautioned that the relative contributions of the sectors within a given territory must be recognized, and after models have been developed for industrial territories, regional activities can be focused on. It is posited that a role that can be performed by public and private sector regional organizations, is to provide the stimulus and the resources for territorial agricultural systems to develop towards self-sufficiency and increased foreign exchange earnings from extra-regional exports.

\* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [PRIVATE SECTOR] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-067

XI Springer, Basil G..

Role of women in agriculture in three Eastern Caribbean states: Grenada, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean, 1983. <55 p.>

1983 General

-----> CDC 5809



\*Critically examines national policies and programmes for the improvement and enhancement of women's work in agriculture. Analyzes, inter alia, national information on agricultural production; population; urban/rural female composition; proportion of women employed in the agricultural sector; number of female farm operators; wage levels; effects of technological changes within the sector on female participation. Recommends a more equitable approach to wages; improved marketing infrastructure to maximize the contribution of women; further detailed research to provide micro-data for developing policies and planning and executing specific programmes.

\* [AGRICULTURAL WORKERS]  
[AGRICULTURE] [WOMEN] [SAINT LUCIA]  
[GRENADA] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE  
GRENADINES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-306

XI Martin, Atherton.

Situation of youth in the English-speaking Caribbean: an overview of needs, an analysis of problems and suggestions for policy and programme initiatives. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983. 47 p.: diags., tbls.

Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Youth Year, San Jose, 3-7 October 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5683

\*Views the problem against the wider social issues of marginalization, the predominance of values based more on the consumption of foreign goods and services, low productivity, poor work ethic, and the psychology of dependency. Notes that available data shows that youth, the largest single social group in the region, have the highest birth rate, the lowest level of economic activity and in spite of more schools, remain the victims of

dependent thinking. Makes recommendations in two categories: 1) what society can do for youth by doing for itself; and 2) infusing education with the clear philosophy of development that will have to prevail if the new approach to national planning is to be effected; 3) changes in consumption patterns among youth in areas like food, to impact directly on trade deficits, create openings for local production and employment, etc; 4) youth participation in training and use of resources for production of goods and services needed by the country, to stimulate agencies to be more serious about vocational training etc., to utilize youth labour.

\* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[YOUTH] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-307

XI Barker, Leslie H.

Barbados. Ministry of Trade and Industry. Energy and Natural Resources Department

Some ideas on appropriate

technology and manpower optimization in water resources development in the Caribbean. pp. 693-702 : diags., maps In: Proceedings of the Seminar on Water Resources Assessment, Development and Management in Small Oceanic Islands of the Caribbean and West Atlantic. Bridgetown: UN. Small Islands Water Project, 1982. CSC (80) SLR6

Seminar on Water Resources Assessment, Development and Management in Small Oceanic Islands of the Caribbean and West Atlantic, Christ Church, 6-11 October 1980.

:UN Small Islands Water Project  
CAR-79-R01.

1982 General

-----> CDC 2410

\*Sophisticated groundwater hydrology methods are considered to be inappropriate in developing Caribbean countries. The first step is seen as

the acquisition of the following basic data: 1) total available water resources, particularly specifying those areas where resource will be most easily obtained; 2) local demand for water, both present and projected; 3) the distribution and management of the available resources to meet local demand. Examples from Barbados, illustrating some simple methods of assessment and managing water resources, applicable to other small Caribbean islands are given, with a minimum of technical detail. Salinity-depth profiles from observation wells, together with test pumping to determine balanced discharge/saline upcoming relationships are considered to be adequate for total water resources management. Regional sharing of available manpower and equipment is advocated and testing and design methods developed are suggested for use in other islands. Regional institutions and international funding agencies can be utilized towards cutting cost and wherever possible, it is suggested that use should be made of local expertise and equipment.  
\* [APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY] [REGIONAL COOPERATION] [WATER MANAGEMENT] [WATER RESOURCES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-308

XI Springer, Basil G..

Strategy for the development of a processing industry using locally produced commodities. s.l.: s.n., 1983. 9 p.  
Regional Conference on Problems and Opportunities Within the Food Processing Industry, Kingston, 12-16 September 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5619

\*The proposed strategy encompasses the following activities: improving raw material production systems by means of planned production and provision of guaranteed markets; market

penetration; modular (stage by stage) development of the processing operation; vertical integration of production, processing and marketing activities; and a market information system.

\* [AGRIPRODUCT PROCESSING] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [BARBADOS]

11-309

XI Smith, Winston

Strategy for the marketing of food crops produced within the CARICOM region. pp. 166-174

In: Proceedings of the Sixteenth West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference. St. Augustine: UWI. Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, 1983. West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, 16, St. Augustine, 18-24 July 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5711

\*The key element in the proposed marketing strategy, which is facilitated by groupings at the farm level, is the establishment of wholesale buying/selling facilities serving the needs of both farmers and consumers. The wholesale facilities must have linkages not only with local retailers but also with regional and extra-regional importers and exporters. They can be publicly or privately owned and operated, and the number in a particular Member State would be determined by the needs of the State. A number of farmer groups within the same catchment area can join in supplying the same wholesale buying/selling facility, from which it can also obtain its inputs. The wholesale facilities will allow for important activities such as grading, packaging, transport and will permit the collection and dissemination of vital information. Reduction of post-harvest losses and price

stabilization are also expected outcomes.

\* [FOOD CROPS] [MARKETING]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-310

XI Douglas, Daphne.

Study on public documents in the English-speaking Caribbean. Paris: UNESCO. General Information Programme and UNISIST, 1984. vi; 104 p.: tbls. PGI-84/WS/18

1984 Limited

-----> CDC 3179

\*This study was undertaken as a result of the expressed difficulties of librarians and information specialists in obtaining information about public documents and access to them. The document gives details of the conclusions drawn from the study, for example, the need to develop a library service system in each country so that the relevant role of a national library may be performed adequately and that a network of service points may be available through which public documents may be obtained. Proposals put forward for concrete courses of action include the establishment of an overall publishing policy in each country and the achievement of bibliographical control and standardization.

\* [GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS]  
[INFORMATION SERVICES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-311

XI Girvan, Norman P..

Technology policies for small developing economies: a study of the Caribbean. Mona: UWI. ISER, 1983. 224 p.: diags., tbls.

:Caribbean Technology Policy Studies Project

1983 General

-----> CDC 3889

\*The study examines in detail the steps in the formulation of a technology policy and illustrates how difficult it is for most developing countries to achieve an effective transfer of technical knowledge. The problem of unemployment is highlighted as one of the specific manifestations of an inappropriate pattern of technical change. It is considered necessary to change the mechanisms of technology transfer, modify the form of technology acquisition and transform the overall pattern of growth. The key factor is that of interconnectedness, this is essential if technology policies are to be coherent and effective.

\* [POLICY MAKING] [TECHNOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE] [TECHNOLOGY] [TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-312

XI Jagdeo, Tirbani P..

Teenage pregnancy in the Caribbean. St. John's: Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation, 1984. viii; 144 p.: tbls.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3258

\*The book is a study of the sociological aspects: includes interviews with adolescents and teachers, and tables showing basic population and economic data and percentage births to teenage mothers. On the basis of the findings in this study, it is recommended that every adult have the information and services necessary to achieving his/her desired fertility; that births be spaced for the mental and physical health of both parents and children and that adolescents be encouraged to postpone childbearing because of its negative, socio-psychological, economic and health effects on the mother and her child.

\* [PREGNANCY] [YOUTH] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-313

XI Devonish, Herbert

Towards the establishment of an institute for Creole language standardisation and development in the Caribbean. pp. 300-338

In: Craig, Dennis, ed.

;Todd-Dandare, Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean language. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983. Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5494

\*Attempts to develop a justification and rationale for setting up such an institute. Focuses on the language situations of a sub-group, using Jamaica and Guyana as typical members. Looks at the language problems of these communities and argues that standardisation of the Creoles and their development into national official languages provides the only viable solution. Finally, a hypothetical model for standardisation and development is presented. Stages revolve around the use of the electronic mass media.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+]  
[STANDARDISATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-314

XI Atlantic Council of the United States. Working Group on the Caribbean Basin.

Western interests and U.S. policy options in the Caribbean Basin: report. Washington, DC: Atlantic Council, 1983. xxiii; 49 p.(Atlantic Council of the United States Policy Papers ).

1983 General

-----> CDC 5533

\*This policy paper examines the changing nature of the Caribbean Basin - traditional political, economic and social structures have been unable to accommodate needed reform, thus, it is

thought that the region's social and political environment in the coming years will be shaped by factors of debt, fluctuating commodity prices, and trade protectionism. The region's problems are also dealt with - poverty, population pressures, inflation, inequalities of opportunity, and inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth: discussion of the implications of recent trends for U.S. policy and analysis of major issues and options facing the U.S.

Recommendations and conclusions appear under two main headings: immediate security interests and political and economic co-operation; financial management and economic development.

\* [ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [FOREIGN POLICY]  
[POLITICAL ASPECTS] [SOCIAL ASPECTS]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-315

XI FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training...report. Santiago: FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1984. v. 1, 20 p.FAO.

Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training in the English-speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname. Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training in the English-speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname. 2 v.. RLAC/84/9-PES-1 Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training in the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname, Port of Spain, 7-11 November 1983.

:Technical Co-operation Programme

1984 General

-----> CDC 3206

\*The report identifies training needs and gives recommendations for programme implementation - the principal recommendation is the formation of a

Technical Co-operation Network in order to satisfy regional training needs without prejudice to other forms of training assistance. The Workshop also agreed that each national representative should take the necessary follow-up action for governmental acceptance of Workshop recommendations, so that network activity could commence by June 1984.  
\* [FISHERY] [TECHNICAL COOPERATION]  
[TRAINING] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-316

XL OLADE.

First Regional Seminar on Financing Energy Development in Latin America: final report, conclusions and recommendations. Quito: OLADE, 1982. 134 p. (Serie: Documents OLADE, n. 27). SRF/T/173  
Regional Seminar on Financing for the Development of Energy Programs in Latin America, 1, Christ Church, 8-12 June 1982.

1982 General

-----> CDC 5843

\*Four roundtables were formed to consider the following topics: 1) financing regional energy co-operation; 2) financing large-scale energy projects in Latin America; 3) financing projects in the field of new and renewable energy; 4) financing national energy programs and projects. Conclusions and recommendations are documented for each. Among them are that: 1) with a view to the expansion and diversification of the regional energy supply, it is recommended that energy sources other than oil, especially renewable ones, be developed and used; 2) for the developing countries which hope to implement large-scale energy projects, it is of fundamental importance to take into account not only the financial feasibility of the project, but also its effects on the rest of the national economy; 3) the problem of using new

and renewable sources of energy stems from the need for changes in the energy structure of the regional countries; 4) given the magnitude of the financial requirements of energy sector programs, the sector itself must increase savings through a realistic pricing policy for its goods and services. Also included in this report is an analysis of the energy situation in Latin America.  
\* [ENERGY ECONOMICS] [ENERGY RESOURCES] [FINANCING] [RENEWABLE RESOURCES] [LATIN AMERICA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

B15 Prescriptions for development policy or action: sub-national

11-317

DM OAS. Social Development Project Division.

Dominica: integrated rural development project: programme background and summary. Washington, D.C.: OAS, 1983. v. 1, i; 21 p.: tbls. 1983 Restricted

-----> DMP

\*Proposes assistance for the preparation of an integrated development programme for three areas in the country: Grand Bay, Castle Bruce/Carib Reserve and Soufriere/Scotts Head. States that having a combined population of 19,000 these areas exhibit severe problems of unemployment, poverty and inadequate basic services. Recommends settlement schemes that will encourage productive and social services and supporting infrastructure. Suggests that this will form the basis for the social and economic development of the areas, and produce an improvement of the standard of living for the population.  
\* [DEVELOPMENT AID] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [DOMINICA]

11-318

JM Peat, Marwick, Mitchell  
(Kingston, JM).  
Urban market study for the  
Ministry of Agriculture, Marketing and  
Credit Division. Kingston: Peat,  
Marwick, Mitchell, 1984. 125 p.:  
diags., tbls.

1984 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*Poor conditions of urban markets, the increase in street markets and varying consumer needs, have led to the investigation of the marketing system in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA). Considers the consumer, sources of produce, the market management structure, alternatives offered by the market place. States criteria for evaluation, methodology employed - four questionnaires for studies on household consumer; consumer purchase location; facilities; household panel. Finds all areas generally unsatisfactory, fraught with many problems such as deteriorating infrastructure and unsatisfied consumer demand. Recommends: general improvement of the physical conditions in public markets and the construction of new ones; upgrading and increasing neighbourhood services in low income areas; improving administration of the system using the project management model. Estimated cost of new markets is J\$8.0 million, operational and maintenance J\$3.64 million by the fifth year. IRR should be 11.9% over a 20-year period.

\* [AGRICULTURAL MARKET] [MARKET STUDIES] [URBAN AREAS] [JAMAICA]

C00 OFFICIAL POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES, ARRANGEMENTS

C10 Official statements of development policy

11-319

AI Richardson, Leslie V.  
Country summary for Anguilla.  
pp. 38-43 : tbls.

In: Proceedings of the Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected Areas for Sustainable Development of Small Caribbean Islands. Atlanta: Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Southeast Regional Office, 1984.

Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected Areas for Sustainable Development of Small Caribbean Islands, St. John, 10-12 May 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5810

\*Outlines problems affecting the management of natural resources: 1) exploitation of the fishing resources due to the lack of sufficient patrol vessels; 2) loss of agricultural lands due to tourism development and other commercial usage; 3) impairment of tourist attractions. Government policy is outlined, as to protect the natural scenic areas such as beaches, historical sites and marine life from further damage through proper use of those resources. A marine biologist has been acquired to advise on the setting up of Marine Parks. Public education on conservation is earmarked to reduce or prevent further depletion and degradation of the natural resources. The government is prepared to enforce legislation to protect the marine life. As regards the Marine parks the intention is to conserve the reef fauna and reduce and prevent serious conflicts of interest between the fishing and tourism industries. Through incentives, the government is attempting to encourage farmers to continue cultivation of the arable lands and to develop livestock and poultry production.

\* [NATURAL RESOURCES] [RESOURCES CONSERVATION] [RESOURCES MANAGEMENT] [ANGUILLA]

11-320

AN Bakhuis, Walter L.  
Bonaire and Curacao country

summaries. pp. 53-66 : tbls.

In: Proceedings of the Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected Areas for Sustainable Development of Small Caribbean Islands . Atlanta: Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Southeast Regional Office, 1984.

Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected Areas for Sustainable Development of Small Caribbean Islands, St. John, 10-12 May 1983.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 5610

\*Three major problems are outlined as: 1) lack of regulations on groundwater (Curacao); 2) loss of agricultural land to industry and urbanization; 3) loss of wildlife, even in natural parks. Two ecological foundations, STINAPA and CARMABI are subsidized by the local governments and the Dutch government, as well as by private funds. Whenever tourist industry stimulation is involved, the local governments are very helpful, however, the contribution of the police corps in the control of poaching, both in the sea and on land is almost non-existent. Fishery and tourism are two areas towards which natural resources management can be aimed. A profile of five protected areas is given, the Washington-Slagbaai, Christoffel, Bonaire Marine and Curacao Underwater, Parks and Flamingo Sanctuary. The marine park manager of Bonaire, trained by an expert in the service of the Dutch government, is now training the future manager of the Curacao Park.

\* [NATURAL RESOURCES] [RESOURCES CONSERVATION] [RESOURCES MANAGEMENT] [NETHERLANDS ANTILLES]

11-321

AN Aruba. Agricultural Stockbreeding and Fishery Department.  
Policy note: agricultural sector of the island territory of

Aruba. 1983. [12 p.]

Workshop on Agricultural Research Policy and Management in the Caribbean, Port of Spain, 26-23 September 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5656

\*The objectives of agricultural policy as outlined, are to reduce meat, fish, vegetable and fruit imports by increasing local supply of these products and to prevent soil erosion. To this end the Agricultural Stockbreeding and Fishery Department has embarked on a pig breeding programme which will involve the establishment of various private owner pig-fattening businesses and a fishery development programme which will focus on improving local fishing methods and techniques. Two other projects: a vegetable and fruit crop farming and a reforestation project, are described.

\* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [FISHERY DEVELOPMENT] [FRUIT CROPS] [LIVESTOCK] [REFORESTATION] [VEGETABLES] [NETHERLANDS ANTILLES]

11-322

BB Wilson, Cynthia

Country summary for Barbados .

pp. 44-52 : tbls.

In: Proceedings of the Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected Areas for Sustainable Development of Small Caribbean Islands . Atlanta: Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Southeast Regional Office, 1984.

Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected Areas for Sustainable Development of Small Caribbean Islands, St. John, 10-12 May 1983.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 5810

\*The three major problems with respect to management of natural resources are, beach erosion, the threat of a major oil spill, and the loss of agricultural land to industry and urbanization. Measures being taken

to counteract these are outlined. The various environmental conservation units have been amalgamated under the National Conservation Commission, which has absorbed the functions and powers of both the Parks and Beaches Commission and the Caves Authority. Functions are outlined. The main use of the natural resources of the island are for enjoyment and relaxation. Further proposed parks and protected areas include, part of the Northeast Coastline and Graeme Hall Swamp Park.  
\* [MARINE RESOURCES] [NATURAL RESOURCES] [RESOURCES MANAGEMENT] [BARBADOS]

11-323

BB UN. ECLA. CDCC.

National trade operations and procedure guide: (Barbados): preliminary draft. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1983. 13 p. CDCC/TPC/83/3 Meeting on Trade Procedures in the Caribbean, La Habana, 24-27 October 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*Outlined under six headings: input regime, output regime, multilateral agreements and integration schemes, agencies and institutions involved in foreign trade, national and international fairs, and Chambers and Associations of Commerce. Details import specifications in areas such as customs duty policy, tariffs, trade requirements, invoices under four headings etc. Export incentives are detailed and it is noted that there is an export awards scheme for local exporters, under the heading national and international fairs.

\* [TRADE POLICY] [BARBADOS]

11-324

CU Chan Killan, J. ; O'Farrill, Esperanza ; Gonzalez, Neyris  
Algunos aspectos acerca de la

enseñanza y adiestramiento de los recursos humanos en informática médica en Cuba. *Revista Cubana de Administración de Salud*, vol. 9, n. 1. La Habana: 1983. pp. 42-48  
1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*El sistema de salud está integrado por una red de instalaciones que comprende, además de unidades asistenciales, unidades de servicio social, producción, investigaciones y obras que implican un gran volumen de datos a procesar. Esto requiere la utilización de métodos matemáticos y procesamiento automatizado, para poder brindar la información necesaria con el fin de dirigir la distribución racional y la correcta utilización de los recursos humanos y materiales. A partir del año 1970 se dieron los primeros pasos para desarrollar la enseñanza de la informática en el sector de la salud, que comprendía tanto el personal médico (especializado o no), como el personal no médico (especialistas de otras ramas, matemáticos, ingenieros, economistas), así como a técnicos medios en computación. La enseñanza y adiestramiento de los recursos humanos en informática médica comienza en el pregrado con la enseñanza de métodos matemáticos y de computación electrónica en el currículum del modelo de formación del médico, el estomatólogo y el licenciado en enfermería. Continúa con el adiestramiento en curso de posgrado de un año de duración para formar analistas de sistemas en el sector de la salud. En algunos casos, el sector de la salud forma también técnicos específicos de informática.

\* [RECURSOS HUMANOS] [INFORMÁTICA] [ENSEÑANZA MÉDICA] [CUBA]

11-325

CU Díaz Vazquez, Julio A.  
Aplicación y perfeccionamiento



de los mecanismos de dirección de la economía cubana. *Economía y Desarrollo*, n. 78. La Habana: 1984. pp. 84-95

1984 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se refiere a la implantación en Cuba del Sistema de Dirección y Planificación de la Economía, aprobado por el Primer Congreso del Partido en 1975. Se plantean los aspectos fundamentales en que se basa este proceso, los cuales parten de la experiencia recogida en otros países socialistas adaptándolas a nuestras condiciones. Se explica cada aspecto del sistema, es decir, la importancia vital de la planificación así como del método de dirección. Se expone el trabajo desplegado en la formación del personal vinculado a la implantación del SDPE y preparación del personal docente indispensable para desarrollar sus funciones en dicho sistema de escuelas. Se explica como se encuentra en la actualidad el funcionamiento del SDPE. Se refiere ampliamente a la introducción de los mecanismos de estimulación económica en las "empresas". \* [DESARROLLO ECONOMICO] [SISTEMA DE DIRECCION Y PLANIFICACION DE LA ECONOMIA] [CUBA]

11-326

CU Munoz Robleno, Raul; Borrero Guevara, Miriam.

Aspectos metodológicos del estudio del tiempo libre en la estrategia de desarrollo económico y social hasta el año 2000. La Habana: Ministerio de Cultura, 1984. 38 p. Coloquio Nacional de Tiempo Libre, La Habana, junio 1984.

1984 General

-----> CUIIE; CDC 3598

\*Se expone los aspectos metodológicos fundamentales que se han utilizado en la pronóstico del desarrollo de las actividades vinculadas al aumento y a la utilización del tiempo libre de la

población, dentro de los trabajos de la Estrategia de Desarrollo hasta el año 2000. Se muestra el desarrollo del sistema de objetivos que se garantizan con el crecimiento de los servicios a la población vinculados al tiempo libre. Se incluye el estudio del tiempo de realización de actividades domésticas. Por último, se esboza un análisis económico que vincula los objetivos de tiempo libre con las posibilidades que ofrece la economía nacional, a fin de asegurar la debida consistencia con los recursos disponibles.

\* [ESTRATEGIA DEL DESARROLLO] [PREDECCIONES ECONOMICAS] [RECREACION] [CUBA]

11-327

CU Aldereguia Henriques, Jorge; Aldereguia Valdes-Brito, Jorge Bases para el perfeccionamiento de la dirección científica de la salud pública cubana. *Revista Cubana de Administración de Salud*, vol. 9, n. 2. La Habana: 1983. pp. 147-161 : diags. 1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*El II Congreso del Partido Comunista de Cuba trazo la directiva del perfeccionamiento de la dirección científica de la salud pública, como reflejo de una interpretación mesurada de las circunstancias favorables en el desarrollo de la sociedad y la ciencia contemporánea unido a las exigencias del desarrollo del propio sistema para acometer tal empeño. Es preciso determinar, en primer lugar, la base del desarrollo técnico que sirvió de puente entre la demostración de la premisas sociopolíticas, técnico-organizativas y teórico-conceptuales para el perfeccionamiento de la dirección científica de la salud pública cubana y la conformación de la presente estrategia, el porque de los objetivos que la conforman y las relaciones entre

los mismos. Se detalla las bases de la estrategia, con una exposicion logico-formal a traves del procedimiento del arbol de objetivos con tres niveles: finalidad-objetivos-sub-objetivos. La finalidad de la estrategia es el perfeccionamiento progresivo de la direccion cientifica de la salud publica cubana a mediano y largo plazo. Para el alcance de la finalidad, se vertebrara un sistema de objetivos y sub-objetivos.

\* [SALUD PUBLICA] [CUBA]

11-328

CU Diaz Vazquez, Julio A..

Cuba en la integracion economica socialista. La Habana: Pueblo y Educacion, 1984. 175 p.

1984 General

-----> CUISDE; CDC 3589

\*Se tratan los principios esenciales que comprende la propia integracion economica socialista en desarrollo de los paises miembros del CAME, asi como los principios, funciones y estructura del CAME y sus relaciones con los distintos paises. Mas adelante expone, la participacion de Cuba en el proceso de integracion economica socialista desde su incorporacion al CAME en 1972.

\* [CAME] [COOPERACION ECONOMICA] [CUBA]

11-329

CU Diaz Vazquez, Julio A.

Cuba: once anos de integracion socialista. *Colaboracion*, La Habana: 1983. pp. 16-18

1983 General

-----> CUCECE; CDC Serial

\*En 1972 Cuba integra al Consejo de Ayuda Mutua Economica (CAME) dando inicio a una etapa cualitativamente nueva en el desarrollo de las relaciones economicas con los paises socialistas integrantes del mismo. Con excepcion de la Comision Permanente

para la Industria Hullera, Cuba forma parte de la totalidad de los organos de trabajo que el Consejo ha organizado. Participa en 16 de las empresas y organizaciones economicas internacionales creadas bajo los auspicios del CAME y tiene oficializada su participacion en casi el 40% de las aproximadamente 400 medidas de cooperacion conjunta de que constan los Programas Especificos de Colaboracion a Largo Plazo. Durante el quinquenio 1981-1985 la URSS, Bulgaria y la Republica Democratica Alemana aportaran recursos financieros y tecnico-materiales por valor de mas de 470 millones de pesos para el desarrollo de nuestro pais.

\* [CAME] [INTEGRACION ECONOMICA] [SOCIALISMO] [CUBA]

11-330

CU Aldereguia Valdes-Brito, Jorge

Economia de la salud publica: consideraciones sobre su importancia para el sistema nacional de salud. *Revista Cubana de Administracion de Salud*, vol. 9, n. 1. La Habana: 1983. pp. 49-53

1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*Se hace un analisis de la importancia de las concepciones de la economia en la salud publica para la direccion cientifica de la misma en Cuba. La necesidad de formar cuadros cientificos dedicados a las investigaciones debe ser una actividad de caracter inmediato que tenga como objetivo brindar los elementos teoricos y practicos que permitan su aplicacion concreta en el trabajo de los cuadros de direccion del sistema nacional de salud. Con este proposito ha sido creado recientemente en el Instituto de Desarrollo de la Salud el departamento de planificacion y economia de la salud publica que incluye dentro de su plan tematico de investigaciones el estudio de problemas concretos relacionados con

la economia de la salud publica, el sistema nacional de salud podra estudiar mejor y buscar soluciones a problemas economicos que actualmente afectan el servicio que se brinda. El analisis del empleo del fondo de camas debe ser una tarea principal si tenemos en cuenta que para el mantenimiento de la atencion hospitalaria el estado invierte el 53% del presupuesto total de la salud publica. Se remarca la importancia de brindar una atencion preferente a la utilizacion del fondo de camas y se exponen algunas experiencias de la URSS.

\* [PLANIFICACION DE LA SALUD] [SALUD PUBLICA] [CUBA]

11-331

CU Cuba. Gobierno.

Informe nacional de Cuba a la Segunda Conferencia Mundial para Combatir el Racismo y la Discriminacion Racial. New York, NY: UN, 1983. 19 p. A/Conf.119/NR.1

Conferencia Mundial para Combatir el Racismo y la Discriminacion Racial, Geneva, 1-12 August 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC UN

\*Gives an account of human rights measures in Cuba after the revolution; the fight against illiteracy and education policies adopted; Cuba's stand in the perennial struggle against apartheid.

\* [RACIAL DISCRIMINATION] [CUBA]

11-332

CU Baraquiso, Hugo; Morales, Emilio

Sistema Automatizo de Direccion (SAD) ramal de la salud publica: politica nacional de desarrollo de la informatica de la salud. *Revista Cubana de Administracion de Salud*, vol. 9, n. 1. La Habana: 1983. pp. 1-9

1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*El autor plantea una panoramica del estado de salud antes y despues del triunfo de la revolucion. Se senala la politica nacional de desarrollo de la informacion de la salud, mediante el desarrollo del sistema automatizado de direccion (SAD) ramal de la salud publica. Se define como un sistema hombre-maquina para automatizar las funciones de direccion y organizarse en los tres niveles administrativos del sistema nacional de salud (nacion, provincia y municipio). Se requieren diferentes bancos de datos y ademas, la organizacion de una gran base de las mismas, la cual permita la interrelacion de la informacion, para lograr un adecuado encadenamiento y evite todo tipo de duplicidad. La estructura del sistema es jerarquica, esto significa que los subsistemas y tareas a desarrollar tienen que incluir las actividades de procesamiento de datos en los cuatro niveles que existen, los tres administrativos mas la unidad de base. El equipamiento seran las mini-computadoras cubanas tipo CID 300 en los centros de calculo provinciales, computadora del CAME tipo EC-1035 o mayores en el nivel central del Ministerio de Salud Publica y en la base, equipos de saldo directo. Para el ano 2000 se debe tener terminada la base de datos de todo el Sistema Automatizado de Direccion que permitira integrar la informacion de medicamentos y economica, que redundara en el beneficio del pueblo.

\* [PROCESAMIENTO DE DATOS] [SALUD PUBLICA] [CUBA]

11-333

DO Acosta, Jose R.

Dominican Republic: energy conservation in industry and transfer of technology. pp. 573-579 : tbls., diags., maps

In: IEA; OLADE. Interntanional cooperation for rational use of energy in industry. Paris: OECD, 1983. International Seminar on Rational Use of Energy in Industry, Lima, 4-8 July 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5926

\*The paper looks at the role of energy conservation in industry, energy pricing policy and the development and adaptation of technology transfer.

\* [ENERGY CONSERVATION] [TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

11-334

GD Blaize, Herbert A..

Grenada. Ministry of Finance.

Budget speech of the honourable

H.A. Blaize, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance to the House . St. George's: Government Printing Office, 1985. 33 p.

1985 General

-----> GDP; CDC Serial

\*Relates development in the international economy and its effects on the regional scene and trade problems within CARICOM. Reviews the domestic economy of 1984. States that outlook for the world economy is good. Growth is expected to average around 3%. Domestically, the leading sectors in the economy are construction, tourism, industry, utilities. Over 62.6 million is allocated for industrial development. Manufacturing is still experiencing some problems. Agriculture is not expected to improve over last year's performance. Fiscal reforms include a reduction of the income tax, corporate tax, stamp duty. Economic policy objective is to provide environment for growth and self sufficiency, reduction of unemployment and the control of inflation and raising the standard of living. Budget totals 249.9 million, - 123.3 million for recurrent expenditure and 126.7 million for capital expenditure. Recurrent expenditure and recurrent capital is broken down according to Ministries.

\* [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [ECONOMIC POLICY] [NATIONAL BUDGET] [GRENADA]

11-335

GD Bishop, Maurice

Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada:

together we shall win. pp. 32-35

In: Bishop, Maurice. Maurice Bishop speaks to U.S. workers. New York: Pathfinder, 1983.

1983

-----> CDC 5888

\*This speech expresses solidarity with the Nicaraguan and Cuban revolutions. The Cuban experience is defined as largely instructional; the U.S. is portrayed as the enemy that finds itself at bay and begins to take desperate measures.

\* [REVOLUTION] [GRENADA] [CUBA] [NICARAGUA]

11-336

GD Bishop, Maurice.

"Line of March" speech September 13, 1982. Washington, DC: US. Department of State, 1984. 12 p. (Grenada Occasional Papers , n. 1).

1984 General

-----> CDC 3412

\*In this speech, Bishop reveals that the aim of the movement's leadership has been the creation of a Marxist-Leninist party and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat. He makes reference to the socio-economic inheritance of Grenada, the low cultural level of the population and the low level of infrastructural development. He also cites four main possibilities for economic development and proposes a united front of the different strata of the society. Defines the present stage of the revolution, the political and economic essence of the national-democratic party, and outlines the requirements for party membership.

\* [DEVELOPMENT POLICY] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [GRENADA]

11-337

GD Marcus, Bruce, ed..  
Maurice Bishop speaks: the  
Grenada revolution 1979-83. New York:  
Pathfinder, 1983. xlvii; 352 p.: illus.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 3141

\*In his own words, Bishop explains what the revolution was all about and why the U.S. government opposed it. He repeatedly warns that Washington would attempt to turn back the revolution by military force. Bishop explains the gains of the revolution in housing, health care, education, workers rights and democratic decision-making. Finally, he points to what made the accomplishments of the revolution possible: that the workers and farmers of Grenada had created a government of their own and had embarked on the road of building socialism. Included as an appendix to this volume are the Cuban government's statements on the events surrounding Bishop's death and Fidel Castro's speech on the overthrow of the Bishop government and the subsequent U.S. intervention.

\* [REVOLUTION] [SOCIAL CHANGE]  
[SOCIALISM] [WORKING CLASS] [GRENADA]

11-338

GY Strategy for settlement planning and development Mahaica-Mahaicony-Abary sub-region Guyana. pp. 93-100 : map, tbls., diags.

In: CHEC. Caribbean peoples and their environment: a collection of papers presented at the Fifth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology . London: CHEC, 1983.

Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, 5, Georgetown, 2-6 April 1979.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 5496

\*The settlement strategy outlined attempts to introduce a nucleated, hierarchical spatial structure for

settlement planning, and development within the subregion. The size of the proposed settlement centre is based on existing thresholds for essential public services and facilities, and on the assumption that population will be doubled by the year 2000. The next stage of the planning process is to concentrate on the details of the physical form and layout of the various categories of centres. This will include housing types and densities, type and size of feeder roads and the zoning and sub-division of land for urban development. It is at this level that the wider ecological and environmental aspects become important. The existing settlement pattern, which is linear and scattered along the coastal road and rivers, is thought not to provide the structure and linkages necessary for realization of accelerated, diversified and self-sustained economic development.

\* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [HUMAN SETTLEMENTS] [GUYANA]

11-339

JM Seaga, Edward.  
Jamaica. Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Establishment of the National Investment Bank (for investment and divestment). Kingston: Ministry of Finance and Planning, 1984. 4 p. (Ministry Papers, n. 24).

1984 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*Announces the restructuring and re-naming of Jamaica National Investment Company Limited (JNIC), which while still a subsidiary of the Capital Development Fund (CDF), will hold government's equity in new and existing commercial enterprises. The new bank will execute government policy of investment in projects bringing new technology and skills, earning foreign exchange and in which Jamaicans can participate in the national interest.

It will divest recommended government holdings through the stock exchange. Attaches a list of government enterprises already divested.

\* [FINANCIAL MARKET] [INVESTMENT BANKS] [JAMAICA]

11-340

JM Shearer, Hugh L..  
Jamaica. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Export promotion programme (Jamaica National Export Corporation). Kingston: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1984. 10 p. (Ministry Papers, n. 31). MFA File No. 6/604/1  
1984 Limited

-----> CDC 3177; JMNPA

\*Discusses the country's export performance 1983-1984. There was a decrease in non-traditional exports - 8.2% and 1.4% to the United States and CARICOM respectively with a marginal increase in exports to the UK. Good business was done in fresh agricultural produce, spices and cigars. All sections of the Jamaica National Export Corporation (JNEC) did well - promotions, trade commissioner service, training, trade intelligence marketing, Jamaica Marketing Company. A new export plan is being prepared in collaboration with the private and public sectors. Diversification of products and markets will be a major emphasis in the future especially now that the Caribbean Basin Recovery Act has been passed, allowing more duty free exports to the U.S.; and Agro 21 is already on stream. Hopes for wider opportunities from new arrangements between ACP states and EEC.

\* [EXPORT PROMOTION] [MARKETING] [JAMAICA]

11-341

JM Jamaica. Ministry of the Public Service. Manpower Development Division.

General training programmes 84-85. Kingston: Ministry of the Public Service, 1984. 88 p.

1984 General

-----> JMNPA

\*The most valuable asset of any organization is its people. If today's public service is to meet the challenges and adapt to our changing environment, staff training programmes must look beyond the simple teaching skills for the improvement of our human resources. Training programmes should ensure the development of desirable work attitudes which will allow for more effective and flexible type organizations. Outlines the main functions of the Manpower Development Division of the Ministry of the Public Service, and the responsibilities of Ministries and Departments. Gives a detailed summary of the training courses offered for 1984 and 1985 for the different categories of staff in the service.

\* [CIVIL SERVICE] [MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT] [TRAINING PROGRAMMES] [JAMAICA]

11-342

JM Charles, Pearnel.  
Jamaica. Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport.

Jamaica Telephone Company: developments since 1980. Kingston: Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport, 1984. 10p.: tpls. (Ministry Papers, n. 41). MPU File No. 3/399  
1984 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*Informs the House of Representatives of the performance of the Company to date and its plans for 1985. Observes that the Company is divided into four geographical districts and tabulates the activities in each. New services introduced and projected, include faster billing of customers, upgrading of traffic facilities, rural development, more digital switches,

installation of carrier equipment.  
Explains the Company's financing  
arrangement and the impact of  
devaluation on its income position.

\* [DEVELOPMENT PLANS] [TELEPHONE]  
[PUBLIC SERVICES] [JAMAICA]

11-343

JM Charles, Pearnel.

Jamaica. Ministry of Public  
Utilities and Transport.

Kingston Metropolitan Regional -  
Transport system. Kingston: Ministry  
of Public Utilities and Transport, 1984.  
3p. (Ministry Papers , n. 45). MPUT File  
No. 29/154

1984 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*Informs the House of Representatives  
of new arrangements for corporate area  
transportation. Jamaica Omnibus  
Services Ltd. will now function only as  
owners of the original franchise to  
provide a public passenger service.  
This has been subfranchised to new  
operators. Lists the 10 packages, the  
subfranchise holders and descriptions  
of the routes. There will be a  
Transport Authority for the island with  
responsibilities including granting  
licences, recommending fares,  
inspection of vehicles, monitoring the  
performance of package holders. Route  
and mechanical inspectors are in place;  
funding through a World Bank loan will  
be available for upgrading management  
of the system.

\* [URBAN TRANSPORT] [JAMAICA]

11-344

JM Seaga, Edward.

Legal reform in the areas of  
family and penal legislation.

Kingston: Office of the Prime Minister,  
1984. 3 p. (Ministry Papers , n. 23).

1984 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*In the Inter-American Year of the  
Family several social and

family-related problems are being  
addressed by government. These include  
legislation to: (a) emphasize  
rehabilitation of offenders; (b)  
provide for a single ground for  
divorce; (c) extend maintenance orders  
to non-commonwealth countries and to  
include illegitimate children; (d)  
provide for dependents from the estate  
of the deceased where this was not  
done; (e) release those unable to pay  
maintenance from the threat of  
imprisonment. Others to be considered  
are: equitable division of property  
when a marriage fails; the age of  
consent and child abuse.

\* [FAMILY LAW] [SOCIAL LEGISLATION]  
[JAMAICA]

11-345

JM Seaga, Edward.

Jamaica. Ministry of Finance and  
Planning.

Loan of 1,860,000 EUA

(approximately \$1,000,056) from the  
European Economic Community European  
Development Fund to the National  
Development Bank of Jamaica. Kingston:  
Ministry of Finance and Planning, 1984.  
3 p. (Ministry Papers , n. 66).

1984 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*States that the purpose of the loan  
is to provide additional resources to  
the Bank for the promotion through  
approved financial intermediaries of  
small and medium size funds, and for  
the financing of their investment cost.  
Outlines the terms and conditions of  
the loan. Includes a list with the  
name of organizations, the amount of  
loan guaranteed and the estimate of  
outstanding balance in Jamaican dollars.

\* [DEVELOPMENT BANKS] [EEC]  
[INVESTMENTS] [LOANS] [JAMAICA]

11-346

JM Broderick, Percival A.  
Restructuring of the banana  
industry and the Banana Company of  
Jamaica Limited. Kingston: Ministry  
of Agriculture, 1984. 7 p. (Ministry  
Papers, n. 34). JMMA: File No. 64/125  
1984 Limited  
-----> JMNPA

\*To ensure viability of the banana  
industry, the Banana Company will now  
be concerned only with exporting  
bananas and determining through JAMCO,  
green boat price and other market  
information. Details the activities to  
achieve this goal and which include:  
divestment of E.D.F. and J.D.B. growing  
projects, introduction of a pricing  
formula, reorganizing leaf spot  
control, reducing staff, payment of a  
commission to the company to defray its  
expenses.  
\* [AGROINDUSTRY] [BANANA] [EXPORTS]  
[JAMAICA]

11-347

JM Jamaica Information Service.  
Review of the performance of the  
Jamaican economy: 1981-1983.  
Kingston: Jamaica Information Service,  
1984. 32 p.: illus.  
1984 General  
-----> CDC 5723

\*Assesses the achievements of the  
economic recovery and structural  
adjustment programmes implemented by  
the Jamaica Labour Party Government,  
since taking office in 1980.  
Comparison of the performance of the  
main economic indicators over the  
periods 1962-1972, 1973-80 and 1981-83,  
illustrates the success of the economic  
recovery programme in turning around  
the Jamaican economy from a negative to  
positive direction over the 1981-83  
period, except in respect of the net  
international reserves. The structural  
adjustment programme was designed to  
convert the manufacturing sector into a  
net foreign exchange earner and to  
improve the earning capabilities of  
agriculture and tourism. Of the 35  
undertakings of the programme, ten have

been fully implemented, 11 are on  
target to achieve full implementation  
and 14 are partially implemented.  
Future strategy will be directed at  
strengthening the foreign exchange  
earning capacity of the economy by  
effectively adjusting the structure of  
the economy to increase the earnings of  
the agricultural and manufacturing  
sectors, for the enhancing of the  
tourism sector and coping with the  
world recessionary forces, which have  
been the critical factor in the drastic  
decline of the mining sector.  
\* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [ECONOMIC  
CONDITIONS] [ECONOMIC RECOVERY]  
[JAMAICA]

11-348

LC Williams, Mervyn C.  
Country summary for St. Lucia.  
pp. 110-118 : tbls.  
In: Proceedings of the Workshop on  
Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected  
Areas for Sustainable Development of  
Small Caribbean Islands. Atlanta :  
Department of the Interior. National  
Park Service. Southeast Regional Office,  
1984.  
Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and  
Other Protected Areas for Sustainable  
Development of Small Caribbean Islands,  
St. John, 10-12 May 1983.  
1984 General  
-----> CDC 5810

\*The Government is presently  
preparing a document that  
comprehensively reviews the issues of  
natural resource use, and outlines  
policies at the national level. All  
available indicators show that the  
fundamental problem of management  
relates to resolving the conflicting  
demands of various users of limited and  
fragile resources. Specific problems  
include: 1) the loss of agricultural  
land to industry, tourism and  
urbanization; 2) continued  
deforestation; 3) impairment and  
degradation of natural scenic features



and other potential tourist attractions; 4) providing for the needs of domestic users of natural resources e.g., fishermen, while ensuring that these resources are conserved against rampant exploitation. Policy objectives on conservation are most clearly expressed in the Policy Objectives Strategy contained in the National Plan (1977).

\* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [NATURAL RESOURCES] [RESOURCES CONSERVATION] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-349

LC Compton, John G..

Statement in the House of Assembly on Thursday, January 6, 1983. Castries: Government Printery, 1983. 44 p.: tpls.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 4036

\*The address outlines the present recession and cumulative problems of the island, together with medium and long term measures to be taken for the road to recovery. Major problems noted are current expenditure and balance of payment problems aggravated by alleged labour insensitivity, corruption, dereliction of duty, waste and lack of national commitment. An overview is given of political achievements from Crown Colony government of 1951 to Independence of the 80s, with their regional and national socio-economic repercussions. Other deficiencies mentioned include, unpreparedness of the administrative infrastructure, the conservation of the private sector, the non-articulation of clearly defined and accepted national goals, the inadequacies of the education system, and the accumulation of an administrative elite, rather than a social emphasis. Three watchwords for the new progress are stated as, production, diversification and self-reliance with particular emphasis on the agricultural sector, tourism and

manufacturing. Details are given for each of these with special objectives outlined. Immediate objectives of the government to bring its expenditure under control for effectiveness of proposals include: cutting costs and collecting revenues from existing sources of recurrent expenditure; 2) achieving a surplus to wipe out short term debts; 3) divesting of surplus funds to the maintenance of the infrastructure; 4) reducing demands on the commercial banks to make more funds available to the private sector investment. Medium term goals are, to stimulate economic growth, achievement of full employment, stability of prices for a reasonable standard of living for all, and an equilibrium of balance of payments. Government projects deemed essential for progress are outlined e.g., the Vieux Fort Industrial Free Zone and the Geothermal project. The dependence on outside sources for capital programmes is lamented and austerity measures are detailed including wage cuts for Cabinet Ministers, price regulations, and the achievement of a productivity/wage balance.

\* [AGRICULTURE] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [MANUFACTURING] [TOURISM] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-350

MS Osborne, John A..

Montserrat. Government.

Budget address delivered in the Legislative Council. Plymouth: Government Printing Office, 1983. 29 p. (Montserrat Budget Address).

1983 General  
-----> MSDU; CDC Serial

\*Reviews the economy for 1982 and records a 3% surplus in approved revenue, a continuing expansion in the economy, EC\$78 million in total national income, an unemployment rate of 5.6% and a cost of living of 8%.

Capital budget will be used for continued transport infrastructural development, low income housing, and a new Ministry of Finance building.

\* [NATIONAL BUDGET] [PUBLIC FINANCE]  
[MONTSEERRAT]

11-351

MS Osborne, John A..

Montserrat. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

Budget speech 1984. Plymouth:

1983. 25 p.

1983 Limited

-----> MSDU; CDC Serial

\*Estimates 1984 Budget surplus at no more than EC\$350,000. Highlights dependency on external donor financing for all major development expenditure. British Development Division is to finance agricultural reconstruction, the Port Protection Project in addition to part of EC\$19 million required for development of infrastructure for the Little Bay Project. New projects for 1984 include low income housing, acquisition of computer system for monitoring revenue and expenditure, and the renewal of the Police Radio System.

\* [NATIONAL BUDGET] [PUBLIC FINANCE]  
[MONTSEERRAT]

11-352

MS Margetson, Franklin

Country summary for Montserrat.

pp. 94-97 : tbls.

In: Proceedings of the Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected Areas for Sustained Development of Small Caribbean Islands. Atlanta: Department of the Interior. National Park Service Southeast. Regional Office, 1984.

Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected Areas for Sustainable Development of Small Caribbean Islands, St. John, 10-12 May 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5810

\*Apart from the concerns and programmes manifested from time to time by the individual Government departments, there is no co-ordinated policy on conservation. Measures implemented tend to be remedial rather than preventive. The Government has, however, from time to time, supported programmes initiated by the Montserrat National Trust and the Caribbean Conservation Association. Problems include, deforestation and poor exploitation of artisanal fisheries, general lack of concern for soil, water, vegetation, wildlife and fishery conservation priorities, conflict between individual and national needs and overall conservation needs. Natural resources have been conserved to some extent because of the island's low population; and dependence on imports has prevented excessive pressures being placed on the natural environment.

\* [NATURAL RESOURCES] [RESOURCES  
CONSERVATION] [MONTSEERRAT]

11-353

SR Paramaribo : s.n., 1983.  
1983

-----> SRSPS; CDC 3799

\*De Regeringsverklaring en de Hoofdlijnen over de periode 1983 tot 1986 worden aangegeven. Vermeld wordt dat van de in 1980 aangegeven vernieuwingen t.a.v. de sociaal-ekonomishe, de politiek-bestuurlijke en de educatieve orde in 1981 voor een groot deel zijn geconcretiseerd. De konsekwent gevolgde politiek van niet gebondenheid, evenals de buitenlandse politiek en de daaruit voortvloeiende solidariteit met landen uit de Derde Wereld; het streven naar verdere integratie in de regio en de landen van het continent - mede ter bevordering van de stabiliteit daarbinnen, de vergroting van Suriname's weerbaarheid en het streven naar vestiging van

relaties op basis van wederzijds voordeerl en respekt - zullen bij de ontwikkeling van de relevante samenwerkingsverbanden tot leidraad dienen. Vermeld wordt de huidige situatie Nederland-Suriname Een debat tussen beide landen kan slechts positief effect sorteren wanneer deze met realiteitszin en inachtneming van beide landen worden gemaakt, zodat de normalisatie van de verhouding tussen beide landen weer kan aanvangen. Ter realisatie van de 4 fundamentele vernieuwingen (1983-1990) en de hoofdlijnen van het actie-programma (1983-1986) zijn er een 50-tal aktiepunten opgesteld waarbij de nadruk wordt gelegd op economische weerbaarheid van Suriname. Ter coördinatie van de geplande vernieuwingen zullen een aantal raden worden ingesteld. Het democratiseringsproces zal in de samenleving verder worden bevorderd. Uiterlijk eind 1984 zullen een Nationaal Democratisch Congres en een Centrale Staatsraad worden ingestel ter realisatie van het bovenstaande.  
 \* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [SURINAME]

11-354

SR Suriname. [Stichting Planbureau].  
 Suriname on its way to a national energy supply: an evaluation of the period 1970-1980 and the developments in the period 1981-1990. Paramaribo: Stichting Planbureau, 1983. 75 p.: maps, tbls.  
 1983 General  
 -----> CDC 5834

\*The analysis is undertaken under the following headings: 1) the present energy situation; 2) development of the final energy consumption by-product-by-sector 1970-1980; 3) evaluation of gross energy consumption in the period 1970-1980; 4) forecast 1981-1990; 5) aspects of energy policy to be adopted; 6) energy scenarios; 7) the hydroelectric potential of Suriname; 8) bio-energy potential;

petroleum potential. Notes that the energy crisis has had its impact on Suriname as well, however, the bauxite industry has been able to offset some of the cost of the imported oil largely used in this industry, by export charges. Projections aim at cutting back petroleum imports by 17%, so that Suriname will be able to provide for 50% of its energy needs. Electricity supply is to be secured by the hydro programme which is to be executed. It is deemed possible to improve energy supply further if Staatsolie is able to prove the presence of larger oil stocks and develop them. A continued search for alternatives e.g., wood is expected also to play a major part.

\* [ENERGY CONSUMPTION] [ENERGY POLICY] [ENERGY SOURCES] [PROJECTIONS] [SURINAME]

11-082

VC Organization for Rural Development .  
 ORD News Kingstown: Organization for Rural Development, 1985. Irregular, 1983-, maps., illus..  
 1985 General  
 -----> VCMF

\*Contains news on ORD: a private, non-political, non-profit organization committed to improving the quality of life in rural areas to make better utilization of the land for farming.  
 \* [AGRICULTURE] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-090

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Ministry of Tourism, Information and Culture.  
 Cultural policy of the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Kingstown: Ministry of Tourism, Information and Culture, 1985. 8 p.  
 1985 Limited  
 -----> VCMF; CDC 3526

\*Outlines proposed initiatives of the Government towards the development and implementation of a cultural policy for St. Vincent and the Grenadines, identifies cultural zones in the island, provides a format for registration of cultural groups and terms of reference for a cultural officer.

\* [CULTURAL POLICY] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-091

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Nutrition Council. Food and Nutrition Policy for St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Kingstown: Nutrition Council, 1984. 74 p.

1984 Limited  
-----> VCMF

\*Policy formulated to complement the five year health plan. Assesses the food and nutrition situation, reviews and evaluates ongoing projects, discusses implementation and recommends changes in the structure and functions of the council.

\* [FOOD POLICY] [NUTRITION] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-092

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Government Information Service Nation this month. Nation this Month, vol. 1, n. 1. Kingstown: 1984. 13 p. : illus.

1984 General  
-----> VCMF

\*Contains news of the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines for the month of September, 1984. Plans for the Cumberland Hydro Project are given, reintroduction of the workers wage council, new community development projects for 1984/1985 financial year, withdrawal of St. Vincent and the Grenadines from the East Caribbean Tourism Authority and the establishment

of a Legal and Constitutional Reform Committee. Cultural information is also contained in this month's newsletter.

\* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-093

VC Movement for National Unity. Programmatic platform and party constitution of the Movement for National Unity. Kingstown: Movement for National Unity, 1983. 168 p. 1983 General  
-----> VCMF

\*Outlines the programme of the MNU, including a political review of St. Vincent, principles and policies of the Movement and the ten principles of socialist orientation.

\* [POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-096

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Government. St. Vincent and the Grenadines: estimates of revenue and expenditure of St. Vincent and the Grenadines for the year 1984/85 passed in the House. Kingstown: Government Printing Office, 1984. 181 p.: tbls. 1984 Limited  
-----> VCMF

\*Gives detailed estimates of revenue and expenditure for Government departments for the financial year 1984/1985. Salary scales and a list of accounting officers are appended.

\* [PUBLIC EXPENDITURES] [TAX REVENUES] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-098

VC St. Vincent Chamber of Industry and Commerce. St. Vincent Chamber of Industry

and Commerce membership directory and buyers guide 1985. Kingstown: St. Vincent Chamber of Industry and Commerce, 1985. 44 p.

1985 General

-----> VCMF

\*Contains a list of Council members of the St. Vincent Chamber of Industry and Commerce, programme of work (1985) and investment incentives in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. It also provides an alphabetical listing of members of the St. Vincent Chamber of Industry and Commerce.

\* [INVESTMENT POLICY] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-362

XI Bishop, Maurice.

Address... at the opening of the Caribbean Conference of Intellectual Workers. St. George's : 1982. 31 p. Caribbean Conference of Intellectual Workers, 1, St. George's, 20 November 1982.

1982 General

-----> CDC 3257

\*The address deplores the pervading influence of U.S. culture in the Caribbean and the lack of appreciation of Caribbean peoples for their own culture: discusses the effects of the black power movement and the movements of intellectuals: highlights the new dimensions of culture in revolutionary Grenada, projected as a model for the Caribbean of the future.

\* [CULTURAL FACTORS] [INTELLECTUALS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-363

XI UN. ECLA. Committee of the Whole.

Annotated provisional agenda.

New York: UN, 1984. 8 p.

E/CEPAL/PLEN.17/L.3

ECLA. Committee of the Whole Session, 17, New York, 28 June 1984.

1984 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*Items on the provisional agenda are: 1) election of officers; 2) adoption of agenda; 3) report of the 8th session of the CDCC, Port-au-Prince, 6-12 June, 1984: a) CDCC programme of work for the biennium 1986-1987, b) other business; 4) matters to be submitted for the consideration of the UN Economic and Social Council: a) ECLA calendar of conferences, b) decisions and recommendations adopted by ECLA at its 20th session (Lima, 29 March - 6 April, 1984); 5) request by the Government of El Salvador for that country to be considered as a relatively less developed country for the effects of General Assembly Resolution 2768 (xxvii).

\* [AGENDA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-364

XI CDB.

Caribbean Development Bank: its purpose, role and functions: twenty questions and answers. Wildey: CDB, 1983. 25 p.: tbls.

1983 General

-----> CDC 3454

\*The document describes the inception of the CDB, established with an initial capital of US\$50 million. Its main purpose is that of contributing to the harmonious and economic growth and development of member countries. The work outlines guidelines for the achievement of this aim and discusses the Bank's organizational structure. Its general policy and the direction of its operations are the responsibility of the Board of Directors. The organization's insulation from political pressures in its operations is also dealt with and a concise account is given of its financial resources - the Special Funds resources totalled US\$187,015,000 by December 31, 1982. Information is also provided on procedures for loan applications and the appraisal of projects. Immunity

from all direct taxation and custom duties is discussed as part of the legal status and privileges accorded to the Bank. Appendix includes tables showing loans, equity and grants approved, according to country.

\* [CDB+] [DEVELOPMENT BANKS]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-365

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Draft resolutions adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America at its twentieth session Lima, Peru 28 March-6 April 1984. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1984. 16 p. CDCC/8/CRP.3 ECLA. CDCC Session, 8, Port-au-Prince, 6-12 June 1984 .

1984 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*Presents resolutions for the following: 1) programme of work and calendar of conferences of ECLA; 2) change of name of ECLA; 3) activities of the CDCC; 4) the new programme of work and support for ILPES; 5) technical and economic co-operation between the countries of the Caribbean area and the other countries of the region; 6) admission of the U.S. Virgin Islands as an associate member of ECLA; 7) admission of the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of ECLA.  
\* [CDCC+] [ECLA] [RESOLUTION]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-366

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Eastern Caribbean Common External Trade Regime: Annex III to the National trade operations and procedures guides. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1983. 3 p. CDCC/TPC/83/21 Meeting on Trade Procedures in the Caribbean, La Habana, 24-27 October 1983.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC UN

\*Outlines policy in three areas: import regime, export regime, other agreed measures. Under importing, Article 5 of the Annex prohibits the application by the member states of taxes, surtaxes of customs or any other charges of equivalent effect whether fiscal, monetary or exchange, on imports eligible for market tariff treatment. For the purpose of defining origin of exports subject to common market treatment, "process of production" does not consist solely of one or more of the following: i) packing, wherever the packing materials may have been produced; ii) splitting into lots; iii) sorting and grading; iv) marking; and/or, v) putting up in sets. Under other agreed measures are explored, common development policies, monetary policy, social policy.  
\* [TRADE POLICY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-367

XI CIES; CIECC.

Final report of the First, Joint CIES/CIECC Policy, Coordination and Planning Meeting for the Sub-region and Suriname. Port of Spain: 1985. <35 p.> Joint CIES/CIECC Policy, Coordination and Planning Meeting for the Sub-region and Suriname, Port of Spain, 28-31 January 1985.

1985 General  
-----> CDC 3497

\*The report evaluates the assistance being provided by the OAS to the member states of the Caribbean and Suriname and discusses the overall policies of both CIES and CIECC. It also constitutes the groundwork for plurinational projects in the 1986-87 period. In addition, aspects of possible co-ordination and complementarity are identified, such as project financing situations in which the specific execution procedures of one secretariat can complement those of the other. The general conclusion, based on interviews with individual

delegations, is that national technical assistance co-operation activities are quite satisfactory. They might, however, be re-enforced through the operations of EDUCICULT. In the CIES area, proposals for multinational projects in improved teacher education and learning resources were submitted. The report also includes a tentative list of plurinational projects for 1986-87.

\* [OAS] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS]  
[EDUCATIONAL PLANNING] [SCIENCE]  
[TECHNOLOGY] [CULTURAL POLICY]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-368

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Implementation of the work programme of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC). Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1984. 39 p.E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115  
ECLA. CDCC Session, 8, Port-au-Prince, 6-12 June 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC UN

\*Reports that at the third session of the CDCC, member governments accorded priority to seven Work Programme activities and the CDCC which supports these priority programme areas. Since then, at every session, the priority given to these sessions has been re-endorsed. The document sets out a brief summary of developments in each priority area since CDCC (VII) held in January 1983 in Part 1, and gives a more detailed report in Part 2. Part 3 draws to the attention of the Committee requests in connection with various elements of work programme areas e.g., Statistical Data Bank Co-ordination in planning; COSED, agricultural sector; women and development; transport and communication; international trade and finance.

\* [CDCC+] [WORK PROGRAMMES]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-369

XI Kirton Consulting and Training Services Ltd..  
Interim report on the WAND organisational study. s.n., 1984. <23 p.>

1984 General

-----> CDC 3265

\*Analyzes the activity concentrations and organizational structure of the Women and Development Unit (WAND) and identifies areas of strengths and weaknesses. Concludes that WAND is definitely needed in the region but that a number of questions need to be answered before it can determine an optimum strategy for the future. These concern whether WAND can continue to support Women in Development programmes, the way it has done in the past; whether its link with UWI should be maintained in its present form; funding; and WAND's organizational structure. These issues are to be addressed in the first phase of the study.

\* [WAND+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-370

XI Guignard, Sylvia  
IUCN and conservation in the Caribbean: international conventions. pp. 31-37 : tbls.

In: Proceedings of the Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected Areas for Sustainable Development of Small Caribbean Islands. Atlanta: Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Southeast Regional Office, 1984.

Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected Areas for Sustainable Development of Small Caribbean Islands, St. John, 10-12 May 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5810

\*Outlines the framework of IUCN. Its mission is to provide international leadership for the sustained-use management of living natural resources,

through monitoring the status of key living resources, assessing conservation priorities, and promoting appropriate science-based action, directly or through its international network of members, scientists and other experts. The framework for IUCN's action is provided by the World Conservation Strategy, and the Union's activities are directed towards its implementation. Through its unique membership mix of governments, government agencies and non-governmental conservation organizations, supported by six technical commissions (education, ecology, species survival, national parks and protected areas, environmental planning and policy, law and administration), IUCN is able to provide a fiscal point for co-ordinating and stimulating the efforts of the forces engaged in the conservation of nature and natural resources, towards attaining the major objectives decided on by its General Assembly. A profile is given for initiatives such as Ramsar, etc.

\* [IUCN+] [RESOURCES CONSERVATION] [RESOURCES MANAGEMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-371

XI Demas, William G..  
CDB.

Making CDB more effective:  
statement to the Board of Governors at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting.  
Bridgetown: CDB, 1983. 17 p.  
Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank, Cartagena, 11-12 May 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 6173

\*The rationale of the document is the continuous need to take stock of CDB's policies, procedures and organisational structures and systems with a view to improving them. The paper covers CDB's performance to date (1983), future

donor support for the bank and the role of borrowers.

\* [CDB+] [DEVELOPMENT BANKS] [ECONOMIC COOPERATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-372

XI PAHO. Office of Caribbean Programme Coordination .  
Maternal and child health strategy for the Caribbean Community. Christ Church: PAHO. Office of Caribbean Programme Coordination, 1983. 43 p.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 3237

\*The booklet outlines the revised strategy for maternal and child health (MCH). It gives details for the extension of coverage of MCH services available to mothers, infants and pre-school children, children of school age and adolescents: also discusses the objectives of intersectoral co-ordination, community participation and plans for the reorientation of resources. One of the main recommendations made is that planning for manpower needs should take into account the level of care to be provided, the categories and functions of staff required and how they should be utilized. Appendices include a bibliography and a list of technical experts for revised MCH strategy.

\* [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-373

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC; CCST.  
Minutes of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1984. 33 p.  
LC/CAR/G.122(SEM.4/11) CDCC/CCST/84/12  
CCST Plenary Session, 4, St. John's , 17-19 September 1984.

1984 General  
-----> CDC UN



\*The report contains inter alia the report of the third plenary session, the Chairman's report for 1983-84, annual report and balance sheet for the same period, the draft science and technology policy and plan for the Caribbean: also provides information on the draft work programme and budget for 1984-85, and on the meetings and workshops planned and organized by CCST for the next quarter.

\* [CCST+] [SCIENCE] [TECHNOLOGY]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-374

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC; CCST.

Minutes of the Sixth Executive Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1984. 4 p.LC/CAR/G.121(SEM.4/10) CDCC/CCST/84/11 CCST Executive Committee Meeting, 6, St. John's, 16 September 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC-UN

\*The report contains inter alia the Chairman's Report for 1983-84, the report and balance sheet for 1983-84, the draft science and technology policy and plan for the Caribbean: also provides information on the draft work programme and budget for 1984-85, and on the meetings and workshops planned and organized by the CCST for the next quarter.

\* [CCST+] [SCIENCE] [TECHNOLOGY]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-375

XI Demas, William G.

Notes on aid programmes and systems and the CARICOM integration process. pp. 257-264

In: Ten Years of the CARICOM: papers presented at a seminar.

Washington, DC: IDB, 1984.

Ten Years of the CARICOM Integration Experience Symposium, Christ Church, 17-22 July 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3251

\*The chapter discusses the external financing of developing countries, integration of regional projects, foreign exchange to finance expansion of intra-regional trade, forms of external financial flows, and CDB lending and technical assistance activities.

\* [AID PROGRAMMES] [REGIONAL  
INTEGRATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-376

XI Martin del Campo, Enrique.

OAS role in science and technology in the Caribbean. 1983. 7 p. Meeting with Agencies which Sponsor Regional Activities in Science and Technology, 2, Curacao, 26 July 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 5611

\*The Regional Program of Scientific and Technological Development of the OAS, currently has two types of programs under its mandate: "ordinary" projects oriented toward developing capabilities and supporting infrastructure in scientific disciplines and "special" projects, emphasizing multinational co-operation to achieve specific research goals. The OAS is currently devoting its energies to eight priority areas defined by the Interamerican Council for Education, Science and Culture (CIECC). These are: energy, food technology, marine sciences, renewable natural resources, materials technology, environment, basic and applied science and planning administration and development of scientific and technological programs. The Caribbean Science and Technology Co-ordinating Committee, established in 1977 for the purpose of co-ordinating activities and pooling resources in science and technology planning, identifies projects to be funded and participates actively in their

subsequent implementation, execution and evaluation. The Committee is overseeing regional programs in mini-hydro development, a program on economic biology of under-exploited tropical plants, a project on selection and cultivation of leucaena and a study of post-harvest food loss. Other regional projects supported by the OAS include programs in livestock production, fuel through fermentation, information systems, and solar measurement. These, together with regular programs and national projects amount to a total funding level of US\$1.875 million for the 1982-83 biennium for these countries.

\* [OAS] [RESEARCH PROGRAMMES] [SCIENCE] [TECHNOLOGY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-377

XI CARICOM.

Proposals for community policy on the relations between CARICOM and the CDCC. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1983. 36 p. CCM 84/24/7  
Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers, 24, Georgetown, 16-19 January 1984.

1983 Restricted  
-----> CDC 5645

\*Discusses two major developments since the 21st Meeting of the CMC and their implications. One development is the Mills/Lewis report on Caribbean/Latin American relations, which identifies the CDCC as a major instrument for the development of relations between the areas; the report deals in considerable detail with the problems involved in the present status of the CDCC and its Secretariat, as provided by the ECLA Subregional Office in Port of Spain, and makes important proposals for remedying the situation. The relevant section of the report is given as an attachment. The second major development is the holding in Port of Spain of the 7th session of

CDCC. This meeting was marked by an informed and concerted approach by CARICOM delegations to the problems of CDCC, and the ECLA Subregional Office, which resulted in a number of mechanisms and procedures being identified for giving to that office a greater degree of autonomy and more adequate resources to undertake the work programme of the CDCC.

\* [CARICOM] [CDCC+] [REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-378

XI UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean. Secretariat organisation for

eighth session CDCC: draft. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1984. 7 p. CARIB/INT/L.84/6  
ECLA. CDCC Session, 8, Port-au-Prince, 6-12 June 1984.

1984 Restricted  
-----> CDC UN

\*Outlines the duties and assigns functions for areas such as: 1) registration of participants; 2) the job of secretary; 3) conference room servicing; 4) supervision of typing and reproduction services; 5) translation services; 6) note-taking/precis-writing; 7) report drafting.

\* [CDCC+] [CONFERENCE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-379

XI CARICOM.

Status of the Caribbean Regional Programme under the fifth EDF. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. 19 p. CCM 84/25/16  
Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers, 25, Nassau, 1-3 July 1984.

1984 Restricted  
-----> CDC 5489

\*Outlines issues surrounding the use of funds remaining after LIAT Phase 11:

1) that there is an actual balance of ECU 2,527,000 under EDF(v); 2) the ECU 750,000 already earmarked under EDF(iv) for the Guyana/Suriname Ferry Project, brings the total resources remaining, to ECU 3,330,000. In view of the fact that responses are still outstanding from the majority of Member States re: proposed utilization of these funds, the Secretariat invites Council to state whether they agree that: 1) the remaining resources be committed to Phase 1 of the Suriname/Guyana Ferry Project; 2) outstanding high priority regional projects should be brought to a state of readiness for the earliest possible implementation under the next EDF.

\* [DEVELOPMENT AID] [EDF+]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-380

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Women and development: draft work programme 1984 onwards. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1984. 9 p.E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115/Add.1  
ECLA. CDCC Session, 8, Port-au-Prince, 6-12 June 1984 .

1984 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*The overall aim is to assess the reality of women's lives in the Caribbean as defined by the regional women's movement and the respective member governments, and to submit for the consideration of the Committee, such projects geared toward self-propelled integration of women in development. The Work Programme is to be implemented through five lines of action, which represent substantive, co-ordinative or supportive activities: 1) in-house research relating to selected fields of women's issues and to processing and disseminating information relevant to the integration of women in development; 2) co-ordination of consultant papers on

issues of concern for women within specific economic sectors; 3) missions of technical assistance as requested by member governments; 4) attendance at meetings geared toward facilitating the task of co-ordinating the CDCC Work Programme with the activities of relevant organizations, and meetings geared toward enhancing the knowledge of the Secretariat, of the Caribbean reality in this area; 5) search for extra-budgetary resources for projects initiated or sponsored by CDCC member governments or the Secretariat. Six different projects, subdivided into two groups have been designed: economic projects - women and development planning; women and trade; women and export processing industries; social projects - teenage pregnancy; violence against women; women's activities.

\* [CDCC+] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS]  
[WOMEN] [WORK PROGRAMMES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-381

XL NU. CEPAL.

ECLA programme on ocean resources and development of Latin America and the Caribbean. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1983. 11 p.E/CEPAL/L.287  
1983 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*Provides background information on and outlines the main areas of action of the programme. They are: 1) a survey of existing scientific, technological, institutional, manpower or private sector capacities in the region; 2) the promotion of horizontal co-operation among Latin American and Caribbean countries; 3) to facilitate access to international co-operation; 4) the training of specialized personnel; 5) direct technical assistance; 6) making as much as possible of the resources existing in ECLA; 7) dissemination of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; 8)

documentation on the ocean spaces; and  
9) the further integration of the  
Caribbean with the rest of Latin  
America.

\* [ECLA] [MARINE RESOURCES] [WORK  
PROGRAMME] [LATIN AMERICA] [CARIBBEAN  
REGION]

11-382

XL NU. CEPAL.

Report on the implementation and  
orientation of ECLA Secretariat's  
activities on the integration of women  
into the economic and social  
development of Latin America.

Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1983. 60 p.  
E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.3

Regional Conference on the Integration  
of Women into the Economic and Social  
Development of Latin America and the  
Caribbean, 3, Mexico City, 8-10 August  
1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*Gives a comprehensive view of  
activities carried out by ECLA on the  
integration of women in development  
from August 1979 to December 1982.  
Describes the legislative framework,  
main policy orientations, programmes,  
organization and lines of action of  
these activities, examining them  
according to different criteria:  
planning, participation in meetings,  
formulation of diagnostic analyses and  
strengthening of national and regional  
capacity. Projects activities for the  
period 1983-1985 which will emphasize:  
the strengthening of the capacity of  
national mechanisms to integrate  
women's problems into planning; the  
strengthening of ECLA's capacity to  
identify policy and programme questions  
concerning women and a regional  
appraisal of the situation of women.  
Summaries of ECLA studies and reports  
on the integration of women in  
development completed since the Second  
Regional Conference, and projects  
implemented by ECLA from August 1979 to

December 1982 are contained in Annexes.

\* [ECLA] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL  
DEVELOPMENT] [INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT]  
[WOMEN] [LATIN AMERICA] [CARIBBEAN  
REGION]

11-383

XZ UNIDO.

Economic co-operation among  
developing countries. Vienna: UNIDO,  
1984. 8 p.ID/WG.423/2  
Caribbean Regional Workshop on the  
Integration of Women in the Industrial  
Planning and Development Process,  
Georgetown, 6-12 May 1984.

1984 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*The document discusses the  
importance of economic and technical  
co-operation among developing  
countries, particularly in the field of  
industry: outlines certain features of  
industrialization policies that appear  
to be common to most developing  
countries, while advocating that a  
country's industrial strategy and  
policies be suited to the chosen style  
of development, the level of  
industrialization, etc. Also describes  
the five mutually supporting components  
and objectives of the UNIDO programme  
for TCDC.

\* [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [ECONOMIC  
COOPERATION] [TECHNICAL COOPERATION+]  
[UNIDO+] [THE WORLD]

11-384

XZ Minners, Howard A..

Statement to the 2nd Meeting of  
Agencies which Sponsor Science and  
Technology Activities in the Caribbean.  
s.l.: s.n., 1983. 6 p.  
Meeting with Agencies which Sponsor  
Regional Activities in Science and  
Technology, 2, Curacao, 26 July 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5610

\*Focusses on two new initiatives of  
the United States Agency for

International Development (USAID) in science and technology. The Bureau of Science and Technology is guiding an Agency-wide effort to make more efficient use of the funds available for research. This effort involves focussing Agency programmes more sharply on priority research topics, mobilizing the talents of U.S. scientists to address development problems, and building up the capacity of developing countries themselves to carry out research on problems that constrain their growth. Research priorities are expected to focus on agriculture, health and biomedical research, contraceptive methods, and fuelwood. The Office of the Science Advisor was established in 1981 to undertake new and innovative research directed toward problems confronting developing countries. A new Program in Science and Technology Co-operation was started and currently provides grant support to scientists from developing countries for research in six carefully defined areas. The Office also has a separate programme which seeks applications for research support from both LDC and U.S. researchers.

\* [RESEARCH PROGRAMMES] [SCIENCE]  
[TECHNOLOGY] [US. AID+] [THE WORLD]

**C15 Commentaries on official policies and activities**

11-385

BB Jordan, Doyle; Maycock, Michael; Pilgrim, Philip; Wilson, Sharon  
Public attitudes to the proposed National Health Scheme in Barbados: implications for policy implementation. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 9, n. 2. Cave Hill: 1983. pp. 24-42 : tbls.

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*This study on the proposed reformation of the health service to provide equitable primary health care

under the umbrella of a wider NHS scheme by the Government of Barbados was conducted in May 1980. It was found that on the whole, people were favourably disposed to such a development, that they were aware of the plan, in that they had heard about it, but they were less knowledgeable about the specifics than was anticipated. Also, people were optimistic generally about the quality of care and about the success of the scheme. However, certain negative attitudes and opinions existed, in that there were a number of people who had never heard about the proposal, some were pessimistic about the quality of health care which the scheme would provide, and about the possible success of the scheme. These attitudes, it was felt, could be located in certain cultural and historical features of Barbadian society. Groups most likely to display these negative tendencies were the manual workers, the less educated and the older people. It is agreed that if people feel negatively about the scheme, it must limit their willingness to use the scheme, and ultimately its effective implementation. Two areas of need in the planning of social policy programmes are posited: 1) the gathering of information on public attitudes, opinions, likes and dislikes to proposed programmes; 2) more realistic publicity and education programmes as ways of effectively selling the proposed programme to the public.

\* [ATTITUDES] [HEALTH PLANNING]  
[HEALTH SERVICES] [PUBLIC HEALTH]  
[SOCIAL CLASSES] [BARBADOS]

11-386

GD Grenada and the 'Moral High Ground'. pp. 137-142 : map  
In: Crisis and opportunity: U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean. Washington, DC: Ethics and

Public Policy Center, 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5889

\*Argues that the U.S. action in Grenada was an at least partly justifiable response to the behaviour of a military junta that assassinated the Prime Minister, much of his cabinet and a number of other citizens. It is thought that under the circumstances, vigorous action was the only course: in taking swift action in Grenada, the U.S. showed it can do more than merely talk about moral responsibility.

\* [FOREIGN INTERVENTION] [GRENADA]  
[UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS]

11-387

SR Suriname National Commission for Unesco.

Present state and trends in science and technology policies in Suriname: report. Paramaribo: Suriname National Commission for Unesco, 1983. 44 p.

1983 General

-----> CDC 3238

\*The report offers a description of activities in areas such as handicraft, agriculture, fisheries and food-processing, engineering, bauxite and mining: gives an account of various problems encountered in the day-to-day operations in the field of science and technology (S&T). The view is expressed that two kinds of obstacles hamper the full realization of productivity plans - obstacles generated from within the country and those created by the policies of other, mainly developed countries. The report also describes the development of the S&T framework - taking into account global and sectoral objectives and major projects: discusses Suriname's S&T potential and policy issues. Annex includes a trade directory.

\* [SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY+]  
[SURINAME]

11-388

XI Ane Aguiloché, Lia.

Análisis crítico de la

Iniciativa de la Cuenca del Caribe. La Habana: Centro de Investigación de la Economía Mundial, 1983. 31 p. Congreso Latinoamericano de Sociología 'Simón Bolívar', 15, Managua, octubre 1983.

1983 General

-----> CUCIEM; CDC 5461

\*Se refiere este análisis crítico a la propuesta planteada por la Administración Reagan desde inicios del año 1981 y que tras intensa campaña propagandística y varios proyectos, fue oficialmente presentada ante la OEA en febrero de 1982 como la llamada "Iniciativa para la Cuenca del Caribe", que responde a la concepción más general de la política exterior norteamericana y de formulación aparentemente económica. Se plantea a través de un programa que integra el comercio, la inversión privada y la ayuda, el cual trata de afianzar realmente el dominio político en el área e incrementar la dependencia comercial, tecnológica y financiera. Otras de las cuestiones expuestas se refieren a las distintas posiciones presentadas ante la propuesta, citándose a países como México, Canadá y Venezuela, así como las diferencias de criterios surgidas respecto a las características - que verdaderamente debería tener para presentar una ayuda a la región. Finaliza el análisis ofreciendo las consideraciones acerca de la iniciativa vinculada a la política económica externa de la Administración Reagan, - mostrándose los resultados concretos a que puede conducir. Se apoya este trabajo con un anexo estadístico.

\* [AYUDA ECONOMICA] [COMERCIO]  
[INICIATIVA PARA LA CUENCA DEL CARIBE+]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION] [CENTRAL AMERICA]

11-389

XI Reid, Stan

Export policies, strategic and economic development: the case of small Caribbean states. pp. 215-225  
In: Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies; Ontario Cooperative Program for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Latin America and the Caribbean: geopolitics, development and culture: conference proceedings. Ottawa : Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies , 1984.  
Annual Conference and General Meeting of the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Ottawa, 7-9 October 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5734

\*Examines basic issues in export policy and development, and states that for small open economies, such as the Caribbean, a regime of free trade offers the most efficient way to export growth and export-led development. Starting on the premise that economic development implies opportunities to participate in market exchanges, the paper explores how these become limited through public policy. A primary role for the state is assumed due to its ability to regulate and impede market exchanges. The state is identified as playing an instrumental role in creating barriers to emergence of new enterprises and effectively limiting economic opportunity. It is felt that by dismantling those barriers to trade which are statutorily imposed, using already existing infrastructures for reducing information costs and facilitating directed savings into the small business sector, the state has an opportunity to stimulate export and widen economic options.

\* [ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT] [EXPORT PLANNING] [EXPORT PROMOTION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-390

XI Chesney, H.A.D.

Institutional support for new strategies: the Caribbean Food Corporation. pp. 175-180  
In: Proceedings of the Sixteenth West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference. St. Augustine: UWI. Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, 1983.  
West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, 16, St. Augustine, 18-24 July 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5711

\*Presents a profile of the CFC and concludes that it has a vital role in the implementation of the Regional Food Plan, particularly in attracting the business skills and financial resources of the traditional private sector into agribusiness areas outside of their brokerage or commission agency activities in input trade. It is felt that, if allowed the opportunity to develop and gain the confidence of the peoples of the region, the Corporation can be of immense importance to regional agricultural development. It is posited, however, that there may be need for certain changes in the structure, method of operation and perhaps even the objectives of the Corporation, since the conditions, particularly economic, financial and investment, are quite different presently from those at its establishment. The machinery to make such a review is said to have already been constructed, with particular reference to the fuller participation of the regional private sector and its investment portfolio.

\* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [CFC+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-391

XI Searwar, Lloyd.

Joint conduct of external political relations and its effect on the integration process. Georgetown:

CARICOM, 1983. 18 p.S/CINTEX 83/1/8  
Symposium on Ten Years of the CARICOM  
Integration Experience, Christ Church,  
17-22 July 1983.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC 6156

\*An examination is undertaken of the work of the co-ordination of foreign policies. A background is provided for the decision to adopt such a policy as part of the integration framework.

Co-ordination in six areas is discussed: 1) the ecological situation; 2) inherited societal values; 3) the intrusion of the global system into the region; 4) the impact of the wider regional system; 5) the integration movement itself; 6) the domestic systems of member states.

Developments as a result of the co-ordinated approach to foreign policy which have tended to strengthen the integration process are said to include: 1) the inclusion of the function of reconciling intraregional political differences which derive from ideological pluralism; 2) the perception that such co-ordinated action could enhance security of individual member states and could serve as a countervailing force in the unequal political roles between states and major powers etc. It is concluded that conceived perhaps as no more than a form of inter-governmental action, the work of the SCMFA has, over the decade, led to the development of a habit of consultation on external issues, the linkage of decision-making institutions, and approaches and procedures, which have tended to promote a joint approach to the conduct of foreign policy as an instrument for securing major objectives and for providing a basis for security for member states. Despite some setbacks, the integration progress as a result is felt to have benefitted.

\* [FOREIGN POLICY] [POLITICAL  
INTEGRATION] [REGIONAL INTEGRATION]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-392

XL Diaz Paz, Santiago ; Dilla  
Alfonso, Haroldo  
Politica economica de la  
Administracion Reagan hacia la Cuenca  
del Caribe. *Cuadernos Economicos*  
*Trimestrales*, n. 5. La Habana: 1983.  
pp. 1-20

1983 General

-----> CUODCE; CDC Serial

\*Se examina la politica economica de la Administracion Reagan en la Cuenca del Caribe. Se ofrece una panoramica sobre la deuda externa de America Latina y el Caribe la cual ha superado los 300,000 millones de dolares. El enfasis puesto en la Cuenca del Caribe por la politica exterior de Reagan sugiere que aquellas propuestas que afirmaban una perdida de interes estadounidense por su "Mediterraneo" solo se referian a vaivenes coyunturales y en la Casa Blanca se revela un creciente interes por la region fundado en criterios estrategicos, economicos, politicos y militares. Se analizan diversas variables que operan a favor de un mayor control imperialista sobre el area, tales como la asistencia bilateral, la ICC, el FMI y su aplicacion directa en la conformacion de una estrategia contrarevolucionaria para la Cuenca.

\* [POLITICA ECONOMICA] [LATIN  
AMERICA]

G20 Development plans

11-393

JM Jamaica. National Sugar Company  
Ltd..

National Sugar Company Limited:  
three year plan 1982/83-1984/85.  
Kingston: National Sugar Company Ltd.  
1983. 165 p.

1983 Limited

-----> JMNPA



\*Failure to achieve objectives since its inception and the targets for 1982 has led to new development plans. Projects operating losses of \$60.122 million by 1985 despite increased cane and sugar production. Seeks to operate without external funds, stresses resuscitation of fields and speedy implementation of factory maintenance and repair plans. Severance payments of \$8,776 must be met externally. Assumes that all factories but Innswood will remain in production. Needs to improve managerial skills through training and recruitment and must lay off 928 workers. Describes the operations of the member-factories. Proposes alternative financing strategy using cost reduction measures in several areas to improve the operations and the image of the Company. Concludes that success of these plans will depend on the quality of the personnel and challenges the Company to provide the necessary environment.  
\* [DEVELOPMENT PLANS] [SUGAR INDUSTRY] [JAMAICA]

11-394

XI NU. CEPAL.

Draft regional plan of action for Latin America and the International Youth Year. San Jose: NU. CEPAL, 1983. 29 p. E/CEPAL/Conf. 75/L.3  
Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Youth Year, San Jose, 3-7 October 1983.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*Proposes a draft Regional Plan of Action for Latin America and the Caribbean for the 1985 International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace. Takes special account of the role to be placed by regional bodies in supporting national objectives and is structured as follows. Firstly a preparatory stage for 1983-84 which diagnoses problems confronting Latin American Youth,

defines strategies and formulates policy proposals, and considers institutional organization, mobilization of youth and of government and non-government organizations and sensitizing of public opinion. Secondly, during 1985, a programme is to be developed to provide an impact on the public and those participating in policy definition, and to act as a framework for the adoption of substantive decisions which will establish effective youth policies. Thirdly, proposals are made for the period 1986-1995, encompassing follow-up policy implementation, appraisal, reformulation and inter-country exchanges. The three stages of the proposed plan of action are considered at national, regional and international levels.  
\* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [YOUTH] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-395

XI Rankine, Lloyd B.

Regional food and nutrition strategy, food and food-related programmes. pp. 100-111  
In: Proceedings of the Sixteenth West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference. St. Augustine: UWI. Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, 1983.  
West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, 16, St. Augustine, 18-24 July 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5711

\*Three programme areas are outlined. The first addresses the possibilities of increasing both the production and availability of food; the second, the question of increased consumption levels; while the third deals with the need to increase the region's food security as a particular part of a general disaster preparedness plan. For each, the major problem is highlighted, followed by the objectives

and the strategy developed to achieve the particular objective. Included are specific targets set and elaboration of them, and an identification of specific activities as well as a listing of on-going ones and those selected for priority treatment: An attempt is made to identify specific agencies that should be assigned the primary responsibility for implementing the various activities, together with those from which active support would be expected.

\* [FOOD PLANNING] [REGIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION STRATEGY+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-396

XI Jordán, K.

Regional food and nutrition strategy (RFNS) - its programmes and implementation mechanisms. pp. 79-99  
In: Proceedings of the Sixteenth West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference. St. Augustine: UWI. Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, 1983.  
West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, 16, St. Augustine, 18-24 July 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5711

\*Nine programmes are outlined: 1) increased production and availability of food in the region; 2) increased consumption on nutritionally important foods especially by 'at risk' groups; 3) increased food reserves as part of disaster preparedness; 4) maternal and child health programme; 5) control of nutrition-related diseases; 7) increased and more effective educational and technical support for all sectors of the Strategy; 8) stimulating active public support for, and participation in RFNS programme; 9) strategy implementation and co-ordination. The organizational structure envisaged has two main elements: 1) institutional arrangements for carrying out the

formulation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reformulation of the strategy; and, 2) an efficient management information system. Details are given.

\* [FOOD PLANNING] [NUTRITION] [REGIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION STRATEGY+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-397

XI NU. CEPAL.

Regional plan of action for Latin America and the Caribbean for the International Youth Year. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1984. 31 p. E/CEPAL/G.1287 E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.22  
CEPAL Session, 20, Lima, 29 March - 6 April 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC UN

\*Analyses the serious problems confronting Latin American and Caribbean youth, the most important of which is change e.g., rapid urbanization. Postulates on the needs of the various sub-groups of youths as social actors, and considers them as objects of policies. In proposing a regional strategy for youth, some important development objectives are to achieve societies: 1) in which the fruits of development are equally shared; 2) that are highly dynamic in their rates of expansion, innovation and attainment of better living styles which are able to satisfy the growing aspirations of the increasingly numerous generations of young people who will be entering these societies; 3) in which personal and social development means equitable distribution, fulfilment and creative participation in all aspects of social life, including decision-making; 4) which make maximum use of the possibilities of co-operation between nations, regional integration and promotion of peace. Proposals are offered at national, regional and international levels. Three stages are

envisaged. The first stage which is preparatory, and is to be effected in 1983-1984, is seen as a period of sensitization and preparation for decision-making. The second stage in 1985, and which corresponds to the International Youth Year, is conceived as having a great sensitizing impact which will provide a setting for decision-making and policy implementation. Stage three, covering the years 1986-1995, is seen as a stage for the application of the policies and their evaluation and reformulation.

\* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [SOCIAL PARTICIPATION] [YOUTH] [LATIN AMERICA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

#### C25 Commentaries on development plans

11-398

XI Leslie, Kenneth A.

Overview of the regional food and nutrition strategy. pp. 59-78 : diags., tbls.

In: Proceedings of the Sixteenth West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference. St. Augustine: UWI. Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, 1983. West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, 16, St. Augustine, 18-24 July 1982.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5711

\*The background to the strategy, as well as its objectives and scope are outlined. Also discussed is the mechanism for translating the strategy into national and community activities and for mobilizing appropriate national and community resources for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The challenges and opportunities of the strategy are also outlined. It is noted that the endorsement and adoption by national governments is not sufficient to ensure successful implementation. Effective

implementation is seen as requiring the mobilization of a large quantum of resources, particularly finance and trained manpower. These resources will have to be obtained by a reallocation, as well as a more efficient utilization of those that are currently available to national and regional agencies, in line with the objectives and priorities of the strategy. In addition new resource flows will have to be introduced. Considerable political will and public commitment, together with supporting capital inflow are challenges both to the region and international funding agencies respectively.

\* [FOOD PLANNING] [NUTRITION] [REGIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION STRATEGY+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-399

XZ Blake, Hazel.

Jamaica women: realities and prospects in the 1980s. Mona: UWI, 1984. 13 p.

International Women's Day Seminar, Mona, 8-9 March 1984.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3264

\*The document describes the precepts of the World Plan of Action and the Declaration of Mexico which subsequently became the basis for the objectives and goals of the UN Decade for Women: focuses on the regional plan of action for the integration of women into Latin American economic and social development - including the ECLA plan which emphasizes the need to effect structural changes to enable women to participate fully in the socio-economic and political spheres of development: outlines the Programme of Action of the second half of the decade and discusses the effects of the UN Decade for Women.

\* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [PLANS OF OPERATION+] [WOMEN] [THE WORLD]

C30 Legal, financial and administrative arrangements: international

11-400

XI Communique [issued at the end of Fifth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community]. *CARICOM Press Release*, n. 36/1984. Georgetown: 1984. pp. 1-17 Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, 5, Nassau, 4-7 July 1984.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 5859

\*Communique touches on the following issues: the security of small states; the border controversy between Guyana and Venezuela; support for Belize and its efforts to maintain its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; the deteriorating situation in Central America; condemnation of the racist regime in South Africa; conflict and tension in the Middle East: proposals to widen the community; efforts to increase intraregional trade and revive the CARICOM Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF); external economic relations; the CBI; etc.

\* [CARICOM] [REGIONAL INTEGRATION]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-401

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

ECLA resolutions with implications for CDCC. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1984. 10 p. E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.117  
ECLA. CDCC Session, 8, Port-au-Prince, 6-12 June 1984.

1984 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*Resolutions listed are: 1) Resolution 440 (XIX) - technical and economic co-operation between the countries of the Caribbean area and other countries of the region; 2)

Resolution on programme of work calendar of conferences of ECLA; 3) Resolution on change of name of ECLA; 4) Resolution on activities of the CDCC; 5) Resolution on new programme of work and support for ILPES; 6) Resolution on technical and economic co-operation between the countries of the Caribbean area and other countries of the region; 7) Resolutions on admission of British and U.S. Virgin Islands to associate membership in ECLA. The first and sixth resolutions deal with the same topic but the first was adopted in 1981. The latter was passed at a recent session of ECLA and requires follow-up action, some of which has been anticipated in the programme of work for the 1984-85 and 1986-87 bienniums. Details are given for the seven Resolutions.

\* [CDCC+] [ECLA] [RESOLUTIONS]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-402

XI IMO.

Report of the Final Meeting on Caribbean Maritime Search and Rescue. London: IMO, 1984. <50 p.>: maps, tbls.

Meeting on Caribbean Maritime Search and Rescue, Caracas, 30 April - 4 May 1984.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3845

\*The report outlines the provisional maritime search and rescue plan for the greater Caribbean area; provides information on arrangements for the provision and co-ordination of search and rescue services and co-operation between states; also discusses search and rescue training requirements and technical assistance for search and rescue facilities.

\* [SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS+]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-403

XI UN. ECLA. Subregional  
Headquarters for the Caribbean.  
Resolutions on the establishment  
and functioning of the Caribbean  
Development and Co-operation Committee.  
Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional  
Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983.  
ii; 43 p.CEPAL/CARIB 83/3  
1983 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*Resolutions are presented with respect to: 1) participation in meetings of the CDCC; 2) possible areas of co-operation of the CDCC with other member countries of ECLA; 3) co-ordination of activities with the CGCED; 4) CARIFESTA; 5) Third UN Development Decade; 6) acquisition of computer facilities; 7) strengthening the CDCC Secretariat; 8) welcome to the Netherlands Antilles as associate member; 9) co-ordination and co-operation activities to further the implementation of the CDCC work programme; 10) measures for strengthening the CDCC Secretariat; 11) increased CEPAL support to Eastern Caribbean countries; 12) technical and economic co-operation within the framework of the CDCC; 13) functioning of the CDCC Secretariat. Also included in this document are ECLA resolutions. These are in respect of: 1) establishment of a CDCC; 2) activities of the CDCC of 1977, 1979, 1980 and 1982; 3) technical and economic co-operation between the countries of the Caribbean and the other countries of the region; 4) decentralization of the economic and social activities of the UN; 5) programme of work and calendar of conferences of CEPAL. Finally ECOSOC resolutions are presented.

\* [CDCC+] [RESOLUTION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-404

XI UN. ECLA. Subregional  
Headquarters for the Caribbean.  
Statutes of the Caribbean  
Council for Science and Technology.  
Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional  
Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983.  
10 p.ECLA/CARIB 83/8  
1983 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*Sets out the objectives of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) and provisions regarding membership, officers, secretariat, operational mechanisms and functions, meetings and finances. The specific aims of the Council are to implement CDCC objectives by designing and executing appropriate joint scientific and technological projects, and also advise the CDCC and its member countries on scientific and technological issues requiring attention, identify institutions that could participate in the projects and establish the mechanisms for co-operation; propose measures for the implementation of particular projects; devise procedures for the effective dissemination of the results of Caribbean R+D projects, and their application in member countries; and generally, promote the establishment and strengthening of appropriate national and Caribbean organs, and mechanisms for science and technology development and application.

\* [CCST+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

C35 Commentaries on int'l  
arrangements: legal, financial and  
administrative

11-405

AN UN. ECLA. CDCC.  
National trade operations and  
procedure guide: (Netherlands  
Antilles): preliminary draft. Port of  
Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional  
Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983.  
12 p.CDCC/TPC/83/12  
Meeting on Trade Procedures in the  
Caribbean, La Habana, 24-27 October

1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\* [EXPORTS] [FOREIGN TRADE]  
[IMPORTS] [TARIFF AGREEMENTS] [TRADE  
AGREEMENTS] [TRADE POLICY]  
[NETHERLANDS ANTILLES]

11-406

GD UN. ECLA. CDCC.

National trade operations and  
procedure guide: (Grenada):  
preliminary draft. Port of Spain: UN.  
ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the  
Caribbean, 1983. 12 p.CDCC/TPC/83/7  
Meeting on Trade Procedures in the  
Caribbean, La Habana, 24-27 October  
1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\* [EXPORTS] [FOREIGN TRADE]  
[IMPORTS] [TARIFF AGREEMENTS] [TRADE  
AGREEMENTS] [TRADE POLICY] [GRENADA]

11-407

GY UN. ECLA. CDCC.

National trade operations and  
procedure guide (Guyana). Port of  
Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional  
Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983.  
14 p.CDCC/TPC/83/8  
Meeting on Trade Procedures in the  
Caribbean, La Habana , 24-27 October  
1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\* [EXPORTS] [FOREIGN TRADE]  
[IMPORTS] [TARIFF AGREEMENTS] [TRADE  
AGREEMENTS] [TRADE POLICY] [GUYANA]

11-408

JM Jamaica. Government; IBRD.

Loan agreement (Third Export  
Development Fund Project) between  
Jamaica and IBRD. Washington, D.C.:  
IBRD, 1983. 18 p.

1983 Limited

-----> JMNSA

\*Sets out the terms and conditions of  
a loan of \$30,100,000.00 to be re-lent  
to the Export Development Fund and  
Jamaica Export Credit Insurance  
Corporation to import raw materials,  
equipment, spare parts etc., for  
manufacturers and exporters; to provide  
technical assistance and training and  
to upgrade institutional  
infrastructure. Outlines the terms and  
purpose of the loan. Describes the  
project which is to be completed by  
June 30, 1986; the amortization  
schedule and the premiums on repayment.  
\* [EXPORT PLANNING] [LOANS] [IBRD]  
[JAMAICA]

11-409

JM UN. ECLA. CDCC.

National trade operations and  
procedure guide: Jamaica; preliminary  
draft. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA.  
Subregional Headquarters for the  
Caribbean, 1983. 23 p.CDCC/TPC/83/10  
Meeting on Trade Procedures in the  
Caribbean, La Habana , 24-27 October  
1983 .

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\* [FOREIGN TRADE] [IMPORTS] [TRADE  
POLICY] [JAMAICA]

11-410

KN UN. ECLA. CDCC.

National trade operations and  
procedure guide: (St. Christopher (St.  
Kitts)/Nevis): preliminary draft.  
Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional  
Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983.  
12 p.CDCC/TPC/83/14  
Meeting on Trade Procedures in the  
Caribbean, La Habana, 24-27 October  
1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\* [EXPORTS] [FOREIGN TRADE]  
[IMPORTS] [TARIFF AGREEMENTS] [TRADE  
AGREEMENTS] [TRADE POLICY] [SAINT  
CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS]

11-411

LC UN. ECLA. CDCC.

National trade operations and procedure guide: (St. Lucia): preliminary draft. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983. 12 p.CDCC/TPC/83/15 Meeting on Trade Procedures in the Caribbean, La Habana, 24-27 October 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\* [EXPORTS] [FOREIGN TRADE]  
[IMPORTS] [TARIFF AGREEMENTS] [TRADE AGREEMENTS] [TRADE POLICY] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-412

MS UN. ECLA. CDCC .

National trade operations and procedure guide: Montserrat: preliminary draft. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983. 12 p.CDCC/TPC/83/11 Meeting on Trade Procedures in the Caribbean, La Habana, 24-27 October 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\* [EXPORTS] [FOREIGN TRADE]  
[IMPORTS] [TARIFF AGREEMENTS] [TRADE AGREEMENTS] [TRADE POLICY]  
[MONTSEERRAT]

11-413

SR UN. ECLA. CDCC.

National trade operations and procedure guide: (Suriname): preliminary draft. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983. 9 p.CDCC/TPC/83/17 Meeting on Trade Procedures in the Caribbean, La Habana, 24-27 October 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\* [EXPORTS] [FOREIGN TRADE]  
[IMPORTS] [TARIFF AGREEMENTS] [TRADE AGREEMENTS] [TRADE POLICY]

11-414

TT UN. ECLA. CDCC.

National trade operations and procedure guide: (Trinidad and Tobago): preliminary draft. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983. 17 p.CDCC/TPC/83/18 Meeting on Trade Procedures in the Caribbean, La Habana, 24-27 October 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\* [EXPORTS] [FOREIGN TRADE]  
[IMPORTS] [TARIFF AGREEMENTS] [TRADE AGREEMENTS] [TRADE POLICY] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-110

VC UN. ECLA. CDCC.

National trade operations and procedure guide: (St. Vincent and the Grenadines): preliminary draft. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983. 12 p.CDCC/TPC/83/16 Meeting on Trade Procedures in the Caribbean, La Habana, 24-27 October 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\* [EXPORTS] [FOREIGN TRADE]  
[IMPORTS] [TARIFF AGREEMENTS] [TRADE AGREEMENTS] [TRADE POLICY] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-416

XC Feinberg, Richard E.; Newfarmer, Richard; Orr, Bernadette  
Caribbean Basin Initiative:  
pros and cons. pp. 101-117 : map  
In: Crisis and opportunity: U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean. Washington, DC: Ethics and Public Policy Center, 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5889

\*Examines the components of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) as

proposed by the Reagan Administration. The controversial plan seeks to promote economic growth and political stability on the Caribbean islands and the Central American mainland. In the Caribbean, it is felt that it will benefit only U.S. companies and the larger American interests; U.S. labour and manufacturing interests, fear that the CBI will export jobs and profit-making opportunities badly needed for full economic recovery at home. The analysis concludes that even if the CBI is tremendously successful, economic growth in the U.S. based upon a sound monetary and fiscal policy will probably have a far greater impact on the region's welfare.

\* [CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE+]  
[CENTRAL AMERICA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-417

XI Feinberg, Richard E.; Newfarmer, Richard; Orr, Bernadette  
Battle over the CBI: the debate in Washington. *Caribbean Review*, vol. 12, n. 2. Miami, Florida: 1983. pp. 15-18, 47-48 : map

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*The first objections to the CBI and the final version of the bill provide a background to the discussion on its main elements, the Free Trade Area (FTA), the sugar quotas and investment tax credit. As regards the FTA, the economic impact upon the region is seen as dependent on two things: how much more U.S. consumers buy of the imported product because prices fall and goods are cheaper, and how much more consumers buy of the imported product from the region receiving a price advantage and shift away from similar imported goods produced elsewhere. The FTA is seen as an opportunity for the region to increase in modest measure its domestic employment, export earnings and growth. Its impact could be greater if it included freer trade

in sugar, textiles and other manufactured products, but an outcry from the American labour market would have to be faced. The bilateral investment treaties program is also discussed. The final version of the CBI is said to have undergone important alterations from the initial plan; most significantly, the five-year, 10% tax credit for investment had been removed, replaced by tax deductions for business holding conventions in beneficiary countries. The impact of the latter is expected to be much more limited; for rather than helping to diversify the export base of the Caribbean economies and take advantage of the 12-year duty-free trade provisions, the tax measure will result in greater income and investment only in the tourism and service sectors, and does nothing to promote new manufacturing and light industry in the Basin.

\* [CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE+]  
[DEVELOPMENT AID] [EXPORT PROMOTION]  
[FREE TRADE AREA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-418

XI Demas, William G.; Scotland, Jasper.

Experiences in regional integration and cooperation: the case of the Caribbean Community and common market (CARICOM). Wildey: CDB, 1984. 17 p.

Symposium on the World Economic Crisis and Latin American Economic Integration, Cartagena, 23-26 February, 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3307

\*This paper attempts an assessment of the experiences of the English-speaking Caribbean in integration and co-operation. It also indicates cursorily some of the major avenues which, from a CARICOM perspective, could be explored for bringing about greater economic co-operation among developing countries as a whole - for the mutual benefit of all such



countries. Recommendations include the mobilization of a larger flow of risk capital for productive investment; the achievement of greater stability in export earnings; the establishment of a common fund and the provision of more adequate facilities for compensatory financing.

\* [CARICOM] [REGIONAL COOPERATION]  
[REGIONAL INTEGRATION] [CARIBBEAN  
REGION]

11-419

XL NU. CEPAL.

Legal situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean defined according to the resolutions and mandates of the United Nations system. Santiago: NU. CEPAL, 1983. v. 1, 29 p. E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.5  
Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, 3, Mexico City, 8-10 August 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*Examines the resolutions and mandates enacted by bodies of the UN system which have special concern for the legal situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean: resolutions which constitute international legislation and those which orient government action. Analyses each of the UN bodies included and the international legislation, resolutions and mandates which refer to the legal situation of women and compares this body of legislation with national legislation, the social situation and the awareness of the situation of women in the region. Considers the importance granted to women's legal situation within action plans concerning women at world and regional levels; fields of law at the international level which could give rise to future conventions, resolutions and recommendations; the level at which

the body of laws emanating from the UN is reflected and implemented in national legislation; the degree to which this UN legislation reproduces or furthers national legislation; and, the imbalance between international instruments and women's legal and social conditions and levels of awareness of the problem. It is recommended that the report be used as an instrument of dissemination and reflection by making it possible to compare and place in perspective the immediate legal reality and, that it be used as a planning instrument by enabling the development of women's legal equality.

\* [LEGISLATION] [RESOLUTION] [UN  
SYSTEM] [WOMEN] [LATIN AMERICA]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

G40 Legal, financial and admin.  
arrangements: national and  
sub-national

11-420

GD Grenada. Ministry of Finance.  
Exchange Control Department.  
Grenada exchange control:

guides, procedures, policies. St.  
George's: Ministry of Finance, 1982.  
21 p.: illus.

1982 General

-----> CDC 5536

\*Gives details of transactions and how they may be effected; policies and procedures governing the same.

\* [FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL]  
[GRENADA]

11-421

GD Grenada papers. San Francisco,  
Calif.: ICS Press, 1984. xvii; 346 p.  
1984 General

-----> CDC 3478

\*This collection of captured documents constitutes a body of records chronicling the internal affairs of the only Communist regime ever to be

established in an English-speaking country. The material has been organized under the following headings: treaties and military aid; domestic and political consolidation; the New Jewel Movement and the churches; propaganda and public relations work in the U.S.; Soviet and Soviet-bloc activities; Grenada and the Socialist International; crisis in the party; minutes of the NJM Central Committee; and finally, the revolution devours its children.

\* [COMMUNISM] [GOVERNMENT]  
[POLITICAL PARTIES] [GRENADA]

11-422

GD Grenada. Laws, etc..  
National Insurance Laws and Regulations 1983. St. George's: Government Printing Office, 1983.  
1983 General  
-----> GDP

\*Outlines rules and procedures for the establishment and administration of the National Insurance Fund and the National Insurance Board, as well as regulations for insured persons, level of contributions and benefits to be derived.

\* [LEGISLATION] [SOCIAL SECURITY]  
[GRENADA]

11-423

JM Jamaica. Ministry of Labour.  
Conventions and recommendations adopted by the annual general conference of the International Labour Organization 1976-1983. Kingston: Ministry of Labour, 1984. (Ministry Papers, n. 22). ML No. CRG 2611  
1984

-----> JMNPA

\*Informs the House of Representatives of government's position vis-a-vis ILO conventions and recommendations. Lists 17 conventions and three recommendations of interest to this country, with comments on each.

Attaches copies of the conventions.

\* [CONVENTIONS] [ILO]  
[RECOMMENDATION] [JAMAICA] [THE WORLD]

11-424

JM Jamaica. Ministry of Finance and Planning.

National Building Code of Jamaica 1983. Kingston: Ministry of Finance and Planning, 1983. vii; 95 p.  
1983 General

-----> JMNPA

\*Provides specific information on the standards for construction and modification of buildings as stated under the Kingston and St. Andrew Building Act and the Parish Councils Act. Specific details are outlined in the various sections regarding general requirements in areas such as: public health, fire safety, service and structural requirements, occupancy classification, building sizes and design methods, the use of material and methods than otherwise specified in the building code, lighting conditions, projection rooms and access to roof and roof spaces. Appendices B and C provide a complete listing of all the standards and codes of practice, while appendix E gives suggested guidelines for accessibility for disabled persons.  
\* [BUILDINGS] [CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY]  
[LEGAL ASPECTS] [STANDARDS] [JAMAICA]

11-425

TT Trinidad and Tobago. Laws, etc.  
Appendix: Pesticide law of Trinidad and Tobago. pp. 207-227 :  
tbls.

In: Pesticide legislation and the registration process in the Caribbean: proceeding of a Meeting on the Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: IICA, 1983.

Meeting on the Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean, Port of Spain, 2-5 August 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5855

\*Presents the Act to regulate the importation, storage, manufacture, sale, use and transportation of pesticide and toxic chemicals, and to provide for the establishment of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board and for matters incidental thereto. Includes such stipulations as functions of the Board, functions of a Registrar of Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals, the designation of public officers as analysts, inspectors, etc., provision for the making of regulations.  
\* [LEGISLATION] [PESTICIDES]  
[TOXINS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-426

TT Trinidad and Tobago. Bureau of Standards  
Pesticide and labelling standard for Trinidad and Tobago. pp. 247-254 : tpls.  
In: Pesticide legislation and the registration process in the Caribbean: proceeding of a Meeting on the Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: IICA, 1983.

Meeting on the Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean, Port of Spain, 2-5 August 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5855

\*The requirements outlined were declared a Trinidad and Tobago Standard with effect from August 29, 1980 when the draft finalised by the Sectional Committee on Goods For Use in Agriculture was approved by the Standards Council. This standard is intended to provide guidance on the classification of pesticides, defoliants and plant dessicants used in agriculture. They are classified according to the degree of hazard that they present during manufacture, storage, handling, application or use. Such classification is needed in order

to formulate appropriate procedures for handling these substances and to determine the kind of labelling and information which should be provided for users. Four hazard classes are identified; extremely, highly, moderately and slightly hazardous; some of the more commonly used pesticides have been placed into one or more of these classes.

\* [LABELLING] [PESTICIDES]  
[STANDARDS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-112

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines.  
Laws, etc..  
Citizenship Act, 1984.  
Kingstown: House of Assembly, 1984. 14 p.

1984 General  
-----> VCMF

\*Provides for the acquisition of citizenship of St. Vincent and the Grenadines as well as measures for the deprivation and/or the renunciation of citizenship.

\* [CITIZENSHIP] [LEGISLATION] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-113

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines.  
Services Commission Department.  
Civil Service Orders for the Public Service of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Kingstown: Services Commission Department, 1984. 84 p.: tpls.

1984 Restricted  
-----> VCMF

\*Outlines the conditions of service of Public Officers, with instructions for the conduct of public business, and the dress and behaviour of officers.

\* [WORKING CONDITIONS] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-115

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines.  
House of Assembly.  
Criminal Code (Amendment) Bill  
1984. Kingstown: House of Assembly,  
1984. 149 p.  
1984 General  
-----> VCMF

\*Draft Legislation to amend and  
codify the criminal Law of St. Vincent  
and the Grenadines

\* [CRIMINAL LAW] [LEGISLATION]  
[SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-116

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines.  
Laws, etc..  
Domestic Violence and  
Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1984.  
Kingstown: House of Assembly , 1984. 4  
P.

1984 General  
-----> VCMF

\*Makes provision for security of  
tenure in the matrimonial home for  
either husband or wife; restraining one  
party from using violence against  
another or against a child, and to  
provide the police with powers of  
arrest for breach of injunction in case  
of domestic violence.

\* [FAMILY LAW]. [LEGISLATION] [SAINT  
VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-117

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines.  
House of Assembly.  
[Evidence Act, 1984]: a bill  
for an act to consolidate the Law  
relating to evidence.... Kingstown:  
House of Assembly, 1984. 43 p.  
1984 General  
-----> VCMF

\*Draft legislation to consolidate the  
law relating to evidence in criminal,  
civil and other proceedings.

\* [CRIMINAL LAW] [LEGISLATION]  
[SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-118

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines.  
Laws, etc..  
Matrimonial Homes Act 1984.  
Kingstown: House of Assembly, 1984. 16  
P.  
1984 General  
-----> VCMF

\*Describes the rules of governing  
matrimonial homes after termination of  
marriage, remarriage of either spouse  
or death of either spouse. It states  
that where one spouse is legally the  
landlord and the other spouse is the  
tenant, a court shall give the landlord  
an opportunity of being heard.

\* [HOUSING] [LEGISLATION] [MARRIED  
PERSONS] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE  
GRENADINES]

11-119

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines.  
House of Assembly.  
[National Insurance Act]: bill  
for an act to establish a National  
Insurance Scheme. Kingstown: House of  
Assembly, 1984. 38 p.  
1984 Limited  
-----> VCMF

\*Outlines the guidelines under which  
the National Insurance Act is set up.  
Clarifies who is eligible to be insured  
under this act, namely persons under  
the age of 60 years and persons over  
the age of 16 years, gainfully employed  
in an insurable employment as well as  
persons under the age of 60 years who  
are members of National Providence  
Fund. Also lists the eligibility  
required for appointment as a member of  
the Board running the National  
Insurance Act.

\* [LEGISLATION] [SOCIAL SECURITY]  
[SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-120

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines.  
House of Assembly.  
[OECS Act 1985]: bill for an  
act to provide for the

implementation... of the Treaty  
establishing the OECS. Kingstown:  
House of Assembly, 1984. 5 p.  
1984 General

-----> VCMF

\*Draft for an act to provide for the  
implementation of the Treaty  
establishing the Organization of  
Eastern Caribbean States. Includes an  
outline of the Treaty, list of member  
countries, purpose and functions of the  
organization, etc.

\* [LEGISLATION] [OECS] [SAINT  
VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-122

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines.  
Laws, etc..

United Nations Declaration on  
the Prevention of Crime and Treatment  
of Offenders Act 1984. Kingstown:  
House of Assembly, 1984. 6 p.

1984 General

-----> VCMF

\*Outlines the laws of St. Vincent and  
the Grenadines towards the treatment of  
offenders and on the prevention of  
crime adhering to the United Nations  
Declaration. Violation under the order  
is an offence punishable with a fine  
not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment up  
to one month or both. Article 3 of the  
United Nations Declaration states that  
no country may permit or tolerate  
torture or other crime, inhuman or  
degrading treatment or punishment.

\* [LEGISLATION] [OFFENDERS] [SAINT  
VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

C45 Commentaries on national  
arrangements: legal, financial and  
admin.

11-436

DM Clarendon, Hannah

Pesticide legislation and the  
registration process in Dominica. pp.  
39-49 : tbls.

In: Pesticide legislation and the

registration process in the Caribbean:  
proceeding of a Meeting on the  
Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation  
in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: IICA,  
1983.

Meeting on the Harmonization of  
Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean,  
Port of Spain, 2-5 August 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5855

\*Outlines the Dominica Pesticides Act  
1974. Notes that in April 1982, all  
business firms dealing with the  
importation of pesticides were  
requested to make available all the  
information required in the Act to  
licence or register a pesticide. Only  
licensing regulations are specified in  
the Law, which makes provisions for  
areas under which regulations may be  
drawn up. The Pesticide Control Board  
had been in the process of preparing  
guidelines for the registration of  
pesticides. The Board had difficulty  
as to where to draw the line, what  
level of toxicity to be allowed, which  
pesticides to ban or to place under  
restricted use. Based on applications  
made, a temporary licence is granted  
until the Board is in a position of  
being more fully informed to draw up  
more specific terms of reference.  
Specific shortcomings of the Act are  
outlined, among them being: 1) that  
the Crop Protection Officer is not a  
member of the Board; 2) no inspectors  
have been appointed; 3) no regulations  
except licensing have been made; 4)  
there is insufficient provision for  
demanding data on treatments related to  
pesticide poisoning. In terms of  
harmonization, the need to draw on  
available expertise in the region as  
regards technical data on the efficacy,  
safety, administration of the Board,  
and pooling resources in terms of  
laboratory services, is recognized.

\* [LEGISLATION] [PESTICIDES]  
[DOMINICA]

11-437

JM Ellis, David W.; VanWhervin,  
Walter

Pesticide legislation and the  
registration process in Jamaica. pp.  
53-70 : tbls.

In: Pesticide legislation and the  
registration process in the Caribbean:  
proceeding of a Meeting on the  
Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation  
in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: IICA,  
1983.

Meeting on the Harmonization of  
Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean,  
Port of Spain, 2-5 August 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5855

\*Notes that legislation to regulate  
drugs and poisons has existed in  
Jamaica in some form, notably the Food  
and Drug Act of 1964, the Pharmacy Act  
of 1966 and the latterday Pesticide Act  
of 1975. The provisions of the  
Pesticide Act 1975 are outlined. It is  
noted, however, that the Act has never  
been implemented, nor have regulations  
necessary under the Act been  
promulgated. One problem faced in the  
non-implementation is that the Ministry  
of Public Service seems reluctant to  
create the central body, the Pesticides  
Control Authority, as designated by the  
Act for its jurisdiction. Another  
problem appears to be which Ministry  
should have jurisdiction over the Act.  
At present the responsibility for  
implementing the Act seems to rest with  
the Ministry of Health, and that  
legislative control exerted over  
pesticides is through the Pharmacy Act  
1966. The Pharmaceutical Division of  
the Ministry of Health performs related  
functions. Pest control operators on  
the whole appear to operate without  
being licensed as no body of government  
now performs that function. It is  
stressed that the Pesticides Act 1975  
must be implemented.

\* [LEGISLATION] [PESTICIDES]  
[JAMAICA]

11-438

LC Ambrose, Everton; Lubin, Henry  
Pesticide legislation and

registration process in St. Lucia. pp.  
71-77 : tbls.

In: Pesticide legislation and the  
registration process in the Caribbean:  
proceeding of a Meeting on the  
Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation  
in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: IICA,  
1983.

Meeting on the Harmonization of  
Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean,  
Port of Spain, 2-5 August 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5855

\*Reports that a Pesticide Control  
Act, designated to protect the public,  
animals and the environment was passed  
in 1975. Unfortunately the provisions  
of the Act have not been enforced and  
pesticides are being misused. St.  
Lucia also has no established system  
for the registration of pesticides. A  
system is presently being discussed by  
the Pesticide Control Board. The  
suggested registration process is  
outlined. The efforts intended to be  
undertaken to control the sale and use  
of pesticides are also detailed.

\* [LEGISLATION] [PESTICIDES] [SAINT  
LUCIA]

11-439

TT Barrow, Ronald

Pesticide legislation and the  
registration process in Trinidad and  
Tobago. pp. 89-97 : tbls.

In: Pesticide legislation and the  
registration process in the Caribbean:  
proceeding of a Meeting on the  
Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation  
in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: IICA,  
1983.

Meeting on the Harmonization of  
Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean,  
Port of Spain, 2-5 August 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5855

\*The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act of 1979 provides legislation for the control of importation, storage, manufacture, sale, use and transportation of pesticides and toxic chemicals in Trinidad and Tobago. Regulations, including registration of pesticides under the Act, have been drafted, and await the approval of the legal draughtsman and Cabinet before adoption. Until the Pesticides Act is proclaimed, chemicals continue to be imported under an open general licence issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. A Board has responsibility for making provisions for the Act to be functional, and the operation of this Board is outlined. It is noted that little attention has been given to harmonization in the area of pesticides in the region, and that there is need for the establishment of guidelines for pesticides evaluation. It is also noted that local conditions such as climate, cultivation practices, etc., have an important effect on the real efficacy of pesticides, and the recommendations made for metropolitan countries may well be way off the mark where the wet tropics are concerned.  
 \* [LEGISLATION] [PESTICIDES]  
 [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

**D00 DEVELOPMENT ACTION:  
 OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

**D10 Studies for particular projects**

11-440

GD Report on feasibility of cement plant construction on the island of Carriacou. Moscow: s.n., 1983. 37 p.: tpls., diags.  
 1983 Restricted  
 -----> GDP

\*Reviews the possibility of establishing a cement plant. Outlines the problems of the plant viz. lack of cement raw materials, inadequate water supply, capital investment needed for

support structures such as mechanized wharf, electrical power, dwelling houses and an industrial engineering base. Contains a preliminary list of major production units of the plant, a tentative draft of the flowsheet of the cement production and the production departments and a bill of tentative physical quantities of work.  
 \* [CEMENT INDUSTRY] [GRENADA]

11-441

XI Ember, George.  
 Unesco.

Caribbean network of national referral centres. Paris: Unesco, 1984. 50 p. FMR/PGI/84/122(Ember)  
 :Caribbean Region: Contribution to the Development of Information Infrastructures RP/1981-1983/5/10.1/.  
 1984 General

-----> CDC 3152; JMNPA

\*Considers the possibilities and requirements for setting up the project. Visited Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Dominica and Barbados looking at: 1) the information scene; 2) potential demand; 3) resources for referral; 4) viability of national referral centre; 5) commitments. Found each country willing to operate a national referral centre (three having already started) and participate in the regional network. Estimates required human, material and financial resources; suggests external support for islands unable to meet minimum needs. Concludes that referral services can benefit the region greatly especially in technology transfer and sees using consultants initially as a means of solving the problem of human resources shortage.  
 \* [INFORMATION NETWORK] [INFORMATION SERVICES] [INFORMATION TRANSFER+] [REFERRAL CENTRES+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

D20 Development resources (particular projects)

11-442

XI ICAO.

Manpower and training in civil aviation. Washington, DC: CGCED, 1984. 8 p.  
CGCED Meeting, 6, Washington, DC, 13-17 February 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5812

\*In this paper, manpower and training requirements for civil aviation personnel in the Caribbean are commented on, and a proposal for a Regional Coordinated Training Programme is outlined. The meeting is invited to endorse the proposal and request UNDP and ICAO to take the necessary action towards the establishment of such a programme.

\* [AIR TRANSPORT] [MANPOWER]  
[REGIONAL COOPERATION] [TRAINING]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

D30 Announcements and descriptions of new projects

11-443

JM Jamaica. Ministry of Mining and Energy.

Jamaica energy project profiles as of November 1982. Kingston: Jamaica Information Service, 1983. 20 p.

1983 General

-----> JMMFA

\*A compilation of brief descriptions of energy projects implemented by the government. Each entry gives objectives, description of project, executing agency, estimated cost and period of execution and recommendations and remarks. This is published as an annex to Jamaica's National Energy Policy and Programme.

\* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [ENERGY RESOURCES] [ENERGY UTILIZATION]  
[JAMAICA]

11-444

JM Jamaica. Planning Institute of Jamaica.

Jamaica pre-investment programme: objectives and scope. Kingston: Planning Institute of Jamaica, 1984.

1984 General

-----> JMNPA

\*Outlines the main objectives of the programme, stating that it hopes to accomplish these goals by establishing finance mechanisms to allow public agencies and private entities to cover partially or in some instances the entire cost of consulting services required for the execution of pre-investment studies. In stating its scope of operations, says that the programme can finance a maximum of 80% of special studies, general studies, and those of high priority that are in keeping with national development goals according to criteria established by the government. Includes information on conditions for loan, and loan application procedures.

\* [ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT] [LOANS]  
[PREINVESTMENT SURVEYS] [JAMAICA]

11-445

JM IBRD.

Jamaica: Urban Transport Project. Washington, DC: IBRD, 1984. 31 p.: maps, tbls.

:Urban Transport Project

1984 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*Recommends a loan of US\$ 16.0 million for 17 years to help Jamaica improve the transport system of the Kingston Metropolitan Region and so reduce foreign exchange spent on vehicle operations and traffic management; and provide technical assistance and training. Is aware of the likely risks but has put safeguards into the project design. Describes the components of the project and states that the construction section of the Ministry of Works assisted by the Urban



Transport Corporation and other agencies will be the implementing body. Time frame for implementation is 7 1/2 years. Specifically the project will consist of improvements to public transport corridor intersection and traffic signals. Benefits include reduced transportation costs estimated at US\$ 1.70 per household/week which is 4% of the income of the urban poor. Includes appendices.

\* [IBRD] [LOANS] [ROAD TRAFFIC] [TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE] [URBAN TRANSPORT] [JAMAICA]

11-446

JM IBRD.

Report and recommendation on a proposed loan in an amount equivalent to US\$9 million to Jamaica for a water supply and sewage technical assistance and rehabilitation project.

Washington, DC: IBRD, 1984.

:Water Supply and Sewage Technical and Rehabilitation Project

1984 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*Recommends approval for a loan of US\$ 9.0 million for a period of 17 years to the Government of Jamaica to strengthen the National Water Commission's financial, commercial, institutional, and operational capabilities, and to ensure that additional take-overs of Parish Council water supply systems are accomplished efficiently. The project comprises technical assistance to strengthen management and improve financial information and billing systems; purchasing of micro-computers, chlorination equipment, pumps, vehicles, emergency generators, water supply and sewage supply and sewage operation equipment; maintenance upgrading of these; and for the modernization of workshop and stores. The project is to be implemented over the period 1984-1990. Details of project activities and costing are

outlined. The NWC and technical assistance team are responsible for executing the project while JNIC will recruit management technical assistance. The project is expected to improve urban water supply and sanitation services for Jamaica, and to strengthen the government's overall fiscal position.

\* [IBRD] [LOANS] [SANITATION SERVICES] [TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE] [WATER MANAGEMENT] [WATER SUPPLY] [JAMAICA]

11-447

JM IBRD.

Report and recommendation to the Executive Directors on a proposed loan of \$4.5 million to Jamaica for a public administration reform project.

Washington, DC: IBRD, 1984. ii; 34 p.

:Jamaica Public Administration Reform Project

1984 General

-----> JMNPA

\*Approves loan of \$4.5 million to the Government of Jamaica for a period of 17 years to help in the creation of an improved administrative environment in the government, and to support a more effective and efficient performance on the part of the three mainline ministries (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Service and Public Service Commission) that are critical to the structural adjustment programme and economic development in general. Outlines the project content, the main areas to be concentrated on and the costing and financing of the project. Is aware of several risks which could hinder successful implementation of the project; therefore, mechanisms to avert possible conflicts at the technocratic and political levels and also to promote co-operation have been incorporated in the project. The severe shortage of trained MPT personnel in the country is yet another risk which has been taken care of by

the incorporation of substantial amounts of training in the project. Feels that the benefits which will result will be many and far reaching.  
\* [ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS] [CIVIL SERVICE] [IBRD] [LOANS] [JAMAICA]

11-448

JM IBRD.

Staff appraisal report: Jamaica export crops project. Washington, DC: IBRD, 1984. 62 p.: charts, maps, tbls.  
1984 General

-----> JMNPA

\*Discusses government's plans to develop and expand its export market in traditional and non-traditional crops, based on a loan of US\$ 15.1 million. Gives profiles of the crops - sugar cane, bananas, Blue Mountain coffee, coconuts, cigar tobacco, ornamental horticulture, vegetables. The Ministry of Agriculture will supervise the project; the Agricultural Credit Bank will offer credit to farmers through commercial banks. Commodity organizations will participate in the implementation of the plans. Five to seven hundred farmers will benefit directly and many others through improved extension services. Details the impact of the loan on the crops, infrastructure, research and training. Total cost of the project will be J\$ 133.6 million; financial and economic rates of return 13-50% and 21% respectively. Some 2,000 new jobs and employment in technical areas will be generated. Points out some risks of weather, pests and diseases, shortage of technical personnel, institutional and marketing constraints, and how to treat them. Outlines agreements to safeguard the loan and ensure its effective use.

\* [CROPS] [EXPORTS] [IBRD] [LOANS] [JAMAICA]

11-449

JM IBRD.

Staff appraisal report: Jamaica Kingston urban transport project. Washington, DC: IBRD, 1984. iv; 41 p.: maps, tbls.

:Kingston Urban Transport Project  
1984 Restricted

-----> JMNPA; CDC Serial

\*Outlines the government's plan to provide for an efficient urban transport system in the Kingston Metropolitan Region, which will minimize the annual amount of foreign exchange needed for operational vehicles in the urban transport system, and to reduce its budget expenditures in the area. The project comprises the implementation of traffic management and control measures, the development of road maintenance programmes, and the provisions of technical assistance and training facilities. Discusses the framework within which implementation will occur, the cost which is estimated at US\$ 29.7 million, the plan for financing the project and the type of staffing required. Says 380 staff months are to be recruited from overseas, and 108 locally. Includes appendices.

\* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [IBRD] [TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE] [URBAN TRANSPORT] [JAMAICA]

11-450

JM Jamaica. Ministry of the Public Service. Administrative Staff College Project Group.

Strengthening the cattle tick control measures in Jamaica: pre-feasibility study. Kingston: Administrative Staff College, 1983. viii; 111 p.: illus., tbls.

1983

-----> JMNPA

\*Outlines a programme to develop information and training services, operate the tick laboratory, organize the use of tick control measures on farms, get appropriate increase in

their productivity. States the major problems of tick infestation and describes current control measures. Emphasis will now be on assisting small-farmers and selecting appropriate technology. The Veterinary Division of the Ministry of Agriculture will administer the project with local and foreign staff participating. A time frame of 15 years is set for the life of the project. Funding of J\$ 35.8 million is to be met by Government, IDB and the Agricultural Credit Bank. Financial and economic benefits will be marginal only. Concludes that a combination of spray pans and mobile and fixed spray races, seems a profitable method. Recommends a proper feasibility study to determine the best method and the actual level of tick infestation losses in the industry.  
\* [CATTLE] [DISEASE CONTROL]  
[JAMAICA]

11-451

JM Seaga, Edward.  
Jamaica. Ministry of Finance and Planning.  
Tax reform and relief programme. Kingston: Ministry of Finance and Planning, 1984. 3 p. (Ministry Papers, n. 30).

1984 Limited  
-----> JMNPA

\*Explains the aims of a new project to maximize government revenue from taxes, institute a more equitable distribution of taxation and make the tax system relevant to government's economic policy. States the two components of the project - tax policy and tax administration. Points out the negative aspects of the current system. General consumption tax and income tax are being reviewed. Mentions income tax relief to 90,000 persons earning less than \$7,000/year.

\* [INCOME TAX] [TAX REFORMS]  
[JAMAICA]

11-452

LC St. Lucia. Ministry of Education and Culture.

Major education project: a proposed outline of the plan of action. Castries: Ministry of Education and Culture, 1982. 32 p.: tbls.

1982 Limited

-----> LCNRDF

\*Reviews the background to the major project; universal education, eradication of illiteracy, quality of education. States that the Education Act of 1977 outlines the educational policy of the state, and that the main objective of the major project was to ensure that all children of school age receive schooling by 1999. Tables include a distribution of population by age group (1970-1990) and charts of projected school enrollment (1970-1990). Gives an estimate of the educational project.

\* [EDUCATIONAL NEEDS] [EDUCATIONAL POLICY] [EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-453

LC St. Lucia. Standing Committee on Creole Studies.

Project proposal for an orthographic system for the Creole spoken in St. Lucia and Dominica. Castries: Standing Committee on Creole Studies, 1982. 10 p.

:Orthographic System for the Creole Spoken in St. Lucia and Dominica

1982 Limited

-----> LCNRDF

\*Reiterates the need for a realistic language policy and draws attention to the absence of a standard spelling system of the Creole language. Dominica is included in this report because of the similar linguistic situation. The project attempts to complete work on an orthography for the Creole spoken in St. Lucia and Dominica and to test its suitability for mass use. The first year of the project is

devoted to the publication of a Creole grammar; the second year a Creole newspaper; during the third year a number of linguistic experiments aimed at providing a new writing system will be undertaken. Summary budgets are provided with local contributions and grants.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [WRITING]  
[SAINT LUCIA] [DOMINICA]

11-454

XI CARICOM.

Developments in the regional integration movement since the twenty-fourth meeting of Council: developments in technical assistance. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. 30 p. CCM 84/25/5

Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers, 25, Nassau, 1-3 July 1984.

1984 Restricted

-----> CDC 5482

\*Outlines projects approved, outstanding, and for which funds have been allocated under seven agencies: 1) status of the Caribbean Regional Programme under the Fifth EDF; 2) UNDP-Institutional Support to the Secretariat; 3) CIDA-funded projects; 4) USAID-funded projects; 5) CFTC-funded projects; 6) IDB-funded projects; 7) PAHO/WHO-funded projects. Developments in other areas are also recorded, e.g., the Population and Development Project, the Regional Community Health Education and Community Participation Workshop, etc.  
\* [CARICOM] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS]  
[TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

D40 Operational experience  
(particular projects)

11-455

AG Ahmad, Nazeer.  
CARDI.

Investigation of soil conditions of farmers' holdings in Antigua. St. Augustine: CARDI, 1983. 38 p.: maps,

tbls.

:Small Farm Multiple Cropping Research Project 538-0015.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5679

\*Results of a soil survey of the holdings of 20 farmers participating in the CARDI/US.AID Small Farm Multiple Cropping Research Project in Antigua, are presented. The objective of the survey was to describe the physico-chemical properties of the soils and classify the soils according to the US Taxonomy System. Detailed field examinations were carried out and observations were made with respect to crops grown, agronomic practices, level of farming, slope categories and evidence of soil erosion. The soils identified were classified up to series level based on soil taxonomy. This information is presented in tabular form. Soil samples were subsequently analysed for general soil fertility characterization. These data are summarized and are considered in making general recommendations for soil management for each holding.

\* [LAND USE] [SOIL ANALYSIS] [SOIL CLASSIFICATION] [SOIL MANAGEMENT]  
[ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA]

11-456

CU Estruch Rancano, Luis

Investigaciones sobre el comportamiento y relacion de las Salmonellas y Pseudomonas aeruginosa en aguas superficiales y aguas residuales de hospital y su resistencia antibiotica. *Revista Cubana de Higiene y Epidemiologia*, vol. 21, n. 2. La Habana: 1983. pp. 173-162

1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*Se presentan los principales datos obtenidos de una investigacion cubana, con asesoria de la R.D.A., en el periodo desde junio de 1980 a

septiembre de 1981. El area de experimentacion es el hospital clinico quirurgico docente " Dr. Ambrosio Grillo", situado en un valle aledano a las montanas de la Sierra Maestra, a 22 km. al oeste de la ciudad de Santiago de Cuba. Se pueden agrupar los cuatro objetivos de la investigacion; en el montaje y adaptacion de tecnicas microbiologicas para aislar bacterias del genero de las Salmonellas y de Pseudomonas aeruginosa en agua superficial de represa y de un arroyo, asi como en aguas residuales del hospital y en aguas de rio contaminado. Se muestran los resultados cuantitativos y cualitativos en el aislamiento de dicho genero, su relacion con otros criterios biologicos, asi como fisicos y quimicos, los serotipos de Salmonellas circulantes. Se exponen los datos correspondientes al grado de resistencia antibiotica y los factores higienicos-epidemiologicos de importancia, relacionados con el agua consumo y el agua residual. Se senala la necesidad de desarrollar, en estudios e investigaciones futuras, la continuidad de algunas de estas tesis. Se presentan los resultados del trabajo, las conclusiones y recomendaciones.

\* [ENFERMEDADES PARASITARIAS] [CUBA]

11-457

CU Aviles, Ileana  
Orgullosas de su ejemplo.  
Colaboracion, n. 3. La Habana: 1984.  
pp. 2-6

1984 General  
-----> CUCECE; CDC Serial

\*En 1976 se inicia la colaboracion de Cuba con Sao Tome la que abarca salud, educacion, deportes, pesca y otros. Entre los aportes mas importantes se destaca la ayuda en el programa de alfabetizacion que comenzo a ejecutarse en 1981. Desde 1979 se presta una importante asesoria en el campo de la

agricultura, a traves de un especialista en cacao y cafe, un tecnico en sanidad vegetal y una ingeniera en cultura alimentaria. En el campo economico se llevan a cabo tareas que permitiran el establecimiento y control de importantes medidas en la economia interna y en las relaciones bancarias internacionales.

\* [COOPERACION HORIZONTAL] [CUBA]  
[SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE]

11-458

CU Martinez, Caridad

Se abran nuevos caminos.

Colaboracion, n. 2. La Habana: 1984.  
pp. 17-18

1984 General

-----> CUCECE; CDC Serial

\*La colaboracion entre Cuba y Guyana data de 1974; con el otorgamiento por parte de Cuba de becas de ciencias medicas y forestales, asi como la firma de un convenio pesquero. En la I Sesion de la Comision Mixta celebrada en La Habana en noviembre de 1975, se suscribieron los convenios intergubernamentales en las ramas cientifico-tecnica y educativo cultural. En 1975 arribo a Guyana la primera brigada medica cubana compuesta por siete especialistas. En la actualidad 31 medicos y tecnicos cubanos prestan su ayuda al pueblo guyanes. Se colabora tambien en los sectores del azucar, pesca, banca, cultura, deportes y otros.

\* [COOPERACION CIENTIFICA]  
[COOPERACION HORIZONTAL] [CUBA]  
[GUYANA]

11-459

CU Martinez, Caridad

Significativos resultados.

Colaboracion, n. 2. La Habana: 1984.  
pp. 7-10

1984 General

-----> CUCECE; CDC Serial

\*El 26 de setiembre de 1974 se suscribe el Convenio Basico de Cooperacion Cientifico-Tecnico entre Cuba y Mexico. Durante el decenio transcurrido se han realizado alrededor de 500 proyectos y aproximadamente 800 acciones, lo que ha significado una cifra superior a 1,000 especialistas de ambos paises que han intercambiado experiencias e informacion. En esta colaboracion se destaca la relacionada con la rama petrolera que incluye investigacion geologica, perforacion de pozos y otras. Tambien es importante la colaboracion en la industria azucarera lo que permitira a Mexico montar un sistema centralizado de informacion sobre este ramo.

\* [COOPERACION CIENTIFICA]  
[COOPERACION HORIZONTAL] [CUBA]  
[MEXICO]

11-460

JM Jamaica. Agro 21 Secretariat.  
Agro 21 update: making  
agriculture Jamaica's business.  
Kingston: Agro 21 Secretariat, 1984.  
v. 1 , 7 p.

1984 General

-----> JMNPA; CDC 4322

\*Under Agro 21 Jamaica hopes to consistently provide large quantities of high standard agricultural produce at competitive prices in overseas markets. With the use of modern technology, some 200,000 acres of underutilized lands are now being planted out in winter vegetables, coffee, citrus, cocoa, bananas and other crops. The brochure reports on the progress of these projects. Also outlines how the programme is to be co-ordinated.

\* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS] [JAMAICA]

11-461

JM LeFranc, Elsie R..  
UWI. ISER.

Basic services programme for  
children: an appraisal. Kingston:  
UWI. ISER, 1983. 83 p.: tbls.

1983 General

-----> JMNPA

\*The basic services programme is designed to achieve the total well-being of the child in the context of a stronger and more productive family unit and an improved quality of life for all the members of the community. The paper provides a brief summary of the programme highlighting some of its shortcomings. Looks at the social and economic context in which the programme is being implemented, its objective achievements and explores some of the reasons for the difficulties experienced.

\* [CHILD CARE] [SOCIAL SERVICES]  
[JAMAICA]

11-462

JM Food and nutrition programme and  
projects in Jamaica. Kingston: CFNI,  
1984. 4 p.

1984 General

-----> JMNPA

\*Increased production and availability of food; increased consumption of nutritionally important foods; increased food reserves as part of a disaster preparedness plan; maternal and child health; more relevant and effective education at school and adult levels; are the areas included in the programmes. Outlines for each: the activities, objectives, funding sources, constraints and comments.

\* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [FOOD]  
[HUMAN NUTRITION] [JAMAICA]

11-463

JM UNDP; Jamaica. Government.

Making investment work:  
mobilizing resources for development  
through cost sharing. Kingston: UNDP,  
1984. 57 p.

:Jamaica/UNDP Programme  
1984 General  
-----> CDC 5532

\*This document explains the overall programme of Jamaica to secure additional technical assistance. In the articles herein Jamaican officials explain the priority needs of their technical programme set within the overall economic goals of the country. At the end of the presentation there are a number of technical co-operation projects which Jamaica has identified as high priority within its economic development plans.

\* [TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE] [JAMAICA]

11-464

JM Jamaica. Ministry of Construction  
; T.P. O'Sullivan and Partners  
Consulting Engineers.

Road maintenance project III:  
progress report No. 1 1st April  
1983-31st March 1984. Kingston: T.P.  
O'Sullivan and Partners Consulting  
Engineers, 1984. v. 3, 40 p. Jamaica.  
Ministry of Construction; T.P.  
O'Sullivan and Partners  
Consulting Engineers.

Jamaica. Ministry of Construction; T.P.  
O'Sullivan and Partners Consulting  
Engineers. Road maintenance project  
III: progress report No. 1 1st April  
1983-31st March 1984. Road maintenance  
project III: progress report No. 1 1st  
April 1983-31st March 1984. 3 v..  
1984

-----> JMNPA

\*Outlines the objectives of the programme which is to be implemented by the Ministry of Construction during the period 1983/84 and 1985/86. In developing the programme to be followed the Consultants made investigations on: 1) the road network maintained by the Ministry of Construction (Works); 2) the Ministry's capability to plan, organize, and manage its implementation along with other programmes under consideration; 3) the Maintenance

directorates ability to execute recommendations. Investigations revealed certain problems in these areas consequently, recommendations were made to overcome them. Among these were the establishment of a small training unit in the Ministry to overcome the acute shortage of fully trained, professionally qualified staff in the Directorate, and purchase of some replacement equipment and the separation of the Hire Funding Scheme from the ambit of the Directorate of Electrical Services. Recommendations were also made for possible financing for the project by the World Bank or other lending agencies.

\* [MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR] [ROADS]  
[JAMAICA]

11-465

JM Lewis, Robert G.

Technology transfer success  
story: contract-growing of  
flue-cultured tobacco in Jamaica.  
*Agribusiness Worldwide*, vol. 4, n. 6.  
Connecticut: 1983. pp. 18-24 : illus.  
1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*The article explores the conditions necessary for the success of contract farming during an era of declining agricultural output. The success of Virginia tobacco production in Jamaica within the context of a problem-ridden agricultural sector is cited as an example of the results of the application of this farming method. The article gives a description of contract farming and enumerates the conditions considered vital for the successful application of the method; conditions which were fully met by the cigarette company in Jamaica; also refers to the growers' committees elected by the farmers which provide additional aid in training programmes and problem-solving. However, the view is expressed that this example of success must be accepted with caution,

for tobacco production and tobacco growers do not account for the total tobacco industry.

\* [FARMERS] [FARMING SYSTEMS]  
[TOBACCO] [TRAINING] [JAMAICA]

11-466

KN Ahmad, N..  
CARDI.

Investigation of soil conditions of farmers' holdings in Nevis. St. Augustine: CARDI, 1983. 46 p.: maps, tbls.

:Small Farm Multiple Cropping Research Project 538-0015.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5680

\*Results of a soil survey of the holdings of 18 farmers participating in the CARDI/US.AID Small Farm Multiple Cropping Research Project in Nevis, are presented. The objective of the survey was to describe the physico-chemical properties of the soils and classify the soils according to the US Taxonomy System. Detailed field examinations were carried out and observations were made with respect to crops grown, agronomic practices, level of farming, slope categories and evidence of soil erosion. The soils identified were classified up to series level based on soil taxonomy. This information is presented in tabular form. Soil samples were subsequently analyzed for general soil fertility characterization. These data are summarized and are considered in making general recommendations for soil management for each holding.

\* [LAND USE] [SOIL ANALYSIS] [SOIL CLASSIFICATION] [SOIL MANAGEMENT] [SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS]

11-467

KN Lowery, J.; Lauckner, F.B..  
Profile of small farming in Nevis: report of a baseline survey. St. Augustine: CARDI, 1984. 110 p.:

tbls.

:Small farms Cropping Systems Research Project in the Eastern Caribbean 538-0015.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 5817

\*Conducted to define the socio-economic factors influencing the choice of farming systems in the island and also to help identify co-operating farmers with whom further work would be carried out gathering information on farming systems for a period of at least one year. Data reveals: 1) cropping/animal systems; 2) major constraints to production; 3) major constraints to marketing of produce; 4) major problems affecting the farm family which affect productivity; 5) farmers most likely to succeed and those most likely to respond to technology; 6) accessibility. The questionnaire/interview method was used. Data is presented under two main headings: characteristics of the small farmer and the farm. The most regularly cited need of farmers was water. Other needs were, more employment opportunities, an electricity service, better roads, improved marketing systems. Where needs were felt, government action was almost always the strategy suggested to overcome the problem.

\* [ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [FARMING SYSTEMS] [SMALL FARMS+] [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS]

11-468

LC Bernabe, Jean; Carrington, Lawrence D.; Charles, Patricia; Henderson, Felix; Hippolyte, Kendel; Louisy, Pearllette.  
Development of Antillean Kweyol: a report of the Second Creole Orthography Workshop. Castries: National Research and Development Foundation, 1983. 46 p.  
Creole Orthography Workshop, 2, Castries, 16-19 September 1982.



1983 Limited

-----> LCNRDF

\*Includes reports from the Standing Committee on Creole Studies of St. Lucia and Dominica. The working languages of the meeting were Creole, English, French with the predominant use of Creole throughout the activities from formal opening to presentations, discussions and question/answer. Included a review of the workshop objectives and agenda, orientation to speech and writing issues, review of writing system, analysis of usage and establishing an agenda. Decisions were made as to the writing system, a Creole day, broadcasting in Creole, national celebrations, Creole literacy programme and Creole handbooks. Appendix lists reports by participants in Creole, resource persons and sociolinguistic profiles of participants.

\* [CREOLE DIALIECTS+] [LITERACY]  
[WRITING] [SAINT LUCIA] [DOMINICA]

11-469

LC St. Lucia. Black Bay Vegetable Scheme.

Project to assess the impact of development schemes on rural households and the role of women. Castries: s.n., 1983. 52 p.

:Assessing the Impact of Rural Development Schemes on Low Income Households and the Role of Women

1983 Limited

-----> LCNRDF

\*The objectives of the project were to generate operationally useful information about the mechanisms of development projects, the effects of development actions on women's roles, the connection between these roles and the welfare and survival of low-income, rural families and communities, to encourage practical appreciation of the knowledge gained by involving planners, implementers and clients, to expand capacity to conduct programme research. Participating territories were expected

to select a rural scheme which had been in existence for several years and with a likely future. The research process was developed into phases - Black Bay Project and questionnaires for the collection of data on farmers and farm families. Includes average yearly disbursement of project income, socio-economic and farming situation, farmers' expectations and assessment and level of female participation.

\* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [RURAL COMMUNITIES] [SOCIAL ROLE] [WOMEN]  
[SAINT LUCIA]

11-470

LC Jules, Didacus.

Report on the Facilitators Refresher Workshop April 9-12 1985. Castries: National Research and Development Foundation, 1985. 16 p. Facilitators Refresher Workshop, Castries, 9-12 April 1985.

1985 Limited

-----> LCNRDF

\*Identifies the objectives of the Literacy Technical Commission namely to review the teaching methods used in the adult education centres, to reintroduce the level one workbooks and texts to facilitators, to provide basic orientation on numeracy methods and content, to produce supplementary materials for use in the classroom. Lists the main topics covered by the workshop: testing and grading, use of textbooks and manuals, penmanship and graphics, use of flashcards, phonics, basic numeracy and the organization of learning centres.

\* [ADULT EDUCATION] [LITERACY]  
[SAINT LUCIA]

11-471

LC Carasco, Beryl.

Spreading the blaze: the Integrated Rural Development Pilot Project St. Lucia. Castries: National Research and Development

Foundation, 1984. 32p.: tbls.  
:Integrated Rural Development Pilot  
Project Second Progress Project  
March-August 1984

1984 Limited  
-----> LCNRDF

\*The two-year project was based on an integrated participatory approach to development to increase rural families' access to extension services, enhance women's participation in development activities and to improve the socio-economic position of the farm family. A chronological account of events is given with committee meetings, community visits, discussions held between Community Agriculture Extension Officers and Project Co-ordinators, farmers in the rural communities. Further projections were identified such as technical assistance on a one-to-one basis for entire communities, training activities both formal and non-formal.

\* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-472

LC Charles, Patricia.

Summary statement of objectives and achievements of the National Literacy Programme and pilot project. Castries: National Research and Development Foundation, 1984. 3 p.  
:Literacy pilot project

1984 Limited  
-----> LCNRDF

\*Summarizes the activities and achievements of the National Literacy Programme embarked upon by the Government of St. Lucia to eradicate illiteracy in the productive age group by the year 2000. Includes a chronology of programme activities, projected needs of the programme, collaborating agencies and technical assistance implementation.

\* [ADULT EDUCATION] [LITERACY] [TEACHING PROGRAMMES] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-473

LC Jules, Didacus.

Technical Commission Workshops (November 3, 11, 1984) and associated activities. Castries: National Research and Development Foundation, 1985. 21 p.

Technical Commission Workshops, Castries, 3, 11 November 1984.

:Literacy Pilot Project  
1985 General

-----> LCNRDF

\*Workshop objectives were to prepare a pre-test, to begin production of literacy primers and guides. A trial application of the pre-test was conducted and the results coincided with expectations and assessment scores. Brief details of orientation sessions, and application of the test are given, with information on the editing of the guide to Lavi Nou. Appendices include the definition of literacy and pre-test score sheets.

\* [LITERACY] [TEACHING PROGRAMMES] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-474

MS Ahmad, N..

CARDI.

Investigation of soil conditions of farmers' holdings in Montserrat. St. Augustine: CARDI, 1983. 46 p.: maps, tbls.

:Small Farm Multiple Cropping Research Project 538-0015.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5681

\*Results of a soil survey of the holdings of 20 farmers participating in the CARDI/US.AID Small Farm Multiple Cropping Research Project in Montserrat, are presented. The objective of the survey was to describe the physico-chemical properties of the soils and classify the soils according to the US Taxonomy System. Detailed field examinations were carried out and observations were made with respect to crops grown, agronomic practices,

level of farming, slope categories and evidence of soil erosion. The soils identified were classified up to series level based on soil taxonomy. This information is presented in tabular form. Soil samples were subsequently analysed for general soil fertility characterization. These data are summarized and are considered in making general recommendations for soil management for each holding.

\* [LAND USE] [SOIL ANALYSIS] [SOIL CLASSIFICATION] [SOIL MANAGEMENT] [MONTserrat]

11-475

TT Mends R. ; Ali T.

National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago flare gas conservation project. 10 p. : diags.

In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference: Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983. National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983. :Flare Gas Conservation Project

1983 General

-----> CDC 474

\*In the late 1970s Trinidad and Tobago was flaring about 4 to 5 million cubic metres of natural gas daily. The Government implemented the Flare Gas Conservation Project with the objective of curtailing the practice of gas flaring and conserving some 2.8 million cubic metres of gas per day. The paper gives a background to the Flare Gas Conservation Project, describes the facilities used in the project and also reveals some of the constraints and difficulties encountered in its implementation.

\* [ENERGY CONSERVATION] [NATURAL GAS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-138

VC Ellis, Patricia.

Role of women in rural development: the Rose Hall experience: bottom-up development in action. St. Michael: WAND, 1983. <29 p.>: map, tbls.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5756

\*Objectives were to: 1) develop a model of 'bottom-up development' which would influence official government policy in planning and designing national programmes to ensure the full participation of women at all levels in the process of national development; 2) engage rural women in a process of development through which they would examine their economic and social contribution to the development of their community, develop their ability to take leadership and decision-making roles in the community, and generally improve the quality of their own lives and that of their community. The most important feature of the project is said to be the degree and the extent to which large numbers of community members have participated in collecting and analyzing information and in all stages of planning, organizing and implementing community projects and activities. Through their participation they have become aware of their abilities and have gained self-confidence and improved self-esteem. A note to funders is that if they are serious about community participation in development projects, they need not only channel funds to local agencies etc., but also to consider and adopt more flexible and open approaches and conditions for funding, more realistic timeframes for developments, more creative user-based assessment of programmes, etc.

\* [COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [RURAL COMMUNITIES] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [SOCIAL PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-477

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Action on CDCC resolutions adopted at the sixth and seventh sessions. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1984. 8 p.E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.116 ECLA. CDCC Session, 8, Port-au-Prince, 6-12 June 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC UN

\*Reports on action taken on: 1) Resolution 9(VI) - Co-ordination and Co-operation Activities to further the Implementation of the CDCC Work Programme; 2) Resolution 10(VI) - Measures for Strengthening the CDCC Secretariat; 3) Resolution 11(VI) - Increased CEPAL Support to Eastern Caribbean Countries. Also reports on two resolutions of the 7th session: 1) Resolution 12(VII) - Technical and Economic Co-operation within the framework of the CDCC; 2) Resolution 13(VII) - Functioning of the CDCC Secretariat.

\* [CDCC+] [PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION] [RESOLUTION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-478

XI FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Annex to the Report of the Workshop...National reports and selected documents. Santiago: FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1984. v. 2, <55 p.>FAO.

Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training in the English-speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname. Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training in the English-speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname. 2 v.. RLAC/84/21-PES-2. Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries

Training in the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname, Port of Spain, 7-11 November 1983.

:Technical Co-operation Programme

1984 General

-----> CDC 3206

\*The supplement contains nine national reports which discuss subjects such as: the fishing industry in Antigua and Barbuda; the present situation and training needs of the artisanal fishery sector in Barbados, Dominica and Guyana and the status of fisheries development in Jamaica; also includes a paper on the Richmond Vale Academy and a FAO report on current national activities and existing training facilities.

\* [FISHERY INDUSTRY] [TRAINING] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-479

XI CARNEID Co-ordinating Centre.

CARNEID: Caribbean Network of Educational Innovation for Development, n. 2. Bridgetown: 1983. pp. 4-8

:Caribbean Network of Educational Innovation for Development

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*The report outlines the activities of the Unit towards establishing a Documentation Centre; and meetings, seminars/workshops and missions, the evaluation framework and educational administration. Focus is on activities within the framework of the Major Project identified at the Quito Meeting, of which the two characteristics emphasized are: 1) that it is a National Project in the sense that within the common framework adopted, each country establishes its own priorities, its methods and machinery for action; 2) that it is a Regional Project in so far as common objectives are shared by all. In the case of the Caribbean, national action plans in respect of 11 of the 18 countries participating in CARNEID were

received and summarized by the Co-ordinating Centre under the following five headings: educational planning and administration; research, evaluation, exchange of information/experiences; training educational personnel; curriculum development; development of and training in, educational materials, technology and support facilities. These areas revealed the following common priority areas for action and co-operation: school structure and facilities, administration and management, documentation and information, training of teachers and administrators, curriculum development, educational materials. Examples of activities are given; also reports from national co-ordinating centres.

\* [CARNEID+] [EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT] [EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS] [INFORMATION SERVICES] [RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-480

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Final Report of the Eighth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1984. 40 p. E/CEPAL/G.1317 E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.118 ECLA. CDCC Session, 8, Port-au-Prince, 6-12 June 1984.

1984 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*Main items on the agenda are: 1) implementations of the work programme since the 7th session; 2) draft programme of work for the biennium 1986-87; 3) action taken on CDCC resolutions adopted at the 6th and 7th sessions; 4) ECLA resolutions with implications for the CDCC; 5) admission of British Virgin Islands and U.S. Virgin Islands as associate members of CDCC. Among decisions and recommendations emanating: that the Secretariat develop CARISPLAN as a computerized information network with

the telecommunication links between the national focal points and the CDC; in this process it should utilize internationally compatible micro-computer software to facilitate diffusion of the database throughout the subregion; also, support was given to the new draft CARISPLAN Project to follow the current one expiring in October 1984. Also noted is the admission of the British and U.S. Virgin Islands to the CDCC. Other areas of special note include, under science and technology, satisfaction with the work of CCST; co-ordination in planning, that it would be useful for the 4th Meeting of Caribbean Planners be covered before the 5th Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning in Latin America and the Caribbean carded for April 1985 in Mexico.

\* [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [INFORMATION SERVICES] [REGIONAL COOPERATION] [TECHNOLOGY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-481

XI CARICOM.

Meeting of Technical Group on Petroleum Legislation. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. 107 p. CCM 84/25/13 Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers, 25, Nassau, 1-3 July 1984.

1984 Restricted

-----> CDC 5487

\*The report addresses the tasks to: 1) conduct a comparative analysis of the policies of the various Member States with respect to companies exploring for petroleum; 2) identify major areas of differences; 3) make proposals for the possibilities of harmonization of these policies and legal regimes; 4) prepare recommendations for the guidance of Member States in negotiations with multinational corporations. The documents as discussed and ratified by the meeting are attached as annexes: - Report of the Technical Group on

Petroleum Legislation, Negotiating Strategy in respect of Petroleum Agreements, Petroleum Legislative Schemes in CARICOM Member States - general observations; 4) Draft model petroleum bill and legislations.

\* [CARICOM] [LEGISLATION]  
[PETROLEUM] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-482

XI FAO

On-going national activities and existing training facilities. pp. 48-54  
In: FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. Annex to the Report of the Workshop...: national reports and selected documents.

Santiago: FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1984. v. 2,

Of: FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training in the English-speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname . Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training in the English-speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname . 2 v.. RLAC/84/9-PES-1 RLAC/84/21-PES-2

Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training in the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname, Port of Spain, 7-11 November 1983.

:Technical Cooperation Programme, 1984 General

-----> CDC 3206

\*The paper describes the results of a project aimed at evaluating the ongoing national activities in artisanal fisheries and training facilities in the field: gives an overview of training institutions, (e.g., the Caribbean Fisheries Development and Training Institute), programmes and existing facilities: also mentions the long term training scheme planned by the CARICOM secretariat and its short-term training programme in

navigation under the commonwealth Caribbean Technical Assistance Programme.

\* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [FISHERY]  
[TRAINING PROGRAMMES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-483

XI UNDR0. Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project Management Committee. Pan-Caribbean Disaster

Preparedness and Prevention Project Management Committee Meeting Report.

St. John's: UNDR0, 1983. 64 p.: diags., tbls.

Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project Management Committee Meeting, Port-au-Prince, 29 November - 1 December 1982.

:Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project

1983 General

-----> CDC 4060; HTSEP

\*Items on the agenda include: 1) report of project activities May - November, 1982; 2) review discussion and approval of proposed team activities during remainder of first phase of project, ending 31st March 1983; 3) staff appointments; 4) report of meeting of agencies in Antigua, 1st October 1982; 5) review of team composition, preliminary programme of activities and funding for second phase of PCDDP beginning April 1, 1983; 6) meeting of representatives of all participating Governments planned for 1983. Details of all reports are provided as annexes. Under item 1 above, the team leader outlined the highlights of activities and stated that in his judgement the seminars, workshops and training sessions had been the most important events in that they provided a basis for personal contacts and the sharing of information and ideas between those working on disaster preparedness in the region. The Regional First Aid Workshop of May

1982, in Antigua was cited as an example, at which the participants had developed a Caribbean manual which later became a basis for the training seminar held in November 1982 in Barbados. Other matters centered around funding of programmes, salaries, the desirability of distributing project reports more widely, and whenever appropriate translating them so that they would be equally accessible to all countries involved in the Project. Under item 6 above, it was agreed that the purpose of the meeting would be operational and technical, and that organization should be done in coordination with CARICOM Secretariat, UNDRO and PAHO.

\* [EMERGENCY RELIEF] [NATURAL DISASTERS] [PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION] [REGIONAL COOPERATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-484

XI Pesticide legislation and the registration process in the Caribbean: proceeding of a Meeting on the Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: 1983. 263 p.: tpls. (IICA Miscellaneous Publications, n. 379).

Meeting on the Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean, Port of Spain, 2-5 August 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5855

\*Objectives are to: 1) analyze the environmental impact of the large scale application of pesticides in the Caribbean; 2) stimulate training in pesticide registration procedures and in the safe and efficient use of pesticides; 3) work out guidelines for the development of a regional training programme in pesticide safety. Country papers are presented for Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, outlining the implementation of their respective legislation and registration

procedures. Presentations are also made by industry on toxicological classification, labelling, research and development prior to registration and marketing, and agricultural safety. Other papers deal with actual crop treatment, results and observations. In an Appendix, the Pesticide Laws of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are presented, and the Pesticide and Labelling Standard for Trinidad and Tobago.

\* [LEGISLATION] [PESTICIDES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-485

XI Population Council; WAND.

Planning for women in rural development: a source book for the Caribbean. Bridgetown: Angela Zephirin, 1983. ii; 112 p.

:Assessing the Impact of Rural Development Schemes on Low Income Households and the Role of Women

1983 General

-----> CDC 5912

\*Provides information on and information generated by the Project. Despite broad uniformity of objectives, each of the evaluations has something unique to offer. Included are condensed versions of the reports made by Jamaica, St. Lucia and Dominica. In addition to their evaluations, annexes to each study provide commentary from team members as to their view of the value of this interdisciplinary team research. Section V focuses on methods of participatory research and sections VI and VII are designed to be of technical use. Section VI outlines the kind of information planners and those wishing to influence planners should gather from clients of development projects. Section VII is an annotated bibliography on the literature on women in the Caribbean.

\* [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-486

XI Massiah, Joycelin.

Report of the conference on the Role of Women in the Caribbean. Cave Hill: UWI. ISER, 1983. xvi; 144 p. Conference of the Women in the Caribbean Project, St. Phillip, 12-16 September 1982.

1983 General

-----> CDC 3260

\*The objective of the conference was to provide a forum for researchers to present preliminary findings of the project concerned with the Role of Women in the English-speaking Caribbean; demonstrate the relevance of academic research to the planning process; produce proposals for action programmes which can be incorporated into ongoing development programmes; and expose the concepts and methodological techniques developed by the project. The document summarizes the proceedings of the two plenary sessions concerned with the organization and methodology of the project, three panel discussions concerned with its implications and the panel discussion which reviewed the entire undertaking. Presents workshop reports on such issues as "Male perceptions of women in Barbados", "Women in public life and women in the family".

\* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [WOMEN]  
[WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S  
ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-487

XI CARICOM.

Report of the Meeting of Officials Preparatory to the Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Common Market Council. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1985. 143 p. REP.85/26/10 CO Meeting of Officials Preparatory to the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers, Georgetown, 11-13 March 1985.

1985 Restricted

-----> CDC 3496

\*The paper gives a review of a number of issues discussed at the meeting. The most salient of these are presented in a paper entitled: "The implementation of the decision of the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government on the Restoration and Growth of Intra-regional Trade". The paper advocates the use of every possible means to purchase a specified list of products from regional (in preference to extraregional) sources, and the preparation of an exporters' directory in collaboration with CDB and CAIC. Impediments to increasing intra-regional trade are also dealt with, namely, the restrictive operation of import licensing arrangements, scheduling of payments, etc. The report of the tenth meeting of the Common Market Customs Committee contains the transitional arrangements to be applied on the entry into force of the amendments of the Common Market Origin System on 1 January 1985. With regard to the regional agro-industry, proposals are made for its protection in a report entitled "New Marketing Arrangements for Primary Agricultural Products and Livestock". Various aspects of external economic relations are examined and a report of the committee on administrative matters of the Secretariat is included in the annexes to the document.

\* [CARICOM] [COMMON MARKET]  
[REGIONAL INTEGRATION] [TRADE  
AGREEMENTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-488

XI CARICOM.

Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Health. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. viii; 216 p.

Meeting of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Health, 9, Layou, 26-27 July 1984.

1984 General



-----> CDC 3253

\*The report discusses health activities carried out in the CARICOM Secretariat during the period August 1982 - July 1984; the status of implementation of resolutions and the development of health infrastructure, programmes and manpower: gives an account of changes in medical education and the development of off-shore medical schools: outlines regional pharmaceutical policy and environmental health strategy: also includes information on work done in the area of disease control and the recommendations of experts on chronic diseases: relationships with international agencies and specialized health care are also reviewed.

\* [HEALTH] [HEALTH ADMINISTRATION] [HEALTH POLICY] [HEALTH SERVICES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-489

XI CARICAD.

Report of Training of Trainers Workshop for Agricultural Management Training. St. Michael: CARICAD, 1983. <21 p.>

Regional Workshop for Training of Trainers in Agricultural Management, St. James, 19-29 June 1983.

:Caribbean Regional Training Project 1983 General

-----> CDC 3715

\*The workshop sought to prepare trainers from National/Regional Training Units and from Ministries of Agriculture to plan and deliver effective training programmes in Agricultural Management. Themes covered included: psychology of adult learning and teaching, the writing of behavioural objectives, analysis of training needs and monitoring and evaluating training programmes. Participants recommended that a follow-up workshop should be convened which should focus on financial administration, project implementation,

personnel management, management principles and the use of training aids.  
\* [AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT] [TEACHER TRAINING] [TRAINING] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-490

XI UNDP.

Report on activities in the field of energy in the Caribbean. New York, NY: UNDP, 1984. 15 p.: tbls. CGCED Meeting, Washington, DC, 13-17 February 1984.

1984 Limited

-----> CDC 3186

\*The report discusses the ongoing activities associated with the work of the Caribbean Group, namely, the Caribbean Regional Petroleum Exploration Project, designed to assist governments in the evaluation of geological and geophysical data, the upgrading of petroleum legislation and the training of personnel; a project on energy conservation in hotels financed by UNDP and an Energy Sector Assessment Programme financed jointly by the World Bank and UNDP. The report also describes the assistance provided by specific donors in the energy sector e.g., the Canadian International Development Agency and its aid projects to Barbados and OAS activities carried out under the Human Settlements and Energy Seroject. Given that energy is a critical factor in the development of the Caribbean, it is advocated that the Caribbean Group continue to ensure effective co-ordination of the various activities in order to ensure a rationalization of effort and the most effective use of resources. Includes tables showing energy sector activities in the Eastern Caribbean.

\* [ENERGY] [ENERGY RESOURCES] [ENERGY UTILIZATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-491

XI Unesco.

Sixth Session of the Standing Conference of National Science and Technology Policy-Making Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean; final report. Paris: Unesco, 1982. 71 p. SC-81/CONF.202/Final Report Session of the Standing Conference of National Science and Technology Policy-Making Bodies in Latin America and the Caribbean, 6, La Paz, 19-27 October 1981.

1982 General

-----> CDC 6079

\*Reports and recommendations on trends in the region since 1978, the relationship between science, technology, and employment in rural areas, science and technology within global planning of socio-economic development, budgeting for science and technology in university and research institutes, and the status of research workers. Draws attention to the gulf separating the industrialised countries from the Third World: centres of power imposing unfair prices for raw materials, protectionist measures, high costs for technology and exercise of a monopoly in exploitation of scientific knowledge. Proposals for an integrated project are detailed in the La Paz Declaration which specifies that support for scientific and technological activities likely to benefit rural sectors should be made a national priority.

\* [NATIONAL LEVEL] [SCIENCE POLICY]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-140

XI Ahmad, Nazeer.

Synopsis of soil and land use in Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis and St. Vincent. St. Augustine: CARDI, 1984. <82 p.>: tpls. (CARDI Consultant Reports, n. 16).  
:Small farms Cropping Systems Research Project in the Eastern Caribbean 538-0015.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5816

\*In this report the soils of the individual territories have been classified according to the U.S. Soil Taxonomy System and grouped into the seven land capability classes defined by the USDA. Their fertility, physical properties as well as their proper management for agricultural purposes are discussed. Suitable crops for each soil series within the land capability groups are recommended. Data can be used for making soil management decisions.

\* [LAND USE] [SOIL FERTILITY] [SOIL MANAGEMENT] [SOIL SURVEYS] [ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA] [MONTSERRAT] [SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-493

XL Unesco.

Meeting of the Interim Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project in the Field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean; final report. Paris: Unesco, 1983. 122 p.: tpls. ED/MD/71 Meeting of the Interim Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project in the Field of Education for Latin America and the Caribbean, Castries, 12-17 July 1982. :Major Project in the Field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 494

\*The purpose of the meeting was to ascertain the results of the first planning phase of the Major Project at national level, as envisaged in the recommendation of the Quito intergovernmental meeting, to outline a Regional Plan of Action for the first implementation phase of the Project, including appropriate forms of horizontal and international co-operation, and to approve the Draft Statutes of the Intergovernmental

Regional Committee for the Major Project. These questions were examined by the participants in plenary meetings of a Commission and a Drafting Committee. The general report, the report of the Commission and the Draft Statutes, as well as the recommendation adopted by acclamation, are presented. Among national objectives are: 1) the provision of schooling for all children of school age and the minimal duration of general education; 2) literacy action and educational services for adults; 3) the quality and efficiency of educational systems.

\* [EDUCATION] [EDUCATIONAL PLANNING]  
[EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-494

XL UN. ECLA. Committee of the Whole.

Report of the Preparatory Meeting to the United Nations Conference on Population, St. Lucia 2 May 1984. New York: UN, 1984. 44 p. E/CEPAL/PLEN.17/CRP.1 REP.84/0/14 PDP ECLA. Committee of the Whole Session, 17, New York, 28 June 1984.

1984 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*The document gives a report on family planning activities in the region over the last decade and the activities of CELADE in the Caribbean. There is also a presentation on the UN Conference on Population held in Mexico in August, 1984 and reports on issues of interest to the English-speaking Caribbean arising from various committee and preparatory Meetings e.g., the ECLA meeting in Lima, Peru in April, 1984; a Seminar for Women Leaders on Population and Development; and the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population in Havana in 1983. Also included in the document are reports and comments from delegates on country preparation

for the Mexico conference: appendix 1 contains a list of delegates.

\* [DEMOGRAPHY] [POPULATION]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION] [LATIN AMERICA]

D50 Operational experience (general)

11-495

JM Jamaica Flour Mills.  
Annual report 1984 Jamaica Flour Mills. Kingston: Jamaica Flour Mills, 1984. 19 p. (Jamaica Flour Mills Annual Report).

1984 General  
-----> JMNPA

\*The year under review showed a very high level of consistent and efficient production, amounting to some 1,426,742 cwt, representing a 6% increase over the 1983 fiscal year. Average extraction rate was 77.1%. Results were obtained by maintaining a smooth constant production of electricity and adequate access to spare parts and supplies. Record sales turn-over represented a profit of \$6,386,479 before tax and a net profit of \$6,219,695.

\* [ANNUAL REPORT] [FLOUR] [MILLING INDUSTRY] [JAMAICA]

11-496

JM Jamaica Livestock Association.  
Annual report and account for the year ended 30th December 1983 and notice of Annual General Meeting. Kingston: Jamaica Livestock Association, 1983. 16 p.: illus., tpls. (Jamaica Livestock Association Annual Report and Accounts).

1983 General  
-----> JMNPA

\*The year began with high expectations which were short-lived as a result of a series of economic measures introduced by the government early in the year. Consequently a large number of agricultural materials were removed from the list of items

which might be imported at the official rate of exchange. Shortage of foreign exchange led to a reduction in the importation of cheap protein foods, thus increasing the opportunities for local livestock farmers. Gives an update on the dairy, beef, pig, poultry, broiler and egg industries. Discusses some of the problems faced by the industry and proposes measures to correct these. Includes a statement on the financial position of the association.

\* [IMPORT RESTRICTIONS] [LIVESTOCK]  
[JAMAICA]

11-497

JM Jamaica Bauxite Institute.  
Capital Development Fund:  
report for years ended 31st December,  
1981 and 1982. Kingston: Jamaica  
Bauxite Institute, 1983. 58 p.

1983 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*Reviews the state of the bauxite/alumina industry locally and overseas, during 1982. Stresses the effects of the impact of world developments on the local industry which led to lay-offs and reduced production. Discusses the activities of the agencies funded by the Capital Development Fund: Jamaica National Investment Promotion, Jamaica Bauxite Institute, Project Analysis and Monitoring Company; and the investments of the Fund in the agricultural programmes of BRUMDEC, Caribbean Cement Company and Forest Industries Development Company and others. Tabulates receipts from the Bauxite Levy and transfers to the Consolidated Fund and mentions the budgetary support given to other agencies. Includes in appendices the consolidated profit and loss accounts for 1981 and 1982 and the notes thereon.

\* [ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY] [BAUXITE]  
[JAMAICA CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND+]  
[JAMAICA]

11-498

JM Jamaica Banana Producers  
Association.  
Jamaica Banana Producers  
Association report and accounts 1982.  
Kingston: Jamaica Banana Producers  
Association, 1983. 17 p. (Jamaica  
Bananas Producers Association Annual  
Report ).

1983 General

-----> JMNPA

\*During the year under review the association realized a net profit of J\$ 7.8 million. Operating profits J\$ 3.1 million remained the same. The UK companies did much better in the period than the local companies, which continued to show some improvement. Investment income was J\$ 1.3 million and the associated companies showed losses of J\$ 1.5 million. Decreases were due to bad shipping investments. Several new investment projects were introduced locally in an effort to restore the industry.

\* [ANNUAL REPORT] [BANANAS]  
[FINANCIAL ASPECTS] [JAMAICA]

11-499

JM Jamaica Banana Producers  
Association.  
Jamaica Banana Producers  
Association: report and accounts 31st  
December, 1983. Kingston: Jamaica  
Banana Producers Association, 1984. 17  
p. (Jamaica Banana Producers Association  
Annual Report and Accounts ).

1984 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*Highlights the operations of the company during the year reviewed. Profits more than tripled - up from J\$ 2.3 million to J\$ 7.8 million - the result of devaluation. Some losses were experienced by their shipping venture but diversified interests such as exporting general produce to the United Kingdom, a travel service and manufactured Jamaican exports are doing well. Participation in the rebuilding

of the industry in St. Thomas and St. Mary is encouraging. Includes a copy of the first issue of "Bunch", a bi-annual newsletter published by the Company.

\* [ANNUAL REPORT] [BANANAS]  
[FINANCIAL ASPECTS] [JAMAICA]

11-500

JM Charles, Pearnel.  
Jamaica. Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport.  
Montego Bay Municipal Bus Company: annual reports 1979-82.  
Kingston: Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport, 1984. 2 p. (Ministry Papers, n. 61).

1984 General  
-----> JMNPA

\*Reports on the financial status of the company over the period 1979-82. During 1979, 12 additional buses were added to the company's fleet. Total income increased by over 60% over the previous year. High increases in operating cost led to increases in expenditure. In 1980, although gross income increased, there was a total loss of \$239,074 due to further increases in expenditure. In spite of increasing productivity over the years, financial performance continued to decline. Revenue for 1981 was \$2.8 million while total expenditure was \$3.63 million and in 1982 gross income fell to \$2.36 million, while total expenditure was \$3.28 million. Attached are copies of the report.

\* [URBAN TRANSPORT] [BUSES]  
[FINANCIAL LOSS] [JAMAICA]

11-501

JM Golding, Bruce.  
Jamaica. Ministry of Construction.  
Report on activities of the Registrar General's Department and the Island Record Office. Kingston: Ministry of Construction, 1984. 6 p. (

Ministry Papers, n. 51).

1984 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*Outlines the functions of both offices. Lists the main sections as: a) Certificate Production and Records branch; b) Vital Statistics branch; c) Island Record Office; d) Administration, and details the activities of each. Points out their deficiencies and problems, particularly those relating to systems and procedures; accommodation; physical facilities; fees; accounts; security and legislation.

\* [ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS]  
[GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS+] [JAMAICA]

11-502

JM Charles, Pearnel.  
Jamaica. Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport.  
Report on the Jamaica International Telecommunications Limited (JAMINTEL) - 1980-84.  
Kingston: Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport, 1984. 3 p. (Ministry Papers, n. 42). MPUT File No. 3/391 II  
1984 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*Speaks of plans to improve customer services in 1984. Notes the rapid increase in aspects of business, the upgrading of buildings and several components of the organization and plans for further development. Profits after tax for 1983/84 are expected to be J\$21.9 million from an expenditure of J\$29.1 million.

\* [DEVELOPMENT PLANS]  
[TELECOMMUNICATIONS] [JAMAICA]

11-503

JM Charles, Pearnel.  
Jamaica. Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport.  
Rural electrification programme: annual reports 1981 and 1982.  
Kingston: Ministry of Public Utilities

and Transport, 1984. 1 p. (Ministry Papers, n. 62).

1984 Limited

-----> JMNPA

\*Attaches for the information of the House, the Annual reports of the programme. By January 1981, phase A of the programme was completed. Funding for the programme has come from the IDB in co-operation with the Government of Jamaica. The 1981 report notes that during the period the programme wired and granted wiring loans on 31,000 houses. In 1982 negotiations with the EEC for a loan to finance a fourth programme lasted longer than expected, and although government has allocated \$3.5 million in the 1982/83 budget to assist, no construction took place. The revised schedule for start of construction of programme IV is September/October 1984. It is estimated that 2,300 houses will be wired.

\* [RURAL AREAS] [ELECTRIC POWER]  
[ANNUAL REPORT] [LOANS] [IBRD] [EEC]  
[JAMAICA]

11-504

MS Montserrat. Water Authority.

Annual report for 1983.

Plymouth: Montserrat Water Authority, 1984. 11 p.: tbls., graphs.

1984 Limited

-----> MSDU; CDC 5826

\*Provides information on rainfall, springs, sources, wells, pumping stations and reservoirs. Looks at the distribution systems and identifies PWD heavy equipment, and animal owners as causes of frequent breakages of the mains. Stores and workshop facilities are considered inadequate and the office accommodation which results in separation of administration and financial staff from the field staff is seen as reducing efficiency. Recommends that the Authority should be independent so that financial policies can be improved since the position of

the Water Authority as a statutory body results in Governmental control of financial policies.

\* [ANNUAL REPORT] [WATER MANAGEMENT]  
[WATER SUPPLY] [MONTSEERRAT]

11-147

VC St. Vincent Electricity Services. Report and accounts for year ended 31st December 1983. Kingstown: St. Vincent Electricity Service, 1984. 15 p.

1984 Limited

-----> VCMF

\*States that technical problems gave rise to a deterioration of service to consumers and an increase in load shedding for the year under review. Sales of electricity were down by 2.5% from 1982 and all sectors showed a decline. Income, however, showed a 16.5% increase over 1982 due to a 5 cents KWH tariff increase which was effected in January 1983.

\* [ELECTRIC POWER] [POWER GENERATION]  
[SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

11-150

VC Pardasani, T..

St. Vincent Arrowroot Industry Association.

Report on the financial state of the St. Vincent Arrowroot Industry Association, 6/3/1984. Kingstown: Government Printing Office, 1984. 4 p.

1984 Limited

-----> VCMF

\*Report on outstanding irregularities in the financial management of the Association, leading to a loss of \$1.9 million. Recommends quarterly accounts in addition to monthly reports on transactions.

\* [AGROINDUSTRY] [ARROWROOT+]  
[FINANCIAL LOSS] [SAINT VINCENT AND  
THE GRENADINES]

11-507

XI Caribbean Project Development Facility.  
Caribbean Project Development Facility: report of activities 1982-1983. Washington, DC: Caribbean Project Development Facility, 1983. 22 p.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC 3187

\*The document gives the origin and background of the Facility and its work methodology. Its major activity is described as the preparation of project proposals, which take the form of reports presented to investors and lenders for funding: also gives a detailed description of operations in the various islands and the methods of project promotion, development and technical assistance: provides an outline of prospective activities for 1984-85 and estimates for budget and funding requirements. Annexes contain information on Facility members, the advisory board, the curriculum vitae of staff members and donors' contributions; also lists the members of the private sector task force and gives a summary of completed project proposals.

\* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-508

XI Chaparro O., Fernando.  
IDRC. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.  
IARO'1985 regional report.  
Bogota: IDRC. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1985. 16 p.: tbls.

1985 General  
-----> CDC 3848

\*The report discusses the precarious socio-economic situation of the region, as evinced by deteriorating production capacity. Gives an outline of programme areas and activities of IDRC, including a table of the number of projects and research grants. Examines

development issues and research implications, and the impact of adjustment policies on food production. Highlights the need for alternative development strategies. Annexes include tables showing select socio-economic indicators by countries and research grants according to division, programme areas and subregion.  
\* [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [ECONOMIC SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [IDRC] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [LATIN AMERICA]

11-509

XI CARICOM.

Report of the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community 1983. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. vi; 64p. (Report of the Secretary General of the Caribbean Community ).

1984 General  
-----> CDC Serial

\*The report offers a fairly comprehensive picture of the Common Market's activities. It gives an account of intraregional trade, the establishment of the New Rules of Origin and the state of the garment industry: also discusses monetary and financial co-operation, sectoral integration, external trade and economic relations, the co-ordination of foreign policy, functional co-operation, the integration of women in development, youth and sports and administration.

\* [CARICOM] [REGIONAL COOPERATION] [REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-510

XI WISCO.

WISCO's annual report and accounts for the year 1983. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1984. 40 p.: tbls. MT 84/9/35  
Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Transportation, 9, Kingston, 12-14

November 1984.

1984 Restricted

-----> CDC 3814

\*The monograph contains the director's report which highlights the corporation's positive development: gives information on cargo traffic and inter-port cargo flow - intra-regional cargo increased by 5.3% over 1982, while the extra-regional increase was 95.6%. Also includes auditor and financial reports - working capital at the end of 1983 was \$1,070,492 and total current assets - \$8,890,058.

\* [SEA TRANSPORT] [WISCO]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

## E00 CONSEQUENCES AND EVALUATION

E10 Impact: international and national

11-511

DO Dilla Alfonso, Haroldo

Desnacionalizacion economica en la Republica Dominicana: el desarrollo balaguerista (1966-1978). *Cuadernos Economicos Trimestrales*, n. 5. La Habana: 1983. pp. 69-103

1983 General

-----> CUODCE; CDC Serial

\*Se estudia la descolonizacion economica en la Republica Dominicana enmarcada en los anos de gobierno de Joaquin Balaguer. El proceso balaguerista se articulo directamente y estuvo determinado por los procesos inversionistas monopolistas estadounidenses, estructurandose un nuevo esquema economico que sumariamente tendia a impulsar el crecimiento de sectores economicos mas modernos en detrimento del sector agropecuario. La politica balaguerista fue una reversion de la seguida por Trujillo y una continuacion de las disposiciones dictadas por los gobiernos oligarquicos de 1961-1965. El esquema economico desarrollado por el gobierno de Balaguer tuvo un breve

auge entre 1971 y 1974. El estado balaguerista incentivo el desarrollo de un sector burgues moderno, ligado a las actividades industriales y de servicios y cuya prosperidad dependia de su relacion en un triangulo esencial armonico - con el estado y el gran capital transnacional.

\* [CONDICIONES ECONOMICAS] [POLITICA ECONOMICA] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

11-512

JM Commonwealth Caribbean and the contemporary world order: the cases of Jamaica and Trinidad. pp. 159-176  
In: Stone, Carl, ed.. *Newer Caribbean: decolonization, democracy and development*. Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5882

\*The analysis aims at a comparative exploration of the impact of the international order on the process of national development in both of these island states. In particular, the patterns of penetration, the specific adaptations and constraints and the overall significance for the development of democratic institutions are highlighted. The analysis is selective and is confined to that area of study referred to as "political economy".

\* [INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS] [NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER] [JAMAICA] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-513

JM Stone, Carl

Democracy and socialism in Jamaica: 1972-1979. pp. 235-255

In: Stone, Carl, ed.. *Newer Caribbean: decolonization, democracy and development*. Philadelphia, Pa.: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1983.

1983 General



-----> CDC 5882

\*The chapter attempts to assess how certain interrelated factors have influenced the unfolding democratic process in Jamaica. These factors are the cleavages and conflicts between social interests; the competition for power between contending elites and counter-elites; the social ideologies through which competing interests are articulated and the institutional forms which govern political life. The central question under discussion is the impact of socialist tendencies on this process and the extent to which they have advanced or retarded the progress towards greater democratization in the political system.  
\* [DEMOCRACY] [SOCIALISM] [JAMAICA]

11-514

JM Dilemma of democracy and the transition to socialism: some thoughts on Jamaica, 1972-1980. pp. 96-109

In: Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies; Ontario Cooperative Program for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Latin America and the Caribbean: geopolitics, development and culture: conference proceedings. Ottawa: Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 1984.  
Annual Conference and General Meeting of the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Ottawa, 7-9 October 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5734

\*Examines the traditional strategies and perspectives of social democratic and revolutionary socialist change against the outcome of the 1980 general elections and the end to the experiment with democratic socialism. Focuses on the issues of democracy, democratic institutions and direct participation in the process of change. The analysis suggests the need to recast certain preoccupations of both perspectives in

such a way as to overcome weaknesses in each, with the aim of incorporating certain acquisitions of Jamaican democratic socialism into a revolutionary socialist perspective. Key factors in the discussion are mobilization, consciousness-raising, polarization and stabilization.

\* [POLITICAL ASPECTS] [SOCIAL CHANGE] [JAMAICA]

11-515

TT Trotman, David

Law and labor control in nineteenth century Trinidad. pp. 328-344

In: Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies; Ontario Cooperative Program for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Latin America and the Caribbean: geopolitics, development and culture: conference proceedings. Ottawa: Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 1984.  
Annual Conference and General Meeting of the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Ottawa, 7-9 October 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5734

\*Explores the patterns of labour control in 19th century Trinidad through an examination of the criminal statistics. Notes that laws were passed after emancipation to harry those who no longer chose to work on the plantations. The prison was one of the favoured methods of disciplining recalcitrant indentured labour. Concludes that the imposition of ordinances, and the often blatant manipulation of the law, enabled the Trinidad plantocracy to weather the transition from slave labour to wage labour, and the worst effects of the crisis which plagued the sugar industry in the 19th century. It did not, however, completely shield them from the high incidence of labour revolt in

the early 20th century, which signalled the transformation of the formal colonial order. The extent to which they were able to survive that second emancipation, is a reflection of the deleterious impact that labour control of the 19th century had on socio-economic development and political life in the 20th century.  
\* [CRIMINAL LAW] [HISTORICAL ANALYSIS] [LABOUR] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-516

XI Reid, George.

Evolving structure of the CARICOM trade regime. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1983. 28 p.S/CINTEX 83/1/11 Symposium on Ten Years of the CARICOM Integration Experience, Christ Church, 17-22 July 1983.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC 6158

\*The impact of the liberalization process on the structure of trade in the CARICOM region is examined; as such both what has happened to trading problems between the member countries as well as to the trade relations between them and the rest of the world over the period 1967 to 1978, are analysed. Some of the undesirable effects of import substitution and the advantages of export promotion policies documented from other regional experiences are summarized. The review of the evolving structure of CARICOM trade is said to reveal the existence of a number of potential problems, perhaps the most important of which is that of modifying existing relationships to give greater emphasis to the establishment and use of efficiency criteria. It is against the present recession and its impact on the economic policies of the developed countries that the apparent scepticism by CARICOM policy-makers to accept the advice to dismantle the existing structure of the common protective

policy, is seen as necessary to be viewed. It is stated that although the results of the import substitution have been limited, the alternative approach of reducing effective tariff protection and fostering a greater export orientation, requires a strong degree of faith in the ability and willingness of major industrial countries to provide uninhibited access to their markets.

\* [CARICOM] [REGIONAL INTEGRATION] [TRADE RELATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-517

XI Emtage, Steve.

Role of financial co-operation in the integration process.

Georgetown: CARICOM, 1983. 23 p. S/CINTEX 83/1/10

Symposium on Ten Years of the CARICOM Integration Experience, Christ Church, 17-22 July 1983.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC 6157

\*Four main areas of financial co-operation are identified and assessed: 1) facilitation of the growth of trade in goods and services; 2) prevention of uneconomic competition and conservation of the gains from integration among members of the grouping; 3) discouragement of polarisation and promotion of equitable distribution of the benefits of integration; 4) increase in output and maximisation of linkages through exploitation of the wider market. A review is said to reveal that apart from the development of a rather efficient payments mechanism facilitating current transactions, progress in other areas remains very limited. This is felt partly to reflect the limited nature of the commitment to integrate, which is itself a reflection of the perceived fragility of regional economies and their continued dependence on trade and capital flows from outside the region.

Even where the Treaty has created an obligation to consult and coordinate national policies, it is noted that that there has been a reluctance to conform and to compromise what is considered a sovereign right. In areas like structure of fiscal incentives and financial co-operation in industrial programming and joint production, it is felt that there is a need for a rethinking of the approach enshrined in the Treaty. More innovative and flexible policies seem called for and as these evolve, so will the role of financial co-operation in facilitating and complementing other instruments of integration.

\* [CARICOM] [FINANCIAL ASPECTS]  
[REGIONAL COOPERATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

#### E30 Evaluations

11-518

BB Nurse, Lionel L..

Residential sub-divisions of Barbados 1965-1977. Cave Hill: UWI. ISER, 1983. x; 119 p.: tbls. (UWI. ISER Occasional Paper, n. 14).

1983 General

-----> CDC 6212

\*During 1965-77 large scale development of land for residential purposes is said to have occurred on what were previously sugar cane sites. The poor performance of the venture has initiated this study which examines: 1) the occurrence of residential sub-divisions; 2) the effect on future development on the island, particularly with references to agriculture; 3) their failure so far to fulfil their social purpose of providing more and better housing. Sub-divisions are seen to have resulted mainly from push factors in the sugar industry coupled with a rising need for better living standards on the island. A resource assessment indicates that future agricultural production will be

affected adversely but not catastrophically. In terms of performance, a complexity of factors is revealed, such as financing and mortgage availability, cost of house building, and conflicts between private and social costs and benefits, which inhibit higher sales and building rates. It is felt that only when these problems which affect not only sub-divisions but housing in general are solved, will sub-divisions achieve their full potential. Suggestions for change and improvement, although mainly outside the competence of physical planning itself, are developed under three headings - subdivisions and resource use; subdivision and housing; and subdivision and physical development planning.

\* [AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION]  
[ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [HOUSING] [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [BARBADOS]

11-519

GY Downer, Alan V.

Settlement in the White Sands. pp. 193-206 : map, tbls., diags. In: CHEC. Caribbean peoples and their environment: a collection of papers presented at the Fifth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology. London: CHEC, 1983.

Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, 5, Georgetown, 2-6 April 1979.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 5496

\*Focuses on the Soesdyke/Linden settlement project. Concludes that after ten years, realization of objectives such as, the reduction of unemployment, the improving of living standards, increased production, national economic development, are by no means near. Suggests that some aspects of planning and implementation were not given due consideration: Problems include: 1) the expectations

of the settlers were not in keeping with that potentially available from the settlement; 2) the selection of the settlers should allow for the availability of skills likely to be required by the community; 3) physical works should be fairly well advanced before settlement begins; 4) planning should be based on data provided by an environmental impact assessment. The negative aspects of the settlement are seen to emphasize the need for caution in the inevitable utilization of the hinterland, the development of new guidelines for settlement schemes, evaluation of previous efforts and subsequent modification of basic approaches as revealed by the evaluation exercises.

\* [HUMAN SETTLEMENTS] [GUYANA]

11-520

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Evaluation of products of the system with specific reference to CARISPLAN Abstracts and the Current Awareness Bulletin of the Caribbean Documentation Centre. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1983. 7 p. CDCC/CIS/E/83/3  
Evaluation Meeting on the Caribbean Information System, Port of Spain, 6-8 July 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*The evaluation outlines areas such as coverage, ease of use and response time, layout, format and size, distribution, quality of indexing, the availability of online services, etc. As regards coverage, it is recognized that gaps exist, as relevant documents produced by organizations which are not yet participating have not yet been included in the data base and therefore do not appear in CARISPLAN Abstracts. It is expected that the national focal points will take steps to cover the material produced by the agencies which are not yet able to contribute

directly. Another area in which there are obvious gaps is in the coverage of unpublished documents. As no definitive listing exists it is impossible to measure the percentage coverage by CARISPLAN. In the interim, national focal points and participating centres are increasing their access to and coverage of documents, and in relation to exercises of declassification, have been able to cover a greater percentage of the documents. The most up-to-date coverage of information has been only partially achieved; and it is recognized that input needs to be more current and the technical processes need to be more speedily expedited. As regards the other areas, proposals and suggestions for a more efficient service are being implemented.

\* [EVALUATION] [INFORMATION SERVICES]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-521

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Evaluation of the technical aspects of the Caribbean Information System. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1983. 5 p. CDCC/CIS/E/83/4  
Evaluation Meeting on the Caribbean Information System, Port of Spain, 6-8 July 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC UN

\*Surveys the requirements for preparing input and the ways in which they might need to be modified. Technical constraints, computer hardware and software, as well as regional and international standardization are also considered, as widest participation in the system and automated methods of information interchange are envisaged. One problem area identified is that of preparing input - selection of appropriate documents. While the purpose of the system has helped to define the types of documents and while the activities

and interest of member governments also help to define subject scope, there is still the question of whether specialized technical studies in agriculture or chemistry, for example, should be included now in CARISPLAN for subsequent transfer to other sectoral systems at a later date; or whether they should be excluded from the data base since users are not likely to consult CARISPLAN for such information.  
\* [EVALUATION] [INFORMATION PROCESSING] [INFORMATION SYSTEMS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

## F00 RESOURCES AND TOOLS FOR DEVELOPMENT

### F10 Research

11-522

BB Hoyos, Michael  
St. George's Medical School  
issue. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 10, n. 1. Cave Hill: 1984. pp. 25-27  
1984 General  
-----> CDC Serial

\*This paper identifies social and economic costs implied by the decision to allow the permanent siting of a campus of the St. George's Medical School in Barbados. It compares the standards of such off-shore schools to those of reputable institutions like the UWI Faculty of Medicine and contends that the off-shore schools, being profit motivated, generally compromise standards of academic training and lack social responsibility.  
\* [MEDICAL EDUCATION] [BARBADOS]

11-523

CU Amparo Pascual, Maria; Llop, Alina  
; Pereira, Liduvino; Herrera, Saira  
Sistema automatizado de informacion de la investigacion salud en Cuba. *Revista Cubana de*

*Administracion de Salud*, vol. 9, n. 1. La Habana: 1983. pp. 32-41  
1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*Hasta el año 1959, la investigación en el campo de la salud existía de forma dispersa como esfuerzos aislados de algunos grupos de científicos. En el marco de miseria y falta de atención médica que existía en el país resultaba difícil pensar en investigación. En la actualidad se presenta un sistema de información automatizado, para la planeación y evaluación de la investigación en salud. Se describe la organización y estructura de la investigación en el sistema nacional que ha servido de base, para la implantación del sistema, así como el sistema de control automatizado que se ha usado durante siete años sobre el cual se diseña el nuevo. Se exponen los objetivos de este sistema en el campo de la salud. Se analiza la posibilidad de poder aplicarse en países en vías de desarrollo, con una política científica en la salud. Se ofrecen las entradas y salidas del sistema.

\* [INVESTIGACION MEDICA] [SALUD] [SISTEMAS DE INFORMACION] [CUBA]

11-524

DO Republica Dominicana. Secretaria de Estado de Agricultura.  
Dominican Republic country paper. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1983. 36 p.: tbls.  
GDCC/CGST/ARPM/83/10  
Workshop on Agricultural Research Policy and Management in the Caribbean, Port of Spain, 26-30 September 1983.  
1983

-----> CDC UN

\*Gives a brief review of the effort and successes achieved in respect of policy and management of agricultural and forestry research. The Department of Agricultural Research (DIA) is the

national unit responsible for official agricultural research activities. It implements the policy guidelines outlined at the Central Government level and in the agricultural sector. Details the operation and structure of the DIA and explains also the contributions of other institutions comprising the national system, for the generation of agricultural technology. Also described are the efforts of the private sector, the management of agricultural research programmes, development of human resources, the inputs of external relations and international co-operation, and links between research and transfer of technology. The DIA is considering a Planning and Evaluation unit at the national level to be responsible for providing follow-up and serving to control project implementation. Because planning and financial control activities have been handled separately, operations have not always functioned well. It is hoped to correct this serious administrative problem, one of the main problems that justified the establishment of the Dominican Institute of Agricultural Research (IDIA).

\* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH] [AGRICULTURE]  
[DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

11-525

DO Despradel, Lil

Socio-economic factors of rice and tomato cultivation in the Dominican Republic. pp. 93-106

In: Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World; Unesco. Small farmers in the Caribbean and Latin America: explorations into a programme of research and action. Paris: Unesco, 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3306

\*The report deals with the current status of the research into socio-economic factors of rice and tomato cultivation in the Dominican Republic. It consists of four stages: a) a presentation of the current status of the research through an analysis of primary and secondary sources; b) the preparation and exploitation of two questionnaires; and c) the interpretation of the data gathered from the primary and secondary sources and the case studies, plus observation and interviewing of the main witnesses.

\* [AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH] [RICE]  
[TOMATOES] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

11-526

GY Persaud, Harri B.; Trotz, Raymond F..

Assessment of the agricultural research capability of Guyana. Georgetown: Ministry of Agriculture, 1983. <25 p.>  
Workshop on Agricultural Research Policy and Management in the Caribbean, Port of Spain, 26-30 September 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5655

\*Describes the problems facing agricultural research in Guyana and posits that a realistic goal should be to develop the capacity to: 1) maintain the production of sugar and rice at present levels; 2) import the knowledge base to permit greater efficiency; 3) better utilize information material from the international sources; 4) provide multidisciplinary teams of research workers; 5) establish effective working linkages with farmers. More specifically the national research system must: pre-release testing and field evaluation on farmers' plots; evaluate adaptation of plants and animals to local specific conditions; generate technology prior to adaptive research, identify and assemble individual disciplinary inputs and appropriate research methodologies, etc. Notes that the present system is

in a state of transition and recent organization of the Crop and Soil Science Divisions is functionally more effective and centered around the major facets of developmental work. The organisation, however, needs to refine in at least one area, the link between the researcher and the client group.  
\* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION]  
[AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH] [GUYANA]

11-527

JM Falloon, Trevor  
Commercial use of nematicides at Worthy Park Estate, Jamaica. pp. 199-206 : tbls.

In: Pesticide legislation and the registration process in the Caribbean: proceeding of a Meeting on the Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: IICA, 1983.

Meeting of the Society for Plant Protection in the Caribbean, Port of Spain, 2-5 August 1983.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5855

\*Reports that acting on the results of experiments since the 1950s designed to combat a root condition causing low plant cane yields, Worthy Park began commercial nematicide applications to affected fields in 1976. Initial treatments with D-D and Telone 11, liquid fumigants, were latterly replaced by Furadan granules. Preliminary assessments indicate a yield response in the region of 27%. The operation can, however, result in economic loss in severe drought conditions.

\* [PEST CONTROL] [PESTICIDES]  
[SUGAR CANE] [JAMAICA]

11-528

JM Hansen, H.P..  
Scientific Research Council of Jamaica: programme appraisal study;

final report. Hamburg: Hansen, 1983. 97 p.

1983 General  
-----> JMNPA

\*Examines the operations of the Scientific Research Council (SRC) noting the demands for its services and its capacity to meet them, its request for equipment and the priority given this need, etc. Finds the situation generally unsatisfactory, though it is staffed with well-qualified, dedicated personnel, willing to assume responsibility, has clear objectives and there is a need for its services. Concludes that SRC needs assistance from the EEC to meet its objectives. Recommends that its request for capital equipment estimated at US\$527,000 to be met. Calls for an additional J\$30,000-\$40,000 per year for recurrent expenses and local equipment purchase. To ensure proper and beneficial use of EDF funds, SRC will be required to meet certain criteria - appointment of a project director, a clear statement of the role of the governing body, provision for satisfactory maintenance and repair locally, inter alia. Includes annexes.

\* [EEC] [JAMAICA. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COUNCIL+] [RESEARCH] [TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE] [JAMAICA]

11-529

LC St. Lucia. Ministry of Education. Department of Adult Education; St. Lucia. National Research and Development Foundation.

Scope, sequence and syllabi in literacy and numeracy for adult St. Lucian learners. Castries: National Research and Development Foundation, 1985. 27 p.

1985 Limited  
-----> LCNDRF

\*Includes performance objectives on auditory discrimination, oral comprehension, oral production, vocabulary development and reading;

syllabus - performance objectives by levels, sight words to be taught in levels and a numeracy programme for adult learners - done in three levels.

\* [ADULT EDUCATION] [TEACHING PROGRAMMES] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-530

TT Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Food Production. Central Experiment Station.

Workshop on Agricultural Policy and Management: country paper: the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Centeno: Central Experiment Station, 1983. 22 p.: tpls.

Workshop on Agricultural Research Policy and Management in the Caribbean, Port of Spain, 26-30 September 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5654

\*In the past, three five-year development plans and a government white paper on agriculture, have articulated the agricultural research policy of Trinidad and Tobago. Priority research objectives are problem- and commodity-oriented and research programmes are designed to cover a three year period. The Research Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Food Production consists of three subdivisions specializing in crops, red ring and livestock research. Other organizations participating in the national agricultural research system are the Faculty of Agriculture of UWI, CARDI, Caroni Agricultural Research Station, Sugar Cane Feed Centre, Cocoa Research Unit, Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, and Caribbean Industrial Research Institute. Collaboration among research agencies is effected by the Policy and Review Committee which assists in policy formulation and the Standard Liaison Committee which ensures that research findings are transmitted to farmers.

Major projects of the Ministry include: cocoa and coffee regeneration, varietal screening of rice, the establishment of a national agriculture information system, and dairy cattle and swine cross-breeding. The system for monitoring and evaluation of research programmes is currently under review.

\* [AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH] [RESEARCH POLICY] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-151

VC Mengel, O.

About Richmond Vale Academy.

pp. 44-47

In: FAO. Regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean. Annex to the Report of the Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training in the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname: national reports and selected documents. Santiago: FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1984. v. 2,

Of: FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training in the English-speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname. Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training in the English-speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname. 2 v.. 84/21-PES-2 Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Training in the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries and Suriname, Port of Spain, 7-11 November 1983.

:Technical Cooperation Programme 1984 General

-----> CDC 3206

\*Describes the origin and early stages of the Academy and gives details of the curriculum, available equipment and staff.

\* [VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]



11-532

XI Irvine, Dennis.  
UN. ECLA. CDCC ; CCST.  
Analysis of science and  
technology projects/programmes  
supported by agencies in the Caribbean.  
Port of Spain: UN. ECLA, 1983. 17 p.  
CDCC/CCST/83/17  
Interim Co-ordinating Committee for  
Science and Technology Meeting,  
Bridgetown, 31 August - 2 September  
1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC UN

\*Indicates that the overwhelming  
majority of Agency-supported projects  
is in the area of research and  
development and that there is room for  
even greater support in the areas of  
science and technology (S+T) policy and  
planning and S+T information.  
Instances of duplication of effort  
suggest a need for greater  
co-ordination in the energy sector.  
Despite an impressive number of  
projects, research and development  
activity does not appear to be guided  
by clearly defined policy objectives.  
This fact prompts the suggestion that  
in the future more consideration might  
be given to emphasizing depth rather  
than breadth projects. What emerges is  
that the financial support for S+T in  
the Caribbean is substantial. However,  
there is clearly a need to identify  
manageable priorities, a task that is  
not easy, in the absence of national  
and regional policies. The list of  
projects is appended.

\* [RESEARCH PROGRAMMES] [RESEARCH  
PROJECTS] [SCIENCE] [TECHNOLOGY]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-533

XI Massiah, Joycelin  
Contemporary research in the  
Institute of Social and Economic  
Research (EC). *Bulletin of Eastern  
Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 8, n. 6. Cave  
Hill: 1983. pp. 31-36

1983 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*It is noted that at its inception,  
the ISER (EC) conducted base line  
research, producing basic statistics,  
conducting feasibility studies and  
assisting with the preparation of  
development and manpower plans. By the  
latter half of the 70s, there was a  
fundamental change from basic to  
policy-oriented research, and from  
unidisciplinary to multidisciplinary  
research. As a result, the objectives  
can now be described as to provide  
independent research for EC  
Governments; to establish with the  
Faculty of Social Sciences  
policy-oriented research and a modicum  
of assistance to staff; to place major  
emphasis on interdisciplinary research,  
and to publish the findings of this  
research as widely as possible. The  
regional research projects that are  
on-going in the Institute are then  
examined, and it is concluded that the  
particular style of research developed  
in the Institute provides a more  
thorough understanding of critical  
issues affecting the sub-region to a  
wider cadre of individuals than was  
previously possible.

\* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT] [RESEARCH  
POLICY] [UWI. ISER+] [CARIBBEAN  
REGION]

11-534

XI CARDI.

Decentralised agricultural  
research: the CARDI experience. St.  
Augustine: CARDI, 1983. 37 p.  
Workshop on Agricultural Research  
Policy and Management in the Caribbean,  
Port of Spain, 26-30 September 1983.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5647

\*Identifies the major issues and  
challenges facing the conduct of  
agricultural research in a  
decentralized setting in the

English-speaking Caribbean. While many of the challenges are not peculiar to the Caribbean or to decentralized research, they are more difficult to resolve in the Caribbean due to the diversity of the environment and its agricultural systems. The objectives, mandate, resources and work programme of the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), are outlined and the paper concludes with a discussion of how CARDI has sought and is seeking to meet the challenges of decentralizing agricultural research in the region.

\* [AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH] [CARDI+]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-535

XI CARDI.

Directory of livestock and crops research projects in the Caribbean.

St. Augustine: CARDI, 1984. 26 p.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3779 Ref.

\*Register of on-going and completed agricultural research projects, initiated or completed since 1977. Crop and livestock projects are listed separately by country and within countries, in alphabetical order by project leader. For each project the information is listed as follows: title, objectives, institutions, executing agency, crop or livestock under investigation, main aspect of research, starting and completion dates and summary of results or projects to date.

\* [AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH] [RESEARCH PROJECTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-536

XI Ellis, Patricia.

Report of Meeting on

Participatory Research. s.l.: s.n., 1983. 11 p.

Participatory Research Meeting, Castries, 29-30 March 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> LCNRDF

\*Divided into four sections, namely, organization of the meeting including objectives; topics discussed; suggestions for the functioning of the network over the next year and the conclusion. It brought together persons in the Caribbean who are involved in participatory research activities as the first step towards formalizing a network as part of the Participatory Research International Network of the International Council for Adult Education. Brief summaries about the use of participatory research include research in education, organizational development, WAND, environmental management of natural resources. Stress was placed on the relevance of participatory research to the Caribbean and the functioning of the network over the next year.

\* [ADULT EDUCATION] [RESEARCH]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-537

XI Hunte, Wayne

Role of marine research in development in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 9, n. 6. Cave Hill: 1984. pp. 11-15

1984 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*The article initially focuses on the role of marine research in the development and management of fisheries in certain Caribbean islands. It then indicates that marine research can be applied to other areas that affect social and economic welfare, illustrating the point by a discussion of deteriorating nearshore coral reef communities. The article cites current efforts and constraints in tackling the above issues, and concludes by emphasizing the need for a better utilization of the Caribbean Sea as a development resource.

\* [MARINE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH+]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-538

XZ Cock, James H., comp.; Chaux,  
Miguel Angel, comp.; Lopez S.,  
Jorge, comp..  
CIAT. Cassava Information Centre.  
Cassava directory. Cali: CIAT,  
1984. <205 p.>  
1984 General  
-----> CDC 3341 REF

\*Geographic directory of Cassava  
workers. Within each county, entries  
are arranged alphabetically by the  
person's last name and includes the  
institutional affiliation of the person  
and his area of interest.  
\* [CASSAVA] [DIRECTORY] [RESEARCH  
WORKERS] [THE WORLD]

11-539

ZZ Griffith, Reginald  
Application of pesticides in the  
control of vector-borne diseases of  
tropical crops. pp. 190-198 : tbls.  
In: Pesticide legislation and the  
registration process in the Caribbean:  
proceeding of a Meeting on the  
Harmonization of Pesticide Legislation  
in the Caribbean. Port of Spain: IICA,  
1983.  
Meeting of the Society for Plant  
Protection in the Caribbean, Port of  
Spain, 2-5 August 1983.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 5855

\*Makes two main observations against  
the background of research with the  
coconut palm. The first is that the  
improper use of insecticides often does  
not destroy vectors and in fact can  
cause parasites and predators to be  
gradually destroyed. One general  
feature about vectors is that on their  
own, they do not normally cause damage  
to the crop, but the constant use of  
insecticides to prevent disease can  
cause new pests to appear in the

tropics very readily on a crop with a  
vector-borne pathogen. The second  
observation is that in tropical life,  
the importance of the agroecosystem is  
obvious as a controlling factor to  
insect growth. When the use of  
pesticides disturbs the pattern of  
energy flow, and control is modified,  
serious problems occur especially in  
the case of vectors and their  
pathogens. Adjustments can only be  
made in the long run, since there is no  
winter period which might naturally  
rectify the change in some measure.  
\* [COCONUT PALMS] [PEST CONTROL]  
[PESTICIDES] [THEORETICAL OR  
METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

F20 Information

11-540

BB Bretney, Nel  
DIALOG information retrieval  
service in a third world library; a  
case study. *Bulletin of Eastern  
Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 8, n. 6. Cave  
Hill: 1983. pp. 1-9  
1983 General  
-----> CDC Serial

\*In December 1981, the Main Library  
of UWI, Cave Hill, Barbados became the  
first user of DIALOG in the  
English-speaking Caribbean. The  
article describes six actual searches  
and the responses obtained, and in the  
process reveals many of the features of  
the System. A comparison between  
DIALOG and the traditional printed  
index journal is given. Some points  
raised are: 1) while DIALOG files date  
back to the 1970s, the System is more  
economical in terms of cost and floor  
space than to purchase and store  
back-issues of index journals; 2) some  
of DIALOG databases are not available  
in printed form; 3) index journals do  
not readily reveal the number of  
holdings on a particular topic as do  
DIALOG's EXPAND and DIALINDEX. Also  
given is a list of findings after six

months of usage that should prove useful to libraries establishing the DIALOG link. These include: 1) there are periods during the day when access time is unduly long; 2) since local charges are based not only on the length of access time but also on the number of kilocharacters used, it would be economical in the long run to acquire hard copy thesauri of the most popular databases wherever possible; 3) there is no detailed subject index to DIALOG, so that a user should acquaint himself with the full range of files available in order to make the maximum use of the system; 4) noise, i.e. irrelevant articles cannot be totally eliminated.

\* [ACCESS TO INFORMATION] [DATA BASES] [DIALOG+] [BARBADOS]

11-541

DO Banco Central de la Republica Dominicana.  
Bibliografia economica dominicana: 1978-1982. Santo Domingo: Banco Central de la Republica Dominicana, 1983. 125 p.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 5824

\*This bibliography contains all the information on economics published since 1978: includes conventional, as well as non-conventional material, such as books, extracts, leaflets, documents, magazine articles (academic and non-academic), papers, speeches and informal talks.

\* [BIBLIOGRAPHY] [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

11-542

GD Steele, Beverly A., comp..  
Bibliography of Grenada. St. George's: UWI. Extra Mural Department, 1983. iv; 119 p. (Marryshow House Publications, n. 2).  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 3165; GDP

\*This bibliography is a development of bibliographic lists compiled between 1973-79; the material has been arranged both by subject and by author. Some subject categories have been sub-divided or else an attempt has been made to keep items on the same topic grouped within the category. Categories include social sciences, religion, politics and government, etc. The main limitation of the bibliography is the general omission of newspaper and magazine articles and old records, the latter are considered to be badly stored and a risk to the user.

\* [BIBLIOGRAPHY] [GRENADA]

11-543

HT UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Report of the Workshop on Indexing and Abstracting Techniques for Effective Participation in the Caribbean Information System. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1984. 8 p.  
E/CEPAL/CDCC/103  
Workshop on Indexing and Abstracting Techniques for Effective Participation in the Caribbean Information System, Port-au-Prince, 25-29 October 1982.  
1984 General  
-----> CDC UN

\*The Workshop was organized to provide the impetus for more effective participation of Haiti in the Caribbean Information system. Specifically, the workshop covered the following aspects: technical and administrative developments in the Caribbean Information System, selection procedures and the type of material to be included in the data base, input of locally produced material to the data base and promotion of the System's services to the users in the socio-economic planning community. During the practical sessions of the workshop, participants selected appropriate documents and indexed and abstracted these for input to the CARISPLAN data base. The responses of

workshop evaluation questionnaire completed by participants are included.  
\* [CARISPLAN+] [CONTENT ANALYSIS]  
[INDEXING] [HAITI]

11-544

LC St. Lucia. National Research and Development Foundation.  
Bibliography of St. Lucian Material available at the NRDF Library  
Castries: National Research and Development Foundation, 1984. Annual, 1984,

1984

-----> LCNRDF

\*Initial effort to publicize NRDF holdings on St. Lucia. Includes citations on books, periodical articles, pamphlets, and other unpublished reports on such topics as adult education/literacy, history, agriculture, Creole languages, economic conditions, environmental studies and women.

\* [BIBLIOGRAPHY] [SAINT LUCIA]

11-545

SR Tsai Meu Chong, Ine I.S..  
Libraries in Suriname.  
Paramaribo: s.n., 1983. 30 p.: tbls.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 5573

\*This report contains profiles for the following: the Cultural Centre Suriname, the General Education Library, special libraries, government libraries, the National Book Council, the University and other research libraries, the Association of Archivists/Librarians/Documentalists (ALVABED), and the Cultural Centre of Suriname's Assistants Course. Profiles for the libraries detail readership, size of collection, particular type of service, extent of service, loans, etc.

\* [ARCHIVES] [INFORMATION SERVICES]  
[LIBRARIES] [SURINAME]

11-546

SR UN. ECLA. CDCC.  
Report of the Workshop on Indexing and Abstracting Techniques for Effective Participation in the Caribbean Information System. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1984. 24 p.  
E/CEPAL/CDCC/104

Workshop on Indexing and Abstracting Techniques for Effective Participation in the Caribbean Information System, Paramaribo, 8-13 November 1982.

1984 General

-----> CDC UN

\*The Workshop was organized to provide the impetus for Suriname's active participation in the Caribbean Information System and sought to provide participants with an introduction to the System, its structure, design, function and services, the preparation of bibliographic record cards and abstracting and indexing techniques. With regard to Suriname's participation, the workshop agreed that: the national focal point would prepare bibliographic records of documents produced by organizations which did not have a library; the Dutch form of the Corporate Author would be used on the bibliographic records; and abstracts would be prepared in Dutch, with English translations. It was also suggested that speedier output of CARISPLAN Abstracts would greatly increase its use and that provision should be made for a faster document delivery service from the Caribbean Documentation Centre.

\* [CARISPLAN+] [CONTENT ANALYSIS]  
[INDEXING] [SURINAME]

11-547

XI Hoefte, Rosemarijn, ed..  
Bibliography of Caribbean migration and Caribbean immigrant communities. Gransville, Fla: University of Florida Libraries. Reference and Bibliographic Department,

1983. xxiv; 339 p. (Bibliographic Series, n. 9).

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5705

\*Lists 2585 references on migration to, from and within the Caribbean, which is defined as the Caribbean archipelago and the mainland territories of Belize, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author and number consecutively. Citations appear in English, French, Spanish, Dutch, German, Italian, Slovak, Polish, and Welsh. Appendices include a list of the computerized databases that were searched, a listing of periodicals cited in the bibliography, an alphabetized listing of second or joint authors; geographic indices based on the origins and destinations of migrants; and an index of topics covered.

\* [BIBLIOGRAPHY] [MIGRATIONS]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-548

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Caribbean Information System and its activities (1979-1983). Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1983. 14 p. CDCC/CIS/E/83/2

Evaluation Meeting on the Caribbean Information System, Port of Spain, 6-8 July 1983.

1983 Limited  
-----> CDC UN

\*The report defines the Caribbean Information System as a decentralized information network linking technical libraries in the Caribbean and providing access to information about the region. CARISPLAN is identified and a profile is given of its objectives and activities at both regional and national levels including: 1) the strengthening of the national information centres in the field of economic and social planning; 2) ensuring the compatibility of the

systems which are employed by the national focal point and by the participating centres; 3) establishing mechanisms for the flow of information between the national centres and between these centres and the CDC - the regional focal point; 4) promoting the use of information by those who work or carry out research in the field of economic and social planning; 5) the preparation of abstracting journals covering documents produced in or relating to the member countries of the CDCC. The principal product of the System is at present a database from which CARISPLAN Abstracts is produced. The database has been built up of bibliographic records which reflect the holdings of the CDC and national focal points and participating centres. The main by-product is the Abstract which is issued quarterly from computer printouts. Other outputs are the Current Awareness Bulletin and specialized bibliographies on issues of priority to governments, e.g., energy, transport, coastal area development.

\* [INFORMATION NETWORK] [INFORMATION SYSTEMS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-549

XI CARDI. Literature Service.  
Caribbean livestock

bibliography. St. Augustine: CARDI, 1984. <118 p.>

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3191

\*The bibliography is divided into nine sections each representing a different category of livestock. Within each livestock category, citations are further sub-divided numerically by the subject or area of research. Descriptive keywords have been assigned to each citation to facilitate access to all information contained in the relevant publication.

\* [BIBLIOGRAPHY] [REFERENCE MATERIALS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-550

XI Lowenstein, Florence M., ed.;  
McClanahan, Roger B., ed.  
Technical Assistance Information  
Clearing House.  
Central America and the

Caribbean: development assistance  
abroad, 1983: a TAICH regional  
directory.... New York, NY: Technical  
Assistance Information Clearing House,  
1983. x; 324 p.

1983 General

-----> CDC REF 5884

\*A total of 267 organizations appear  
in the directory. These include  
voluntary agencies, foundations,  
religious organizations and other  
non-profit organizations including  
affiliates and branches of business,  
labour and the co-operative sector. A  
total of 162 organizations is listed as  
operating programs and 105 as providing  
program support.

\* [DEVELOPMENT AID] [NON-PROFIT  
ORGANIZATIONS] [CENTRAL AMERICA]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-551

XI Semaj, Leachim T., comp..  
Child development in the  
Caribbean: an annotated bibliography.  
Mona: Regional Pre-School Child  
Development Centre, 1984. viii; 184 p.  
1984 General

-----> JMNPA

\*Contains 257 abstracts of available  
research covering the period 1962-1982,  
dealing with physical development;  
health and nutrition; personality and  
social development; cognitive and  
language development. Includes  
sections on education and the family  
because of their important impact on  
the child; also a section on West  
Indian children abroad. Abstracts are  
listed alphabetically by authors; and  
subject indexes are included. Hopes  
this will generate further research on  
the topic.

\* [BIBLIOGRAPHY] [CHILD DEVELOPMENT]  
[HEALTH] [LEARNING] [NUTRITION]  
[PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN  
REGION]

11-552

XI Unesco. General Information  
Programme.

Review of PGI/UNESCO activities  
within the framework of the Pilot  
Project for the Co-ordinated  
Development of Information Systems in  
the Caribbean: 1980-1982. Paris:  
Unesco, 1982. <33 p.>

Meeting of the Bureau of the Pilot  
Project for the Co-ordinated  
Development of National Information  
Systems of the Caribbean, 1, Caracas,  
1-2 November 1982.

:Pilot Project for the Co-ordinated  
Development of Information Systems of  
the Caribbean

1982 General

-----> CDC 5675

\*The Unesco Pilot Project was  
conceived as a concrete response to  
problems which continue to affect  
information infrastructure development  
in areas such as, lack of: overall  
planning, appropriate legislation and  
adequate government financial provision  
and support. This report details  
activities which were completed or are  
ongoing. Since the project was  
initiated in May 1980, notes  
difficulties encountered and suggests  
lines of action to improve access to  
and use of information in support of  
national and regional development  
efforts. Project activities were  
undertaken in the areas of policy and  
planning, human resources, information  
infrastructure development, automated  
services, standardization and  
dissemination of information on  
information activities. Among  
difficulties noted were: the lack of  
policy definition for the development  
of information services both at the  
national and regional levels; the need  
to improve knowledge and expertise in

critical areas such as research, management of information systems, information marketing and mechanized information retrieval systems; limited access to information in any given subject area; and lack of adequate data transmission facilities. Suggested action for improved access to and use of information include: the formulation of national information policies; expansion of the UWI Department of Library Studies; establishment of an ad-hoc working group responsible for harmonizing and monitoring existing training programmes for library assistants in the region; and the establishment of national referral centres. The importance of joint approaches to common problems, is emphasized.

\* [ACCESS TO INFORMATION]  
[INFORMATION POLICY] [INFORMATION SERVICES] [NATIS] [PILOT PROJECTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-553

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Services of the Caribbean

Information System. Port of Spain:

UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1983. 5 p.

CDCC/CIS/E/83/9

Evaluation Meeting on the Caribbean Information System, Port of Spain, 6-8 July 1983.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC Serial

\*The CDC provides service to the staff of ECLA Caribbean Office, Caribbean planners, researchers and policy-makers (directly and through CARISPLAN participating centres), to international organizations, members of missions or delegations, libraries and research institutions in the Caribbean, university students and a number of individuals who use the Centre as the need arises. Emphasis in collection-building is on areas designated as priorities by the CDCC for the work programme of the

Secretariat. The strength of the collection is in its coverage of Caribbean documents, feasibility studies, conference papers, and statistical publications; documents produced by the regional economic commissions, UN agencies and international organizations, and most recently, studies and reports produced by research institutions which specialize in development issues. There has been a steady growth in the intake of documents over the period 1981-1983. Users of the System are alerted to new publications through the monthly Current Awareness Bulletin. Occasionally the Centre prepares subject bibliographies relating to priority areas within the work programme. As regards the CARISPLAN Abstracts, the difficulties experienced in producing and disseminating the publication can be viewed as the major obstacle in the development of the system. To minimize problems with delivery a suggestion has been made of the use of microform technology by the CDC, to supply each national focal point with a bank of microfiche representing a complete set of the documents of the System. This will increase the holdings of the national focal points and their capacity to respond directly to local requests. The five searchable data elements are given in a brief overview of the Centre's access to computerized services.

\* [INFORMATION SERVICES]  
[INFORMATION SYSTEMS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-554

XI UN. ECLA. CDCC.

Workshop on Caribbean Energy Information Systems. Port of Spain: UN. ECLA. CDCC, 1984. 5 p. CDCC/8/CRP.2 ECLA. CDCC Session, 8, Port-au-Prince, 6-12 June 1984.

1984 General



-----> CDC UN

\*The objective of this workshop was to study the possibilities of establishing a Caribbean Energy Information System. The report gives the subject areas considered important in terms of energy information needs in the region: discusses data input and demand on services and gives an outline of present resources. The overall goal of the system would be to enhance the region's capabilities in terms of energy information collection, storage and utilization so as to facilitate the optimum conservation and utilization of the region's energy resources.

\* [ENERGY] [INFORMATION NEEDS]  
[INFORMATION SOURCES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-555

XL Lauffer, Sandra; Anderson, Margaret.

Academy for Educational Development. Telecommunications Program.

Study of access to on-line data bases from Latin America and the Caribbean. Washington, DC: Academy for Educational Development, 1983. <350 p.>

1983 General  
-----> CDC 5929

\*The work gives an introduction to the on-line data base system and anticipates the options of data base access in Latin America: provides an overview of data access problems encountered by developing countries: assesses information systems and data base services in the Latin American/Caribbean Region: takes a look at end equipment and communications options for accessing data bases: examines the current status of telecommunications for data services in Latin America. It is recommended that there be a development information strategy study and regional development information conferences.

\* [INFORMATION SYSTEMS]  
[TELECOMMUNICATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]  
[LATIN AMERICA]

11-556

XZ Morris, Lilleth C., comp..  
Tropical fruits, vegetables, root crops and spices: a select bibliography 1984. Kingston: Grace Kennedy, 1984. v; 235 p.

1984 General  
-----> CDC 3372 Ref

\*References were obtained from agricultural libraries in the Caribbean, United States, Canada, France and the Netherlands and from four databases, and are arranged alphabetically by the name of the fruit, vegetable, root crop or spice.  
\* [BIBLIOGRAPHY] [FRUITS] [ROOT CROPS] [SPICES] [TROPICAL ZONE] [VEGETABLES] [THE WORLD]

F30 Men, money and materials: international and national

11-557

BB Devonish, Hazelyn E., comp.; Skeete, Angela R., comp..  
Directory of associations in Barbados. Bridgetown: Public Library. Reference Department, 1983. 106 p.

1983 General  
-----> CDC 3810 Ref.

\*This reference work provides a comprehensive listing of actively functioning local, regional and non-regional organisations with offices and branches in Barbados.  
\* [ASSOCIATIONS] [INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS] [BARBADOS]

11-558

XI Putney, Allen D.

Basis for the selection of a system of protected areas in the Lesser Antilles. pp. 1-11 : tbls.

In: Proceedings of the Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected Areas for Sustainable Development of Small Caribbean Islands. Atlanta: Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Southeast Regional Office, 1984.

Workshop on Biosphere Reserves and Other Protected Areas for Sustainable Development of Small Caribbean Islands, St. John, 10-12 May 1983.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5810

\*Data identifying, by major life zone, the remaining natural areas of the Lesser Antilles. Biogeographic province provides the basis for selecting potential areas for a system of protected areas representative of the region. In this paper a number of factors which make this region unique are listed and particular criteria for the selection of biosphere reserves in this region are suggested. The major questions raised are: 1) five criteria relating to representativeness, sharing human resources, multiple zones, multi-island design, and local involvement; 2) two general approaches to selecting regional and subregional reserves; 3) some examples of areas that might be included in reserves have been given in both general approaches; would there be interest in discussing the possible establishment of multi-island biosphere reserves; 4) the criteria for selecting World Heritage Sites are briefly stated and the sites recommended by CNPPA of ICUN listed and described.

\* [BIOSPHERE] [PROTECTED AREAS]  
[RESOURCES CONSERVATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-559

XI Richards, P.W.

Conservation and development in the tropics. pp. 26-34 : map, tbls.,

CARISPLAN ABSTRACTS, Vol. 11, 1986

diags.

In: CHEC. Caribbean peoples and their environment: a collection of papers presented at the Fifth Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology. London: CHEC, 1983.

Commonwealth Conference on Development and Human Ecology, 5, Georgetown, 2-6 April 1979.

1983 Limited

-----> CDC 5496

\*Describes the policies in tropical countries, some of which practise conservation, others conversion. Outlines some facts about tropical forests: the tropical rain forest is the richest natural community of plant and animal species in the world and it is composed of an enormous number of different kinds of trees; natural forest looks after itself - there is an ecological balance so that outbreaks of pests on a large scale do not occur; under a forest cover a balance of nutrients between soil and vegetation is maintained by rapid recycling. Other areas for investigation include their value as a source of chemical compounds. Discusses the concept of 'strict natural reserves' in terms of use as outdoor laboratories, sources of knowledge about forest ecosystems, etc. Posits that to preserve the quality of man's environment, in addition to large forest reserves justified mainly by their economic value etc., forest areas that are smaller but of viable size, should be preserved in a natural state.

\* [FOREST CONSERVATION] [FOREST RESOURCES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

F50 Models, methodologies, techniques and tools

11-560

AN Dijkhoff, Martha B.

Process of pluralization in Papiamentu. pp. 217-229

In: Craig, Dennis, ed.; Todd-Dandare,

Ramon, ed.. Studies in Caribbean language. St. Augustine: Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1983.  
Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 3, Aruba, 16-20 September 1980.

1983 General

-----> CDC 5494

\*Examines the notion of 'group plural' and defines it as follows: plural marking where the pluralizer indicates that a certain group of persons, objects or syntactic categories belong together. Concludes that as far as Papiamentu is concerned, only two of Muhlhausler's predictions about the development of pluralization in Creole languages are borne in full: 1) the position of the plural marker will become fixed; 2) differences in surface form will always be associated with differences in meaning. His first hypothesis, that plural marking will become categorical in all environments, is only partly realized; and his last prediction that semantic plural will be marked in parts of the sentence other than the noun phrase, has no validity for Papiamentu.

\* [CREOLE DIALECTS+] [LINGUISTICS]  
[NETHERLANDS ANTILLES]

11-561

CU Escheverria, Delia Sanchez;  
Hidalgo, Leopoldo Ariza  
Aspects of methodology in the Cuban research; commentary; discussion. pp. 121-145

In: Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World; Unesco. Small farmers in the Caribbean and Latin America: explorations into a programme of research and action. Paris: Unesco, 1984.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3306

\*The chapter describes the methodology employed, namely, interviews, observation of the produce depots, sample collection and

examination.

\* [AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH]  
[METHODOLOGY] [CUBA]

11-562

CU Alfaro Torralba, Jose P..

Auditoria como una rama de la contabilidad y su papel en el perfeccionamiento del S.D.P.E.. La Habana: Instituto Superior de Direccion de la Economia, 1982. 24 p. Conferencia Cientifica, 1, La Habana, 10-13 noviembre 1982.

1982 General

-----> CUJUCEPLAN; CDC 3567

\*Se presentan algunos conceptos sobre la auditoria como una rama de la contabilidad y su papel en el perfeccionamiento del sistema. En trabajo de comprobacion y control se verifica el cumplimiento de la legislacion economica financiera refrendada por la Legalida Socialista y a su vez se convierte en un mecanismo de estimulo al cumplimiento de las normas en cuanto a la utilizacion de los recursos materiales laborales y financieros, donde precisamente se concentran los mayores deficiencias en nuestras unidades economicas.

\* [AUDITORIA] [CUBA]

11-563

CU Malagon Goyre, Miriam; Ferrer, Pedro; Minobis, Noelia  
Consideraciones acerca de la correspondencia entre el desarrollo de la produccion social y el S.D.P.E.. *Economica y Desarrollo*, n. 77. La Habana: 1983. pp. 118-137

1983 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se exponen algunas direcciones en que debe desarrollarse tanto, el calculo economico, como las formas de organizacion de la produccion social. Se menciona la importancia de la socializacion de la produccion, el control del proceso de utilizacion de

los medios de producción en beneficio de la sociedad. Se plantea el surgimiento del Sistema de Dirección y Planificación de la Economía que tiene su base en el carácter objetivo de las leyes económicas del socialismo, en la necesidad de la planificación centralizada, la autonomía de las empresas, su gestión económico-operativa, las relaciones monetario-mercantiles y la ley del valor. Se llega a la conclusión de que la aplicación del S.D.P.E. necesita el aumento de la socialización de la producción pues eleva la efectividad y la eficiencia. Se analiza el eslabón de cálculo económico en el país, así como los factores que provocan cambios en su desarrollo y se recomienda la creación de las uniones de producción después de su investigación, dado la situación de tránsito al socialismo.  
\* [DESARROLLO ECONOMICO] [PRODUCCION] [SOCIALISMO] [CUBA]

11-564

CU Alfonso Aparicio, Rita M.; Torres Verde, Felix  
Estudio del pensamiento económico de Carlos Rafael Rodríguez en la década del 50 (i). *Economía y Desarrollo*, n. 74. La Habana: 1983. pp. 10-29

1983 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se analiza el pensamiento económico de Carlos Rafael Rodríguez referido a la década del 50, el cual resulta de suma importancia para comprender la situación de la Cuba pre-revolucionaria y permite además, contribuir a la difusión del pensamiento económico cubano y del marxista-leninista. Se plantea la profunda y acertada crítica de Carlos Rafael Rodríguez a los planteamientos teóricos de los economistas burgueses tanto cubanos como extranjeros. Se argumenta su opinión acerca de la problemática del empleo, el comercio exterior, el papel

de las inversiones, así como sus concepciones referentes al desarrollo económico en Cuba y el programa del Partido Socialista Popular. Se ofrece una visión amplia de las condiciones concretas de la ocupación y los medios de vida de las capas trabajadoras cubanas en la referida década.

\* [DESARROLLO ECONOMICO]

[PENSAMIENTO ECONOMICO] [POLITICA ECONOMICA] [CUBA]

11-565

CU Alfonso Aparicio, Rita M.; Torres Verde, Felix

Estudio del pensamiento económico de Carlos Rafael Rodríguez en la década del 50 (ii). *Economía y Desarrollo*, n. 75. La Habana: 1983. pp. 10-27

1983 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se analiza la política económica de los Estados Unidos con el mundo después de la segunda guerra mundial y la situación de América Latina afectada por los planes Marshall y Clyton. Se particularizan los detalles de la evolución del comercio exterior, la monoproducción azucarera cubana y su dependencia de las ventas a los Estados Unidos. Se plantea como el desarrollo económico solo puede lograrse a partir de un fuerte proceso de acumulación y de inversión y se obtienen los aspectos que sientan las bases para una adecuada política de comercio exterior y la solución de los problemas inherentes a este sector económico.

\* [DESARROLLO ECONOMICO]

[PENSAMIENTO ECONOMICO] [POLITICA ECONOMICA] [CUBA]

11-566

CU Alfonso Aparicio, Rita M.; Torres Verde, Felix

Estudio del pensamiento económico de Carlos Rafael Rodríguez en la década del 50 (iii). *Economía y*

Desarrollo, n. 76. La Habana: 1983.  
pp. 10-23

1983 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se plantea la importancia que concede a las inversiones el autor objeto de estudio dada su influencia en el proceso de industrialización y su crítica a los economistas burgueses respecto a este tema. Se citan los escritos en los que refuta las teorías de Rosenstein-Rodan, Ellis, Buchaman, Bean, Prebisch y Singer, todos economistas burgueses. Se hace referencia crítica al Plan Colombo y a las consecuencias de las inversiones extranjeras para el desarrollo de la economía cubana y su industria, así como en toda América Latina. El autor menciona gran importancia a las fuentes propias de acumulación para impedir la subordinación de Cuba a los intereses extranjeros. Se analiza la década del 50 de una forma crítica en el marco del proceso inversionista que se desarrolla y la respuesta de Carlos Rafael Rodríguez a esta situación, que consiste en desarrollar una política inversionista adecuada encaminada a lograr el desarrollo del país, enfrentando al Imperialismo.  
\* [PENSAMIENTO ECONOMICO] [POLITICA DE INVERSIONES] [CUBA]

11-567

CU Alfonso Aparicio, Rita M.; Torres Verde, Felix

Estudio del pensamiento

economico de Carlos Rafael Rodríguez en la década del 50 (iv). *Economía y Desarrollo*, n. 77. La Habana: 1983.  
pp. 10-35

1983 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*El concepto de país desarrollado por el autor, objeto del estudio, y su consecuente posición política inician este artículo. Este pensador cubano es el primero que plantea la diferencia entre desarrollo y crecimiento

economico. Carlos Rafael Rodríguez fue el pionero en el estudio de las Doctrinas Económicas con un enfoque marxista leninista, lo que podemos afirmar por sus análisis críticos de los problemas económicos de la década del 50, su crítica a las teorías burguesas: su análisis del empleo; la industrialización; el comercio exterior y su dependencia de los Estados Unidos; la política de las inversiones, la posibilidad de una reforma agraria y finalmente la necesidad de llevar adelante un programa democrático y progresista con la creación de un frente único de masas. Su pensamiento se destaca por su universalidad y por la vigencia de sus análisis en América Latina además de la comprensión de nuestra problemática histórica y económica.

\* [CRECIMIENTO ECONOMICO] [PAISES DESARROLLADOS] [PENSAMIENTO ECONOMICO] [CUBA]

11-568

CU Rodríguez Valdes, Jose ; Hernando Sanchez, Amalio

Metodología para la

determinación de la eficiencia económica de las inversiones en la cadena de transportación. *Economía y Desarrollo*, n. 78. La Habana: 1984.  
pp. 192-205

1984 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Se plantea una metodología de cálculo que conduce a la determinación de los costos de inversión y explotación reducidos, y de la mayor o menor velocidad de la circulación mercantil en la cadena de transportación. Se explica ampliamente cada uno de los elementos que intervienen en dicha cadena para lograr una mayor eficiencia en este importante renglón, y se especifican los gastos en cada tipo de transporte.

\* [INVERSIONES] [PRODUCTOS AGRICOLAS] [TRANSPORTE] [CUBA]

11-569

CU Machin Polanco, Miguel.

Metodos de pronosticacion de los  
nucleos economicos. La Habana: 1984.  
26 p.

Seminario de Aplicaciones Estadisticas,  
3, La Habana, 1984.

1984 General

-----> CUIIE; CDC 3593

\*Se exponen brevemente los metodos  
mas usados en el pronostico de los  
nucleos economicos, que son los  
formados por las familias y las  
personas sin ningun vinculo familiar  
que conviven en una misma vivienda y  
realizan un regimen economico comun.  
El pronostico de los nucleos economicos  
presenta enorme importancia para el  
pronostico de las necesidades de  
viviendas, de bienes de uso duradero,  
de los ingresos y gastos familiares,  
etcetera. En el trabajo se presenta la  
aplicacion practica de modelos de  
pronosticacion de los nucleos  
economicos, asi como se prueba el  
ajuste de las funciones utilizadas y se  
ofrecen los resultados del pronostico.

\* [MODELOS MATEMATICOS]

[PREDICCIONES ECONOMICAS] [VIVIENDA]

[CUBA]

11-570

CU Arrieta Gallardo, Miguel

Modelacion economico-matematica  
del proceso de fabricacion de azucar en  
los tachos de un central azucarero.

*Economia y Desarrollo*, n. 76. La  
Habana: 1983. pp. 168-189

1983 General

-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

\*Despues de consultar literatura  
especializada sobre este tema se llega  
a la conclusion de que el proceso de  
fabricacion de azucar se puede formular  
mediante la modelacion matematica  
utilizando las tecnicas de simulacion,  
programacion matematica, etc.; es  
posible mediante ecuaciones lineales  
describir un esquema que el balance de  
materiales en los tachos ha constituido

el centro de muchas investigaciones  
dado su importancia a los fines de la  
planificacion y control del trabajo de  
las calderas del central; la  
informacion que se ha utilizado se  
circunscribe al laboratorio o a datos  
teoricos, etc. El modelo que se  
plantea tiene como objetivo aumentar la  
produccion de azucar y consiste en un  
nuevo metodo de planificacion y control  
del trabajo en los tachos. Se describe  
la metodologia de aplicacion del modelo  
y a continuacion se plantea el modelo  
matematico con sus aplicaciones  
practicas y se dan los ejemplos del  
Central La Demajagua y el Emilio Diaz  
Machado con la determinacion de los  
parametros de capacidad de tachos y  
centrifugas y se analizan los  
resultados obtenidos, asi como las  
capacidades instaladas en distintas  
maquinarias de centrales del pais  
indicando el uso del modelo.

\* [INDUSTRIA AZUCARERA] [MODELOS  
ECONOMETRICOS] [CUBA]

11-571

CU Peralta del Valle, Mirian;

Hernandez Alfonso, Carlos

Normacion del gasto

presupuestario en Cuba: principales  
dificultades para su aplicacion y  
propuestas de solucion a corto plazo.  
pp. 166-197

In: Cuba. Comite Estatal de  
Finanzas. Memorias. La Habana: Comite  
Estatal de Finanzas, 1983.

Jornada Cientifica de las Finanzas, 1,  
La Habana, 2-4 marzo 1983.

1983 General

-----> CUCEF; CDC 3590

\*Expone los fundamentos  
teorico-practicos de la aplicacion de  
los procedimientos  
economico-financieros en las  
actividades socioculturales, y en la  
normacion de las mismas condiciones de  
Cuba. El objetivo de esta ponencia es  
destacar las acepciones y el  
tratamiento que se ha dado, durante

todo el proceso revolucionario, a esta importante tarea de la normacion presupuestaria, senalando cual es la situacion actual y proponiendo las formas mas adecuadas que deben regir para los primeros anos de su aplicacion.  
\* [GASTOS] [NORMAS] [PRESUPUESTO]  
[CUBA]

11-572

CU Rodriguez, Nancy C. ; Montero Suri, Juan ; Rico Garcia, Angel V.  
Planificacion y financiacion de las existencias de mercancias para la venta de las actividades. pp. 131-165  
In: Cuba. Comite Estatal de Finanzas. Memorias. La Habana: Comite Estatal de Finanzas, 1983.  
Jornada Cientifica de las Finanzas, 1, La Habana, 2-4 marzo 1983 .  
1983 General  
-----> CUCEF; CDC 3590

\*Examina la problematica relacionada con la correcta determinacion de la norma financiera de los medios de rotacion normados en las actividades comerciales. Se analizan tambien las experiencias acumuladas en nuestro pais en cuanto a la composicion, estructura y correspondencia de las principales fuentes de financiamiento de las existencias mercantiles planificadas, las cuales representan del 98% del total de los medios de rotacion normados en las actividades comerciales. Plantea como se determina la demanda de las fuentes para financiar las existencias mercantiles planificadas. Como conclusion, establece la comparacion entre el procedimiento establecido en la URSS para la determinacion de la norma en dias y la normativa de las existencias mercantiles planificadas, y las particularidades y ventajas de su aplicacion en Cuba en los ultimos anos. Se recomiendan algunas alternativas de solucion para erradicar las dificultades existentes en la actualidad y contribuir, de este forma,

al proceso de calculo economico.  
\* [EMPRESAS COMERCIALES]  
[FINANCIAMIENTO] [PLANIFICACION]  
[CUBA]

11-573

CU Sandoval Gonzalez, Raul A.; Mederos Armengol, Martha.  
Principios y aplicaciones del balance intersectorial. La Habana: Pueblo y Educacion, 1984. 112 p.: tpls.  
1984 General  
-----> CUISDE; CDC 3588

\*El libro es un material docente y divulgativo sobre el balance intersectorial, de sus principios basicos, sus posibles aplicaciones, asi como la experiencia derivada de la elaboracion del "Balance de Relaciones Intersectoriales de 1965", para la economia cubana que incluye un analisis estructural de la economia cubana, sobre la base de la version de veintium sectores de este balance. Expone, ademas, una aplicacion del mismo al sistema educacional donde solo se vera el funcionamiento del modelo en el nivel de ensenanza primaria, asi como al analisis interregional. Por ultimo, brevemente, hace algunas reflexiones sobre la planificacion del comercio exterior.

\* [ANALISIS DE INSUMO-PRODUCTO]  
[MODELOS] [CUBA]

11-574

CU Aldereguia Henriques, Jorge  
Problemas teoricomatologicos de la economia de la salud publica como disciplina cientifica. *Revista Cubana de Administracion de Salud*, vol. 9, n. 1. La Habana: 1983. pp. 54-63  
1983 General  
-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*Se expone la interaccion de los elementos teorico-metodologicos de la economia politica del Socialismo y la higiene social marxista-leninista en la salud publica. Se plantea, de forma

resumida, el objeto de estudio de la salud publica. Se analiza la intervencionalidad de la salud publica y la economia nacional a traves de su financiamiento. Se ofrecen los criterios que se utilizan para evaluar el efecto social, medico y economico de la salud publica.

\* [POLITICA/DE SALUD] [SALUD PUBLICA] [CUBA]

11-575

CU Morales Jimenez, Emilio L.  
Sistema de procesamiento de datos de salud publica en Cuba. *Revista Cubana de Administracion de Salud*, vol. 9, n. 1  
1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*Se trabajo en la decada de los anos sesenta en sistemas para procesamiento mecanizado y automatizado de informacion estadistica medica. Se disena un sistema y que recoge el dato primario en un modelo que se llena en la unidad de base (hospitales y policlinicos) se recopila en los municipios y provincias, semanalmente se remite al nivel central del organismo. El procesamiento se hace por equipos convencionales IBM que brindan resultados estadisticos con diferentes periodicidades. En los anos 70 se disena un sistema para el procesamiento de la informacion en computadoras, el cual permitira procesar dicha informacion con mas rapidez y brindar mas resultados. Este sistema esta en fase de programacion para la minicomputadora cubana CID 300-10. La informacion procesada se almacena en forma de banco de datos, del cual pueden hacer uso todos los medicos, estomatologos y profesionales de la salud, y la informacion se recupera en forma de tablas estadisticas con fines investigativos, docentes y administrativos en forma gratuita por medio de la institucion

donde trabajan. El exito obtenido hasta el presente, se debe a que ofrece resultados concretos al personal que interviene en la elaboracion del dato primario.

\* [PROCESAMIENTO DE DATOS] [SALUD PUBLICA] [CUBA]

11-576

CU Morales Jimenez, Emilio L.  
Sistema para el procesamiento automatizado de la informacion de los egresos hospitalarios. *Revista Cubana de Administracion de Salud*, vol. 9, n. 2. La Habana: 1983. pp. 161-175 : diags.

1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*Antes del triunfo de la Revolucion no existian en Cuba un sistema nacional para el procesamiento de la informacion de los egresos hospitalarios. Esta informacion es necesaria para el conocimiento del estado de salud de la poblacion y un requisito indispensable para una buena administracion de salud. En la decada de los anos 60, se elaboro para equipo convencional IBM un sistema (Egresos I) para procesar estos datos. A comienzos de la decada del 70 se elaboro un nuevo sistema llamado Egresos II que se proceso por computadora electronica (SEA-4000) y se diseno una hoja de egreso que se le llenaba a cada paciente al ser dado de alta del hospital. A finales de la decada del 70 se diseno el sistema llamado Egresos III que recoge las experiencias de los anteriores, se simplifico la hoja de egreso, el procesamiento de la informacion y las salidas del sistema. Una vez que se implante, permitira conocer la morbilidad general de la poblacion, informacion necesaria para una adecuada planificacion de las acciones de salud. Dado que este sistema se aplicara una muestra representativa de los hospitales, el costo de su procesamiento sera mucho menor.

\* [HOSPITALIZACION] [PROCESAMIENTO DE DATOS] [CUBA]



11-577

TT Nandlal, P.  
Energy utilization and conservation in ISCOTT. 24 p. : illus.  
In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983.  
National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 474

\*ISCOTT is a major user of energy in the form of natural gas and electricity. The technology chosen is direct reduction and the electric arc furnace. The rolling mill efficiently converts iron ore into wire rods, the latter being the major finished product. The major natural gas user is the direct reduction plants, while the major user of electrical energy is the steelmaking facility. Several unique features have been incorporated in the technology to conserve energy. Heat recuperation from hot flue gases is a major such conservation technique. In the future, scrap pre-heating efficiently developed by Japanese technologists, will be a major source of that recovery in the meltshop.  
\* [ENERGY CONSERVATION] [ENERGY UTILIZATION] [IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-578

TT Ajodha, R.; Frontin, R.  
Heavy oil occurrence in Trinidad Tesoro's fields. 8 p. : diags., tbls.  
In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port

of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983.  
National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 474

\*Notes that heavy oil recovery by steam injection is the major EDR method utilized by Trinidad-Tesoro in exploiting its heavy oil reserves. This method has been very successful and at present, production from steam injection contributes about 45% of total production. This EDR method, being highly capital intensive, could have been pursued during the favourable economic climate of the 70s. It is now possible that lowering of oil prices, together with increases in capital cost, operating costs and taxes, could severely effect the future of heavy oil recovery.

\* [DRILLING] [PETROLEUM RESOURCES] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-579

TT Maingot, G.J.; Wattley, G.S.  
Heavy oil recovery in Trinidad: the Texaco experience. 20 p.  
In: Trinidad and Tobago. National Committee of the World Energy Conference. Papers presented at the First National Energy Conference. Port of Spain: National Committee of the World Energy Conference, 1983.  
National Energy Conference, 1: Trinidad and Tobago in the World of Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.  
1983 General  
-----> CDC 474

\*States that it is estimated that in the land areas of Trinidad there are 1.5 billion bbls. of heavy oil in place. In the present state of technology, thermal recovery is the most effective proven method producing these reserves. The paper describes Texaco's past experience in Trinidad with in-situ combustion and cyclic

steam injection, as well as their Project 3 steam drive which is now being operated at Forest Reserve. The descriptions include reservoir characteristics, project design, operational difficulties and oil recoveries. The paper concludes with an outline of the conditions needed to make thermal recovery economically viable.

\* [DRILLING] [PETROLEUM RESOURCES]  
[TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-580

TT Chee Hing, Donald J.; Julien,  
Kenneth S.

New static watt compensator for  
ISCOTT. 9 p.

In: Trinidad and Tobago. National  
Committee of the World Energy  
Conference. Papers presented at the  
first National Energy Conference. Port  
of Spain: National Committee of the  
World Energy Conference, 1983.  
National Energy Conference, 1:  
Trinidad and Tobago in the World of  
Energy, Claxton Bay, 13-14 July 1983.  
1983 General

-----> CDC 474

\*Describes the application and  
results of a static watt compensator  
for the steel mill in Trinidad. The  
development was predicted by numerous  
system studies which indicated that a  
real power compensator was essential to  
contain the active power savings and  
frequency variations on the relatively  
weak power supply system (caused as a  
result of electric arc furnace  
operation) as well as to protect the  
turbine generators from premature  
failures. The results have been most  
satisfactory, and the real power  
compensator has allowed the steelmill  
to concentrate on producing steel  
without further regard to the  
limitations of the utility system. It  
is envisaged that the new static watt  
compensator can find many useful  
applications in similar circumstances,

where the load is large and  
fluctuating, and the power supply  
system is relatively soft or is still  
evolving.

\* [IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY] [POWER  
SUPPLY] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

11-581

XI Miller, Billie A.

Address to Conference on  
Migration and Cultural Contacts.  
*Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*,  
vol. 10, n. 1. Cave Hill: 1984. pp.  
28-32

1984 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*This statement suggests the context  
in which the subject of migration and  
cultural contacts in the Caribbean  
should be studied. This includes the  
impact of forcible and voluntary  
immigrations into and out of the  
Caribbean, as well as intra-Caribbean  
migration. The statement advocates an  
interdisciplinary approach to the  
subject, noting its relevance to the  
regional integration movement and other  
social and political issues manifested  
in Caribbean societies.

\* [CULTURE] [MIGRATIONS] [CARIBBEAN  
REGION]

11-582

XI Massiah, Joycelin

Indicators of women in  
development: a preliminary framework  
for the Caribbean. pp. 41-129 : tbls.  
In: Gill, Margaret; Massiah,  
Joycelin. Women, work and development.  
Cave Hill: UWI. ISER, 1984.

:Women in the Caribbean Project

1984 General

-----> CDC 3329

\*Proposes a framework for collecting  
indicators which could conceivably  
illuminate the variety of life  
situations in which Caribbean women are  
involved. Attempts an initial assembly  
and analysis of data from the 1970

census, from which a selection of indicators for the proposed model may be made.

\* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[SOCIAL INDICATORS] [WOMEN]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-583

XI Mahy, George E.

Mental health in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 9, n. 6. Cave Hill: 1984. pp. 1-4

1984 General

-----> CDC Serial

\*This article looks at mental health as the level of functioning and avoids description of mental illness. It includes a review of different approaches taken by sociologists and other professionals working in the field of mental health. The article concludes that bombardment by a variety of religious teachings is often in conflict with the scientific explanations of mental health and mental illness.

\* [MENTAL HEALTH] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-584

XI Lewis, Allison; Ragoonanan, Selwyn ; Saint-Victor, Rosalind.

Teaching human sexuality in Caribbean schools: a teacher's handbook. New York, NY: IPPF, 1984. 295 p.: illus.

1984 General

-----> CDC 5529

\*This handbook may be seen as an important step in meeting two needs: the need for an integrated family life education and sex education programme in the school system and the need to provide teachers with the training, material and information needed to implement these programmes effectively. It provides a framework in which the teacher can develop his/her expertise and use the resources at his/her

disposal to help students understand their own sexuality, develop their own value system, take charge of their own lives and enjoy a full and balanced personal relationship.

\* [SEX EDUCATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-585

XI CDB. Technology and Energy Unit.

You too can conserve: an energy conservation handbook. Wildey: CDB, 1983. 26 p.: illus.

1983

-----> CDC 3159

\*The handbook offers suggestions for energy conservation in the home, commercial and industrial sectors and in transportation. Includes appendices showing estimated monthly costs of appliances to consumers and labelled diagrams with information on energy consumption of refrigerators, solar water heaters and air-conditioners.

\* [ENERGY CONSERVATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-586

XL Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World; Unesco.

Small farmers in the Caribbean and Latin America: explorations into a programme of research and action. Paris: Unesco, 1984. 302 p.

1984 General

-----> CDC 3306

\*In this collection of essays, a number of key theoretical and methodological issues are discussed. One of the early chapters highlights the more general difficulty of conceptualizing the peasantry and a working strategy that differentiates various categories of peasantries on the basis of the labour regime is proposed. The broad historical agrarian context underlying the present situation of the peasantry is summarized and the relevance of the

theoretical and methodological approach adopted is discussed. There is also a general debate on methodological problems and farm systems.

\* [FARMING SYSTEMS] [PEASANTS]  
[SMALL FARMERS+] [LATIN AMERICA]  
[CARIBBEAN REGION]

11-587

ZZ UNIDO.

Industrial pre-investment studies. Vienna: UNIDO, 1984. 23 p. ID/WG.423/3

Caribbean Regional Workshop on the Integration of Women in the Industrial Planning and Development Process, Georgetown, 6-12 May 1984.

1984 Limited

-----> CDC UN

\*The document discusses the various categories of pre-investment studies, namely, opportunity, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies; gives detailed definitions of each type and offers a comprehensive description of the UNIDO manual for the preparation of industrial feasibility studies. UNIDO's computer model for feasibility analysis and reporting (COMFAR) is also dealt with. The paper includes diagrams illustrating the project development cycle and commercial profitability analysis.

\* [PREINVESTMENT SURVEYS]  
[THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

11-588

ZZ Arango Casado, J.E.

Proposición de un programa de computadora para el análisis multivariado. *Revista Cubana de Administración de Salud*, vol. 9, n. 2. La Habana: 1983. pp. 176-188

1983 General

-----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

\*Se presenta como un desafío al investigador científico el campo de la biomedicina, dada la multitud de

variables que conforman el estudio. La computadora facilita todo el engorroso procedimiento de cuantificación y sienta las bases para el correspondiente estudio estadístico.

Se ofrece el programa Jose Raul, escrito en lenguaje FORTRAN para minicomputadora con una torre de banda magnética y lector de tarjetas, que realiza análisis multivariado y clasifica dos grupos de sujetos con no más de 10 parámetros. Este programa puede ofrecer el promedio y desviación estándar de cada parámetro en cada grupo y diferencia entre ambos, según el estadígrafo F de Fisher. Mediante el método de Gauss-Seydel se hallan los coeficientes lineales que permiten el análisis discriminante de cada parámetro para pronosticar cuáles de esos parámetros resultan más importantes. También calcula la supervariable "L" de Fisher de cada sujeto en cada grupo, gracias al cálculo de sus valores mínimo y máximo con su correspondiente promedio, y analiza la cantidad de sujetos en cada intervalo de cada grupo con el porcentaje de sujetos bien y mal clasificados, pronosticando en cual grupo deberá situarse un nuevo sujeto. Los estadígrafos T2 de Hotelling Distancia de Mahalanobis y Lambda permiten analizar la significación estadística de la diferencia entre ambos grupos.

\* [PROGRAMAS DE COMPUTADORA]  
[THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

11-589

ZZ Musgrove, Phillip

Welfare indicators and health: the selection and use of socioeconomic indicators for monitoring and evaluation. *Bulletin of the Pan American Health Organization*, vol. 18, n. 1. Washington, DC: 1984. pp. 69-80

1984 General

-----> JMNPA

\*PAHO's plan of action for attaining the goal of health for all by the year 2000 calls for evaluating improvements in well-being, because health is included within the general framework of well-being and non-health factors conditioning health status should be used to assess health levels. Examines eight such indicators: demographic information; general fertility; illiteracy; unemployment; poverty; the availability of calories and proteins; per capita GDP and the structure of GNP; the proportion of the population living in marginal conditions. Assesses the value of each and suggests how data relating to it should be organized and broken down. Points out that non-health socio-economic information should not be reported by the health sector; that any indicators added to this list should be closely related to health; that any research undertaken should be micro, not macro and would require high-quality statistical work; the value of such research for health-policies will depend on how the results are presented to and interpreted by policy-makers.

\* [EVALUATION] [HEALTH INDICATORS]  
[SOCIAL INDICATORS] [THEORETICAL OR  
METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]



## ACCESS TO INFORMATION

BB 11-540 DIALOG information retrieval service in a third world library; a case study. (1983).  
[ACCESS TO INFORMATION]  
[DATA BASES]

XI 11-552 Review of PGI/UNESCO activities within the framework of the Pilot Project for the Co-ordinated Development of Information Systems in the Caribbean: 1980-1982. (1982).  
[ACCESS TO INFORMATION]  
[INFORMATION POLICY]  
[INFORMATION SERVICES]  
[PILOT PROJECTS]

## ACCOUNTING

CU 11-062 Particularidades tecnologicas y contabilizacion de la produccion de cana de azucar. (1984).  
[ACCOUNTING] [SUGAR INDUSTRY] [PRODUCTION]

## ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS

JM 11-256 Council of Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. (1984).  
[ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS]  
[LOCAL GOVERNMENT]

XI 11-194 Legal restraints on the civic rights of Caribbean public officers. (1983).  
[ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS]  
[CIVIL SERVANTS] [LEGAL ASPECTS]

TT 11-275 Production engineering and management viewpoint on natural gas-based proposals for Trinidad and Tobago. (1983).  
[ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS]  
[NATURAL GAS]  
[PRODUCTION]

JM 11-501 Report on activities of the Registrar General's Department and the Island Record Office. (1984).  
[ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS]

## ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

JM 11-447 Report and recommendation to the Executive Directors on a proposed loan of \$4.5 million to Jamaica for a public administration reform project. (1984).  
[ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS]  
[CIVIL SERVICE] [IBRD]  
[LOANS]

## ADULT EDUCATION

LC 11-127 Analysis of the literacy surveys of Ti Rocher and La Guerre (St. Lucia). (1984). [ADULT EDUCATION] [LITERACY]  
[SOCIAL SURVEYS]

XI 11-536 Report of Meeting on Participatory Research. (1983). [ADULT EDUCATION] [RESEARCH]

LC 11-470 Report on the Facilitators Refresher Workshop April 9-12 1985. (1985).  
[ADULT EDUCATION]  
[LITERACY]

LC 11-529 Scope, sequence and syllabi in literacy and numeracy for adult St. Lucian learners. (1985). [ADULT EDUCATION] [TEACHING PROGRAMMES]

LC 11-472 Summary statement of objectives and achievements of the National Literacy Programme and pilot project. (1984).  
[ADULT EDUCATION]  
[LITERACY] [TEACHING PROGRAMMES]

## AGENDA

XI 11-363 Annotated provisional agenda. (1984).  
[AGENDA]

## AGGRESSION

GD 11-077 Granada: nueva agresion en el caribe. (1983). [AGGRESSION]  
[FOREIGN INTERVENTION]

## AGRARIAN STRUCTURE

GY 11-086 Agrarian and national question in Guyana. (1984). [AGRARIAN STRUCTURE] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[RICE]

## AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

CU 11-247 Estudio sobre el asentamiento de la CPA Comandancia de la Plata. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES]

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

JM 11-460 Agro 21 update: making agriculture Jamaica's business. (1984).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS]

GY 11-526 Assessment of the agricultural research capability of Guyana. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION]  
[AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH]

XI 11-281 Changing perspectives in Leeward Islands agriculture. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]

DO 11-524 Dominican Republic country paper. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH]  
[AGRICULTURE]

HT 11-100 Etude statistique des relations entre la dynamique de la population et le developpement de l'agriculture. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [HUMAN RESOURCES]

XI 11-390 Institutional support for new strategies: the Caribbean Food Corporation. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]

XI 11-293 New strategies for agricultural development: implications for national level planning. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[AGRICULTURAL PLANNING]  
[NATIONAL LEVEL]

AN 11-321 Policy note: agricultural sector of the island territory of Aruba. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [FISHERY DEVELOPMENT] [FRUIT CROPS] [LIVESTOCK]  
[REFORESTATION]  
[VEGETABLES]

XI 11-298 Problems and prospects for the development of agricultural projects in the Caribbean with particular reference to the new strategies for agriculture. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]



- XI 11-304 Role of the private sector in the development of agriculture in the Caribbean. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [PRIVATE SECTOR]
- LC 11-471 Spreading the blaze: the Integrated Rural Development Pilot Project St. Lucia. (1984).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN]
- AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION**
- GD 11-252 Education sector survey, an analysis of the education and training system and recommendations for development. (1982).  
[AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION] [EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL EDUCATION]
- AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES**
- CU 11-052 Capacidad productiva de la Empresa Pecuaria 'Raul Palomo': factores para el mejoramiento de su utilizacion. (1982).  
[PRODUCTION CAPACITY] [AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES]
- AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT**
- XI 11-489 Report of Training of Trainers Workshop for Agricultural Management Training. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT] [TEACHER TRAINING] [TRAINING]
- AGRICULTURAL MARKET**
- JM 11-318 Urban market study for the Ministry of Agriculture, Marketing and Credit Division. (1984).  
[AGRICULTURAL MARKET] [MARKET STUDIES] [URBAN AREAS]
- AGRICULTURAL PLANNING**
- XI 11-293 New strategies for agricultural development: implications for national level planning. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [AGRICULTURAL PLANNING] [NATIONAL LEVEL]
- CU 11-064 Planificacion de la efectividad economica en la rama agricola. (1984).  
[AGRICULTURAL PLANNING] [AGRICULTURAL SECTOR]
- AGRICULTURAL POLICY**
- JM 11-121 Socialism and agricultural policies in Jamaica in the 1970's. (1982).  
[AGRICULTURAL POLICY] [SOCIALISM]
- AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**
- GY 11-526 Assessment of the agricultural research capability of Guyana. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION] [AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH]
- GD 11-253 Policy guidelines for the operation of an agricultural development model. (1984).  
[AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION]
- BB 11-518 Residential sub-divisions of Barbados 1965-1977. (1983).  
[AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION] [ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [HOUSING] [SOCIAL ASPECTS]

- VC 11-278 Social and cultural factors in production by small farmers in St. Vincent and the Grenadines of arrowroots and sweet potatoes and their marketing. (1984).  
[AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION]
- SR 11-138 Social and cultural factors in production by small farmers in Suriname of tomatoes and rice and their marketing. (1984).  
[AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION]  
[RICE] [TOMATOES]
- AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**
- CU 11-568 Metodologia para la determinacion de la eficiencia economica de las inversiones en la cadena de transportacion. (1984).  
[INVESTMENTS]  
[AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS]  
[TRANSPORT]
- AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS**
- JM 11-460 Agro 21 update: making agriculture Jamaica's business. (1984).  
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]  
[AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS]
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