

# GUYANA FOLK *And Culture*

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Issue 3

## GEORGETOWN

# TRASH CITY!

# CLEAN UP GUYANA! NICE UP GUYANA!

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## LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

*Greetings! We hope that you and your family are enjoying the spring season despite the vicissitude in temperature. Notwithstanding the devastating events in Boston, there is hope that as we move forward, good will prevail over evil and the liberties we yearn will be realized with cooperation and mutual cross-cultural respect. The Guyana Cultural Association through its motto: Sacrifice, Hope, Togetherness promotes the tools to facilitate the journey. Mindful of the immediate and long term effects of the impending immigration reform, let us be vigilant regarding the impact on Caribbean immigrants and their capacity to continue contributing to change and development in both our home country and adopted home.*

*The themes highlighted in this edition of the Magazine reflect our commitment to the sustenance of a global society that manifests the highest values in environmental sensitivity and preservation, artistic expression, accomplishments of veterans and potential of the youth. To this end we share with you articles, enhanced by living pictorial images that vividly reflect important contemporary and nostalgic topics about Guyana- its past, present and future.*

*Befittingly, in commemorating World Health Day and Earth Day in the month of April, the lead article: "From Garden City to Garbage City" highlights a critical sustainability issue and calls for a Diasporic plan of action to 'Nice up Guyana'. To celebrate Aviation Month, contributors bring us a reminiscent view of aviation and piloting in Guyana. A series on historical roots and the struggles of our fore parents is introduced. Articles on poetry and dance, as brilliantly expressed by our youth in this month of creative prose celebration are included, and so is a featured presentation on Carmen Jarvis- educator, humanitarian and diplomat. We urge you to take advantage of the opportunity offered through The Godfrey Chin Prize, criteria for which are outlined. We hope that you enjoy the contents of this edition and seriously contemplate how you may help to end the environmental health crisis in Guyana.*

*Thanks for your patronage and continued support.*

*Walk Good!*

*Lear Matthews*

*, April Editor.*



CLEAN UP GUYANA! **NICE UP GUYANA!**

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# ONCE THE GARDEN CITY **GEORGETOWN NOW** **THE GARBAGE CITY**

RATS, COCKROACHES, AN EYE SORE,  
**A MAJOR HEALTH DISASTER**  
**IN THE MAKING.**



A PHOTO ESSAY

# GEORGETOWN, FROM GARDEN CITY TO **GARBAGE CITY**

*Vibert Cambridge, Ph.D.*

**I**t was hard to take a “*tantalize*” from a Jamaican friend who called *Georgetown the Garbage City of the Caribbean*. That was not the image I could accept of the capital of Guyana. It was not a “*tantalize*”; it was probably a “*tantafact*”!

Writing about Georgetown in the late 19th century, Henry Kirk noted:

*Main Street is certainly one of the prettiest streets I ever saw. About forty yards wide, it is divided up the middle by a wide canal full of the Victoria Regia lily, the canal, and the roads on each side, being shaded by an avenue*

*of saman trees. Handsome houses, painted white, or some bright color, are built on each side of the street, nearly all of which are surrounded by gardens, full of crotons, palms, poinsettias, bougainvilleas, and all sorts of bright-bued plants and flowers; on some of the trees can be seen clusters of cattleyas [orchids] with their mauve and rose-coloured flowers; from another an oncidium throws out its racemes of odorous petals, four to five feet in length.*

In 1956, and even in the 1970s, Main Street still maintained its charm.



Main Street, 1956 Main Street, Georgetown (from Andrew Jeffrey's collection of photographs)

Vibert Cambridge, Ph.D.

# Garbage City...

*The Brick dam, as it is called, is another beautiful boulevard more than a mile in length, bordered on both sides by lovely flowering trees and lofty palms.*



*The Brick dam (from Andrew Jeffrey's collection, circa end of 19th century)*

At the start of the 20th century, Georgetown deserved the appellations "Garden City" and "Venice of the West Indies." The photo below from Andrew Jeffrey's collection speaks to the mostly clean canals that ran through the city and its environs.



*A 1922 photograph of a tree-lined street with a clean canal (from Andrew Jeffrey's collection)*

So, what explains the current condition of informal incinerators and opportunistic dumps in alleys, clogged gutters and canals, and the eye sores of "cut and drop" and "clean and drop"?



Charred garbage on Church Street, near St. George's Cathedral, Saturday, March 23, 2013 (Photograph by Vibert Cambridge)

*Vibert Cambridge, Ph.D.*

# **GARBAGE CITY!**

**SMELLY CLOGGED ALLEYS, STAGNANT MOSQUITO INFESTED WATER, RATS, COCKROACHES**

A clogged alley in Georgetown, Saturday, March 23, 2013.  
(Photograph by Vibert Cambridge)

# A HEALTH DISASTER IN THE MAKING

CAN CONTRIBUTE TO  
RESPIRATORY DISEASE,  
BRONCHIAL PNEUMONIA  
INTESTINAL DISEASE  
DENGUE FEVER  
COLITIS, TYPHOID FEVER  
DIARRHEA,  
GASTROENTERITIS

*Garbage, which includes plastic containers, in a clogged alley in Georgetown, Saturday, March 23, 2013. (Photograph by Vibert Cambridge)*

*Litter on Regent Street, Georgetown, Saturday, March 23, 2013 (Photograph by Vibert Cambridge)*

CLEAN UP GUYANA! NICE UP GUYANA!

# QUEENSTOWN...

## GARBAGE SIDE BY SIDE WITH BEAUTIFUL HOUSES

HOMES FOR RATS, COCKROACHES, DEADLY DISEASES



*Vibert Cambridge, Ph.D.*

*Queenstown, Georgetown, Saturday, March 23, 2013 (Photograph by Vibert Cambridge)*



The dumper is seen tipping the contents of his "dust bin" into the illegal dump site...



# Illegal Dumping Sites Encircling Georgetown

*Vibert Cambridge, Ph.D.*

The "dump" — the black plastic bags



The illegal dumping sites are expanding and are virtually encircling the city. As one exterminator said, there is an increase in the number of cockroaches and rats, which are the vectors of deadly diseases. Several explanations are being offered about the situation. Among them are the changing demographics of the city and the absence of adequate resources to cope with the growth of the city. Georgetown is now home for more than 250,000 of Guyana's 750,000+ citizens. It is also suggested that the current condition is the outcome of the politics of power that characterize the relationships between the national government and the municipal government. Another explanation points to a "culture of corruption" that pervades City Hall. A further explanation is the excessive use of non-degradable packaging materials, such as Styrofoam containers, plastic bottles, and the ubiquitous black plastic bags. To me, the most devastating explanation is the decline of civic values because of the emergence of an increasingly crude populace.

A man and his dog. Recyclers?



Clearly, there is no single explanation. I took the following photographs on Saturday, March 23, 2013 at an illegal dump at the corner of Church and Albert Streets. It shows an illegal dumper, his dump (which includes the ubiquitous black plastic bags), and his journey back to the source of the garbage.

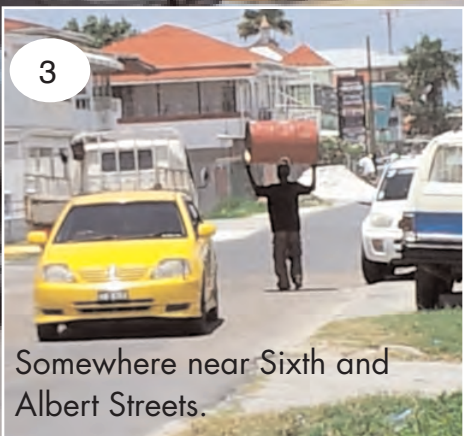
CLEAN UP GUYANA! NICE UP GUYANA!

# GARBAGE CITY!

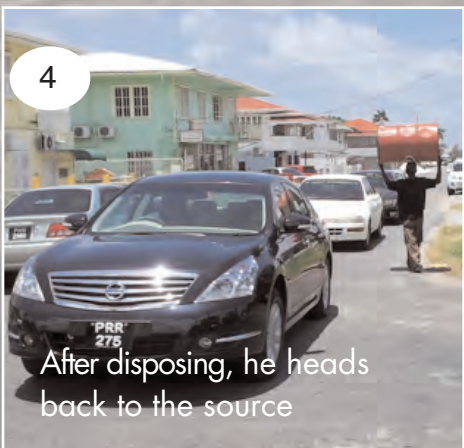
## AN ILLEGAL DUMPSTER: A JOURNEY BACK TO THE SOURCE OF THE GARBAGE



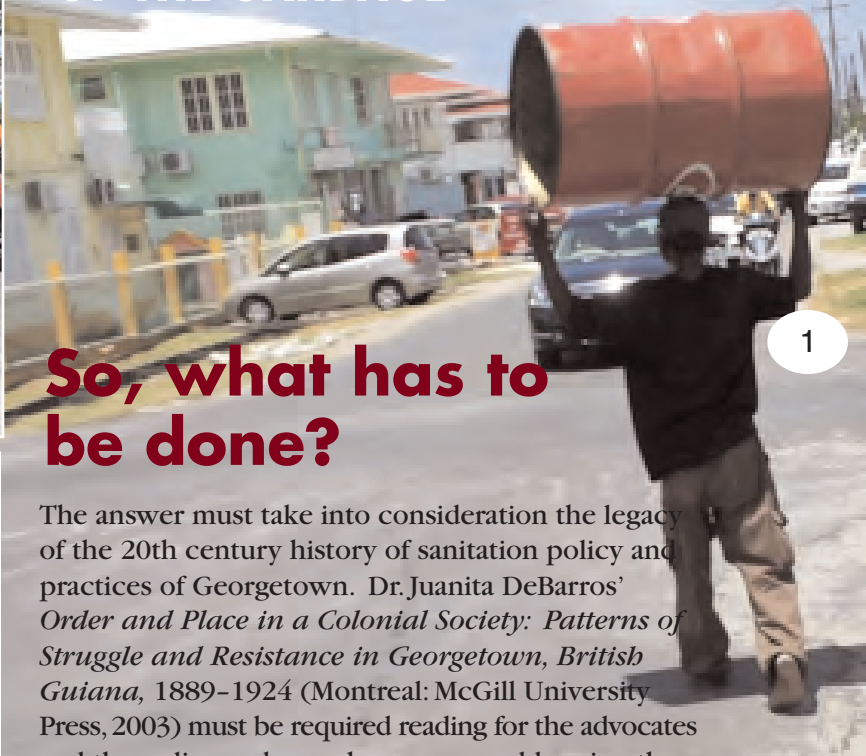
Across the traffic on Church Street to ...



Somewhere near Sixth and Albert Streets.



After disposing, he heads back to the source



## So, what has to be done?

The answer must take into consideration the legacy of the 20th century history of sanitation policy and practices of Georgetown. Dr. Juanita DeBarros' *Order and Place in a Colonial Society: Patterns of Struggle and Resistance in Georgetown, British Guiana, 1889-1924* (Montreal: McGill University Press, 2003) must be required reading for the advocates and the policy makers who are now addressing the Georgetown sanitation challenge.

The response to the challenge has to be systematic and sustained. Georgetown is not the only human habitation that has had to deal with the problem. Others have tried the 3E approach—education, engineering, and enforcement

Education is not billboard sloganeering and slick (and not so slick) public service announcements on Guyanese radio and television. Guyana has a cadre of skilled strategic communicators in the Health Communication Unit at the Ministry of Health and at the Center for Communication Studies at UG that should be challenged to conduct the required research for a systematic and sustained public education intervention that includes all members of the society. A successful intervention would redound to the whole country as the problem of illegal dumping is not only a Georgetown problem: It is a national problem.

*Engineering: Some interim community garbage collection mechanism needs to be developed until the challenges associated with running the Haags Bosch landfill, maintaining the City Council's garbage collection fleet, and harmonizing the schedules and practices of the private operators are resolved. Maybe answers might come from communities when the strategic communicators from the Ministry of Health and UG's Center for Communication Studies conduct their urgently needed research.*

*Enforcement: In addition to the sanctions that already exist in Guyanese law, social sanctions should be introduced. The nature of these social sanctions can emerge from the above-mentioned research.*

## **What can the diaspora do?**

*Send a letter, an e-mail, a Facebook message, a tweet, or make a phone call to relatives and friends in Guyana home to:*

- *Educate: Tell them about the looming consequences of the noose of garbage that is encircling Georgetown and ask them to set better examples.*
- *Contribute to engineering by asking them to package their garbage in ways that reduce spillage and to pay their city taxes.*
- *Support enforcement by withholding remittances if there is no improvement in the condition of GT in the next month.*

Let us co-operate and "nice up" Guyana!

CLEAN UP GUYANA!

**NICE UP  
GUYANA!**

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CLEAN UP GUYANA! **NICE UP GUYANA!**

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**MASSIVE CAMPAIGN  
TO BE LAUNCHED  
IN THE DIASPORA**

**FIND OUT HOW YOU  
CAN BE PART OF  
THIS INITIATIVE**

**ANYTHING  
GUYANESE**

**FACEBOOK GROUP  
SUPPORTS**

**YOUTHS FOR  
GUYANA**

**CLEAN UP GUYANA EFFORT.**

CLEAN UP GUYANA! NICE UP GUYANA!

# YOUTHS FOR GUYANA

## KEEPING GUYANA BEAUTIFUL A BLOCK-A-WEEK



*“Few things diminish the beauty of a community more than scattered garbage. The goal of the Block-a-Week Anti-Littering Initiative is to educate and change attitudes by creating litter awareness in our community. Increasing litter consciousness will encourage the disposal of garbage in bins and will reduce unsightly litter.”*

### **What can you do?**

*Fighting litter is everybody’s job. The most important thing to do is to choose not to litter. Successful litter control is an ongoing effort that involves the entire community. Take action!*

*You can make a difference! Proper handling of waste in the community raises the standards and expectations of*

*everyone. One person, one business, one organization can possibly affect the behavior of others.*

### **The objectives of this project are:-**

- To beautify and enhance the community
- For the members to work collaboratively, since this will embrace discipline, promote unity, ignite and reunite friendships.
- To involve youths in community activities
- Encourage self-respect and pride
- To educate the residents and the children within the schools in the area, of their responsibility and role in maintaining a clean environment.

### **How long does litter take to decompose?**

*Here are some examples:*

- Cotton, rags and paper - 2 to 5 months
- Orange peel 6 months
- Plastic bag 10 to 20 years • Tin can 50 to 100 years
- Plastic six-pack rings 450 years
- Glass bottle 1 million years • Plastic bottle never

### **What is litter?**

*Litter is waste that has not been disposed of properly.*

### ANYTHING GUYANESE FACEBOOK GROUP TO MOBILIZE THE DIASPORA TO CONTRIBUTE TO INITIATIVE

*It is unsightly and reduces the aesthetic appeal of the community. It can pose environmental, health and safety concerns and sharp objects like broken glass and metals can cause injury to pets and children. Decaying food and pet droppings can spread disease, putting both humans and animals at risk.*

### **THE PLAN:**

Under the Keeping Guyana Beautiful initiative, Block-a-Week will have volunteers clean one city block per week until the end of the year while at the same time educating patrons of that area in Anti-littering techniques. It’s a task that has never been done before, that’s why it will make a great impact. It starts with us.

The project will be documented from beginning to end with pictures and video by our in house Creative Director so we can use footage to use as marketing material.

Based on the assessed work load of a given area, the cleanup will vary between starting early in the morning at 6:00a.m. or in the afternoon from 3:30pm.

Tools and Equipment needed

- **Garbage bags (Jumbo and Large)**
- **Dust Masks**
- **Spades**
- **Rakes**
- **Wheel Barrows**
- **Protective Gloves**
- **Cutlasses**
- **Pairs of Long Boots**
- **Brush Cutters**

*To make a donation, contact Lloyd Phillips, Anything Guyanese Facebook Group.*

# GUYANA'S FIRST AIRPORT ATKINSON AERODROME



*Atkinson Aerodrome, Guyana's first airport, was named after Major Eric Atkinson, the commander of the air-base facilities which the American government developed at this location during World War II. Atkinson Airport occupied 68 acres (280,000 m) of Atkinson field, formerly Hyde Park, on the Demerara River. The US military gained access to this location as part of the Destroyers for Bases Agreement with Britain. During World War II the United States Army Air Forces 44th Reconnaissance Squadron flew anti-submarine sorties in Douglas B-18 bombers. During 1950 it was restructured for civil aviation purposes. Another more up-to-date terminal building was built and opened on 15 March 1952. When the new building was ravaged by fire on 5 August 1959 the old terminal building was renovated and used again until the destroyed building was replaced. After independence, Atkinson Airport became the Timehri International Airport and in 1997 was renamed the Cheddi Jagan International Airport. Atkinson Field was leased to the United States of America by the United Kingdom in 1941. The lease was terminated on 26 May 1966 (Guyana's Independence Day). Because the lease was terminated 74 years before its due end, a new agreement was arrived at giving certain specified rights to the Americans in relation to the air base for the next 17 years.*

**MARCH 1913****FIRST AIRPLANE FLIGHT**

The first airplane flight took place in Guyana in March 1913, when George Schmidt, a German, flew a machine over Georgetown, taking off from the Bel Air Park Race Course.

**SEPTEMBER 1929****FIRST AIRMAIL SERVICE**

In September 1929, the first airmail service to Guyana began.

**SEPTEMBER 1929****LINDBERGH ARRIVES IN GUIANA**

The famous American flier, Colonel Charles Lindbergh, arrived in the Demerara River with his flying boat (an amphibian craft) on September 22, 1929.

**JULY 9, 1948****FIRST REGULAR FLIGHTS TO THE INTERIOR**

The first regular flights to the interior started in 1939. Regular shipments of beef from the Rupununi to Georgetown by air began on July 9, 1948. Amphibian aircraft have been vital to the development of the country as they were able land both on airstrips and on water-landing areas.

**1924-1955****ART WILLIAMS DEVELOPED THE BRITISH GUIANA AIRWAYS LTD.**

The development of air transport in Guyana owes much to Arthur James William (Art Williams) a pilot and mechanic from the United States. He arrived here in 1924 and returned to the United States in October 1955. Over this period, except for the war years, during which he served with the United States Force, he developed the British Guiana Airways Ltd. (Registered 27th May, 1938). The Company was sold to the Government of Guyana on July 15, 1955.

**EARLY AVIATION IN BRITISH GUIANA****FLIGHTS IN DEMERARA.****THE FIRST ASCENTS.****Aviator's Clever Display.**

In the year 1963, when aerial locomotion will have become one of the commonplaces of life, the industrious historian of this colony will find occasion to remark that on March 24th, fifty years ago, the first flight in an aeroplane was made in Demerara by an American aviator of the name of Schmitt.

The date, therefore, becomes one of some importance in the annals of British Guiana. Years hence it will have its interest for the people who actually saw this first flight, and for the Demerara Turf Club, from whose ground it was made and for the enthusiasts of the local Aero Club, which, let us hope, will in the fulness of time come into existence. These latter will have no need to deplore that the pioneer of flight in Demerara was not a British subject, for they will remember that England herself is also under obligations to an American. When Mr. Cody made his first flight in Great Britain on January 5th, 1909, he had not taken out papers of naturalisation as a British subject (which he did in the following October during the Doncaster aviation meeting) and so to an American citizen goes the honour, since the mysterious performances of Mr. Dunne at Blair Athol in the previous year have never been properly authenticated. Even if the latter's carefully guarded experiments did result in actual flight they were observed by none but his assistants and a few Scotch gillies sworn to secrecy, and thus Mr. Cody was in any case the first to fly in public.

The chronicler of aeronautics in Demerara, however, will have no doubtful points of priority to trouble him. On Easter Monday Mr. Schmitt made the first flight on the first aeroplane even seen in British Guiana. It was somewhat in the nature of a surprise performance, since after the disappointment of Saturday, when the advertised initial ascent did not take place owing to engine trouble, it was announced that the aviator would make a flight at eight o'clock on Monday morning. About seven o'clock, however, the burgesses of Georgetown were aroused from an extended sleep in honour of the public holiday by an unaccustomed noise. There is no mistaking the rhythmic purr of an aeroplane engine and soon the whole town was hanging out of window, gazing at the flying machine which had been taken up thus unexpectedly for a trial spin to make sure that everything was in order for the morning's exhibition.

So the historian of the future, who no doubt will derive his facts from the narrative as here set forth, will note that the first flight in Demerara was made at seven o'clock in the morning and lasted five minutes.

There being now proof positive that the machine could and would fly crowds flocked to the Bel Air Race Course and its

# British Guiana Airways Ltd.

REGISTERED MAY 27, 1938  
SOLD TO THE GOVERNMENT  
OF GUIANA, JULY 15, 1955

The development of air transport in Guyana owes much to Arthur "Art" James Williams, a pilot and mechanic from the United States. He arrived in British Guiana in August 1934, and returned to the United States in October 1955. Over this period, except for the war years, during which he served with the United States Air Force, he developed British Guiana Airways Ltd. (registered 27 May, 1938) and operating regular internal services since 1939.

On 15 July 1955, the Government purchased British Guiana Airways. However, external services continued to be supplied almost exclusively by foreign airlines until Guyana Airways Corporation commenced regional air services in 1979. Subsequently, restrictions on the repatriation of profits in foreign exchange and other circumstances contributed to the withdrawal of services to Guyana by foreign airlines, with the exception of BWIA. Guyana Airways Corporation was there-

fore obliged to fill the breach by commencing jet operations to Miami, New York and Toronto.

In the 1980s Guyana Airways Corporation's domestic operations started to deteriorate for a number of reasons. The private sector therefore began to fill the gap and by 1991 three major domestic charter operators had emerged. In the meantime, Guyana Airways Corporation's domestic service continued to deteriorate and, by 1993, possessed only one Twin Otter DHC-6 to service the entire country. Under new management it was revitalized and saw a partial return to its original domestic role with the reintroduction of several domestic scheduled routes, because of the addition of two Shorts Skyvan SC7 aircraft, and a second Twin Otter DHC-6 aircraft.

In 2010, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) conferred "international" status to the air terminal at Ogle (IATA: OGL; ICAO: SYGO). In anticipation of increased regional air traffic to the facility, an EU-subsidized construction project began in January of that year, intended to upgrade the terminal building and extend the primary paved runway to a usable length of 4000 feet. Ogle is the hub for domestic flights to Guyana's interior and offers once-daily service to the in-town airstrip in Paramaribo, capital of neighboring Suriname.





# Guyana Airways

## GUYANA'S NATIONAL AIRLINE: 1973 - 2001

Guyana Airways was the national airline of Guyana from 1973 to 2001. During this period, it operated services to destinations throughout the Caribbean, the U.S. and Canada. It was declared insolvent in 2001.

The airline had a fleet including Russian Tupolevs to Boeings. At the time of the insolvency of the airline, the fleet consisted of Boeing 757s and 1 Airbus A.300B4-622R.

History

Guyana Airways was an important link for the Guyanese community. It provided a way into and out of the country. The airline leased all of its aircrafts, which is why many aircrafts were used during the airline's operations. The airline was headquartered in Georgetown, Guyana. After the airline went bankrupt in 2001, its successor, Guyana Air 2000 maintained a short-lived operation until 2003, when it too, filed for insolvency.



## THE GUYANA DEFENCE FORCE AIR CORPS

**Y**oung, dashing Army pilots like Lawrence "Larry" London, Phillip Payne, Egbert "Eggy" Fields, Chris Cameron, Gerry Gouveia, Jeff Roman and Butch Green changed lives and created indelible impressions for many young men who came from similar backgrounds.

Becoming a pilot was now an achievable ambition and many personal career goals were altered. To support a growing Air Wing, that before the end of the decade would become an Air Corps; engineers and flight mechanics were trained, men like Aubrey Henry, Scott Joseph, Gavin Huntley and the Wilson

Brothers Michael and Cecil. These men would form the nucleus of technical experts that kept the GDF fleet flying and airworthy.

Just after the first International Year for Women was celebrated worldwide, the GDF saw its first two female fixed wing pilots, when Beverly Drake and Cheryl Pickering graduated from Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University with their commercial pilot's licences. During this period (mid 70's) the Army introduced several new Bell Helicopters to its fleet and more young Guyanese were given the opportunity to fly.

In 1977 Barbara Adams along with her classmates David Totaram and Owen Sandiford graduated from helicopter flight school in Scotland



**GUYANA'S FIRST FEMALE PILOTS**  
**Cheryl Pickering-Moore & Beverly Drake**

## Cheryl Pickering-Moore

There are but a few women who can be named among those who were able to penetrate what some would describe as 'a man's world' thereby paving the way for others to easily follow today. One such champion of women is no other than Cheryl Moore who can be safely dubbed one of the pioneers in this regard.

With more than 30 years under her belt in the aviation industry, Mrs. Moore has been recognized as one of the better female pilots to have emerged from these shores. Her journey has seen her hopping into the cockpit of one of the smallest Cessna aircraft and transitioning airplanes as big as the Dash 8 300 (50-seater).

In 1973 she made the bold move of venturing into the Guyana Defence Force and assumed the position of Personal Assistant to the then Commander, Colonel Ulric Pilgrim. She was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in January 1974. At the time there were not many female officers, and apart from carrying out the duties as Personal Assistant to the Commander, she conducted interviews, assessments and training for new inductees in the Women's Army Corps.

She attended the University of Guyana where she commenced the Diploma programme in Social Work. But it was soon after starting this activity that she would be given the opportunity of a lifetime.

She recalled that this chance came knocking in 1975, which was designated International Women's Year. This was the year that the government decided to grant scholarships to several females to attend flight school to qualify as pilots.

Although she had never envisaged a career in flying, she recalled that it was following the selection process that she and Beverley Drake, along with 10 others, were awarded scholarships to attend the Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University Daytona Campus in the United States in 1976.

Reminiscing on the intense one-year training course, Cheryl noted that it was a new experience "but there were 12 of us in the group and we had each other...we just had to buckle-down and study hard. It was the kind of programme that you really had to apply yourself in order to succeed," she recounted.

In fact the first plane she piloted was the Cessna 172 when she commenced flight training. That experience, she noted, was preceded by numerous simulations, which prepared her to be exposed to the actual aircraft flying experience and according to her "once you go up into the air it is somewhat different, but certainly not terrifying".

She recalled acquiring her private pilot's licence after flying a single engine aircraft before transitioning to a multi-engine aircraft.

In fact she disclosed that "Beverley (Drake) and I were



the first two trainees of the group to complete our course of study. We were also the first two females, to the best of my knowledge, who obtained a commercial pilot's licence in Guyana."

While a student of Embry-Riddle she was taught to fly using the Visual Flight Rules (VFR) as well as Instrument Flight Rules (IFR). Her studies also included the areas of navigation, aerodynamics, aircraft systems, meteorology, flight planning and aircraft performance. She was also required to participate further in an advanced course in ground school and pilot maintenance.

At the end of her training she received certification for the Commercial Pilot Airplane Single and Multi-Engine Land with instrument privileges.

Her return to Guyana was in January of 1977, at which point she was required to undertake conversion training in order to acquire a local commercial pilot licence. The training was a little different from what was done at Embry-Riddle, as according to Cheryl, "every aircraft that you fly, you need to do a technical for it, then you are required to do flight training, because although the principles of flight would be the same, one needs to be familiar with the aircraft systems and emergency procedures."

Armed with her pilot's licence, Cheryl was now part of the Guyana Defence Force's Air Corps, and in fact served as its Executive Officer for a period of seven months. As a pilot she was able to soar the skies in the Twin Otter Britten-Norman Islander, Avro and the DHC-8. She noted that while Skyvans came into play a few years late, it was the Islander that was the primary mode of transporting soldiers and supplies while she served.

In 1980 she was seconded to Guyana Airways where she was tasked with undertaking numerous commercial flights, mainly to interior locations using bigger aircraft. This phase of her flying career even saw her touching down on the shores of Trinidad and Barbados at times. She even fondly recalled piloting a chartered flight to Cayenne to transport a team of football players.

She remained with Guyana Airways until 1989 and the same year opted to join the LIAT (1974) Ltd team, where she served as a pilot up until February of last year, when she retired.

During her tenure at LIAT, which saw her being based between Antigua and Barbados, she was licenced to fly Twin Otter, Hawker Siddeley HS 748 and DeHavilland Dash 8 aircraft throughout the entire Eastern Caribbean, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and many times she returned to her homeland too.

# Captain Gerry Gouveia

ATF RATED PILOT,  
AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT  
INVESTIGATOR,  
SEARCH & RESCUE  
SPECIALIST

# Captain Gerry Gouveia

## PILOT, ENTREPRENEUR, PRESIDENT OF THE GUYANA TOURISM & HOSPITALITY ASSOCIATION

Captain Gerry Gouveia, CEO of Roraima Airways, is proud to be a part of Guyana's centenary aviation celebrations as Roraima celebrates 20 years of service.

From the pioneering work of aviation stalwarts like Arthur James "Art" Williams and Colonel Herman Edgar "Harry" Wendt to the current major initiative that seeks to transform the Ogle aerodrome into the country's second international airport, the aviation sector in Guyana owes its growth and development to the cumulative contributions of groups and individuals who possessed the vision and foresight to understand the role that aviation would come to play in the development of Guyana, and, perhaps more importantly, to invest of their time, risk their lives and resources in that pursuit.

Roraima Airways, stands out as a beacon in that collective effort, more so because of its humble beginnings, its rapid growth and the multi-dimensional contribution which it has made to the rise of the aviation sector specifically, the tourism sector generally and the saving of lives as a result of its night medivac services in Guyana. Aviation History in Guyana can never be written without the acknowledgement of the significant contributions made by Captain Gerry and Debbie Gouveia and their company Roraima Airways. Both of these pilots are internationally highly trained ATPL rated pilots, one serving in the military and contributing to the development of military Aviation while the other had the distinction of being the first Guyanese woman to be qualify as a captain and fully command a commercial flight domestically in the jungle of Guyana.

Captain Gerry Gouveia was award a government of Guyana Scholarship to attend the Embry Riddle Aeronautical University, where he completed his flight training before returning to Guyana to serve in the Guyana Defence Force as an army pilot. While Captain Debbie Gouveia was trained at the flight Safety Academy in Vero Beach Florida and the Oxford flight Training center in the UK.

During his service in the army he rose to the Rank of Major and served as Admin officer, Training officer and Chief Pilot of the Army Air corps. He was involved in many Search and Rescue missions, humanitarian missions and Night medical evacuations out of the jungle. After serving the army for in excess of ten years, he joined Golden Star Resources as head of Security and logistic manager before joining ASL as General Manager and Chief pilot.



# Captain Gerry Gouveia

In 1992 Captain Gerry Gouveia and his wife Captain Debbie Gouveia founded Roraima Airways and a new chapter in Guyanese Aviation History was started. Roraima Airways' great fortune reposed in the fact that from its inception it benefitted from the industry-specific skills as well as the dedication of Captains Gerry and Debbie Gouveia, two internationally trained pilots whom, over the years, have also proven themselves to be highly competent business managers and entrepreneurs. An idea was conceptualized and the dream took the young couple flying high with the potential opportunity at hand. The restless entrepreneurial spirit pushed the throttle full forward and Roraima Airways took off with two skilled captains at the controls charting their course with destiny and in the process creating a vibrant and diverse brand and group of companies with a rich legacy celebrating twenty years of growth and exciting future prospects for the next generation. This is the story of Captains Debbie and Gerald Gouveia as they started their company, Roraima Airways from humble beginnings in August 1992 as a small local enterprise which has since grown to become a major force on the Guyanese business landscape, as a conglomerate of Aviation, Travel, and Tourism Services through their vision and guidance. Having both flown a variety of aircraft across all of Guyana's landscape and further afield, they brought their years of experience to fly for themselves as the principal owners and operators of Roraima Airways.

Realising the need for economic diversification, an Aircraft Ground Handling Division, an Aviation Security Division, an Executive Departure Lounge, Crew Resting Lounge at Cheddi Jagan Int'l Airport and an International Travel Agency and an Eco Tourism resort were simultaneously launched. The company quickly 'graduated' from the rented aircraft scenario with which it began operations in 1992 to its own fleet of aircraft over a five-year period which included a Bell 206 L3 Jet Ranger Helicopter, an Executive Cessna 402 and three Islander Stoll Aircraft. Building its business model around safety, reliability, dependability and genuine warm Guyanese hospitality, the company evolved into the major player in contracted air support services to large mining companies including Omai Gold Mines (the largest gold mine in South America at that time), a distinction it continues to hold today. Roraima Airways management showed a strong belief in corporate social responsibility well before the phrase became a common buzzword. In the words of Captain Gerald Gouveia, "the only way our business can do well, is when the community around us does well, and by exten-

sion the entire country". To this end the company adopted the village Primary School and arranged the building of a community library in the Amerindian Reservation of Santa Aratack Mission. More tangibly, the company's Medical Evacuations, a twenty four hour response services enshrined in the Airline, saves hundreds of lives each year, conducting missions into the jungle in the dead of the night to extract sick and injured to better medical care. A significant amount of missions are also flown to countries in the Caribbean, and air ambulance jets arranged for transport to North American hospitals.

When the Gouveia's decided to open the doors of their holiday Jungle home, Arrowpoint, in Santa Mission, to commercial visitors, the CSR was not abandoned. The Santa Village Council was involved, and today benefits from lease fees and royalties, but more importantly, a major source of employment and training for community members, some of whom have become senior members of Roraima's management! Today Arrowpoint Nature Resort hosts thousands of tourists of all nationalities. The resort was constructed by craftsmen of Santa Mission using indigenous materials and architecture, yet boasts modern amenities including hot running water and high speed WiFi internet.

Captains Gerald and Debra Gouveia have also devoted more than a fair amount of their personal time to Private Sector Development in Guyana holding numerous appointments with Captain Debbie Gouveia serving as President of the Travel Agents association of Guyana and as the first female council member of the Private sector commission while Captain Gerry Gouveia served as President of the Tourism and Hospitality Association, the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the Private Sector Commission in addition to serving on a number of Statutory State Boards.

The company was the first domestic private sector carrier to be granted an ICAO Three letter designator and the first to use flight numbers for its domestic flights as well as the first company to introduce the GPS and the Spot Tracker in Guyana. Aerial City tours, airport transfers and private sector helicopter operations and night medivac are also distinctions that mark Roraima Airways. Roraima Medivac Services saves hundreds of lives every year, flying at night deep into the jungle to ferry injured and sick persons to the city hospitals. The company employs approximately 200 young Guyanese. Roraima Airways is proud to be one of the founding shareholder members of OAI and today Captain Gerry Gouveia Serves as a Director on the Ogle airport board of directors.

# GUYANESE WOMEN IN RIOTS

*Hazel Woolford,  
UG History Society 1991*

In riots and disturbances, women tend to take the lead role. This was not unusual in Guyanese history. Female slaves were often accused of “sowing seeds of discontent among the male slaves and of inciting them to rebel.” Their behavior was often condemned and the editor of the Demerara Courier recommended that a house of correction, with a treadmill be established. On November 9, 1833 sixty women on Plantation Hampton Court, Essequibo, agreed to strike or mallinger. They complained that they were given too much work and requested that the quantity be reduced. In the meanwhile, they decided to do whay they considered a sufficient day’s work.

The Manager, Mr. McPherson, sent for the acting second, Fiscal Thomas Dougan, to speak to the striking women. The Fiscal dismissed the complaint of the women as frivolous. He persuaded them to return quietly to their usual occupations and then Dougan ordered that the four ring leaders should be punished as an example to the others. The onlookers attempted to rescue the four women. Dougan complained that the women refused to return to their jobs and used the “most violent, threatening and insolent gestures, accompanied with abusive and unintelligent words, with hideous uproar and shouting...”

In the opinion of the Fiscal, the slave women had misunderstood the manager. Dougan observed that “men, generally speaking, give no cause for complaint.”

In the Angel Babriel riots of 1856, a number of women whom the colonist described as “those furies, falsely called women” were among those persons convicted.

In order to deal with those women who “have incited the men, have stirred up the flagging spirits and indeed have done more relative mischief than the others and the other riots,” the old regulations were revived.

The magistrates were empowered to execute any sentence without reference to the Executive and to inflict corporal punishment on the women and even to place them in the penal gang.

These powers were hastily withdrawn when the Colonial Secretary expressed disapproval of the measure.

In 1872, Devonshire Castle Riots about fifty women came to the front of the rioteres and screamed and cursed. When an interpreter asked them to withdraw and leave the fray to the men, they cursed the interpreter in an East Indian dialect.

They said they would kill the Magistrate and the policemen or they would die with their husbands.

In the 1889 “Cen Bread” Riots, the Governor observed “I must say that I hope the few words I have to say be pub-

lished abroad... that I call upon them to use all the influence they have upon the few misguided creatures, many of them women and children, who are doing this damage and causing such pecuniary damage to the inhabitants of the colony... I earnestly hope... that the well-conducted men of the colored population of the colony will use their influence to put a stop to this.”

In Agricola where the riots had spread, one woman attacked a rum shop with an axe. Ten women were arrested in Bourda for participation in the riots.

In the 1905 riots, all levels of women from the working class were involved. Of the 105 persons convicted in the Georgetown Magistrates’ Court as a result of the riots, 41 were women.

In fact, Walter Rodney had suggested that at least one in every three rioters were women.

Several reasons have been posited why women participated in the 1905 riots. The depressed economic conditions of these working class women and an opportunity to give vent to their anger against policemen who had shot some of the rioters.

The women also broke into the Pawnbrokeries, Undoubtedly, the women who sold food to the stevedores would have been in sympathy with the men. There were also unemployed women in the 1905 riots. They belonged to the centepede gang.

Governor Hodgson claimed that it was the women who were causing the trouble and they should be kept quiet.

Undeniably, a preliminary examination of the role of women in riots in Guyana has revealed that women either acted independently or sometimes with their menfolk to draw attention to the indignities which the working class suffered.



# HOW TREES GREW IN THE FOREST

The first fruit trees to grow in the forest came about in a very strange, curious and remarkable way.

*Peter Halder*

The first fruit trees to grow in the forest came about in a very strange, curious and remarkable way.

Long long ago, the menfolk of a long, flat home in the forest left early one morning to attend a party at a friend's place some two miles away.

Before they left, the eldest brother told his three sisters who remained behind, "Be very careful while we are gone. Do not leave the house. There are dangerous animals in the forest. Also, allow no one into the home. There are many spirits who live in the forest and travel around in human form." The sisters promised their brother to heed his warning.

Early in the afternoon, a young man came to the house. "Hello," he shouted out, "is any one at home?"

There was no answer. He shouted again, "I am a good friend of your brothers. I have killed a large powis and brought it for you to cook tomorrow. Don't be afraid."

The youngest sister peeped through the dried troolie palm branches that thatched the house and saw the young man. She had never seen a young man as handsome as he was. She spoke to her two elder sisters and begged them to let the young man in since she believed that he was truly a friend of their brothers.

So the the young man was invited into the house. He handed over the powis. The youngest sister offered him some wild cow (tapir) pepperpot with cassava bread and a calabash of cassiri, a fermented drink made from cassava. He refused the food but emptied the calabash of his contents. The calabash broke while in his mouth. This made the young girl laugh. He announced that he was leaving, much to the glee of the two older sisters. He however whispered in the younger sister's ears that he would return that evening.

Evening came and sure enough, so did the young man. The two eldest sisters, peering from their room, noticed that he did not resemble the same young man that was there earlier, though bearing a very strong resemblance. They were greatly afraid since when the light from a candle fly flashed in his face, his eyes were as red as two rubies.

"Oh my gosh," said the eldest to the other, "I believe he is a Tree Spirit."



# How Trees Grew in the forest

*Peter Halder*

She and her sister went in the next room and warned their young sibling. *"Have nothing to do with that young man. He may look the same as the person who was here earlier but he is not. He is a Tree Spirit,"* they said. The youngest sister laughed in their face. *"I will do as I please,"* she replied.

The young girl took the man to her room. She put him to sit on the floor while she went into her hammock. He immediately, got up, went to the hammock and began caressing her with his hands and kissing her cheeks. His breath smelled rank with blood. It upset her. She told him to leave the room. Instead, he put one hand around her body and the other around her neck and broke it. He then proceeded to eat her flesh.

While he was gorging himself, the two sisters watched from their room but they could do nothing. They feared that if he was aware of their presence he would kill and eat them too.

When he had eaten all the flesh, he broke the head, which he did not touch, from her body. He held it by its long, beautiful, black tresses and took it with him to his mother who loved eating human heads.

*"I was so hungry, I could have eaten her head as well but my mother ordered me to bring the head back for that was her favorite part of the human body,"* said the Spirit to the wind.

The young man, his mother and her brood lived in a hollowed out greenheart tree deep in the forest.

Unknown to him, the sisters followed him and saw where the Spirit family lived.

When the menfolk returned the next day, the two sisters told them in tears what happened to their sister. With the men was a Peiai Man ( Medicine Man). He grunted with displeasure.

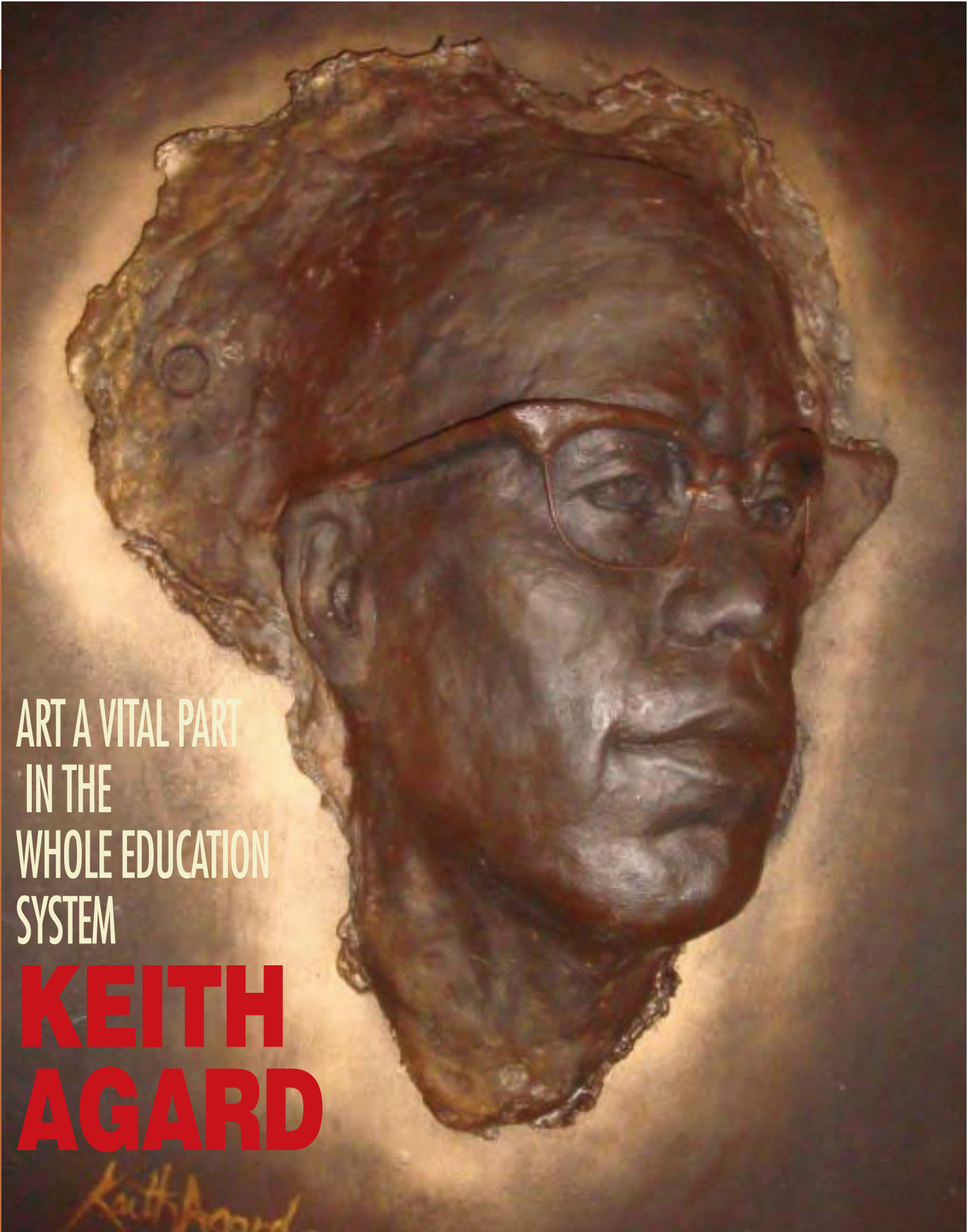
*"We must kill all of them before they kill and eat*

*some hapless young lady again. We must rid our forest of evil Tree Spirits,"* he urged.

The men folk and the Peiai Man decided to take revenge on the Tree Spirit and his brood. Guided by the two girls, they followed the trail, picking up piles of dried branches along the way. When they reached the tree, which the girls pointed out, they heard laughter and shouting inside of it. The Peiai Man smiled. He told them to spread the dried branches around the tree which was done. They collected other dried branches and leaves from around the area and added them to the pile. The Peiai Man then lit the dried wood. The raging flames took hold of the wood fuel and shot up all round the tree. Soon the hollow tree itself caught fire and all inside were burned to ashes. Their deaths were accompanied by wild and weird screams but to no avail. All the Tree Spirits perished in the fire.

The Peiai Man took the ashes and threw them into the wind. The wind took them to all parts of the forest. The ashes turned into fruit seeds and fruit trees of many kinds sprung up all over the forest where they fell. There were banana, golden apple, ubudi ( wild cashew), guava, tamarind, mamee, somatoo, genip, pomegranite, monkey apple, avocado, plum, locust, soursop, custard apple, star apple, coconut, corio, owara and trees of every description in the forest.

*"Out of evil cometh good,"* declared the Peiai Man when he saw the fruit trees. He however told all the people in the forest that they must bring the first fruit they picked from each tree to him to make medicine over them to destroy anything evil in them and their trees. And so it was done.



ART A VITAL PART  
IN THE  
WHOLE EDUCATION  
SYSTEM

**KEITH  
AGARD**

*Keith Agard*



# Keith Agard

The images of our mind control our life.  
We have to be careful what images  
we expose our children to.

On Saturday, December 22, 2012, The Jamaica 50 [Manchester] Committee under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies The Most Honourable Sir Patrick Allen, Governor General And The Most Honourable Lady Allen, unveiled a Bust of Rt. Excellent Norman W. Manley Prime Minister of Jamaica and National Hero.

The bust that was unveiled was the work of Guyanese Artist Keith Agard.

Keith, from an early age was greatly influenced by his high school teacher, E. R. Burrowes, the Guyanese art pioneer who tutored him privately at his studio in the evening after school, and during school holidays.

In 1973 Keith enrolled in the Jamaica School of Arts and was privileged to have had the experience of working under the guidance of Mrs. Edna Manley in her private studio, before his graduation in 1977. Thereafter, Keith Agard began a career in teaching, first at the School of Arts in Guyana, aptly named after his friend and mentor, E. R. Burrowes. He later became principal of the school and lectured at the University of Guyana simultaneously. Returning to Jamaica in 1983, he took up a position as lecturer at the Shortwood Teachers' College, and then at the Edna Manley College for the Visual and Performing Arts.

Keith is also a graduate of the faculty of Education, University of Western Ontario. He is presently engaged as principal of the Institute of Arts and Culture which he co-founded in 2007 with his wife, Dr. Nolma Coley-Agard, in their resident community of Mandeville.

As a long standing member of the Soka Gakkai International, a value-creating organization for the promotion of Peace through Education and Culture, Keith is devoted to the path of spiritual re-awakening, in accordance with a philosophy which has its roots in the ancient teachings of the Lotus Sutra, and which has been transposed within the context of modern global society by the SGI, as the basis of creating a new culture of lasting peace and happiness, across the diverse nature of our shared humanity.

The evening hosted at the beautiful Umana Yana in Kingston, in April of 2012, began with the artist issuing a challenge to attendees: *"If you were required to mount a one picture exhibition which painting would you choose?"*

The viewers eagerly participated by selecting the various

paintings that reached out to them. Some asked the artist what he was thinking when he painted each piece. In one piece titled *"Shakatani Healing"*, Agard spoke about the findings of Jamaican psychiatrist Professor. Fred Hickling who said that *"Shakatani"* is a psychological problem common in Jamaica. Hickling said that over 40 percent of Jamaicans suffer from personality disorder since like most people in the Caribbean, they suffer from problems of power and control. The word he coined is from two Swahili words: *"Shaka"* meaning "Power" and *"Tani"* meaning "problem". As Agard explained his piece depicted a healing of the Shakatani in a piece titled *"Rainbow Lotus Jaguar"*. He noted that in the Buddhist faith the lotus represented cause and effect. He said the image represented part of that process of Shakatani healing. He noted that Guyanese have to awake the process of Shakatani healing. The whole process is to move from chaos to order.

Agard strongly believes that persons must react to art with their own feeling. *"Your sensibility and feelings is the core of the artistic experience. The artistic enquiry is a process of self inquiry, self approval and self empowerment"*, he explained. Speaking about the effect of imagery on our lives colour, music etc, he noted that we often do not take into account, the effect of visuals. The etheric forces, the sensory capacity. The images of our mind control our life. We have to be careful what images we expose our children to. The artistic process is a thinking process and a translating process. How do you transfer a thought into a physical thing? We live not only in the physical spaces of our home but in the internal spaces of our mind.

Agard stressed that art is a vital part in the whole education system. To give an example, he noted that one colour red, you can write a whole dissertation on.

One piece looked somewhat like a dartboard to the casual observer, but it all became clear as the artist explained that each piece was related to the sacredness and sanctity of life - *"The sacred geometry"*. When we live our lives that doesn't harmonise with the rest of the universe that's when we get into trouble, he believes.

Reminding that art was an integral part of traditional societies, Agard said institutions such as Burrowes School of Art are important because art is a vital institution if we are talking about growth through and development and the moulding of young minds.



# Carmen Jarvis

EDUCATOR, HUMANITARIAN, DIPLOMAT PAR EXCELLENCE

# Carmen Jarvis

RECOGNIZED GLOBALLY FOR HER COMMITMENT AND  
RESILIENT DEDICATION TO HUMAN RIGHTS

*Lear Matthews, DSW*

Carmen Enid Jarvis was born in Georgetown, Guyana. She is a classic example of a positive role model demonstrated in both her personal and professional life. GCA is honored to pay tribute to this unheralded daughter of the soil for her many accomplishments, compassion and significant contributions to the cultural and educational development of Guyana.

She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree, a Post-Graduate Certificate of Education from the University of London, is the Secretary-General, Guyana National Commission for UNESCO and President of the Guyana Girls Guides. In her formative years, she attended Bishops High School. Her role as an educator spans more than thirty five years, beginning as a teacher at Smith Church Congregational School and continuing at Queens College and Bishops High School, where she served as Headmistress from 1971-1977. In addition, Ms. Jarvis held top positions in the Conference of Caribbean Association of Headmasters and Headmistresses of Secondary Schools.

As her career evolved, Ms. Jarvis was called upon to share her expertise in various areas of culture and regional education. She was appointed a member of a major Conference Committee of the Ministry of Education, Social development and Culture and ably represented Guyana at several international forums. In 1978, she led a delegation to the UNESCO Regional Workshop on Preparation of Educational Material and Problems Associated with the Use of Drugs, held in Jamaica. She subsequently served as Vice-Chairperson on Education at the General Conference, and addressed the Plenary Session of the UNESCO General Conference on behalf of the World Association of girl Guides and Girl Scouts. In 1980, she participated in the United Nations Mid-decade Conference for Women in Copenhagen, and the General Conference of UNESCO in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, submitting a successful resolution on the Status of Women.

Ms. Jarvis has been instrumental in instituting significant changes for women's rights. As a member of the Council on the Affairs and Status of Women in Guyana (CASWIG), this tireless humanitarian chaired several committees, fostering critical development in social justice projects. Her leadership in the Guyana Girl Guides Association of Guyana spans nearly five decades. It was inevitable that her talents and resourcefulness would lead to demands in multiple areas of social and cultural development. These include several Board membership positions on key organizations such as

Business and Professional Women's Club; Central Demarara Lion's Club; Guyana Mental Health Association; Georgetown Consumers' Cooperative Society; P.S.U. Credit Union; Guyana Commemoration Commission; Commission for the International Year of the Child (1979)

In particular Ms. Jarvis' contribution to Education was instrumental in instituting important changes in curriculum and standards. This was manifested through her diligent and committed work with a number of institutions, including: South Road Kindergarten School; the National Library; Board of Examiners; Committee for the Procurement and Distribution of text and exercise books; Yankana Committee for the Staggering of Business and school Hours; Committees for the Standardization of school uniforms and the Introduction of National Policy in Schools; and National Council for Drug Education.

Ms. Jarvis' contribution to regional and international development projects is not only admirable, but reflects an individual who is recognized globally for her commitment and resilient dedication to human rights. For over twenty five years as Secretary General, she has sponsored the funding of several projects in Education, Science and Technology, Cultural Heritage and Communication. Through her persistent planning and advocacy, a total of US \$ 450,000 was obtained for the establishment of the National Center for Education Resource Development. In addition, she facilitated the funding of multiple educational programs (Kindergarten to Higher Education), Folk Culture, and Communication.

Ms. Jarvis received numerous Meritorious Awards including the prestigious National Award of the Golden Arrow; the Cacique's Crown of Honor; The Beaver award for Girl Guiding and the Aristotle silver Medal by UNESCO. In a tribute presented by BHS Alumni in Toronto, she was described as *"...a role model - like the Olympic flame, a constant we look up to. We understood from you the importance of service, that our endeavors only have meaning if we give back some measure of what we have received to help others, in turn, to grow."*

# EILEEN COX



## 95 YEAR OLD FEARLESS CONSUMER ADVOCATE

*“I am fearless. I have no relatives who would be victimised because of what I say or do. I criticise whomever, whenever it is prudent to do so. I have criticised the police for excesses; I have stuck my neck out for defenceless consumers and I nurture no fear.”*

She has blazed a trail through uncharted territory and virgin soil, defying the odds in her drive to improve the standing of all women. Decades, characterized by unremitting perseverance and staunch resilience in consumer advocacy has taken its toll on her strong but aging shoulders yet the fiery ambition within her breast, ignited more than three decades ago, refuses to abandon a mission initiated out of necessity and pursued through concern for the well-being of consumers but more importantly, her fellow women.

Today, one would have thought that after such tireless work the message would have been firmly entrenched in the minds of her detractors who in turn would have put the necessary ramifications in place to solidify women's viability and importance, not only in the working sector but also as worthwhile human beings.

This is not to be and despite significant and somewhat positive shifts of the arc, the situation, in her mind, remains unfavourably balanced and despite being in her nineties, Eileen Cox's desire to retire from consumer advocacy has been stalled, nay deferred, as she valiantly attempts to entrench the message in the minds of her critics and foster positive action in place of useless rhetoric.

Born on January 19, 1918, to Walter Messiah Cox and Mariam Ruth Cox, Eileen nurtured a fair-minded perspective of the sexes. She firmly believes that a person, irrespective of gender affiliation, reserves the right to upward mobility, provided the person proves to be efficient in the specified capacity.

Unfortunately, during her pioneer years as a consumer advocate, this was not the case. *“Women's mobility in the public sector was stifled because of the ill-conceived notion that they were inferior to their male counterparts,”* she remembers.

This type of misplaced ideology irked Ms. Cox to the extent that she vowed to do something about it, if only to equalise the landscape and open the door for an equitable balance among the sexes. At that time she held an administrative portfolio in the Public Service Union (PSU).

She immediately set about finding the source of the problem. *“In those days most men believed that a woman's place was in the kitchen among the pots and pans,”* she reminisces.

This ideology, though somewhat misplaced was widely accepted not only among the men, but some women, who were content to accept the adverse gender roles plastered on them by their male counterparts.

## EILEEN COX Fearless Consumer Advocate

Ms. Cox remembers the limp rationale extended by the male folks for their stances. *"They would say to women of my ilk, 'why are you so anxious for such changes; we love you just as you are.'"*

Maybe, it was not so much the men's stances that irked Ms. Cox so much more than some of her colleagues' passive acceptance of these ideologies. "Women possessed the academic acumen to cross the established gender barriers," she posits. Sadly, these women were only allowed to occupy administrative positions up to that of a records clerk. She also said that in most cases, some of these women were even more qualified than their male counterparts.

Armed with the resolute belief that all humans ought to receive the relevant opportunities to realize their full potential, Ms. Cox decided to meet her male disbelievers head on. Her first move was to extricate herself from the debilitating environment that propagated such unfair sentiments.

*"I decided to relinquish my position at the PSU because men were not prepared to accept the viability of women in the work environment. Therefore, they were not open to the notion of equality of the sexes,"* advanced Ms. Cox.

Consequently, she took her campaign to the other women in the workplace soliciting support for what she envisioned was a just cause. She was sorely disappointed by their reaction. *"They wanted to be a part of the struggle but were reluctant because they were afraid of victimisation and the loss of their jobs,"* she revealed.

Then something happened that caused Ms. Cox much concern. Women started borrowing money from men that were well off. The problem with that was that the lenders demanded unrealistic interest rates. In their dismal, impoverished state, many of the women had no other alternative but to conform to the unreasonable repayment structures.

*"The average salary was in the vicinity of thirty dollars per month and most women found it difficult culminating social unions in marriage based on the archaic laws at that time. 'If a woman employed in the Public Sector decided to get married she was required by law to leave her job which relegated her to the status of a housewife.'"*

This law did not apply to the Private Sector nevertheless, it was a debilitating arrangement. Ms. Cox intimated that she was an ardent subscriber to a magazine that advocated the concept of women's equality and offered techniques in achievement of these goals.

*"Articles in the magazines instructed ways in which a woman could become liberated,"* said Ms. Cox.

She decided to advocate the concept of unity among women as a means of eradicating the unfortunate imbalances among the sexes. Her efforts were stymied after the executives of the PSU ruled that any such movement would be vigorously discouraged. The PSU bosses declared that any such movement would be deemed anti-govern-

ment and would have attracted swift sanctions.

Such ploys were very effective because many of the women were scared to buck the wheel. Then something happened that changed the dynamics.

*"The wife of the founder leader, Viola (Burnham) convened a meeting and formed an all-women's group that aimed to empower women,"* intimated Ms. Cox. The late first lady subsequently formed an association that dealt specifically with consumer issues and ways in which women could become empowered.

The involvement of Mrs. Burnham, who wielded much power by dint of her status as First Lady, quelled the fears of the women and they decided to join the movement. This happened in 1971 and was the first consumer association to be formed. Ms Cox's advocacy and vibrancy made her an automatic candidate for the position of President of the inaugural body. Her mandate was simple — educate and represent the consumer's interest to government and industry. In order to effectively address this mandate, Ms Cox decided to liaise with the International Organisation of Consumer Union in England.

In 1971 she took her advocacy one step further when she submitted articles that appeared in the daily Graphic newspapers. She also took the message to the airwaves on a five-minute programme aired on the then Guyana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC). *"This programme provided the means of educating consumers on wise shopping choices."*

Ms. Cox feels that too many business persons are becoming engaged in unscrupulous activities. These include the importation of inferior products which are passed over to the consumers as authentic stuff.

*"This is a major bugbear and the Guyana Bureau of Standards does attempt to rope in business persons of such ilk, but with a paucity of adequate staff, many of these products slip into the marketplace,"* Ms. Cox bemoaned. She lauded the efforts of the Jamaican consumer authorities, who she said, conduct minute checks to ensure that inferior or substandard products are kept out of the local market.

There are risk factors in almost every activity and being a consumer advocate heightens such risks and dangers. Ms. Cox is aware that there will be people affected by her advocacy.

*"Haven't you ever nurtured fear that someone may attempt to do you harm for your vociferous advocacy and inflexible stance on these matters?"* I asked her.

That 95-year-old woman who appeared unable to harm a fly looked me straight in the eye and pronounced, *"I am fearless; I have no relatives who would be victimised because of what I say or do; I criticize whomever, whenever it is prudent to do so."*

She further intimated that irrespective of whosoever may transgress the laws, she fearlessly speaks out against it. *"I have criticised the police for excesses; I have stuck my neck out for defenceless consumers and I nurture no fear,"* she boasted.

**Michael Benjamin ,**  
Kaiteur News, March 2012

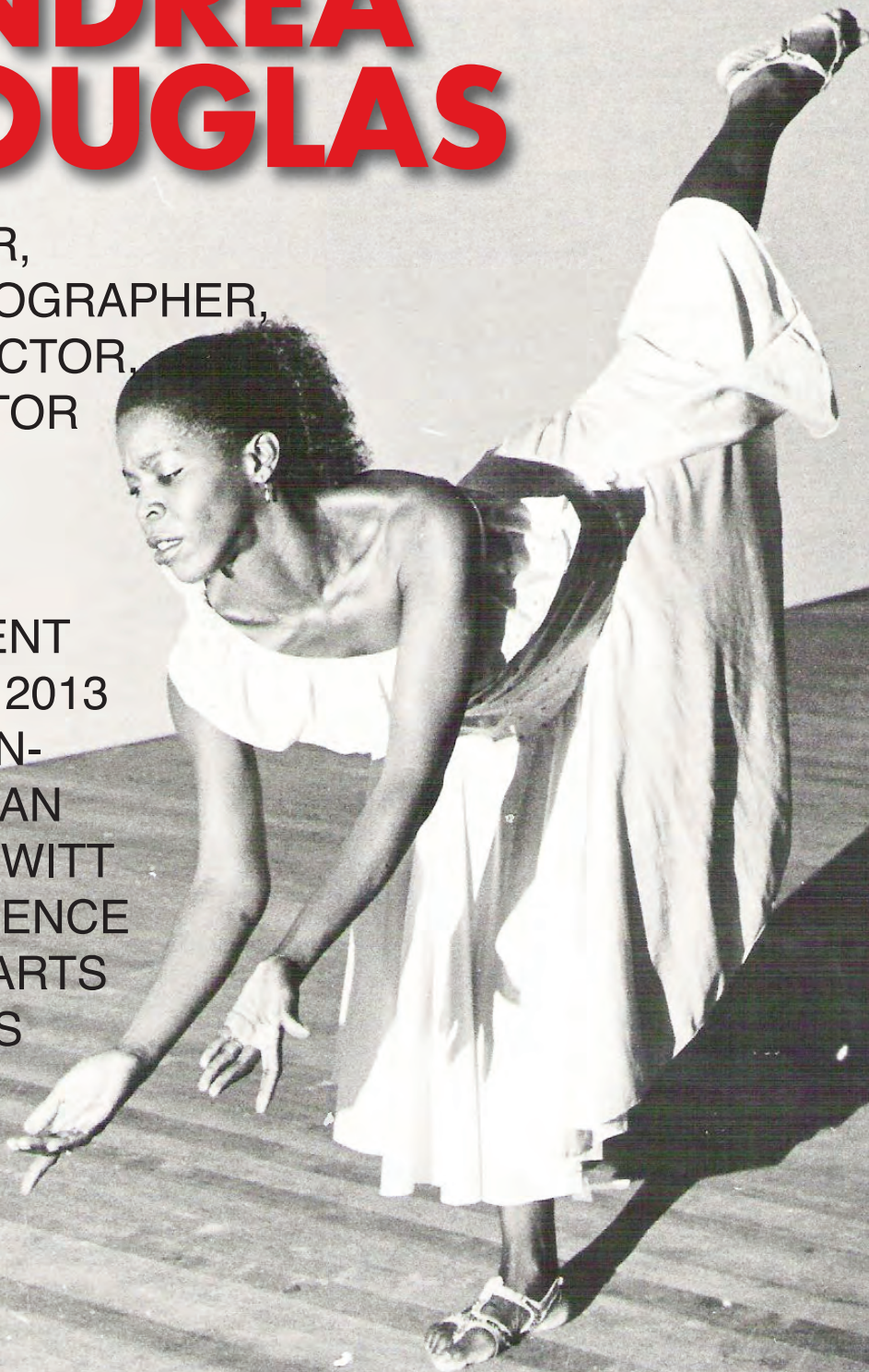
CELEBRATING OUTSTANDING GUYANESE IN THE ARTS

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# ANDREA DOUGLAS

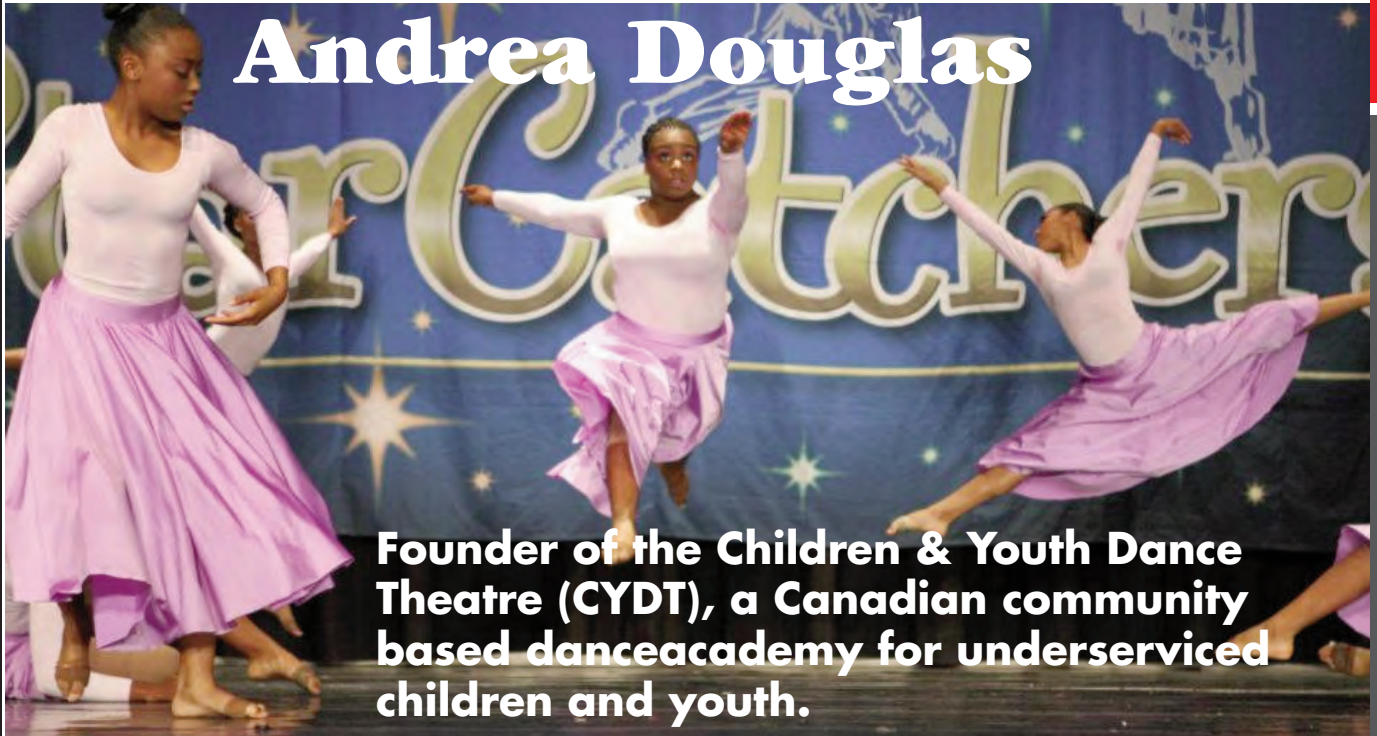
DANCER,  
CHOREOGRAPHER,  
INSTRUCTOR,  
EDUCATOR

RECIPIENT  
OF THE 2013  
AFRICAN-  
CANADIAN  
AON HEWITT  
EXCELLENCE  
IN THE ARTS  
AWARDS





# Andrea Douglas



**Founder of the Children & Youth Dance Theatre (CYDT), a Canadian community based dance academy for underserved children and youth.**

**A**ndrea was a student of the Guyana National School of Dance, where she studied with Haiti's Lavinia Williams and Cuba's Eduardo Rivera. She was an Instructor at the School and a founding member of the Guyana National Dance Company. Under this company, Andrea not only performed both locally and internationally as a choreographer and its first soloist, she also initiated her skills in sharing with the community, as a voluntary dance instructor in local schools and adjudicator for the Annual Dance Festival. Andrea founded The Southkin Dance Theatre, shepherding over 100 young dancers in local and international festivals, concerts and competitions. During this time, Andrea enriched her skills by attending dance workshops in Trinidad and Jamaica with the Caribbean pioneers, Beryl McBurnie, Noble Douglas, Astor Johnson, Sheila Barnett and celebrated choreographer Professor Rex Nettleford.

Her efforts were later rewarded with the "Award for her contribution to the Arts in Guyana" at the Guyana Cultural Association of New York

In 1985, Andrea moved to Jamaica where she studied and taught at Edna Manley College of Visual and Performing Arts. She volunteered her skills as a teacher at 15 schools in and around Kingston and its suburbs, and on invitation of Prof. Rex Nettleford's, joined the internationally acclaimed National Dance Theatre Company (NDTC). For six years, she performed in major repertoire pieces and toured throughout the Americas. Following her graduation from the Edna Manley College, she was accepted at York University in Toronto where she pursued her Masters Degree in Fine Arts.

Throughout her education and her budding profession as an educator in the Canadian school system, her spirit of

volunteerism continued to evolve. At York, she joined the developing partnership between the University and the Jane-Finch neighbourhood as a volunteer dance instructor in neighbourhood schools. At this time, Andrea also taught elective Dance courses and facilitated Dance Education workshops and lectures for students and educators with the Board of Education. She continued this voluntary work even after her graduation from York with Master of Fine Arts and Bachelor of Education degrees.

Andrea has worked and volunteered in the community as an independent dance artist, choreographer, and instructor, with groups such as Dance Caribe, Ballet Creole, and the Caribbean Dance Theatre where she became its Artistic Director. Andrea also did freelance dance choreography, staged performances for specific cultural events, such as the Cotillion Ball, for established community organizations. As a natural progression in community service, Andrea founded the Children & Youth Dance Theatre (CYDT), (a community based dance academy for underserved children and youth).

For the past 20 years, Andrea has continued to serve through her work with CYDT. As its founding Director her focus is not simply to prepare students for the stage, but more importantly to build and refine their skills; prepare them for entry into secondary and tertiary levels of their chosen fields under Arts Education, and instill in her students the need to pursue excellence and learning for life. To this end Andrea builds capacity for CYDT graduates through experiential learning and performing, mentoring and teaching opportunities within and well beyond the borders of CYDT.

Gentian Miller is presently a lecturer in the Department of Language and Cultural Studies, School of Education and Humanities, University of Guyana. She teaches English Literature, American Literature and Caribbean Literature. Gentian teaches poetry at all levels and is specially interested in Modernist and Caribbean poetry. She is also developing an interest in Latin American Literature and is researching the work of Carlos Drummond de Andrade, a Brazilian poet whose work is comparable with that of Guyanese Martin Carter. Her special Caribbean poets are Derek Walcott, Wilson Harris, Martin Carter, Lorna Goodison and Grace Nichols.

Gentian has published one book of poetry titled, *Roots Roads and Rivers*. The poems of this collection are infused with the nostalgia of growing up at Wismar, Linden, a mining town along the Demerara River. As such, these poems are endowed with the landscape and local colour of Guyana. *Roots Roads and Rivers* won the Twentieth Anniversary Special Award goffered by The Guyana Prize for Literature 2006. Gentian has another collection of poems that will soon b published. This collection is titled *Restoring Your Soul*. Gentian has read her poems for several audiences at the Umana Yana, Theatre Guild and at the Sidewalk Cafe. She has also read her poems in Dominica, Grenada and Brazil.

When she is not writing poery or teaching, Gentian is actively engaged in conducting research on the nature of folk rituals and practices that become engaging metaphors in Caribbean Poetry, Drama, and Fiction. Her most recently published research pieces are *"Not Afraid of Dying: Narratives of the Macusi; Wake Rituals in Wilson Harris' The Whole Armour and Edwidge Danticat's Breath Eyes Memory; Bone Flute Music in Harris' Palace of the Peacock; The Mad Cow and the Boomba Band: Confronting our Fears"*.

Music is intricately intertwined with Gentian's entire being and very often she performs as a singer. She presently sings Lead Soprano with the folk singing group called KOROKWA. Unsurprisingly, Gentian is no stranger to the stage. She has performed Classical and Popular songs at the National Cultural Centre for more than twenty years. She hopes to also put a few of her poems to song sometime in the future. We will now share with you two poems from her new collection. They are titled *"Restoring Your Soul"*, and *"Sunrise at Nappi"*.



**GENTIAN  
MILLER**  
**POET, SINGER,  
EDUCATOR**

# Restoring Your Soul

*Gentian Miller*

*Relax!  
Sitting upright  
pelvis and thighs butterfly winging.  
Relax . . . breathe.  
Um-m-m-m-m-m-m.*

*Amidst roars and splashes  
from the overflow  
thundering you go  
over the edge with Kai.  
Flipping over  
you avoid the smoking cauldron below.  
Through a misty veil  
dark cavernous spaces yawn.  
A rainbow curtain shimmers.*

*Like the plane that brought you here  
you're losing altitude  
hovering over the gorge  
hearing the Oohs! and Aaahs!  
of emotional highs, adrenalin rush.*

*From the hot bath below  
opaque vapour rises  
but like a gymnast  
you're somersaulting,  
looking back at the breath-taking sight above -  
the Potaro River is flowing from the sky.*

*Around you are mountains, cliffs,  
ledges and sheer rock faces  
angular jaw-lines carved  
by centuries of geomorphologic changes.  
Temples of the gods are etched by the wind.*

*Taking yourself back to Kaieteur Top  
You're sitting on table-rocks  
while all around, the Potaro gently flows.  
Facing the sun in the west,  
you indulge in a ritual washing of  
feet, hands, face and hair.*

*After drinking-in the golden creamed coffee  
That runs bubbling over the edge of Kaieteur's lips,  
You begin humming:  
Um-m-m-m-m-m-m-m.  
Rain-washed, and like clouds,  
you are bung out to dry in space.*

# START YOUR SEARCH IN NOVEMBER

**Community service and activity also increase your chances to get employed for the summer; these show you're capable for making a commitment and that you're also responsible to potential employers.**

*Allison Skeete*

As the summer months approach, so does the anxiety for teens about summer activities. While many are happy to simply enjoy the sunny days, many other are focused on getting their own chance at earning some income to really enjoy their independence.

To begin the summer employment search many don't realize the short window of opportunity to get that right job for the summer as a teen. The best way to approach securing a job for the summer is to mark your calendar for beginning your search... think of it as the same process in applying for a college scholarship... start exploring summer job opportunities in November by contacting potential employers.

Applications for college scholarships are processes from November to February, therefore if you target those months for your summer working plans you'll be ahead of the game. Please note that most colleges and universities recess for the summer in May, giving students an opportunity to acquire reasonably good jobs.

You should have a current resume and references who will vouch for you to become employed; community service and activity also increase your chances to get employed for the summer; these show you're capable for making a commitment and that you're also responsible to potential employers. Look at summer internships also; they may not always pay you financially but they can benefit you with scholarship opportunity in the future.

Specialized programs are available also that offer a chance for paid internships but are often applicable to college students. These are jobs that provide stipends for the summer and afford the student an opportunity to work and learn and gain credit as an intern with the experience. Such programs are in high demand and often take far less participants than applications received. One such program is the Arts & Business Council of New York's 10 week summer internship. It



offers a monetary stipend and credit for students with its multicultural program as described below.

### ***Multicultural Arts Management Internship Program***

The Multicultural Arts Management Internship program was created to promote diversity in arts management careers and to provide young people who have an interest in a career in either the arts or business with a hands-on introduction to work in the business fields of the nonprofit arts sector. Each summer, the Arts & Business Council of New York matches select undergraduate students with arts organizations who need their help and with corporate mentors who can guide their personal and professional growth. Over ten weeks, interns complete projects in marketing and communications, development and fundraising, event planning, audience development, community outreach, and more. In addition, interns attend site visits to all participating arts organizations, an opening orientation breakfast meeting, weekly social gatherings and/or workshops, and a closing ceremony and dinner.

This program is distinct from ABC/NY's ongoing internship opportunities and is specifically geared towards students from multicultural backgrounds. Participating students come from around the country, and they bring with them a variety of personal and academic backgrounds. Arts organizations serving as intern hosts represent a range of disciplines, including music, dance, theater, visual arts, museums, and arts services. Business mentors hold numerous professional occupations but share a common passion for the arts and desire to guide a young person in his/her pursuits.

Learn more about becoming an intern. Learn more about the program by reading our Internship Program FAQs

New York City offers many opportunities for summer employment, here are some details about what's available and how to apply for these opportunities.

# SUMMER JOB OPPORTUNITIES

*Allison Skeete*

**T**he Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) provides New York City youth between the ages of 14 and 24 with summer employment and educational experiences that capitalize on their individual strengths, develop their skills and competencies, and connect them to positive adult role models. SYEP Provides six weeks of entry-level work experience in a variety of jobs at community-based organizations, government agencies and private sector businesses. In 2012 DYCD employed approximately 30,000 participants and placed them at 5,677 worksites. Participants work in a variety of entry-level jobs at government agencies, hospitals, summer camps, nonprofits, small businesses, law firms, museums, sports enterprises, and retail organizations.

The Summer Youth Employment Program is designed to:

- Emphasize real-world labor expectations
- Increase awareness of services offered by local community-based organizations
- Provide opportunities for career instruction, financial literacy training, academic improvement, and social growth

APPLY ONLINE

***The Summer Youth Employment Program is a six-week program open to all New York City residents between the ages of 14-24.***

FIND A PROGRAM

Summer Help at No Cost to You!

- Becoming an SYEP worksite

Additional Information:

- Apply online
- Summer Youth Employment Program 2013 FAQs (in PDF)
- SYEP alternatives (in PDF)
- Read 2012 SYEP Annual Summary (in PDF)
- Obtain a new or replacement Social Security card

- Get information on working papers for youth
- Selective Service System
- Read about SYEP 2012
- Go to SYEP in the News

***For more information on SYEP, please contact 1-800-246-4646.***

The Department of Youth and Community Development is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

**Below are some links for information about some of the opportunities for summer employment available in New York for college students.**

***Learn About Internships Available at ABC News - ABC News***

[abcnews.go.com/Site/page?id=3069947](http://abcnews.go.com/Site/page?id=3069947)

ABC NEWS offers the only PAID internship program in network news. We offer three programs a year: Fall, Spring and Summer with programs hosted by Terry Moran in D.C., and Cynthia McFadden and Martin Bashir in New York City.

***Undergrad/Graduate Intern, Production - New York, Summer 2013 at ...***

[jobs.nj.com/.../undergraduate-intern-production-new-york-summer-2...](http://jobs.nj.com/.../undergraduate-intern-production-new-york-summer-2...)

Apr 11, 2013 - ABC - Undergrad/Graduate Intern, Production - New York, Summer 2013 - New York - Undergrad/Graduate Intern, Production - New York

***NYC Summer Internships - Internships.com***  
[www.internships.com/summerinternships-city/nyc-newyorkcity](http://www.internships.com/summerinternships-city/nyc-newyorkcity)

***HGTV Magazine Art + Photo Summer***

Internship. HGTV Magazine — New York, NY. HGTV Magazine, a new Hearst publication that launched in October 2011.

## WHAT'S HAPPENING ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

*Muriel Glasgow*

### INTERNATIONAL EVENTS April 2013

#### **8-19 April - 52nd Session, Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space**

The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), located in Vienna since 1992, is not widely known. Created in 1958 to support the ad hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in General Assembly resolution 1348 (XIII). The session will be held in Vienna. Source <http://www.oosa.unvienna.org/oosa/en/OOSA/index.html>

#### **8-19 April - 10th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests**

Much of the way of life of all of us on the planet depends on the forests of other countries. The important question is how to preserve our forests and still find ways to use them to make a living?

Source: <http://www.focusonforests.org/fcontent/matter.htm>

#### **How important are our forests?**

- 31% of the world's entire land mass is forest
- Forests are home to 80% of terrestrial biodiversity
- 300 million people worldwide live in forests, many of whom depend upon them for shelter, medicine and clean water; 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihoods
- 36% of all forest is primary forest and is undisturbed by humans
- Annual trade in forest products estimated upwards of US\$327 billion
- 30% of the world's forests are used for the production of timber and non-timber products -

Source: <http://www.earthwatch.org/aboutus/research/forests/>

Real forest heroes, innovators and champions, will be honored in Turkey on 9 April to raise awareness of the importance of people, forests and of trees outside forests. Forests Heroes will be awarded from Brazil, Rwanda, Thailand, Turkey, the United States; winners of the International Forest Short Film Festival are from Belgium, Peru, South Africa, United Kingdom, and the United States; and the International Forest Photograph competition will also receive awards. Nearly 600 entries from 68 countries competed to win these prestigious awards. (It is not clear whether Guyana or our neighbours competed in the event.)

Source: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2013/envdev1346.doc.htm>

**9-12 April - Third Session of the Committee on Science and Technology of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**, will focus on desertification, affecting some 6-12 million square kilometres. More than 2 billion people live on drylands which occupy approximately 40-41% of Earth's land area; of which about 10-20% are already degraded. About a billion people are under threat from further desertification. The Sahara, the largest hot desert, is currently expanding south at a rate of up to 48 kilometers per year. Source:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Desertification> ; Document for Youth on Understanding our Deserts and Drylands - <http://www.unep.org/pdf/Tunza/TunzaV4N1-DesertsDrylands.pdf>

#### **15-19 April - Ninth Session of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

Concerns the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities affecting more than 600 million people, almost 10 per cent of the world's population.

**15 - 26 April - 18th Session of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW)** About half of the 175 million migrant workers around the world have an irregular status in the receiving countries; 50% are women. Migrant workers contribute to the economies of their host countries, and the remittances they send home help to boost the economies of their countries of origin. Yet at the same time migrant workers often enjoy little social protection and are vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking. Skilled migrant workers are less vulnerable to exploitation, but their departure has deprived some developing countries of valuable labour needed for their own economies (aka the brain drain).

#### **22 April - Earth Day**

An annual global celebration in support of the environment.

#### **2013 - International Year on Water Co-operation (IYWC)**

Celebrated with World Water Day March 22, and throughout the year, IYWC focuses on finding solutions for regional water problems. Many countries (e.g. China, Yemen) experience conflicts but find ways to resolve them but Long-lasting water conflicts occur as well. Lack of water (droughts), and too much water (floods) affect billions around the world, especially those in difficult circumstances socially and environmentally (e.g., displaced persons, those living in camps and tents, high density urban slums, desert areas, etc.). The Columbia Water Center

<<http://water.columbia.edu/about-us/>>

## **GUYANA MUSICAL ARTS FESTIVAL 2013**

**G**uyana Musical Arts Festival 2013 Opening Night is Monday 29th April 2013 at 20:00 hours at National Cultural Centre.

The Guyana Musical Arts Festival 2013 will commence this Monday 29th April 2013 at the National Cultural Centre. The Honourable Minister of Culture, Youth and Sport Dr. Frank Anthony will declare the Festival open. This biannual national festival which was formerly dubbed the Guyana Music Festival was resuscitated after several years by the Woodside Choirs International M.S. The festival will encompass musical renditions on instruments, choral and solo performances, dramatic poetry and verse speaking, steelpan and drumming. The Festival is a collaboration between the Ministry of Culture Youth and Sport, The Guyana Musical Arts Festival Inc., the Guyana Music Teachers Association and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Guyana.

The overseas patron of the Festival is Dr. Erv Janssen, Coordinator of the Music Education Programme, Partners in Mission with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Guyana. The adjudicators are Mr. Don Ryan, Ms. Marilynda Lynch and Dr. Joyce Jonas.

Competitions will be held in 42 children's classes, 16 adult classes, and 6 classes open to all ages. After the official launch at 20:00 hours, the classes will commence with the Church Choirs, and will continue daily from 15:30 hours and 20:00 hours at the Cultural Centre until Tuesday 30th May, 2013. There will be no classes on Wednesday, a public holiday. On Thursday 2nd May, 2013, the Festival will move to the Regency Suites Hotel, Hadfield Street where classes will continue daily until Saturday 4th May 2013, at the same times, except for Saturday when there will be classes at 09:00 hours, 15:30 hours and at 20:00 hours. On the final evening winners will be announced and prizes and certificates presented.

For further information please contact:

Guyana Musical Arts Festival Inc.  
221 Charlotte Street, Georgetown  
Tel: 223-1069

### **Guyanese at Concert in London**

At a Guyanese Concert in London, the Master of Ceremonies asks the audience for some quiet then he slowly started to clap his hands.

Holding the audience in total silence, he began clapping his hands in rhythmical style and slowly stated:-

"I want you all to think seriously about something; Do you realize that every time I clap my hands, a child in Africa dies?"

A devoted, loyal and patriotic Guyanese sitting in the front row yells out,

"Well then stop clapping! For heavens sake!"

### **On the Beach**

One day I was walking along the beach with some friends when one of them shouted, 'Look at that dead bird!' The Guyanese looked up at the sky and asked, 'Where?'

### **Lost Luggage**

After my recent five (5) hour trip from Guyana, I was really feeling tired and anxious to get home to meet my family. Soon after clearing immigration authorities, I just couldn't find my luggage at the airport baggage area. With my custom declaration form in hand with my baggage claim ticket, I went to the lost luggage office and told the female clerk that my bags never showed up. She gave me a comforting smile and told me not to worry because she was a trained professional and I was in good hands. 'Now,' she asked, 'When is your plane expected to arrive?'

### **Pizza**

While working at a pizza place I observed a man ordering a small pizza to go. He appeared to be alone and the attendant asked him if he would like the pie cut into 4 pieces or 6. He thought about it for some time before responding. 'Just cut it into 4 pieces; I don't think I'm hungry enough to eat 6.'

## SUBMISSION DEADLINE MAY 30, 2013

*Vibert Cambridge*

*The annual Godfrey Chin Prize for Heritage Journalism, administered by the Guyana Cultural Association of New York, Inc. was established in 2011 and is inspired by Godfrey Chin's indefatigable efforts to preserve, promote, and propagate Guyana's rich cultural heritage and creativity.*

*The prize has been established to encourage and reward writers whose published works promote an understanding and appreciation of the diverse strands of Guyanese heritage and contributes to celebration of the common histories that unite the people of Guyana.*

*The prize (a total of US\$1000.) will be divided between First, Second and Third placed authors — and it will be awarded to the entry that best embodies the spirit, intellect and wit of Godfrey Chin.*

*Submissions are invited from Guyanese media professionals working in Guyana or in the Guyanese diaspora.*

### ENTRY GUIDELINES:

- All submissions must have been published in a Guyanese newspaper or magazine or on the newspaper or magazine's Web site during the 2012 calendar year. Web-based news organizations that follow a strict code of journalistic ethics and publish original reporting on a regular basis may also submit entries. No broadcast-only entries are allowed.

- Entries may include a single story, a related series of stories, or up to three unrelated stories. Columns and editorials are eligible. Individuals are encouraged to submit their own entries.

- In case of a series, at least half the individual stories must have been published during the contest year (2012).

- Entries should be submitted in five copies, each with a completed entry form.

SEND ENTRIES TO:

***The Godfrey Chin Prize for Heritage Journalism***

*c/o Guyana Cultural Association of New York, Inc*

*1368 East 89th Street, Suite 2*

*Brooklyn, NY 11236*

*USA*

The date appearing on the newspaper or magazine will determine the entry's eligibility in the contest year.

The judges shall have discretion as to whether there shall be honorable mentions in addition to the winner(s).

The judges' selection of the winner will be final and not subject to review by the Board of Trustees of the Fund.

Winners in any one year will be eligible for future awards without restriction.

***All applications for the 2013 Godfrey Chin Heritage Journalism Prize must be post-marked by May 30, 2013.***



# THE GODFREY CHIN PRIZE FOR HERITAGE JOURNALISM ENTRY FORM

*Reporter's name:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Reporter's e-mail address:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Publication:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Work address:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Work phone:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Home address:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Home phone:* \_\_\_\_\_

Title and short description of article/articles submitted. (Description should be concise.)

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***Publication***

Date/dates: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of the reporting effort involved including any special obstacles in overcome in obtaining information as well as the impact of the articles on the public interest (such as public actions). Limit to 300 words if possible. If needed, attach a separate sheet.

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***Mail five completed entry forms with  
five copies of the submission to:***  
The Godfrey Chin Prize for Heritage Journalism  
c/o Guyana Cultural Association of New York, Inc.  
1368 East 89th Street, Suite 2  
Brooklyn, NY 11236, USA

**RON BOBB-SEMPLÉ & FRIENDS**

Celebrating Guyana's 47th Anniversary of Independence  
**IN THE SPIRIT OF MARCUS GARVEY**

SONG, DANCE, DRAMA & EDUTAINMENT

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 2013 - 7.00 P.M.

**THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS**

2005 South Columbia Place

Decatur, Georgia 30032

**TICKETS: \$15.00**

INFORMATION: 813 956 6770; 678 325 9876

**PAMELA MCKENZIE'S-**

**Pre Mother's Day**

*Evening of Pearls & Roses*

**Cocktail Dinner**

**SUNDAY, MAY 5, 2012**

5.00 p.m. - 11.00 p.m. TICKETS: \$50.00

**ST. GABRIEL'S GOLDEN HALL**

331 HAWTHORNE STREET, BROOKLYN, NY 11225

FOR TICKETS:

**TEL: 718 703 0393**

**THE NEW YORK TUTORIAL SUPPORT GROUP INC.**

*Spring Fling Dance*

**Friday, June 21, 2013;**

10:00 pm – 3.00 a.m.; DJ Hannah

**St. Gabriel's Anglican Church Hall,**

331 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, NY 11225

Contacts: J. Callender (347) 564-0678; Dale Edinboro (347) 563-0847; J. Grannum (718) 735-9186 & other C/Tee members

THE CITY OF EAST ORANGE AND  
 GUYANA AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION  
 GUYANA 47TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY  
**FLAG RAISING &  
 CULTURAL PRESENTATION**

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 2013: 5.00 - 8.00 P.M.

**EAST ORANGE CITY HALL**

44 CITY HALL PLAZA, EAST ORANGE, NJ

Allison Butter-Grant - 973 223 9165

Lady Ira - 973 951 9898

**IMPRESSIONS DANCE THEATRE INC.**

**11TH ANNUAL DANCE RECITAL**

LIGHTS CAMERA DANCE

THE JOURNEY CONTINUES

**SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 2013 4.00 P.M.**

JAMAICA PERFORMING ARTS CENTER

153 -10 JAMAICA AVE.

CORNER OF JAMAICA AVE & 153RD STS.

**ADULTS \$25 CHILDREN \$15**

FOR INFO CONTACT VERNA WALCOTT-WHITE

{347} 432 2856/ {718} 374 3782

**SPRING GOSPEL CONCERT**

**SATURDAY MAY 4TH 2013**

Catherine McAulley High School Auditorium

710 W 37th Street Brooklyn NY 11203

Sir Flantis - Erwin Edwards; Christine Lewis on pan

Impressions Dance Theatre; Eddie Neblett;

D'Nike Amma; Chronicle Atlantic Symphony.

Donation \$20; Children \$10.

From 6.00pm sharp

Information: Jenny Ferreira 917-607-6995

**ATLANTIC CRICKET CLUB**

**Breakfast of the Champions**

**Saturday June 8, 2013**

9.00am to 12.30pm

St Gabriel's Church

331 Hawthorne Street Brooklyn

D.J Cracker

Adults \$20; Children \$10

Contact ;-Leslie (Tulu) Lewis 347-554-4268