

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE  
COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN**  
**An Annotated Bibliography**

**Compiled by**  
**LYNDA QUAMINA-AIYEJINA**  
**and**  
**JOAN A. BRATHWAITE**

Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, Mona  
& UNIFEM Caribbean Office  
2005

© Regional Coordinating Unit, Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, Mona & UNIFEM  
Caribbean Office

Published in 2005 by UNIFEM Caribbean Office  
United Nations House  
Marine Gardens  
Hastings  
Christ Church  
Barbados

ISBN:

## **FOREWORD**

## CONTENTS

Acknowledgements.....	ii
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	iv
Key to Location Codes.....	vi
Introduction.....	viii
Domestic Violence - General.....	1
Intimate Partner Violence.....	19
Sexual Violence.....	29
Interpersonal Violence.....	45
Incidence and Causes.....	49
Responses - General.....	62
Responses - Legal.....	71
Responses - Non-State.....	92
Responses - State.....	103
Public Education.....	111
Training.....	115
Bibliographies.....	121
Directories.....	122
Relevant Commonwealth Caribbean Legislation and Case Materials.....	124
Legislation.....	124
Domestic Relations.....	124
Domestic Violence.....	125
Sexual Harassment.....	126
Sexual Offences.....	126
Caricom Model Legislation.....	127
Domestic Violence.....	128
Sexual Harassment.....	128
Sexual Offences.....	128
Cases.....	129
Gender-Based Violence and Human Rights.....	129
Domestic Violence.....	130
Sexual Offences.....	132
Relevant Periodicals.....	144
Selected Websites.....	148
Personal Name Index.....	151
Index of Corporate Names/Sponsors.....	157
Geographic Index.....	163
Subject Index.....	165

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank all the individuals and institutions who facilitated us during the preparation of this bibliography. This work in its final form represents a fusion of two independent efforts—one commissioned by the Regional Coordinating Unit of the Centre for Gender and Development Studies (CGDS) and the other by the UNIFEM Caribbean Office. We would therefore like to thank Prof. Barbara Bailey, Coordinator of the CGDS and Ms. Roberta Clarke of UNIFEM for inviting us to undertake this work, and to all the members of staff of the two institutions who facilitated our efforts. Special thanks to Tracy Robinson who provided the list of cases presented in this bibliography and to Aleeza Moseley who annotated them.

Members of staff of the following organizations/agencies provided invaluable assistance during this project:

- BPW Crisis Centre, Barbados
- Barbados Bar Association
- Bureau of Gender Affairs, Barbados
- Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action, Trinidad
- Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, Cave Hill
- Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, Mona
- Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, St. Augustine
- Law Library, Hugh Wooding Law School
- Law Library of the Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago
- Law Library, UWI, Cave Hill
- Main Library, UWI, St. Augustine
- Main Library, UWI, Cave Hill
- National Library Service, Barbados
- National Organisation of Women, Barbados
- Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago
- Soroptimist International of Jamestown (Barbados)
- Trinidad and Tobago Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- UNIFEM
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Women and Development Unit, School of Continuing Studies, UWI, Barbados

We also used the catalogues (online and print) of many libraries, including the following:

- Hugh Wooding Law School Library, St. Augustine, Trinidad
- Law Library, UWI, Cave Hill
- Library, Attorney General's Chambers, Barbados
- Library, Department of Educational Studies, School of Education, UWI, Mona
- Library of the College of the Bahamas
- Library, Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Research (SALISES), UWI, Cave Hill

- Main Library, UWI, Cave Hill
- Main Library, UWI, Mona
- Main Library, UWI, St. Augustine
- National Library and Information System (NALIS) of Trinidad and Tobago
- National Library of Jamaica
- Supreme Court Library, Trinidad and Tobago
- University of the Virgin Islands Library

Our thanks to all the librarians whose work in developing these catalogues provided invaluable assistance. In addition, we used many bibliographies and reference lists compiled by librarians and experts in the field, and were able to benefit substantially from the bibliography prepared by Tereza Richards on the root causes of gender-based violence in Jamaica.

We would also like to thank all the women's organizations in the Caribbean which responded to requests for assistance in identifying relevant material on their islands. We hope they will all find this publication useful in their work.

Finally, we would like to thank members of our respective families who provided support and understanding during the period spent in preparing the bibliography.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACCP	Assembly of Caribbean Community Parliamentarians
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APA	American Psychological Association
AWOJA	Association of Women's Organizations of Jamaica
BVI	British Virgin Islands
CAFRA	Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBU	Caribbean Broadcasting Union
CCB	Child Care Board
CCDC	Caribbean Child Development Centre
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGDS	Centre for Gender and Development Studies
CGEP	CIDA Gender Equality Programme
CICRED	Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIM	Inter-American Commission of Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DFID	British Department for International Development
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECSC	Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court
FAMPLAN Jamaica	Jamaica Family Planning Association
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IACI	Inter-American Children's Institute
ICCLR	International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILANUD	United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
ISER	Institute of Social and Economic Research
MAVAW	Men Against Violence Against Women
NGOs	Nongovernmental Organizations
NLG	National Library of Guyana
OAS	Organization of American States
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
SALISES	Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies
SVGHRA	St. Vincent and the Grenadines Human Rights Association

UG	University of Guyana
UK	United Kingdom
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCHR	United Nations Commission on Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USA	United States of America
UWI	The University of the West Indies
WAND	Women and Development Unit
WHO	World Health Organization
Woman Inc.	Woman Incorporated



## KEY TO LOCATION CODES

AG's Chambers (GY)	Attorney General's Chambers, Guyana
AG's Library (BB)	Attorney General's Library, Barbados
BFPA	Barbados Family Planning Association
BGAB	Bureau of Gender Affairs, Barbados
BWAJ	Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs
CADVTT	Trinidad and Tobago Coalition Against Domestic Violence
CAFRA (TT)	Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (Trinidad and Tobago)
CERIS	Caribbean Educational Research Information Service, School of Education, UWI, St. Augustine Campus
CGDS, UWICH	Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, Cave Hill Campus
CGDS, UWIM	Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, Mona Campus
CGDS, UWISA	Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, St. Augustine Campus
COB Library	College of the Bahamas Library
DSSQEH	Department of Social Services, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Barbados
ECLACPOS	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean
HWLS Library	Hugh Wooding Law School Library
ISER, UWIM	Institute of Social and Economic Research, UWI, Mona Campus
Law Library, UWICH	Law Library, UWI, Cave Hill Campus
Main Library, UWICH	Main Library, UWI, Cave Hill Campus
Main Library, UWIM	Main Library, UWI, Mona Campus
Main Library, UWISA	Main Library, UWI, St. Augustine Campus
Medical Library, UWIM	Medical Library, UWI, Mona Campus
Medical Library, UWISA	Medical Library, UWI, St. Augustine Campus
NALIS	National Library and Information Service (Trinidad and Tobago)
NLG	National Library of Guyana
NLJ	National Library of Jamaica
NLSB	National Library Service, Barbados
OECS Library	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Library
RCSTT	Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago
SALISES, UWICH	Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, UWI, Cave Hill Campus
SIJ	Soroptimist International of Jamestown (Barbados)
STC	Sistren Theatre Collective (Jamaica)
TTL	Law Library of Trinidad and Tobago
UG Library	University of Guyana Library
UNIC (TT)	United Nations Information Centre, Trinidad and Tobago
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UVI Libraries	University of the Virgin Islands Libraries

WAND  
WINC  
WMW  
Women's Desk, BVI

Women and Development Unit, UWI  
Woman Incorporated (Jamaica)  
Women's Media Watch (Jamaica)  
Women's Desk, British Virgin Islands

## INTRODUCTION

This bibliography was originally commissioned by the Regional Coordinating Unit of the Centre for Gender and Development Studies (CGDS), UWI, Mona as part of its Government of Jamaica/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Project on Research and Gender Training. This project is intended to expand regional research and thinking on critical issues facing Caribbean women, such as gender-based violence. The UNIFEM Caribbean Office had also commissioned a bibliography on women's human rights and violence against women in the Caribbean, and when its Director became aware of the initiative by the CGDS, she suggested a collaborative effort in order to prevent duplication of effort and ensure that the final product would be as useful as possible to all potential users.

The bibliography, as originally conceived, was expected to identify existing research and thereby provide the basis for the development of a plan outlining new directions for research on gender-based violence in the English-speaking Caribbean. It has tried to go beyond the identification of existing research to paint a broad picture of the incidence and causes of gender-based violence in the region and the variety of responses to the phenomenon, including public education and training. The collaboration with UNIFEM has resulted in considerable enrichment of the legal coverage of the bibliography.

For the purposes of this bibliography, the definition of gender-based violence articulated in the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women was adopted:

Any act or conduct, based on gender, which causes death or physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, whether in the public or private sphere.  
(Convention of Belem do Para)

### **Arrangement of Entries and Aids to Retrieval**

A broad thematic arrangement has been used for the main bibliography, within which the entries are arranged alphabetically by author/title under each topic. It will be obvious that many of the entries in the bibliography could have been placed under more than one topic heading, but in the interest of space only one entry was made for each record under what was determined to be the most appropriate topic heading. The Table of Contents is the primary tool for retrieving entries by subject, but the Subject Index provides an alternative method of accessing such records. The subject terms in the Contents are not repeated in the subject index. Instead, the index seeks to highlight subjects other than the main subjects covered by the entries, which are likely to be of interest to potential users.

Each entry has a unique item number to aid retrieval through the four indexes provided: a Personal Name Index, an Index of Corporate Names and Sponsors, a Geographic Index, and a Subject Index. It should be noted that the Personal Name Index and the Index of Corporate Names and Sponsors include entries for names of persons/organizations which, though not mentioned on the title page, have made a significant contribution to the work. Numbers under each entry in the indexes refer to the unique item number assigned in the main text. Location information is provided for many items, indicating holding institution and location symbols.

However, it should be noted that this does not mean that these are the only institutions having copies of the items. Users of the bibliography are advised to consult their local libraries and other relevant institutions for copies of listed items.

### **Special Features**

The bibliography includes three special features, which it is hoped will add to its usefulness: 1) a list of relevant Commonwealth Caribbean legislation and case materials, 2) a list of relevant websites, and 3) a list of periodicals that have carried or occasionally carry articles of interest on the subject.

### **Abstracting**

The items for which abstracts have not been supplied represent items that the compilers were not able to consult, either to verify the entries or to prepare an abstract. There are some 31 such items in the bibliography, representing approximately 8% of the total entries. Where a copy of the document was not obtained, an attempt was made to supply as much bibliographical information as possible. Certain abbreviations have been used to indicate omissions in the bibliographical information supplied:

- n.p. no pagination
- S.l. no place of publication
- s.n. no publisher name

### **Style**

The entries in the bibliography have been prepared using an adaptation of the style recommended by the American Psychological Association (APA). The annotations follow the English style of spelling, but in cases where the titles of entries use American spelling, these have been retained to ensure the integrity of the entries.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - GENERAL

### 001

Allen, G. Frederick; Cho, Su-Je

Jamaica. In Randal Summers & Allan M. Hoffman (Eds.), *Domestic violence: A global view*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2002. (A World View of Social Issues) ISBN: 0313311641

### 002

Alleyne, Jean, comp.

Barbados. Ministry of Health. Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Department of Social Services

*Multidisciplinary guidelines on the management of child abuse*. Bridgetown, Barbados: Government Printing Department, 1993. 34 p.

This manual sets out the policies and procedures for the management of child abuse cases in the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Barbados. It is currently being revised and updated.

#### **Location:**

DSSQEH

### 003

Bailey, Barbara

*National report: Jamaica [preliminary]*. [S.l.]: UNDP, 1999. 118 p.

Regional Project: National Reports on the Situation of Gender Violence Against Women (RLA/97/014). Sponsored by: UNDP.

(At head of title: Inter-Agency Campaign on Violence Against Women and Girls. UNIFEM-UNDP-UNICEF-UNFPA-ECLAC-UNHCR-UNAIDS-UNHCHR)

This report on the situation with respect to domestic violence against women in Jamaica was prepared in accordance with the guidelines established by the UNDP. Data were collected from documentary and statistical sources, and from interviews conducted with representatives of religious denominations; government agencies; international agencies; NGOs; the police; professionals in law, social work, and academia; and women's organizations. The report provides an overview of gender violence; presents data on gender violence; considers the judicial framework and judicial administration; examines services and programmes preferred for the detection of, and interventions in, situations of violence against women, and makes recommendations for research and intervention.

#### **Locations:**

CGDS, UWIM

Internet

<http://www.undp.org/rblac/gender/jamaica.htm>

### 004

Bain, Francis

*Women and abuse in Trinidad and Tobago*. St. Augustine: UWI, 1993. iv, 49, [9] p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This paper sought to identify the various types of abuse inflicted on women in Trinidad and Tobago.

#### **Location:**

Main Library, UWISA

West Indiana Collection

**005**

Barnes, Monica

Violence in the family. In Nancy B. Leidenfrost (Ed.), *Families in transition* (pp. 205-208). Vienna, Austria: International Federation for Home Economics, 1992.

This paper is part of Chapter 6, "Violence in the Family," which describes educational programme models that have been used in Sudan, Australia, Thailand, the Caribbean, and Mexico in working with individuals who are victims of violence, and in preparing students to become sensitive to concerns related to family violence. The author focuses on the situation in Trinidad and Tobago with a population of 1.3 million, where there are two shelters—in the North and the South—as well as a non-resident crisis centre (but none in Tobago), and emphasizes the need for victims not to remain anonymous, but to express themselves, and talk about their experiences and fears, thus providing for each other support for survival.

**Location:**

UNIC (TT)

**006**

Barrett, Patrick

*Domestic violence against four Jamaican women*. Mona, Jamaica: UWI, 1992. 49 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study examines what happens to women at home during domestic violence episodes.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM

N5 annex

**007**

Bernard, Desiree

Violence and the family. In Roger Fenton (Ed.), *9th Commonwealth Law Conference: Conference papers* (pp. 257-261). Auckland, New Zealand: Commerce Clearing House, 1990.

This paper notes that domestic violence is pervasive—embracing all classes of men and women and crossing all barriers of age, income, race, and culture—and that it is the most prevalent of all crimes in many societies. It discusses the causes and effects of this physical abuse and outlines various remedies, among them training, education, research, refuges, and shelters. The paper reviews efforts being undertaken by various groups at the international, regional, and national levels, and emphasizes that the main vehicle in any society for combating violence, whether directed at men, women, or children, is within the legal system, despite the delays and frustrations.

**Locations:**

AG's Chambers (GY)

Law Library, UWICH

KL29 C66 1990

**008**

Bishop, Joan

*[Presentation to the conference]*. 15 p.

Paper prepared for the Caribbean Regional Conference on Community-Based Response to Domestic Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Abuse, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, 3-5 Oct., 1991. Sponsored by: Women's Resource Center Incorporated of St. Thomas/St. John.

This paper discusses some of the major issues relating to domestic violence and child abuse in the Caribbean, which have been identified from relevant research in the region.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA                      HQ809.3 C27 C37 1991

**009**

Blanc, Ramona

*National report: Commonwealth of Dominica.* 19 p.

Paper prepared for the Inter-American Consultation on Women and Violence, Washington, DC, USA, 17-20 Jul., 1990. Sponsored by: OAS.

This paper: 1) reviews the research undertaken in 1987 to determine the extent of the problem of violence against women in Dominica, 2) identifies the legislation that seeks to protect women against violence, and 3) discusses the measures adopted by the government and NGOs aimed at eliminating violence against women.

**Location:**

CAFRA (TT)

**010**

Brathwaite, Farley

Child care services in Barbados. *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs*, vol. 21, no. 3, 1996, pp. 36-46.

(Originally presented at the Conference on Justice for Children, University of Glasgow, September 21-24, 1992)

This article describes, discusses, and analyzes some aspects of Child Care Service in Barbados. In particular, it focuses on children in need of care and protection against neglect, abuse, and abandonment. The article poses several questions that need further investigation to explain the phenomenon of child abuse.

**Locations:**

Law Library, UWICH                      K1 B955  
SALISES, UWICH

**011**

Buvinic, Mayra; Morrison, Andrew R.; Shifter, Michael

*Violence in Latin America and the Caribbean: A framework for action.* Washington, DC: Sustainable Development Department, IDB, 1999. 53 p.

This study provides an overview of violence in Latin America and the Caribbean—both domestic and social violence; discusses the types of violence and their links; analyzes the socioeconomic costs of violence; identifies the factors that contribute to violence; and makes recommendations for dealing with the problem.

**Location:**

Internet                                      <http://www.iadb.org/sds/doc/1073eng.pdf>

**012**

Cain, Maureen

The specificity of violence against women. In Christine Barrow & Rhoda Reddock (Eds.), *Caribbean sociology: Introductory readings* (pp. 503-511). Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle Publishers, 2001. ISBN: 9768123168.

(An earlier version of this paper was presented at the Faculty of Law/Women and Development Studies Conference: Engendering Justice, Barbados, 3-6 December, 1990)

This paper reviews two studies that have been influential in the Caribbean region: the work of Pryce and Figueira on rape in Trinidad (1978; 1980), and the work of Danns and Parsad (1989) on violence against female spouses in Guyana. Both studies argue that colonialism, with its economic and cultural aftermath, is the cause of apparently high levels of violence against women. The paper argues that while this is certainly right, it is not a sufficient explanation, because societies with quite different histories also have high levels of spousal violence and, sometimes, rape. The paper also examines legal practices that sustain the ideologies supporting rape and domestic violence, and provides suggestions on better ways in which the problems of men's violence against women might be approached in Caribbean societies.

**Locations:**

COB Library	HN192.5 C37 2001
Law Library, UWICH	KN178 C34 1990 (early version)
Main Library, UWIM	HN192.5 C37 2001
Main Library, UWISA	HN192.5 C37 2001
NALIS	REF WI 306. 097 29 Ca
UVI Libraries	HN192.5 C37 2001

**013**

Case study: Family violence in Trinidad and Tobago in the 1990s. In Roanna Gopaul, Paula Morgan & Rhoda Reddock, *Women, family and family violence in the Caribbean: The historical and contemporary experience with special reference to Trinidad and Tobago* (pp. 51-110). St. Augustine, Trinidad: Women and Development Studies Group & Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, 1996. (Prepared for the CARICOM Secretariat for the International Year of the Family, 1994)

This section provides an overview of the situation of family violence in Trinidad and Tobago. It is divided into three segments. The first segment gives a situational background and deals with the issue of data collection on the incidence of family violence. The second segment provides quantitative data and case studies of the types and causes of family violence in Trinidad and Tobago. It outlines the structures currently in place to respond to the issue of violence within the family, and briefly examines the adequacy of systems that have been developed to deal with family violence. The third section deals with the issue of the law and the legal framework within which the issue of family violence must be addressed.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	
CGDS, UWICH	
CGDS, UWIM	HG503/101
CGDS, UWISA	GOPAUL
Main Library, UWICH	HQ1457 W6 1996
Main Library, UWIM	HQ586.5 G66 1996
Main Library, UWISA	HQ809.3 T7 W671 1996

**014**

*Child abuse: Breaking the cycle*. Port of Spain, Trinidad: Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, 1990. xv, 380 p.  
 Caribbean Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 10-13 Oct., 1989. Sponsored by: International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect; Committee on Child Abuse; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; Trinidad and Tobago Coalition Against Domestic Violence; Trinidad and Tobago Association of Social Workers. (Published in collaboration with UNICEF)

This report contains the proceedings of the conference which sought to: 1) understand child abuse and neglect in the Caribbean context, 2) examine child sexual abuse and its aftermath, and 3) explore the concept



of empowerment. Issues discussed included the place of legal provisions versus family support and education, and discipline versus corporal punishment. Recommendations are made for a comprehensive prevention strategy—legal, educational, therapeutic, community-based, and culturally appropriate.

**Locations:**

CERIS	107:03
ECLACPOS	CDC 10448
HWLS Library	KN176.41 C2
Law Library, UWICH	KN176 C375 1990
Main Library, UWICH	HV6626.5 C371 1989
Main Library, UWIM	HV6626.5 C37 1989
NALIS	REF WI 362.76 09729 Ca
RCSTT	

**015**

Child protection. In UNICEF Caribbean Area Office. *The state of Eastern Caribbean children 1998: Child survival, protection and development in seven Caribbean countries: Situation analysis of children and their families in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago* (pp. 104-135). Hastings, Barbados: UNICEF CAO, 1997.

This subregional report analyzes the situation of children and their families in seven Caribbean countries, under the following headings: 1) Children and their socio-economic environment, 2) Child survival, 3) Child development and participation, and 4) Child protection. The section of the report on child protection assesses the situation and trends with respect to child abuse, including child sexual abuse, emotional abuse, physical abuse, and child neglect. A causal analysis of the problem suggests that an immediate cause of the increase in the occurrence of child abuse is related to community life and a rise in the incidence of social ills such as alcoholism and drug abuse. It is concluded that a programme of prevention needs to be developed to reduce or eliminate child maltreatment, and that there is need to mobilize the community to assume greater responsibility for protecting children from such abuses.

**Locations:**

CERIS	443:22
Law Library, UWICH	KN176 S82
Main Library, UWIM	HQ792 C27 S73 1998
Main Library, UWISA	HQ792 C27 S73 1998
NALIS	REF WI 305.23 09729

**016**

Chuck, Delroy H.

*The phenomenon of family violence and the male involvement.* 9 p.

Paper prepared for the Conference on Family Violence and its Impact on the Society, Mona, Jamaica, 25 Apr., 1994.

This paper focuses on violence and sexual abuse of the female adult, and sexual abuse of daughters and stepdaughters, as well as abuse of children generally.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH	KN175 C56 1994
--------------------	----------------

**017**

Clarke, Roberta

Violence against women and "male marginalisation" in the Caribbean. *Gender Dialogue*, No. 3, Apr. 2001, pp. 1-2.

This article argues that despite the glaring evidence of women's continuing experiences of gender-based abuse and inequality, there is great concern for "male marginalization," especially in the education sector. It suggests that analyses of the causes of the social and economic alienation of young men must address not only the gender-based origins of male alienation, but also the ways in which socioeconomic deprivations and inequalities contribute to the desolation of many Caribbean boys and men.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWISA

**018**

Craigie, Linda

*Family violence in Jamaica*. [S.l.: s.n., n.d.]. [26] p.

This article reviews the incidence, causes, and responses to the problem of abuse in Jamaica, with particular reference to child abuse, including child sexual abuse. In examining the subject of partner abuse, it looks at physical abuse in the home as well as sexual violence.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM                      Photocopies

**019**

Dean-Patterson, Sandra

Violence and the Bahamian woman. *Woman Speak*, vol. 11, 1994, pp. 49-54.

This article examines the problem of violence and abuse (physical, sexual, and psychological) against women in the Bahamas, and analyzes the male perspective of this phenomenon.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)

Main Library, UWISA                      HQ1501 A1 W872 S7

WAND

**020**

Dean-Patterson, Sandra

*Women and violence*. [n.p.].

Paper prepared for the Inter-American Consultation on Women and Violence, Washington, DC, USA, 17-20 Jul., 1990. Sponsored by: OAS.

**Location:**

CAFRA (TT)

**021**

Dominica. Ministry of Community Development, Housing and Social Affairs

*Position paper on violence against women*. Georgetown, Guyana: CARICOM Secretariat, 1988. [n.p.].

**Location:**

OECS Library

**022**

Dominica Women's Bureau

*Issues surrounding domestic violence*. Roseau, Dominica: Women's Bureau, 2003. [n.p.].

(Main consultant: Mrs. Octavia Alfred, assisted by Ms. Roselyn Paul of the Women's Bureau)

**023**

Gopaul, Roanna; Lloyd, Elizabeth

*Family violence in Trinidad and Tobago*. 19 p.

Paper prepared for the International Conference on Violence, Abuse and Women's Citizenship, Brighton, UK, 10-15 Nov., 1996.

This report uses statistics from a number of agencies in Trinidad and Tobago to analyze the various forms of family violence in the country. It examines the cultural, ethnic, and socioeconomic dimensions of family violence in the country, and the responses to such violence by the state and NGOs.

**Location:**

CAFRA (TT)

**024**

Handwerker, W. Penn

Power and gender: Violence and affection experienced by children in Barbados, West Indies. *Medical Anthropology*, vol. 17, no. 2, Dec. 1996, pp. 101-128.

Survey data collected in 1990 from a national random sample of 407 men and women aged 20-45 from Barbados indicated that one in four experienced physical and emotional violence as children. Boys and girls were equally likely to be abused by both mothers (or other female caregivers) and fathers (or other male caregivers); step-parents were no more likely to treat children violently than were biological parents. However, the presence of a stepfather increased the likelihood that women battered their daughters and decreased the likelihood that women battered their sons. In general, powerful women protected their children from violence, treated them affectionately, and elicited affection for them from their men. The probability that a son experienced an affectionate relationship with a biological father rose with the length of time the two lived together, but only for sons with powerful mothers. By contrast, men battered powerless women and the children of powerless women. Powerless women battered their own children.

**025**

Haniff, Nisha Z.

*Gender violence in the Caribbean: The case of Jamaica*. Cave Hill, Barbados: WAND, UWI, 1997. [n.p.]. (WAND Occasional Paper)

**Location:**

WAND

**026**

Haylock, Diane C.

Blowing the whistle on domestic violence. *CAFRA News*, vol. 11, nos. 1-2, 1997, p. 14.

(Reprinted from *Ideas: A SPEAR publication*, vol. 1, Jan/Apr. 1997)

This article notes that despite the introduction of the Domestic Violence Act in Belize in 1992, legal and social mechanisms are non-existent or ill-equipped to address the very serious problems of domestic violence in Belize. It identifies some of the measures that need to be taken in order to put an end to domestic violence.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)

Main Library, UWISA

NALIS

HQ1181 C2 A1 C129 N5

REF WI 305.4 09 729 Ca

**027**

Henriques, Zelma Weston; Joseph, Janice

Violence against women in the Caribbean. In Roslyn Muraskin (Ed.), *Women and justice: Development of international policy*. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Gordon and Breach, 1999. (Women and the Law; v. 1)

**028**

Jackson, Janice M.

*Double-jeopardy: Women's lives in Guyana*. London: CHANGE, 1993. 47 p.

Against the background of a description of socioeconomic, political, and environmental conditions in Guyana, this work examines the constitutional and legal status of women, noting that enforcement continues to be an issue of concern. It discusses women's status with respect to sociocultural attitudes and practices that continue to subjugate women, for example, the belief that domestic violence is a private rather than a public matter; arranged marriages, particularly among the Indo-Guyanese; and the pervasive view among men that women in Guyana "have nothing to worry about." Other issues, such as women's place in the employment sector; access to credit, education/training, and health; as well as governmental and nongovernmental structures and systems involved in advancing the status of women, are also examined.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)

UG Library

**029**

Jackson, Jean July

*Gender based violence and sexual reproductive health programme intervention: Baseline study and follow-up survey*. Kingston, Jamaica: Famplan Jamaica, 2000. [n.p.].

This study examines the existing cultural norms and expectations about man-woman relationships. The objectives of the project were to: 1) compile data on sexual health issues and gender-based violence; 2) increase awareness of issues related to sexual health, gender dynamics, and gender violence among men and adolescents in selected communities in St. Ann, Jamaica; and 3) increase awareness about the damaging effects of domestic violence among perpetrators of this act, and to identify alternative behaviours for them. The article examines power and control behaviour, looking at different types of abuse and factors that lead to individuals becoming perpetrators. It provides profiles of three perpetrators.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWIM

**030**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*Ministry of Social Security and Consumer Affairs: Areas in need of reform: domestic violence.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, [n.d.]. 2 p.

This is a brief overview of the status of domestic violence in Jamaica in the 1980s. It examines the demographics of victims, psycho-social rationale, legal responses, and strategies to address the situation.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWIM

**031**

James, A. Salome

*Domestic violence and its effects on children in St. Kitts-Nevis.* Cave Hill, Barbados: Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, 1996. 26 p.

(Paper submitted in fulfilment of the Certificate in Gender and Development Studies, UWI, Cave Hill)

This paper addresses the following questions: 1) What is society's response to domestic violence? 2) Why do family members commit violent acts against each other? 3) Who are the perpetrators of violence in the home? 4) Why are women and children the ultimate targets? and 5) What are the effects of violence on children? It is concluded that the children in St. Kitts-Nevis are suffering severe traumatic and dysfunctional effects as a result of domestic violence. Suggestions are made for tackling the problem.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWICH

WAND

(729721) 362.7 DO

**032**

Jemmott, Joan

*Violence against women - A study of the images presented in the media: The case of Trinidad and Tobago.* St. Augustine: UWI, 1990. 45 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study attempted to identify and examine the images that are presented to society on a daily basis by the media with respect to violent acts perpetrated against women. The research questions included: 1) To what extent do the media help to perpetrate the crime of violence against women? 2) What kind of images are presented? 3) What are the subtle messages presented in these images? 4) Do these images convey messages that condone the violent behaviour of men? and 5) Do media representations correspond to the incidence of violence against women?

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA

West Indiana Collection

**033**

Johnson, Tina

*The intersection of two global epidemics: HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence.* M.A., Columbia University, 2003. 115 p.

This study argues that there is an intimate connection between two epidemics—HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence. It is divided into three parts. Part 1 explores a number of different areas where violence leads to a greater likelihood of HIV infection, such as forced sex and intimate-partner violence. Part 2 examines how

the connection between HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence is being addressed at the intergovernmental level, concentrating primarily on the United Nations and briefly looking at how the Commonwealth Secretariat and CARICOM have addressed the intersection of the two epidemics. The final part examines the connection between gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS in a specific country situation, and whether international resolutions have any impact at the national level, through a case study of Trinidad and Tobago. This provides an overview of the situation of women in the country, including attitudes towards female sexuality, cultural beliefs, and reported incidence of violence. The study argues that many of the factors seen in Part 1 as increasing women's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS are present in the country. It then examines the extent to which declarations and plans agreed to by the government are being implemented. It focuses on whether and how violence and HIV/AIDS are being tackled in the country as separate or connected problems through interviews with selected individuals working in key organizations. In conclusion, the study examines some of the barriers that prevent the resolutions and declarations discussed in Part 2 from being put into effect at the national level in Trinidad and Tobago.

**Location:**

CADVTT

**034**

Le Franc, Elsie

Child abuse in the Caribbean: Addressing the rights of the child. In Christine Barrow (Ed.), *Children's rights: Caribbean realities* (pp. 285-304). Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle Publishers, 2001. ISBN: 9766370605.

This paper examines a particular set of children's rights that has frequently been, and continues to be, infringed. It refers to the right of the child to be protected from "all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse..." (UNICEF 1989, Article 19). Even more specifically, the focus in this article is on child physical and sexual abuse, which throws into sharp relief some of the likely problems and difficulties of integrating and institutionalizing the rights of the child.

**Locations:**

COB Library	KN176 B33 2002
ECLACPOS	CDC 15658
Main Library, UWICH	HQ792 C27 C55 2001
Main Library, UWIM	HQ792 C27 C55 2001
Main Library, UWISA	HQ792 C27 C55 2001
NALIS	REF WI 362.70 8694 Ch

**035**

Leading Caribbean feminist cruelly murdered: Arah Junella Hector. *New Woman Struggle*, vol. 1, no. 1, Aug. 1989, [n.p.].

This news item was reproduced from *The Outlet* (Antigua) of June 9, 1989, and published in the first issue of WAND's bi-monthly *News Bulletin*. It describes the violent death and burial of "a tireless worker against violence against women," who was herself brutally murdered.

**Location:**

WAND

**036**

Lundy, Christine  
UNICEF CAO, ed.

*Caribbean Conference on the Rights of the Child: Report: "Meeting the post-ratification challenge,"*  
Belize City, Belize, 7-10 October 1996. Belize City, Belize: UNICEF CAO, 1996. 196 p.

This is the report of the conference at which the Belize Commitment to Action for the Rights of the Child (1996) was signed by the Heads of the Delegates and 14 resolutions were charted. The various statements, addresses, and recommendations distributed at the conference are also included in the publication, including presentations by Ms. Norma Monica Forde and Mrs. Inez Morrison. Among the critical issues discussed at the conference were specific concerns about child protection in the Caribbean related to the situation of children without families, and victims of abuse—both physical and sexual abuse. Sexual exploitation of children was also a concern. Children were invited to give comments, most of which were from real-life situations, and included the following from a 16-year-old participant: "Physical and emotional abuse of children is too common ... child abuse must be stopped because it deteriorates a child's self-confidence".

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KN176 C37 1996

**037**

Mahabir-Wyatt, Diana

*Report on domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago.* [Port of Spain, Trinidad: Coalition Against Domestic Violence], 1994. 5 p.

(Prepared at the request of the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada)

This report covers the Domestic Violence Act, the police, the court system, the existence and operation of shelters, and the involvement of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

**Location:**

CADVTT

**038**

Maharajh, Hari D.

*An analysis of domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago.* [11] p.

Paper prepared for the Hindu Women's Conference, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago, 19th Jun., 1999.  
Sponsored by: Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha.

This paper argues that domestic violence is a major public health problem facing Trinidad and Tobago. It provides highlights of the findings of data collected from the Domestic Violence Hotline in 1998, and discusses domestic violence under the following headings: 1) Violence Against Women, 2) Violence Against Men, 3) Domestic Violence and Family Life, and 4) Domestic Violence and Homelessness. Some solutions are suggested.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA                      HQ809.3 T7 M34 1999

**039**

Maraj, Bhanmatee Usha

*A study of domestic violence with special reference to wife battering and its prevalence in Trinidad and Tobago.* St. Augustine: UWI, 1992. 31 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This paper discusses the problem of domestic violence under the following headings: 1) Traditional attitudes to domestic violence, 2) Battered women, 3) Child abuse, 4) The batterer/Causes of wife battering, 5) Legislation related to wife battering, and 6) How the local institutions are dealing with the problem of domestic violence.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA                      West Indiana Collection

**040**

Mehrotra, Aparna

Crossing the governance private threshold: The experience of the gender violence campaign in Latin America and the Caribbean. In *Women's political participation and good governance: 21st century challenges* (pp. 63-69). New York: UNDP, 2000. ISBN: 9211261287.

This brief paper presents the experience of the United Nations Inter-Agency Campaign to prevent violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean. It indicates the pitfalls of shielding violence in the home by distinctions of where crimes take place.

**Location:**

Internet                                      [http://magnet.undp.org/new/pdf/gender/wee/women\\_book.pdf](http://magnet.undp.org/new/pdf/gender/wee/women_book.pdf)

**041**

Milbourne, P.

*Child abuse: A collaborative study in Jamaica, 1988 and 1989*. Kingston, Jamaica: Child Guidance Clinic, Comprehensive Health Centre, 1991. [n.p.].

**042**

Morrison, Inez

[Paper]. [n.p.].

Paper prepared for the Seminar on Violence Against Caribbean Women, Kingston, Jamaica, 23-24 Sep., 1991.

**Location:**

WAND

**043**

Morrison, Inez

*Women and violence: National report on Jamaican situation*. [n.p.].

Paper prepared for the Inter-American Consultation on Women and Violence, Washington, DC, USA, 17-20 Jul., 1990. Sponsored by: OAS.

This paper reviews the extent of the problem of violence against women in Jamaica.

**Location:**

CAFRA (TT)

**044**

Patrick, Nesta

*Violence against women*. [n.p.].



Paper prepared for the Seminar on Women and Health, Bridgetown, Barbados, 12-16 Oct., 1992. Sponsored by: Women and Development Studies, UWI; Faculty of Medical Sciences, UWI.

**045**

Peacocke, Nan

Why this violence against women? *New Woman Struggle*, Special Issue, 1989, pp. 3-4.  
(Reprinted from *Barbados Advocate*, May 19, 1985. Special Issue: International Day Against Violence to Women, November 25, 1989.)

This article discusses women's powerlessness and inability to challenge brutality meted out to them despite a common basis of solidarity, which includes, among other issues, the threat of male violence.

**Location:**

WAND

**046**

Price, Cindy S.

*Child abuse and the Child Care Board in Barbados*. Cave Hill, Barbados: UWI, 1996. 56 p. (Supervised Research Paper (SY 300))

This research paper sought to bring about a greater awareness of the problem of child abuse in Barbados, and of the work of the Child Care Board. Data were collected from reports of the Child Care Board and other materials, as well as through interviews conducted using open-ended questionnaires. It was concluded that child abuse is indeed a problem in Barbados, and that neglect is the highest reported type of abuse. It also noted that the process of developing social policies and programmes for this social problem is a slow one.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWICH                      WIC

**047**

Red Thread

*Women researching women: Selected findings from a survey on domestic violence in Guyana*. Georgetown, Guyana: Red Thread, 2000. 13 p. (IDB Project No. TC-97-07-40-9-GY)

This study on domestic violence was part of an IDB project on Issues of Reproductive and Sexual Health, and of Domestic Violence Against Women in Guyana. The section of the study on domestic violence sought to investigate the attitudes to and perception of domestic violence, as well as the extent and nature of violence experienced by Guyanese women. That section of the report outlines the results of a 1998 questionnaire survey conducted by Red Thread on 360 women in Greater Georgetown. The findings are presented under the following headings: 1) Perceptions of domestic violence, 2) Definition of domestic violence, 3) Experience of violence as a child, 4) Knowledge of domestic violence, 5) Experience of domestic violence in current relationship, 6) Experience of domestic violence in previous relationships, 7) Violence in the community, 8) Women's responses to violence, including knowledge and use of services, 9) Women's association with violence, and 10) Attitudes and behavioural practices relating to violence against children.

**Locations:**

UNIFEM

Internet

[http://www.sdn.org.gy/hands/wom\\_surv.htm#p2](http://www.sdn.org.gy/hands/wom_surv.htm#p2)

**048**

Reddock, Rhoda, ed.

*Women and family in the Caribbean: Historical and contemporary considerations: With special reference to Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.* Georgetown, Guyana: CARICOM, 1994. v, 120 p. ISBN: 9766001332.

(Prepared for the CARICOM Secretariat for International Year of the Family 1994)

This study is a composite one created through the integration of two studies commissioned by the CARICOM Secretariat: 1) "The Family in Jamaica," which included a special study on street children in Jamaica; and 2) "Family and Family Violence in the Caribbean: The Historical and Contemporary Experience with Special Reference to Trinidad and Tobago," which included a special study on family violence in Trinidad and Tobago. Although the studies concentrated on two Caribbean countries, there is an attempt in this integrated document, especially in the historical sections, to raise issues relevant to the wider CARICOM region. Based on the findings of the two studies, a plan of action was prepared, which is included in this integrated document.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWICH

HQ1501 W645 Re

**049**

Reddock, Rhoda; Barclay, Rosalie

*National report: Trinidad and Tobago [preliminary].* [S.l.]: UNDP, 2000. [i], 152, [96] p.

Regional Project: National Reports on the Situation of Gender Violence Against Women (RLA/97/014). Sponsored by: UNDP.

(At head of title: Inter-Agency Campaign on Violence Against Women and Girls. UNIFEM-UNDP-UNICEF-UNFPA-ECLAC-UNHCR-UNAIDS-UNHCHR)

This study, commissioned by the UNDP, sought to: 1) systematize all available information concerning gender violence in Trinidad and Tobago, 2) gather information and other relevant data regarding violence against women and girls, 3) provide updated information on the progress made by Trinidad and Tobago in accomplishing the Action Platform agreed to in Beijing, 4) identify the existing limitations of existing social and institutional responses to gender violence situations, 5) provide prioritized proposals for future actions aimed at preventing and eradicating violence against women in the country, and 6) identify and document "best practices" developed in the area of gender violence against women and girls. The report provides statistics, and information on legislation, government policy, the response of civil society, and social services relevant to abused women.

**Locations:**

CADVTT

CGDS, UWISA

Internet

[http://www.undp.org/rblac/gender/trinidad\\_\\_tobago.htm](http://www.undp.org/rblac/gender/trinidad__tobago.htm)

**050**

Reid, Hermaline

*The physical abuse of women in low income homes in Kingston.* Mona, Jamaica: UWI, 1992. 41 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study examines the physical, sexual, and psychological abuse faced by women in low-income homes in Kingston, Jamaica.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM

N5 annex

**051**

Rico, Maria Nieves

*Gender-based violence: A human rights issue.* Santiago, Chile: UNECLAC, 1997. 48 p. (LC/L.957-P/1) (Serie Mujer y Desarrollo; 16)

This study explores domestic violence in detail, but also discusses other forms of gender-based violence. It notes that the lack of the necessary statistical data to provide an accurate picture of the phenomenon of gender-based violence in Latin America and the Caribbean constitutes an obstacle to a fuller understanding of the issues associated with it. Most of the data cited in the study have been drawn from research papers and documents prepared by NGOs and international bodies that have studied the subject in recent years. The proposals presented in the study are based on the indivisible nature of women's rights, on the obligation of the state to protect and uphold these rights, and on the conviction that respect for human rights is also an essential condition for the development of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the full citizenship of all their inhabitants. A case is also made for the necessity of analyzing the subject of human rights and gender-based violence from a perspective that holds out the possibility of cultural changes of a structural nature that will entail respect for women's rights, and will call into question the inevitability of violence as an element in gender relations.

**Locations:**

BGAB

CAFRA (TT)

02.04.02 RIC g

CGDS, UWIM

JC571/Pamph. 560

ECLACPOS

CDC UN LC/L.957

Main Library, UWIM

LC/L.957

Internet

<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/UnidadMujer/7/lc1957/lc1957i.pdf>**052**

Rico, Maria Nieves

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Women and Development Unit

*Domestic violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean: Proposals for discussion.* Santiago, Chile: UNECLAC, 1992. 51 p. (Serie Mujer y Desarrollo; 10)

This study seeks to provide an analytical vantage point from which a holistic approach may be taken to the problem of domestic violence against women and a fuller understanding obtained of the roots of this phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean. It attempts to place the sex/gender system within its proper context as regards the traditional sociocultural model and the changes now taking place in public participation by women and the formation of families. Some observations are made with regard to legal procedures and the administration of justice as they relate to this problem. The paper also presents the most significant advances and experiences with respect to dealing with domestic violence in the region in order to show what types of specific approaches have thus far proven to be successful. Attention is drawn to the need to incorporate considerations associated with characteristics specific to women and the gender-based stratification that exists in society into the Latin American and Caribbean countries' development programmes and policies. Finally, the flaws or shortcomings observed in baseline assessments and action proposals are presented.

**Locations:**

BGAB  
 CADVTT  
 CAFRA (TT)  
 ECLACPOS

CDC UN LC/L.690

**053**

Rock, Letnie

Child abuse in Barbados. In Christine Barrow (Ed.), *Children's rights: Caribbean realities* (pp. 305-329). Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle Publishers, 2001. ISBN: 9766370605.

This paper addresses the problem of child maltreatment in Barbados as it relates to Articles, 3, 9, 32-37, and 39 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). It also makes reference to Caribbean research and illustrates how the referent Articles of the Convention are reflected in and/or contradicted by the social, historical, and cultural realities of Barbados and the Caribbean, with respect to the problem of child abuse. Data were obtained primarily from secondary sources, including 1) reports of suspected cases of child abuse, including sexual abuse, obtained from the Child Care Board's (CCB) annual reports (1981-1990), and unpublished statistics of reported cases for the period 1990-1999; and 2) the findings of a study on familial physical child abuse in Barbados (Rock, 1997). The study found that the child's age, sex, and relationship to the perpetrator, the type of neighbourhood, the cultural sanctioning of physical punishment, as well as the perpetrator's physical and mental health are some of the factors related to child abuse.

**Locations:**

COB Library	KN176 B33 2002
ECLACPOS	CDC 15658
Main Library, UWIM	HQ792 C27 C55 2001
Main Library, UWISA	HQ792 C27 C55 2001
NALIS	REF WI 362.70 8694 Ch

**054**

Shepherd, Cathy

*Domestic violence in the English-speaking Caribbean with special reference to Trinidad and Tobago.* 22 p.

Paper prepared for the Symposium on Caribbean Women at the Threshold of 2000: Gender, Ethnicity and Culture at a Crossroads, Madrid, Spain, 8-10 Oct., 1997. Sponsored by: Autonomous University of Madrid. Institute of Women's Studies.

This paper discusses: 1) the incidence of domestic violence in the English-speaking Caribbean, with particular attention to ethnic and class differences; 2) the conceptualization and interpretation of violence against women in the region; 3) policy initiatives; 4) women's crisis centres and shelters; and 5) actions by the women's movement. Recommendations to combat gender violence are presented.

**Location:**

CAFRA (TT) 02.04.02 SHE d

**055**

Shepherd, Cathy, comp.

*A portrait of domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago* [Newspaper clippings]. Tunapuna, Trinidad: CAFRA, 1995. 1 v.

This is a collection of clippings of newspaper articles on domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago, which is arranged under the following themes: 1) The Incidence of Domestic Violence, 2) The Police as Offender and Protector, 3) Victim Support Services, 4) Government Policy, and 5) Implementation and Evaluation of the Domestic Violence Act.

**Location:**

CAFRA (TT)

**056**

Shiw Parsad, Basmat

*Domestic violence in two villages in Guyana.* Georgetown, Guyana: UG, 1991. [n.p.].

**057**

Stuart, Sheila

*Challenges of parenting: Violence in the home.* 11 p.

Paper prepared for the Public Forum, Bridgetown, Barbados, May 22, 1996. Sponsored by: Barbados Child Care Board.

This paper examines the family in society, and notes that the family unit has been identified as the centre of violence within most, if not all, societies. This is seen as a paradox, as the family environment can be both the most loving place and the most violent, and therefore presents challenges for parenting, particularly for the mothers who have to rear children in a violent environment and who themselves are abused. The paper notes that until recently, violence against women was considered a domestic issue, and relegated to the private or personal domain, thus not seen as criminal and in need of preventative or remedial action. It refers to a family pathology thesis which suggests that until some interventions are made in the socialization process of families at risk, that the violence and abuse repeats itself for generations. Examples of a study conducted in Barbados and Dominica in 1995 amongst children in the 8-11 and 14-20 age groups are presented to confirm this thesis. It is concluded that since violence is seen as an instrument of power and control by men over women and children (although it is admitted that men are also victims of violence), there is need to ensure that conflict resolution becomes an integral part of health education and parenting programmes.

**Location:**

SALISES, UWICH

**058**

Stuart, Sheila

*The effect of violence and aggression on society* [Feature address]. 9 p

Delivered at the Seminar on Managing Violence and Aggression, St. Michael, Barbados, 11 Apr., 1996. Sponsored by: Barbados. Ministry of Health.

This address examined different types of violence, and notes that domestic violence, rape, and abuse are forms of violence that are prevalent in all communities in the Caribbean. It notes that the most common form of domestic violence in the Caribbean is spouse beating, with women more often than not being the victims of this violence, and that violence is no respecter of social class since women and men from all sectors of society have been victims of violence. Based on police statistics during the period 1989-1993, the speaker suggests that despite a growing increase, there is under-reporting of the crime as embarrassment is seen as a major barrier. She notes the associated public health concerns—loss of work, psychosomatic illnesses, social isolation of victims, and with the AIDS pandemic, exposure to the virus, as well as unwanted pregnancies, infections, and sexually transmitted diseases—and also looks at aggression, noting that there is a very thin line separating aggression from violence, and emphasizing the effects on children who witness violence in

their homes or communities. It is concluded that there is need to examine the condition and lives of the perpetrators of violence as it is not possible to solve the problems by concentrating solely on the victims, and that significant work remains to be done to bring these issues to the attention of policy-makers and institutions to enhance interventions at these levels.

**Location:**

BGAB

**059**

Stuart, Sheila

*Gender based violence: A human rights issue.* 9 p.

Paper prepared for the National Day of Reflection, Barbados, Nov. 1994. Sponsored by: Institute of Social and Economic Research, UWI, Cave Hill; Society for International Development.

This paper examines the problem of violence against women in Barbadian society. It argues that given the wide social, economic, and human dimensions of this problem and the implications for national development, there is need to see violence against women not as an individual problem, but as a societal one.

**Location:**

CAFRA (TT)

02.04.02 STU g

**060**

Thompson-Ahye, Hazel

Children and crime in the Caribbean. *Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Social Psychology*, vol. 4, nos. 1/2, Jan/Jul. 1999, pp. 169-191.

(Originally presented at the International Conference on Criminology and Criminal Justice in the Caribbean, Hilton Hotel, Barbados, 14-16 October, 1998)

This article examines the socio-historical context of the Caribbean and focuses on the various international and regional conventions that have sought, through their various Declarations, to bring stability to the region. In particular, it examines the Belize Commitment to Action for the Rights of the Child (1996), which signified the determination of CARICOM members and NGOs to expand the promotion and protection of the rights of children and improve the living conditions of Caribbean families. The article then supplies information from Situation Analysis Reports 1991-1996 of children in Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago, and from the Royal Barbados Police Force *Crime Newsletter* for Barbados. It is concluded that children in the Caribbean have not been immune from the scourge of drug abuse or the horror of domestic violence, and notes that international initiatives are being proposed to treat children and adolescents as adult criminals.

**Locations:**

HWLS Library

Main Library, UWICH

Main Library, UWIM

Main Library, UWISA

NALIS

TTL

WIC

HV6001 C37

HV6851 C37

REF WI Car

**061**

Trinidad and Tobago. National Commission on the Status of Women

*Report on the seminar on domestic violence held at Hotel Normandie, St. Ann's on Thursday 25th June, 1981.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: [The Commission, 198?]. 11, [74] p.

This seminar sought to: 1) identify the problem, 2) discuss the relationship of alcoholism to the problem, 3) examine law enforcement, and 4) discuss an approach to treatment. The report summarizes the presentations made at the seminar and provides the full texts of the presentations as appendices.

**Location:**

WAND

(72987) 396.23 RE

**062**

Vaughn, Nadia

Domestic violence: A problem for all of us. *Family Magazine: Publication of the Barbados Family Planning Association*, May 1998, pp. 9-10.

This article stresses that domestic violence is a problem for us all. It is concerned that it is not viewed as a serious crime due to its being considered a "private issue," rather than a public problem, and offers various solutions for the treatment of this escalating problem in Barbadian society.

**Location:**

BFPA

## INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

**063**

Arscott-Mills, Sharon

Intimate partner violence in Jamaica: A descriptive study of women who access the services of the Women's Crisis Centre in Kingston. *Violence Against Women*, vol. 7, no. 11, Nov. 2001, pp. 1284-1302.

This study provides descriptive statistics on women who access the services of the Women's Crisis Centre in Kingston, Jamaica. The mission of the centre is to provide 24-hour counselling and shelter for women who are victims of domestic violence. Questionnaires were completed by trained staff at the centre at the close of counselling sessions with adult women who accessed the services of the centre between September 1 and November 30, 1999. The study analyzed 187 questionnaires for which the perpetrator of the incident was a male intimate partner. The sample was fairly homogenous demographically. Results revealed a high level of physical injury (89%, n=166) and a low level of reporting of violent incidents to the police (26%, n=42). Although 75% (n=123) sought medical care, women first turn to pastors and counsellors for assistance. The study recommends multisectoral support to strengthen and expand the services of the centre.

**064**

Ibean, Omadaye; Lee Kit, Maureen; Maharaj, Parbatee; Rago, Jane; Roderick, Hazel-Ann; Ramkissoon, Ivan; Rampersad, Deodath

*A proposal for the establishment of a residential programme to service the needs of women who have left relationships involving physical and mental abuse.* St. Augustine, Trinidad: School of Continuing Studies, UWI, 1993. 23, [3] p. (Methods of Social Research Paper)

This proposal presents: 1) a justification for a residential programme, 2) the aims and objectives of such a residential programme, 3) principal target groups, 4) in-house programmes, 5) professional roles and functions, and 5) funding.

**Location:**

RCSTT

**065**

Branker, Cheryl-Ann

*"All the king's horses and all the king's men"*. Cave Hill, Barbados: Faculty of Law, UWI, 1996. 71 p.  
(Paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the LL.B degree)

This paper examines the fight against wife abuse, noting that it is by no means a modern phenomenon but that the reason it has become topical in recent decades is merely indicative of the change in attitudes towards it. It notes that in earlier times it was seen as a husband's privilege, and this thinking created the environment in which domestic violence was able to flourish. After an examination of the situation in the Western world, especially England, the USA, and the Commonwealth Caribbean, as well as the position in the Eastern world, it is concluded that the law--both domestic and international--in conjunction with the various bodies that have dedicated themselves to the cause, is working towards the elimination of wife abuse.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH

KN175 B72 1996

**066**

Burnett-Stevens, Jacquelin

*Influence of family relations on tolerance to spousal abuse: Perceptions of abused women*. M.Sc., UWI, Mona, 1998. vii, 95 p.

This study examines family relations and its influence on tolerance of spousal abuse. It used the perception of women abused by their partners to explore the issue of tolerance, which is conceptualized as a strategy employed by women to negotiate the terms of their relationship. Data were gathered through group discussion and in-depth interviews. The socialization process, through which girls are raised to be good companions to their mates and preserver of the family unit, also dictates that women not challenge their mates but rely on alternate ways to cope with various forms of abuse. The study reveals that verbal abuse is the more common occurrence and is also more tolerated. In general, when physical abuse is present, women end their spousal relationships to safeguard the well-being of their children, rather than their personal safety. When questioned about why women tolerated abuse, both men and women in group discussion agreed that it was because of low self-esteem and economic benefits women derived from men. The interviews highlighted childhood experiences and the influence of religion as contributors to tolerance. Observed behaviour and attitudes within the family of origin established what was normative and operated to influence the women's decision making.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWIM

**067**

Danns, George K.; Shiw Parsad, Basmat

*Domestic violence and the Caribbean family: A comparative analysis of conjugal violence within East Indian and Black households in Guyana*. 16 [2] p.

Paper prepared for the Caribbean Studies Association Conference, 14th, Dover, Barbados, 23-26 May, 1989.



This paper provides a comparative examination of marital violence as manifest between East Indian and Black households in Guyana. It attempts to provide explanations for its varied manifestations and the reactions of victims to such violence. Marital violence is placed within the context of a broader pattern of conflict within conjugal unions. The analysis is based on data derived from two earlier studies on conjugal violence within East Indian and Black households in Guyana. Surveys were conducted in rural areas representative of the types of communities in which East Indians and Blacks live in Guyana. The sample population comprised of 120 East Indian women and 100 Black women, who were currently married or involved in common-law or visiting relationships with male partners.

**Location:**

ISER, UWIM

**068**

Danns, George K.; Shiw Parsad, Basmat

*Domestic violence in the Caribbean: A Guyana case study.* Georgetown, Guyana: Women's Studies Unit, UG, 1989. vii, 144, [3] p. (Cover title: Domestic violence and marital relationships in the Caribbean)

This study focuses primarily on the use of violence against women by conjugal partners in Guyanese society. Data were obtained from two sample surveys on marital violence within Black and East Indian households in urban and rural communities in Guyana, as well as from documentary analysis. In order to provide an understanding of the nature of marital unions in which domestic violence occurs, the study examines marital relationships in Guyana in terms of changes in their types, rates, and patterns. The role of public policy in managing domestic violence is also addressed.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	02.04.02 DAN d
CGDS, UWICH	
ECLACPOS	CDC 11182
Main Library, UWICH	HQ809.3 G95 D3 1989
Main Library, UWISA	HQ809.3 G89 D3 1989
NALIS	REF WI 362. 8292 09881 Da
NLG	
WAND	(881) 396.23 DO

**069**

Danns, George K.; Shiw Parsad, Basmat

*Domestic violence within Black families: A study of wife abuse in Guyana.* iii, 58 p.

Paper prepared for the International Conference: Genesis of a Nation II, Georgetown, Guyana, 29-31 Jul., 1988. Sponsored by: UG; Guyana Commemoration Commission.

(Paper with the same title presented to the conference on "Slavery, Emancipation and the Shaping of Caribbean Society," UWI, St. Augustine, 8-10 December, 1988)

This article focuses on domestic interpersonal violence between males and females within Black families in Guyana. The emphasis is on the physical abuse of Black women by their male partners. However, some attention is paid to reciprocal violence by Black women towards their male partners. Data were obtained through a sample survey of 100 Black women, who were either legally married or shared common law or visiting conjugal relationships with male partners in urban and rural Black communities; from police stations; and from official records. It was found that although respondents generally disagree with the use of violence towards them, they fight back, initiate violence towards their male partners, provoke violent responses, and justify living with a violent partner for one reason or another. The male-female relationship





**075**

Hewitt, Elaine

[*"I am a survivor"*]. 10 p.

Paper prepared for the Seminar on Violence Against Caribbean Women, Kingston, Jamaica, 23-24 Sep., 1991.

This is the personal testimony of an Indian-born woman, married to a Barbadian and living in the Caribbean since 1970. She discusses the violence in her family environment and notes that many people consider her bold for speaking of her experiences, but emphasizes that it is the conspiracy of silence that perpetuates power domination and gender domination. The paper concludes by offering several remedies, such as the need for education, shelters, and women's crisis centres.

**Location:**

WAND

**076**

Hewitt, Elaine

[*Paper*]. 10 p.

Paper prepared for the Conference on Family Violence - Partner Abuse and Child Sexual Abuse, Nassau, Bahamas, 24-26 Nov., 1991. Sponsored by: Women's Crisis Centre.

This presentation is a personal testimony from a victim of partner abuse.

**Location:**

WAND

396.23 WO

**077**

Hosein, Simone Fazia

*Wife battering - A study of the reasons why women stay in abusive relationships (legal and common-law) and a focus on the instruments which are presently in place and those which can be implemented to alleviate its occurrence in Trinidad and Tobago.* St. Augustine: UWI, 1996. iii, 77 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study finds that women stay in abusive relationships because of complex and interwoven sociological and psychological factors. In Trinidad and Tobago, although there are rudimentary mechanisms in place to deal with the problem of domestic violence, there is need for greater reorganization and cooperation among the various organizations.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA

West Indiana Collection

**078**

Hurley, Jillian Maria

*The phenomenon of wife-beating in Barbados.* Cave Hill, Barbados: UWI, 1990. 65 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This paper states that the problem of wife beating remains a relatively unexplored area in the social sciences, and only gained serious recognition in the metropolitan countries in the early 1970s when journals, articles, and conferences devoted to the subject of domestic violence began to appear. It examines the historical background of wife beating as well as various studies, and on the basis of research conducted in Barbados, it

is concluded that wife beating is a major problem in Barbadian society. However, it is suggested that this can be greatly reduced if there is respect between men and women, and increased public education. The paper recommends that the work of the Crisis Centre be encouraged and that efforts should be made to help them establish a home for battered women.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWICH                      WIC

**079**

Irish, Denise

*Domestic violence - A look at wife abuse and the law in Trinidad and Tobago*. St. Augustine: UWI, 1993. 32, [27] p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This paper sought to examine the reasons for the tolerance of wife abuse, and the laws that deal with the problem.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA                      West Indiana Collection

**080**

Jones, Angella

Battered women. In *Status of women in the Caribbean: Report of regional seminar held at Wyndham Hotel, New Kingston, Jamaica, 10-11 December 1987* (pp. 31-37). Kingston, Jamaica: Bustamante Institute of Public and International Affairs, 1988. (Reprinted in *Jamaica Record* of 11, 16, 17, 18 October 1989)

This paper examines the reason why women remain in destructive and abusive relationships, and attempts to identify the legal rights of battered women. The problem of under-reporting is noted, which results in ignorance of the true incidence of battering. Finally, the paper identifies some common characteristics of men who batter and women who are the victims.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWICH                      HQ1501 S731 1987 Pamph  
Main Library, UWISA                      HN192.5 C37 2001  
NLJ    Pam 305.42 09729 Sta DDC 19

**081**

Kong, Lauralee

Evidence of battered women's syndrome in murder cases. *Caribbean Law Bulletin*, vol. 4, nos. 1-2, Apr/Nov. 1999, pp. 84-90.

This article reports on the Trinidadian case of *Indravani Ramjattan v. The State*. On appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, a report was submitted by a psychiatrist, which raised the defences of diminished responsibility, self-defence, and provocation, based on the history of abuse suffered by the defendant. The Privy Council remitted the case to the Court of Appeal for reconsideration, taking into account the evidence of the psychiatrist. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal and replaced the conviction of murder by one of manslaughter by virtue of diminished responsibility.

**Locations:**

HWLS Library  
Law Library, UWICH                      K1 C3724

**082**

McClusky, Laura Jean

*"Here, our culture is hard:" Narrative ethnography, domestic violence, and "the young women's revolt" in San Antonio, Belize.* Ph.D., State University of New York at Buffalo, 1998. xiv, 711 p.

This study provides an ethnography of wife abuse in a Mopan Maya village in southern Belize. It describes women's experiences with abusive husbands, the negotiations that legitimize violence, and women's attempts to flee or endure abuse. It also describes the paths young women take in efforts to avoid abusive relationships, such as participating in development projects and attending secondary school. It is argued that narrative ethnography can help to rehumanize understanding of domestic violence, and that it might be a tool to assist in developing a richer understanding of abuse and women's responses to it.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM

HV6626.23 B42 M33 1998

**083**

McClusky, Laura Jean

*"Here, our culture is hard:" Stories of domestic violence from a Mayan community in Belize.* Austin, TX: University of Texas Press, 2001. x, 310 p. ISBN: 0292752482 (cloth); ISBN: 9780292752481 (paper). (Louann Atkins Temple Women and Culture Series)

This book provides a narrative ethnography of the lives of several Mopan Maya women in San Antonio, southern Belize. It demonstrates the ways Maya give meaning to domestic violence, and explores women's strategies for enduring, escaping, and avoiding abuse. The book shows how factors such as gender, age inequalities, marriage patterns, family structure, educational opportunities, and socioeconomic development play a role in either preventing or contributing to domestic violence.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA

F1434.2 W65 M33 2001

**084**

Perks, S. M.; Jameson, M.

The effects of witnessing domestic violence on behavioural problems and depressive symptomatology. A community sample of pupils from St. Lucia. *West Indian Medical Journal*, vol. 48, no. 4, Dec. 1999, pp. 208-211.

In this study, behavioural problems and depressive symptomatology were evaluated in a sample of 60 St. Lucian students who came from homes where parents were either in violent or non-violent marital relationships. Teachers rated students using the Revised Behaviour Problem Checklist (RBPC), while self-rating scores were obtained from students using either the Reynolds Child Depression Scale (RCDS) or the Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale (RADS), depending on the age of the student. The results indicated that those students whose parents were experiencing violent marital discord showed significantly higher levels of both depression and behavioural problems than those students not exposed to domestic violence. In addition, exposed children exhibited more behavioural problems but less depressive symptomatology than adolescents.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWISA

R18 W4

Medical Library, UWIM

R18 W4

Medical Library, UWISA

R18 W4

**085**

Perryman, Shelly

*Woman: A tower of strength: Two case studies on domestic violence.* St. Augustine: UWI, 1997. [iv], 42 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This paper provides case studies of two women who sought to leave abusive relationships and the factors that contributed to their success and failure, in an attempt to educate other women about the challenges they are likely to face on making the decision to leave permanently. By comparing and contrasting the experiences of two women—one who left an abusive relationship permanently and one who left and returned—the study hopes to make more women aware of the factors that help survival and those that limit it.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA

West Indiana Collection

**086**

Prior, Marsha

*Developing hatreds: An ethnography of gender relations and violence against women in urban Jamaica.* Ph.D., Southern Methodist University, 1995. xix, 340 p.

This research, conducted in Papaya Grove, Jamaica, a low-income community near Kingston, offers data on gender conflict and violence against women by heterosexual partners from a society that incorporates both matrifocal and patriarchal values, and where violence in heterosexual unions appears to conform to cultural expectations based on the prevalence of violence at the societal level. The research demonstrates the interplay between gender roles and ideology, resources, and reciprocity as they combine to generate conflict leading to violence against women. Gender-based differential access to resources requires women and men to establish interdependent, reciprocal relationships to secure a wider range of resources. While women and men are both expected to contribute to these alliances, men also expect deferential behaviour from female partners. Gender conflict typically erupts when women challenge their partner's authority, when either partner fails to engage in the exchange of resources, or when either fails to meet idealized notions of gender appropriate behaviour. Although men are more likely to initiate violence when gender conflict erupts, women take an active role and are known to react with physical aggression.

**087**

Shiw Parsad, Basmat

*Conjugal violence and public policy: Evidence from Guyana.* 44 p.

Paper prepared for the New Directions in Caribbean Social Policy: The Community, NGOs, and the State, St. Augustine, Trinidad, 28-31 Mar., 1989.

This paper addresses the problem of conjugal violence within the presence of existing public policy in Guyana. The focus is on physical abuse of women by their male partners, though other types and forms of violence are also considered. Data for the study were derived from an earlier survey of domestic violence within Black and East Indian households in Guyana, from interviews with 30 policemen and 10 social workers, and from official records of the police and social welfare agency.

**Locations:**

WAND

(881) 396.23 CO

RCSTT

**088**

Shiw Parsad, Basmat

*Domestic violence: A study of wife abuse among East Indians of Guyana.* [iii], 47, [1] p.

Paper prepared for the Caribbean Studies Association Conference, 13th, Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, 25-27 May, 1988.

This paper seeks to examine the nature and extent of wife abuse among the East Indians of Guyana, with specific reference to physical abuse, and to determine, from the victims' perception, whether a serious social problem exists. Data were gathered from a sample survey of 120 East Indian wives from both rural and urban areas of Guyana, who were either legally married or involved in common-law relationships, and from documentary analysis. It was found that husband-wife violence (65%) and wife abuse (65.8%) were significant for the East Indian population, but it was difficult to ascertain whether a serious social problem of wife abuse exists. There appeared to be an implicit tolerance of abuse by wives, which indicated a reluctance on the part of the victim to seriously address husband-wife violence as a problem.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWIM	HQ809/ Pamph. 389
CGDS, UWISA	SHIW-PARSAD
Main Library, UWISA	HQ809.3 G89 P37 1988

**089**

Shiw Parsad, Basmat

*Marital violence in Guyana: A comparison of Black and East Indian families.* M.A., University of Maryland at College Park, 1991. iii, 61 p.

**090**

Singh, Charmaine C.

*Mental disorders in female victims of intimate partner violence in Trinidad.* D.M., UWI, St. Augustine, 2002. vi, 84 p.

This study examined the prevalence of major depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and alcohol and substance abuse disorders in a sample of 21 women in Trinidad and Tobago between the ages of 18 and 57, who had experienced intimate partner violence within the previous year. The findings were compared to those in a control sample of 60 women who had never experienced physical abuse. The prevalence of major depression in the battered sample was 71% compared to 10% in the control sample. Post-traumatic stress disorder was found in 62% of the battered sample compared to 2% of the control sample. Both findings were statistically significant. Alcohol and substance abuse disorders were found in 14% of battered subjects as compared to 2% in the control group. This finding was not statistically significant. The findings are consistent with the hypothesis that intimate partner violence increases risk for mental health problems.

**Locations:**

CADVTT	
Main Library, UWICH	RC569.5 F3 S564 2002
Main Library, UWIM	Thesis
Main Library, UWISA	UWI Theses

**091**

Stoute, Richard

*The battered woman in Trinidad and Tobago.* St. Augustine: UWI, 1991. 38, [6] p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)



This study examines the causes of, and the susceptibility factors in, the battered woman syndrome, and attempts to identify the reasons why women stay with batterers. It also outlines police and legal procedures, and social interventions, with particular reference to the Domestic Violence Bill.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA                      West Indiana Collection

**092**

Sukhu, Raquel L. M.

Domestic violence and power: A war of words and fists. *Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Social Psychology*, vol. 5, nos. 1&2, Jan/Jul. 2000, pp. 228-236.

Paper presented at the Seminar on Domestic Violence and Public Policy in Trinidad and Tobago, sponsored by the Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice and Centre for Gender and Development Studies, November 11, 1999, UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad.

This article discusses the perceptions of male abusers in Trinidad and Tobago that they are victims of verbal and psychological abuse by their female partners, and therefore are justified in their "retaliation" against such perceived abuse. There is some focus on power relations between men and women, and newspaper coverage of the issue. Policy implications are considered.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWISA	
Main Library, UWICH	WIC
Main Library, UWIM	HV6001 C37
Main Library, UWISA	HV6851 C37
NALIS	REF WI Car
TTL	

**093**

Waul, Tamara

*Factors which change a victim of domestic violence into a successful survivor - Case studies of victims in intimate relationships.* Mona, Jamaica: UWI, [199?]. 45 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study examines the responses of women to domestic violence and the ability of some women to learn from the experience, seek help, and move on with their lives.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM                      N5 annex

## SEXUAL VIOLENCE

**094**

Bannister, Yolande

*The victim/survivor and the legal system.* 11, [1] p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 28-30 Jan., 1991. Sponsored by: CAFRA; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; UNECLAC.

This paper discusses the attitude of Barbadian society to rape victims, and that of the government agencies that respond to victims, including the criminal justice system.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)

Main Library, UWISA

HV6626.23 B35 B36 1991

RCSTT

WAND

**095**

Beckford-Johnson, Arlean

*Rape: The victim goes on trial.* Cave Hill, Barbados: Faculty of Law, UWI, 1995. iv, 30 [7] p.  
(Paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the LL.B. degree)

This paper examines the attitude of Caribbean society towards rape, with relevant data being gathered from Barbados and Jamaica. Section 1 outlines the nature of the crime, while Section 2 focuses on the three institutions designated to protect victims—police, hospital, and judiciary. It argues that women continue to suffer after the rape because they are looked on suspiciously, and at the trial they are often humiliated. Law reform is offered as a possible solution.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH

KM544.4 B33 1995

**096**

Benjamin, Griffin Carty

*Knowledge, attitude and practice of professionals who investigate child sexual abuse: Kingston and St. Andrew, Jamaica.* M.P.H., UWI, Mona, 1999. v, 55, [2], 14 p.

This study aimed to investigate the influence of personal experiences of childhood, training and job experiences, and demographic factors on the knowledge, attitude, and practice of professionals who investigate cases of child sexual abuse. It consisted of a cross-sectional comparative study, designed to describe and compare three groups of professionals within the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew who are attached to public institutions that offer immediate and long-term service to sexually abused children. The results showed that there were significant relationships between personal experiences of childhood, training and job experience, and the knowledge level of the professionals. The professionals who were themselves victims of childhood sexual abuse demonstrated superior behaviour in all three parameters of knowledge, attitude, and practice. Furthermore, those who acknowledged these experiences had superior scores compared to those who minimized their experiences. Although the medical doctors demonstrated superior knowledge scores, the social workers had better attitude scores, and the police officers the best practice scores. The high prevalence (68%) of childhood sexual abuse among this group of professionals further supports the social importance of this problem.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWICH

HV6570.4 J25 B46 1999

**097**

Bishop, Joan

Family court. *CARICOM Perspective*, Jul-Dec., 1991, p. 89.

(An excerpt of some of the major regional concerns presented by Joan Bishop, Director of National Family Services, Trinidad and Tobago, at the First Caribbean Regional Conference on Community-Based Response to Domestic Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Abuse, Virgin Islands, October 3-5, 1990)

This brief article raises some of the major concerns emanating from the first Caribbean Regional Conference on Community-Based Response to Domestic Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Abuse. Among these were the urgency to increase preventive approaches to child sexual abuse due to the increased incidence of children diagnosed as HIV-positive as a result of child sexual molestation, and amended legislation being put in place for children in the "at risk of harm" factor. It is concluded that, in the final analysis, emphasis must be placed on prevention since treatment is costly and there is a high failure rate for programmes that are too little and too late.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      K1 C3791

**098**

Chang, Elaine

*Incest in Jamaica: A preliminary study of reported cases among school children at the secondary level in two parishes.* Mona, Jamaica: UWI, 1991. 61 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study examines the problem of incest as it relates to secondary school students in two parishes in Jamaica.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM                      N5 annex

**099**

Clunie, Enid A.

*The nature and extent of sexual harassment in schools: An exploratory study.* M.Ed., UWI, Mona, 1999. viii, 88 p.

This study sought to investigate whether or not the problem of sexual harassment existed in schools in Jamaica. The sample was randomly selected from six primary and six secondary schools in rural and urban Jamaica, and comprised 360 students, 120 teachers, and 12 principals. Data were collected using two questionnaires and one interview schedule. The major findings were: 1) sexual harassment is present in primary and secondary schools in Jamaica. Of the sample taken, 42% of students and 28% of teachers, both male and female, are involved in the activity; 2) sexual harassment is more prevalent in urban than in rural schools, and secondary school students experience 50% more sexual harassment than primary school students; 3) students and teachers were harassed more by peers than by other individuals within the organization. Student/student harassment registered over 80%, while teacher/teacher harassment was 61%; 4) 41% of the victims of sexual harassment did not report their experiences to anyone; 5) students and teachers prefer to confide in their friends when they experience sexual harassment—25.8% of students reported to their friends, while 27.6% of teachers spoke to their colleagues; 6) students experience anger, embarrassment, fear, and other discomforts that interfere with their development psychologically, socially, emotionally, and physically. Teachers experience difficulty communicating with harassers and concentrating on the job; 7) the facilities for dealing with sexual harassment at school are woefully inadequate; and 8) principals and teachers cited school policies and programmes, Ministry of Education policies and programmes, as well as the introduction of government legislation as necessary tools for effectively attacking the problem of sexual harassment.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWICH                      LC212.863 J25 C58 1999

Main Library, UWIM                      Thesis

Main Library, UWISA                      UWI Theses

## 100

Dean-Patterson, Sandra

Child sexual abuse in the Bahamas. In *Child abuse: Breaking the cycle* (pp. 127-131). Port of Spain, Trinidad: Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, 1990.  
Caribbean Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 10-13 Oct., 1989. Sponsored by: International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect; Committee on Child Abuse; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; Trinidad and Tobago Coalition Against Domestic Violence; Trinidad and Tobago Association of Social Workers.  
(Published in collaboration with UNICEF)

This paper highlights the situation in respect of child sexual abuse in the Bahamas, and discusses some of the proposed legislative changes for dealing with the problem.

### Locations:

CERIS	107:03
ECLACPOS	CDC 10448
HWLS Library	KN176.41 C2
Law Library, UWICH	KN176 C35 1990
Main Library, UWICH	HV6626.5 C371 1989
Main Library, UWIM	HV6626.5 C37 1989
NALIS	REF WI 362.76 09729 Ca
RCSTT	

## 101

Deyal, Tony

Men overboard. *Family Magazine: Publication of the Barbados Family Planning Association*, May 1998, pp. 27-28.

This is a brief article on rape, in which the author examines the dichotomy in Caribbean society which places mothers on a pedestal, yet at the same time harasses women as they stroll, walk, jog, or run past. It is concluded that whether mother, wife, or daughter, a woman has the right to be herself and to say no, and should be able to walk the streets, parks, and beaches, anywhere and everywhere, unmolested.

### Location:

BFPA

## 102

Dunn, Leith L.

*The Bahamas: The situation of children in the worst forms of child labour in a tourism economy: A rapid assessment*. Port of Spain, Trinidad: ILO, 2003. 59 p.

This study sought to determine whether there is child labour in the Bahamas and, if so, the magnitude, characteristics, causes, and consequences. Research was conducted in various locations in Nassau, Paradise Island, and Freeport, Grand Bahama. Data were collected through 9 focus group discussions (including 2 stakeholder meetings), 68 interviews and semi-structured interviews, and 34 observations across Nassau and Freeport. Of the 189 reports of working children received by the rapid assessment study team, there were 4 reports of sexual exploitation of children through incest, and 35 associated with sexual exploitation through prostitution and pornography.

**Location:**

Internet

[http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/infosources/child\\_labour/rapid\\_assessment/RABahamas.pdf](http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/infosources/child_labour/rapid_assessment/RABahamas.pdf)**103**

Dunn, Leith L.

*Barbados: The situation of children in the worst forms of child labour in a tourism economy: A rapid assessment.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: ILO, 2003. 71 p.

This study sought to collect primary and secondary data on the social situation of children and their families in Barbados, in order to determine whether there is child labour in Barbados and, if so, the magnitude, characteristics, causes, and consequences. Data were collected through interviews and semi-structured interviews, 11 focus group discussions in 13 locations across 4 parishes: Bridgetown (St. Michael), Oistins (Christ Church), Bathsheba (St. Joseph), and St. Philip. There were several reports of sexual exploitation of children through incestuous relationships. The majority of reports of children's involvement in prostitution and pornography involved schoolgirls under 14 years of age, in relationships with older men for "gain," and some were as young as 11-12 years. There were several reports of rape, incest, and other forms of sexual abuse.

**Location:**

Internet

[http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/infosources/child\\_labour/rapid\\_assessment/rabar.pdf](http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/infosources/child_labour/rapid_assessment/rabar.pdf)**104**

Dunn, Leith L.

*Child prostitution in Jamaica; draft: ILO rapid assessment: Executive summary.* [Port of Spain, Trinidad]: ILO, 2000. 17 p.

This study sought to: (a) produce quantitative and qualitative data related to child prostitution; (b) describe the magnitude, character, causes, and consequences of the involvement of children in prostitution; and (c) provide recommendations for policy development and improved methodologies for investigating child prostitution to be applied in subsequent studies and research work. Data were collected through 1) interviews with child sex workers, guidance counsellors, NGOs working with street and working children, and key stakeholders in government, international agencies, and the private sector; 2) focus group discussions with children and key stakeholders; 3) observations of locations reported to be associated with child sex workers; and 4) documentary reviews. A gender analysis of the findings also showed that the majority of children involved in sex work are girls and that there is a gender division of labour in some activities. Numerically, girls are more exploited than boys, although there are groups of boys who are severely sexually exploited. Among the most exploited and vulnerable children were: street and working children (mainly boys) who exchanged sex to meet basic survival needs; girls who work on the streets as prostitutes; girls who work as go-go dancers and girls who work as massage parlour workers. Children involved in sexual relations with adults and children involved in pornography were also exploited.

**Location:**

Internet

[http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/system\\_links/link6tst.html](http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/system_links/link6tst.html)**105**

Dunn, Leith L.

*Jamaica: Situation of children in prostitution: A rapid assessment.* Geneva: ILO, 2001. xviii, 89 p. (Investigating the Worst Forms of Child Labour; no. 8) ISBN: 9221128288.

(At head of title: International Labour Organization. International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC))

This study sought to describe the magnitude, character, causes, and consequences of the involvement of children in prostitution in Jamaica, and to provide recommendations for policy development as well as for improving the methodologies for investigating child prostitution in further research work. Part 1 presents the background to the study; Part 2 presents the research methodology and the data collection; Part 3 presents the research findings; and Part 4 presents the recommendations.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWISA	ILO
Main Library, UWIM	HQ792 J3 D85 2001
Main Library, UWISA	HV6570.4 J25 D86 2001

**106**

Dunn, Leith L.

*Tobago: The situation of children in the worst forms of child labour in a tourism economy: A rapid assessment.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: ILO, 2003. 79 p.

This study sought to determine the magnitude, scope, causes, and consequences of child labour and the worst forms of child labour. Research was conducted in Scarborough, Roxborough, West Tobago, Charlotteville, Mason Hall, and Belle Garden between July 21-26, 2002. A total of 111 persons were consulted through 8 focus group discussions, 55 interviews and semi-structured interviews, and observations in 24 locations. This report presents the findings of the study. It was found that the worst forms of child labour included sexual exploitation through incest, prostitution, and pornography. Within the sample of 24 children, reports suggested that 44% were sexually exploited, and stakeholders identified several other children who were sexually and economically exploited. Reports suggest that boys and girls are sexually exploited, but girls were more likely to be involved in sexual relationships for "gain" with local men, while boys and young men were more involved in heterosexual and homosexual relationships with foreigners, linked to tourism. The data suggest a link between poverty and gender-based violence. The unequal roles ascribed to women and girls combined with male power, preference, and privilege create an environment that "sanctions" male control and dominance over women, and "tolerate" the sexual exploitation and abuse of girls and women.

**Location:**

Internet

[http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/infosources/child\\_labour/rapid\\_assessment/ratobago.pdf](http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/infosources/child_labour/rapid_assessment/ratobago.pdf)

**107**

Eldermire, Denise

Sexual abuse of children: Case studies of incest in an urban Jamaican population. *West Indian Medical Journal*, vol. 35, no. 3, Sep. 1986, pp. 175-179.

This article reports on four cases of incest in Jamaica, all involving female children and close male relatives. The age range of the victims was wide and the social conditions were varied.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWISA	R18 W4
Medical Library, UWIM	R18 W4
Medical Library, UWISA	R18 W4

**108**

Eldermire, Denise

Sexual abuse of children in Kingston and St. Andrew, Jamaica. *West Indian Medical Journal*, vol. 35, no. 1, Mar. 1986, pp. 38-43.

This is a descriptive study of 29 cases of alleged sexual abuse involving 33 children (in four cases, one adult abused two children) observed at the Community Health Centre, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, UWI, Mona, Jamaica, and the Family Court, Jamaica. A similar incidence was found when compared with studies conducted elsewhere, and females were abused more than males. Children of all ages were affected and fell mainly into one of two groups—3 to 6-years-old and 11 to 13-years-old. Clinical manifestations included hymenal rupture, vaginal bruising, pregnancy, vaginal discharge, and sexually transmitted diseases.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWISA	R18 W4
Medical Library, UWIM	R18 W4
Medical Library, UWISA	R18 W4

**109**

French, Joan, ed.

*No to sexual violence!* 2nd ed. [Kingston, Jamaica]: Sistren Research in collaboration with Sistren Theatre Collective and Women's Media Watch, 1989. 31 p.

This booklet considers 1) the issues pertaining to the increase in cases of sexual violence in Jamaica, especially rape and carnal abuse; 2) the sociocultural factors that have led to greater tolerance towards the exchange of sexual services for money among young boys, girls, and women; and 3) the law and legal protection against sexual abuse as well as the interaction complainants face on reporting these crimes. It discusses how the society encourages sexual violence and suggests strategies for combatting it. A directory of services for victims of sexual violence in Jamaica is included.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	02.04.02 FRE n
CGDS, UWIM	HV6569/ Pamph. 175
ECLACPOS	CDC 9787
Main Library, UWIM	HV6569 J3 N58
Main Library, UWISA	HQ72 J25 N6 1989
NLJ	Pam 364.153 Ja Not DDC 19
WAND	(7292) 396.23 NO

**110**

Gordon, Lorna

Silent crimes against Jamaican women. In Pat Ellis (Ed.), *Women of the Caribbean* (pp. 80-83). London: Zed Books, 1986. ISBN: 086232596X; ISBN: 0862325978 (pbk.). (Also published in *Woman Speak*, No. 10, 1983)

This piece questions whether: 1) there is an unprecedented wave of female sexual abuses threatening to engulf and destroy women in Jamaican society, and 2) the daily media reports of rape, incest, divorce on the grounds of physical cruelty and the growing number of victim reports circulated through the grapevine are a true indication of increasing prevalence or increasing freedom to publicly discuss previously closeted behaviour. These questions are discussed in light of what is seen as a news blackout on statistics and "deafening silence" from established women's organizations. It is suggested that only a strong female

constituent voice, which declares "war" on female sexual abuse can quell the tide of abuses and bring about a just, humane, and caring society.

**Locations:**

COB Library	W HQ1870.9 W65 1986
ECLACPOS	CDC 8952
Law Library, UWICH	KN178 W666 1986
Main Library, UWIM	HQ1525.4 W66
Main Library, UWISA	HQ1501. W66 1986

**111**

Groome-Duke, Claudia

Child sexual abuse - the Tobago experience. In *Child abuse: Breaking the cycle* (pp. 145-153). Port of Spain, Trinidad: Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, 1990.

Caribbean Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 10-13 Oct., 1989. Sponsored by: International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect; Committee on Child Abuse; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; Trinidad and Tobago Coalition Against Domestic Violence; Trinidad and Tobago Association of Social Workers.  
(Published in collaboration with UNICEF)

This paper describes the organization and work of the multi-disciplinary team established in 1978 to address the problem of child abuse in Tobago.

**Locations:**

CERIS	107:03
ECLACPOS	CDC 10448
HWLS Library	KN176.41 C2
Law Library, UWICH	KN176 C35 1990
Main Library, UWICH	HV6626.5 C371 1989
Main Library, UWIM	HV6626.5 C37 1989
NALIS	REF WI 362.76 09729 Ca
RCSTT	

**112**

Henderson, Donna

*Incest as a social problem in Trinidad and Tobago: A qualitative analysis.* St. Augustine: UWI, 1988. 45, [15] p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study attempts to examine the phenomenon of incest in Trinidad and Tobago from the point of view of its impact on the victim, as well as the social and legal provisions for dealing with this crime. The study also seeks to present recommendations for the improvement of the existing mechanisms for dealing with this issue.

**Locations:**

ECLACPOS	CDC 7283
Main Library, UWISA	West Indiana Collection

**113**

Hendrickson, Pauline

*Responding to child sexual abuse: The hard road to justice.* Cave Hill, Barbados: Faculty of Law, UWI, 1998. 34 p.

(Paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the LL.B. degree)



This paper is concerned with the St. Kitts-Nevis jurisdiction but reference is made to Barbados and North America. Data were gathered through interviews in St. Kitts. The first section broadly outlines (a) the extent of the problem and what professionals say about it, (b) the different offences that fall under carnal knowledge, and (c) the laws that provide protection from these offences. Section 2 focuses on the rules of evidence and procedure, and the responses of the victim, accused, and the legal system to these rules. The study concludes by considering a number of possible solutions to counteract the problems encountered in the legal process.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KN176.41 H46 1998

**114**

Henriques, R. N. A.

*Sexual offences - Treatment and prevention of crime.* 15, [2] p.

Paper prepared for the Caribbean Conference on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders, The University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica, 6-11 January, 1975.

This paper identifies the absence of reliable statistics on sexual offences in Jamaica as a major problem in determining the true extent and nature of these offences. It argues that the negative approach to crime prevention, which relies mainly on the principle of deterrence—increased police presence and long sentences—had not resulted in a decrease in the incidence of sexual offences. The paper suggests that a new and radical approach is needed to control and treat sexual offenders, such as probation.

**Locations:**

HWLS Library                              KM544 H5 Vertical File  
Law Library, UWICH                      KB300 C37 1975 (no. 5)

**115**

Kamugisha, Stephanie

Violence against women. In Pat Ellis (Ed.), *Women of the Caribbean* (pp. 74-79). London: Zed Books, 1986. ISBN: 086232596X; ISBN: 0862325978 (pbk.).

This chapter discusses crimes of violence against women—rape, incest, assault, and sexual harassment, with particular reference to Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

**Locations:**

BGAB  
COB Library                                  W HQ1870.9 W65 1986  
ECLACPOS                                    CDC 8952  
Law Library, UWICH                      KN178 W666 1986  
Main Library, UWIM                      HQ1525.4 W66  
Main Library, UWISA                      HQ1501. W66 1986

**116**

Kentish, Elneth Oliver

*The criminal sanction in Barbados with special reference to certain offences.* Cave Hill, Barbados: Faculty of Law, UWI, 1973. 86 p.

(Paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the LL.B. degree)

This paper examines the offences of rape, unlawful carnal knowledge, indecent assault, buggery, and incest in Barbados, from 1961-1970.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KM544 K36

**117**

Lashley, Lindy-Ann

*Sexual abuse and the court (with special reference to child sexual abuse)*. St. Augustine: UWI, 1988. 1 v. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This paper attempts to examine the incidence of sexual abuse, particularly child sexual abuse in Trinidad and Tobago, and the way in which this crime is treated by the court system. Data were gathered mainly through interviews and from police records.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA                      West Indiana Collection

**118**

Lee, Shelley E.

*The psychological impact of incest on three adult survivors*. Mona, Jamaica: UWI, 1995. 45 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM                      N5 annex

**119**

Lewis, Judith

*Rape: Exploring some of the myths and positively dealing with the problems*. Mona, Jamaica: UWI, 1992. 49 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study examines some of the social myths associated with rape and the institutions and services available to rape victims.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM                      N5 annex

**120**

Mahabir, Cynthia

Rape prosecution, culture, and inequality in postcolonial Grenada. *Feminist Studies*, vol. 22, no. 1, Spring 1996, pp. 89-117.

In Grenada, there is a paradox in the relationship between gender and equality for victims of sexual violence. Grenada's statistics from court records on sexual violence against women and girls demonstrate that charges for rape are not very common and are outnumbered by charges for indecent assault and carnal knowledge. However, rape and sexual violence in general are known as important and growing social problems, particularly for young women, and the prosecutors with Grenada's Justice Department follow these charges vigorously. The resolution of cases of sexual violence against women through aggressive court prosecution is often impeded by informal financial payments that keep these crimes outside the boundaries of the formal legal system. This article examines what happens to prevent the full legal hearing of rape charges in Grenada and why.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	
Main Library, UWICH	WIC Pamphlets H437
Main Library, UWIM	HQ1101 F5
Main Library, UWISA	HQ1101 F329 S9

**121**

Mahy, George

Incest and drug abuse. In *Child abuse: Breaking the cycle* (pp. 154-158). Port of Spain, Trinidad: Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, 1990.

Caribbean Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 10-13 Oct., 1989. Sponsored by: International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect; Committee on Child Abuse; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; Trinidad and Tobago Coalition Against Domestic Violence; Trinidad and Tobago Association of Social Workers.  
(Published in collaboration with UNICEF)

This paper defines incest and focuses on the interaction between incest and alcohol abuse. It makes reference to studies that substantiate the view that the alcohol abuser is quite often the one involved in incestuous relationships.

**Locations:**

CERIS	107:03
ECLACPOS	CDC 10448
HWLS Library	KN176.41 C2
Law Library, UWICH	KN176 C35 1990
Main Library, UWICH	HV6626.5 C371 1989
Main Library, UWIM	HV6626.5 C37 1989
NALIS	REF WI 362.76 09729 Ca
RCSTT	

**122**

Marshall-Harris, Faith

*Sexual harassment at the workplace.* [n.p.].

Paper prepared for the Human Resources Management of Barbados Annual Conference, Barbados, 16 Oct., 1998.

**123**

Mohammed, Patricia

Reflections on the women's movement in Trinidad: Calypsos, changes and sexual violence. *Feminist Review*, no. 38, 1991, pp. 33-47.

(The original version of this article was a paper prepared for the Women and Development Unit's Tenth Annual Consultation and Symposium, "Crisis and Challenges," held in November 1988 in Barbados. It was published in *Caribbean Quarterly*, vol. 35, nos. 1-2, 1989, pp. 36-45 under the title: "Women's responses in the 70s and 80s in Trinidad: A country report")

This articles hypothesizes that violence, the ultimate and most fundamental form of control over a person, is the mechanism that is used to keep women from "getting outa hand" in Trinidad. It discusses women's gains in Trinidad since 1962 in relation to equality in education, employment, and equal pay. The response to the growing economic independence and affirmative actions of women in Trinidad appears to be an increase in sexual violence and sexual abuse. In this respect, the article examines the lyrics of some calypsos that paint



**126**

Paul, Amonia

*The experiences of victims of incest looking at the impact: Exploring why men develop incestuous relationships: Three case studies.* Barbados: [s.n., 19??]. 80 p.

**Location:**

WAND

**127**

Payne, Monica A.

*West Indian undergraduates' attitudes towards rape before and after a serious rape incident.* Cave Hill, Barbados: [s.n., 19??]. 16 p. (Unpublished manuscript)

Shortly after administration of a questionnaire exploring students' attitudes towards rape on the Barbados campus of UWI, two female undergraduates were attacked and raped by an armed man. It was decided to re-administer the questionnaire a few days after the assault, and several statistically significant differences in response patterns were observed. In particular, students after the incident were more strongly convinced that rape is a common and underestimated crime in Barbados; they were relatively more undecided about some measures of rape prevention, but were more strongly in favour of reporting all cases to the police and of long prison sentences for rapists. Furthermore, male students in the second survey were much less inclined to agree with statements implying victim liability.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWIM

HV6558 Pamph. 181

**128**

Pickford-Gordon, Lara

*A look at some of the factors that predispose men to rape in Trinidad & Tobago.* St. Augustine: UWI, 1995. 80 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study was motivated by a desire to demystify the rapist—who he is and why he acted in the manner he did; what factors may have contributed to the act and how he feels about his crime and his victim(s). Case studies are used to gain an understanding of the crime of rape from the viewpoint of two men convicted of the crime.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA

West Indiana Collection

**129**

Pryce, Kenneth; Figueira, Darius

Rape and socio-economic conditions in Trinidad and Tobago. In Rosemary Brana-Shute & Gary Brana-Shute (Eds.), *Crime and punishment in the Caribbean* (pp. 58-77). Gainesville, FL: Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, 1980. ISBN: 0813006856.

This paper attempts to make sense of the so-called "rape problem" in Trinidad and Tobago. After a consideration of evidence revealing the high incidence of the offence in the depressed urban area of County St. George, it argues that though certainly "bizarre," rape in low-income communities in Trinidad and Tobago is not necessarily the product of a "sick" mind, but is an expressive response by lower-class males to the destruction of manhood under capitalist and sexist conditions where conventional avenues of masculine expression are non-existent.

**Locations:**

BGAB	
CAFRA (TT)	02.04.02 PRY r
Law Library, UWICH	KB300 B73 1980
Main Library, UWIM	HV6851 C74
Main Library, UWISA	HV6851 C929 P9
NALIS	REF WI 364. 91821 Cr
NLSB	
UVI Libraries	HV6851 A27

**130**

Robinson, Tracy S.

Naming and describing it - The first steps towards the development of laws relating to sexual harassment in the Caribbean. *Caribbean Law Bulletin*, vol. 4, nos. 1-2, Apr/Nov. 1999, pp. 50-66.

For the most part, the Commonwealth Caribbean lacks a body of statute laws devoted to addressing sexual harassment. Some countries are considering legislation but Belize is the only jurisdiction with a fairly comprehensive statute providing remedies for the victims of sexual harassment. Without the benefit of Parliament, in two cases Caribbean courts have grappled with central questions such as: what constitutes sexual harassment and what is appropriate disciplinary action against the harasser? The two decisions are important because they have given the term "sexual harassment" some significance in Caribbean law. This article presents the facts of the cases and discusses the issue of naming and describing the problem arising from the judgments.

**Locations:**

HWLS Library	
Law Library, UWICH	K1 C3724

**131**

Russell, Carron A.

*Rape, society and the law with special reference to Barbados*. Cave Hill, Barbados: Faculty of Law, UWI, 1984. 162 p.

(Paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the LL.B. degree)

This paper examines the crime of rape, especially in Barbados. It discusses the procedural defects in rape trials, such as the difficulty of proving lack of consent and providing corroboration, and the court's emphasis on the morality of the victim instead of on the violence of the act itself. The paper analyzes the social impact of rape on the victim as well as on the offender, and suggests that the courts and the police should be more sensitive to the victims. It calls for extensive reform of the law to: 1) abolish the need for corroboration, 2) recognize marital rape, and 3) include boys under 14 as being capable offenders. It recommends that rape trials be held in camera, and that a unit of experts be established to handle preliminary enquiries so that the present preliminary trial can be abolished since it subjects victims to two trials.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH	KM514.4 R87
--------------------	-------------

**132**

Seebaran, Lynette

Rape in Trinidad and Tobago. *The Lawyer: Journal of the Law Association of Trinidad and Tobago*, vol. 1, no. 3, Jan-Mar. 1979, pp. 17-23.

This article attempts to examine the law and procedure relating to rape in Trinidad and Tobago with a view to suggesting changes that would conduce to a reduction of this crime against women.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	04.01.01
HWLS Library	
Law Library, UWICH	K1 L3992
Main Library, UWISA	K1 L425
TLL	

**133**

Simon, Lester C.; Airall, A. A. A.

Alleged rape in Antigua: A 5-year review - Abstract. *West Indian Medical Journal*, vol. 42, Supp. 1, Apr. 1993, p. 35.

(Presented at the Commonwealth Caribbean Medical Research Council 38th Scientific Meeting, Port of Spain, 21-24 Apr., 1993)

This review was undertaken to document the findings of cases of reported rape in Antigua. Review of the files at the pathology laboratory, Holberton Hospital, and at Police Headquarters, St. John's, revealed 101 cases for the 5-year period from 1987-1991, or about 20 reported cases of rape annually, including 2 cases of alleged buggery in two 3-year-old males. The average age of the victims was 20 years, with a range of 3 to 68 years of age. The average age of the accused (n=26) was 32 years, with a range of 15 to 70 years. In 52% of cases (n=44), the victims knew the accused. There were three cases of gang rape. A conviction in court was reached for only 19% of the 64 cases with adequate recorded data, and 30% were pending court action.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWISA	R18 W4
Medical Library, UWIM	R18 W4
Medical Library, UWISA	R18 W4

**134**

*Summary of sexual violence in Barbados*. Bridgetown, Barbados: Bureau of Women's Affairs, 1998. [n.p.].

This brief paper tabulates various sexual offences in Barbados during the period 1980-1992. It notes that since 1990, the incidence of violent sex crimes has been increasing, and that 1% of all cases investigated related to domestic violence.

**Location:**

BGAB

**135**

Williams, Sian

*Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Jamaica*. 25 p.

Paper prepared for the Symposium: Rights of the Child and the Caribbean Experience, Bridgetown, Barbados, 13-15 Mar., 2000. Sponsored by: UNICEF.

This paper examines the phenomenon of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Jamaica mainly through the provision of anecdotal accounts collected during exploratory research with 50 agencies, and through a process of national consultation undertaken to identify the critical issues to address for primary research, intervention, and raising awareness.

**Location:**

CERIS

126/100:07

**136**

Williams, Sian

"The mighty influence of long custom and practice": Sexual exploitation of children for cash and goods in Jamaica. In Christine Barrow (Ed.), *Children's rights: Caribbean realities* (pp. 330-349). Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle Publishers, 2001. ISBN: 9766370605.

(Also presented at the Symposium on the Rights of the Child and the Caribbean Experience, 13-15 March, 2000, Barbados, sponsored by the Caribbean Child Development Centre, UWI and UNICEF Caribbean Area Office)

This paper discusses some of the issues and findings arising from research by the Caribbean Child Development Centre (CCDC) in Jamaica on the sexual exploitation of children. It argues for more specific research to determine the characteristics and magnitude of the phenomenon, and for the society to become more aggressive in the use of existing mechanisms for law enforcement. In addition, there is need for specific therapeutic interventions, shifts and adjustments to current programmes, the development of youth facilities, and the coordination of activities between agencies.

**Locations:**

COB Library

KN176 B33 2002

ECLACPOS

CDC 15658

Main Library, UWIM

HQ792 C27 C55 2001

Main Library, UWISA

HQ792 C27 C55 2001

NALIS

REF WI 362.70 8694 Ch

**137**

Williams, Sian

*Sexual violence and exploitation of children in Latin America and the Caribbean: The case of Jamaica.* Mona, Jamaica: Caribbean Child Development Centre, UWI, 1999. 61 p.

This report was commissioned by the Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI), as part of a wider research project on sexual exploitation of children in 10 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is set against the background of children who are victims of sexual violence and the manifestations of that violence in Jamaica. The pervasive nature of child abuse in the Jamaican society at all levels is depicted, drawing on recent research and available data. The paper also explores the different modalities of child participation in exploitative or commercial sex. The Jamaican study found that girls as young as 12 years and boys as young as 9 years were believed to be involved in the sex trade. It is suggested that lack of (a) updated information, (b) an effective legislative framework, and (c) public awareness of the problem are the main reasons why the country is not finding solutions to child prostitution.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWIM

HV6626/ Pamph. 1746

**138**

Williams, Sonia; Nelson, E.; Walker, Susan P.; Himes, John H.; Grantham-McGregor, Sally M.

Sexual abuse in 13- and 14-year-old school girls in Kingston - abstract. In The University of the West Indies. Faculty of Medical Sciences. *Inaugural Scientific Research Meeting (abstracts)* (p. 4). Mona, Jamaica: UWI, 1994.



The prevalence and circumstances of rape were investigated as part of a study into the nutrition and health of 13- and 14-year-old girls attending all-age and new secondary schools in Kingston. A sample of 475 girls was randomly selected from the 1,116 in Grade 8. Each girl was given an in-depth, private interview by one of five trained female interviewers using a structured questionnaire, and 450 interviews were completed. It was found that 18 girls (4%) had been raped, including 3 girls raped more than once. One girl reported that she was raped by a household member, and 16 girls were raped by persons they knew. Seven girls said that they had been raped when they were under 12 years of age. Ten girls had told their mother/guardians about the episode, but in only five cases had the rape been reported to the police. Only four girls had been seen by a doctor. Sexual abuse of young girls is a serious problem and most do not receive medical care or counselling.

### 139

Williams, Sonia; Nelson, E.; Watson Duff, Edith Marilyn; Walker, Susan P.; Himes, John H.; Grantham-McGregor, Sally M.

Sexual abuse and experience of violence among 13- and 14-year-old Kingston girls - abstract. *West Indian Medical Journal*, vol. 42, Supp. 1, Apr. 1993, p. 27.

(Proceedings of the Commonwealth Caribbean Medical Research Council 38th Scientific Meeting, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 21-24 Apr., 1993)

As part of a study on health and nutrition of Grade 8 girls in Kingston schools, their experience of violence and sexual harassment was investigated. A sample of 452 girls was randomly selected from the 1,064 in Grade 8 of 9 all-age and new secondary schools serving poor socioeconomic areas in Kingston, Jamaica, in proportion to the number enrolled in each schools. Each girl was given an in-depth private interview by one of five trained female interviewers using a structured questionnaire. It was found that 19 girls (4%) had been raped, including 3 girls raped more than once, one of whom was a victim of incest. The offenders were usually casual acquaintances. Sixteen cases were reported to an adult, 6 were reported to the police, and 6 were seen by a doctor. No girl received counselling. In the previous year, 22% of the sample had seen violent acts involving the use of a weapon at home, 40% saw these at school, and 64% saw them elsewhere. While in Grade 8, 8% were involved in fights at school with a weapon, and 21% without any. Twenty-one percent were afraid to come to school because of the violence in the community. Thirty-eight percent had been beaten by an adult at home, and 57% had been beaten at school with an instrument. Sexual abuse is under-reported, and few girls receive medical care or counselling.

#### Locations:

Main Library, UWISA	R18 W4
Medical Library, UWIM	R18 W4
Medical Library, UWISA	R18 W4

## INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

### 140

Bailey, Wilma; Le Franc, Elsie; Branche, Clement

Partnering and violence. *Caribbean Dialogue*, vol. 4, no. 2, Apr-Jun. 1998, pp. 1-9.

This article presents material that demonstrates how youngsters emerge out of aggressive and abusive experiences, ready to respond with violence to situations perceived to be full of conflict or presenting challenges. It discusses (a) young males and the expansion of the violent impulse, (b) female expectations of violence, (c) situations producing violence, (d) female participation in the culture of violence, and (e) the threatened or the dominant male. It is concluded that there is urgent need for programmes directed towards partnerships and families to deal with the issue of violence.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWISA

ECLACPOS

ISER, UWIM

Law Library, UWICH

K1 C3694

Main Library, UWIM

HN244 A1 C37

Main Library, UWISA

HC151 A1 C375

UVI Libraries

HC151 A1 C375

**141**

Gaskin, Felicia Fay-Ann

*Violence - A dark, hidden secret facing women with disabilities.* 10 p.

Paper prepared for the Violence Against Women with Disabilities - Dialogue and Action, Wildey, Barbados, 8-9 Mar., 1999. Sponsored by: WAND, UWI; National Organization of the Disabled.

This paper identifies some of the reasons why disabled women are reluctant to speak out when they are the victims of violence, with the most dominant being fear. It argues that emotional abuse is the most vicious form of violence facing disabled women. Strategies are proposed to ensure that disabled women have a life free of violence.

**Location:**

WAND

**142**

Haniff, Nesha Z.

Male violence against men and women in the Caribbean: The case of Jamaica. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, vol. 29, no. 2, Summer 1998, pp. 361-369.

This article examines violence against women based on data from one month in 1994. It presents the levels of violence experienced by women and men, and analyzes the context of that violence. In addition, the article explores the relationship between male-on-male violence and male-on-female violence, as well as the power of the "gun man" in the community. For women, the forces that combine to keep them victimized are very powerful. The article explores the manner in which the community supports a woman's silence, and views it as a way of ensuring safety for the community. In this manner, for a woman who is a victim of violence from a male partner, there is more support in the community and the legal system for her silence than her voice. Victims of domestic violence do not have the sympathy of the police, the community, or even her relatives, who at some level find ways to blame her.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA

HV6626 H36 1995

**143**

Haniff, Nesha Z.

*Male violence against women and men in the Caribbean: The case of Jamaica.* Cave Hill, Barbados: Women and Development Unit, UWI, 1995. 10 p. (WAND Occasional Paper; 11/95)

This paper presents an account of rampant violence against Caribbean women, with specific reference to the case of Jamaica, and links this violence to gender inequality and the place of violence in defining the Caribbean male. It points out that although the number of incidents of violence of young men against other young men are greater than those committed against women, violence against women rests on the male

perception of the female as weak and defenceless. The view that women are not equal to men, which is embedded in the system of beliefs of Caribbean cultures, makes violence committed against them different from the usual violence of males against males. The article considers cases where women have shown courage and tenacity in the face of judicial indifference and peer pressure to abandon their demand for legal protection. In the context of Jamaica, the article notes the role of guns in silencing voices against domestic violence.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)  
Main Library, UWIM HV6626 H36 1995  
Main Library, UWISA HV6626 H36 1995  
WAND (7292) 396.23 MA

**144**

Mansingh, Akshai; Ramphal, Paul S.

The nature of interpersonal violence in Jamaica and its strain on the national health system. *West Indian Medical Journal*, vol. 42, no. 2, Jun. 1993, pp. 53-56.

A random prospective study of 640 victims (in the 15 to 39-year-old age group) of interpersonal violence (IPV) at the Kingston Public Hospital was conducted over three months. About 87.5% of the aggression on males and 74.5% on females were committed by males. However, there was more than female/female than female/male violence. Weapons used ranged from guns to a variety of cooking wares, though knives were used more frequently (34.8%) for stabbing 48% of the victims. Head, neck, and upper limb were the main sites of injury; only 13.4% of all the injured had complications, and 63% of these required hospitalization. Family members and acquaintances contributed to about 84% of the violence. Instinctive spontaneous aggression aimed at maiming the victim characterizes IPV in Jamaica.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWISA R18 W4  
Medical Library, UWIM R18 W4  
Medical Library, UWISA R18 W4

**145**

Ralph Browne, Phyllis

*Violence against students in halls of residence on the University of the West Indies Mona Campus.* M.P.H., UWI, Mona, 1997. x, 65 p.

This study presents an assessment of the phenomenon and impact of violence against students in halls of residence on the Mona Campus of UWI. Data were collected from a 27% systematic sample of 420 students—189 (45%) males and 231 (55%) females—from a population of 1,563. Results showed a high incidence (79.5%) of violence in the first year, with rapid decline in subsequent years. A significant difference was noted between incidence of violence and duration of residence on campus. The majority (52.9%) of alleged abusers were not strangers, but other students known to the respondents. Other alleged perpetrators included strangers (19%) and acquaintances (16%). Male students contributed 82% of reported violence against female students, and 72% were committed against male students. Sexual violence directed towards the female students was three times as great as that towards males. Self-reported violence perpetrated by students against other students (38%) involved the consumption of alcohol by perpetrators and 3% involved the use of marijuana and other substances. Among self-reported characteristics of perpetrators were disagreement (39.3%), jealousy (39.2%), and anger (31.6%). The majority of students (200; 59.9%) responded to violence by communicating the incidents to a friend. Only a minority (4.5%) reported the incidents to the police and 2.4% availed themselves of counselling services. Students' responses

to penalty for misconduct were significant in sexual abuse. The males were the main targets of physical and psychological violence, as well as the main perpetrators of physical and sexual violence.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM                      Research Paper

**146**

Soyibo, Kola; Lee, Michael G.

Domestic and school violence among high school students in Jamaica. *West Indian Medical Journal*, vol. 49, no. 3, Sep. 2000, pp. 232-236.

This study determined the prevalence of domestic and school violence among secondary school students in Jamaica. A self-report questionnaire was administered to 3,124 students (1,467 boys and 1,657 girls) from 34 randomly selected secondary schools in 13 of the 14 parishes in Jamaica. There were 1,590 Grade 10 students (mean age 16 years) and 1,534 Grade 11 students (mean age 17 years); 1,617 students from rural areas and 1,507 from rural areas; and 1,642 and 1,482 were children/wards of professionals and non-professionals respectively. The results revealed that 78.5% of the students had witnessed violence in their communities; 60.8% in their schools; 44.7% in their homes; and 29% of the students had caused injury to persons. Several weapons and techniques were used by the students during violent acts, and these included the use of hands or feet (59.8%); nasty words (59.1%); kicks and punches (54.5%); blunt objects (26.5%); knives (18.4%); ice picks (9.3%); machetes (8.9%); scissors (8.5%); forks (7.5%); guns (6.9%); other weapons, for example, bottles and dividers (6.7%); acids (5.5%); and alkalis (4.9%). Significantly higher numbers of boys, 10th graders, and urban students indicated that they used more of the 14 weapons than girls, 11th graders, and rural students respectively.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWISA                      R18 W4  
Medical Library, UWIM                      R18 W4  
Medical Library, UWISA                      R18 W4

**147**

Stuart, Sheila

Crime: the gender factor. *New Bajan*, Aug. 1992, p. 6.

This article highlights the escalating crime rate in Barbados, and stresses the need to examine the gender factor, which is often overlooked. Power and control exercised by male domination pervades the society, and the author concludes that this sexism needs to be challenged in order to bring about desired changes. It is noted that legislation alone will not be able to change the psyche of the perpetrators, unless combined with continuing public education and socialization in the home.

**Location:**

NLSB

**148**

Yeboah, David Achanfuo; Brathwaite, Farley

*Gender and criminal victimization: Comparing male and female crime victims in Barbados*. 2004. 35 p. (Forthcoming publication)

The interrelationships between gender and criminal victimization has been well documented in the literature for various jurisdictions around the globe. This article examines these interrelationships for Barbados, and provides a synthesis of evidence to support the general notion in the literature that gender is related to fear of crime, types of crime, and impact of victimization. The study found that gender was a very good predictor of

fear of crime, criminal victimization, and the impact of crime, while explaining substantial proportions in the variance in those variables. It is concluded that differences in criminal victimization and gender exist and that the gender of victims determines their fear of crime as well as the impact of criminal victimization.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH

## INCIDENCE AND CAUSES

### 149

Alexis, Camille

*To investigate the incidence of incest in the Trinidadian society.* St. Augustine: UWI, 1999. iii, [ii], 39, [9] p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study sought to demonstrate that the incidence of incest in Trinidad and Tobago is much higher than the reported cases suggest. It examines the laws of Trinidad and Tobago, the culture, the victims of incest, the perpetrators, and the reporting of statistics by various agencies.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA

West Indiana Collection

### 150

Barriteau, Violet Eudine

*"A far deeper problem..." Violence against women and changes in Caribbean gender relations* [Keynote address]. 20 p.

Delivered at the Regional Conference on Sexual and Domestic Violence, Nassau, Bahamas, 4-8 Nov., 1998. Sponsored by: Bahamas Crisis Centre.

This address attempts to show how lack of understanding of what is happening in Caribbean gender relations hinders the ability and capacity to deal with this very deep and severe problem. It argues that sufficient attention has not been paid to the root causes; instead all efforts have concentrated on dealing with the symptoms. The article therefore: 1) argues for an additional focus, if not an alternative focus; 2) describes this new focus as the transformative approach to containing violence, as against the instrumental approach of the more established methods; 3) demonstrates how the transformative approach will help to curb the occurrence of violence against women; and 4) provides some suggestions for mobilizing around this new approach.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)

CGDS, UWICH

Main Library, UWICH

HQ1181 B37 C2

HV6250.4 W65 B37 1998

### 151

Barriteau, Violet Eudine

*Violence against women and changes in Caribbean gender relations* [Keynote address]. 8 p.

Delivered at the Regional Workshop on Domestic Violence, Paramaribo, Suriname, 31 Jul. - 4 Aug., 1997. Sponsored by: CAFRA.

This address discusses how a lack of understanding of what is happening in Caribbean gender relations hinders the ability and capacity to deal with the problem. It suggests that sufficient attention has not been paid to the root causes. The paper therefore argues for an additional focus with respect to what is examined when studying gender violence, which is described as a transformative approach to containing violence. It is

suggested that this transformative approach will help to curb the occurrence of violence against women, and suggestions are made for mobilizing around this new approach.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWICH	HQ1181 B37
CGDS, UWIM	HV6250/ Pamph. 903
Main Library, UWICH	HV6626.23 C27 B37 1997
WAND	(729) 396.23 VI

**152**

Benjamin, Griffin Carty

*Risk factors for child abuse in Dominica.* D.M., UWI, Mona, 2000. v, 64 p.

This study aimed to investigate the biological, psychological, and social factors associated with abused children, their parents, and alleged abusers that correlate with the occurrence of child abuse in Dominica. It consisted of a case-control study with individually matched pairs, designed to describe the typical biopsychosocial profile of a Dominican child who suffered abuse. The results showed significant differences between children who were reportedly abused and their control counterparts. Inadequate living arrangements; loss of parents, particularly mother; poor engagement in social activities with their parents, and limited attendance at church services were predictive of abuse. In addition, children with behavioural problems and mental disabilities were prone to abuse. Parents who lost their mothers before age 16 years and who used alcohol and/or other drugs were at greater risk of parenting abused children. Alleged abusers were likely to be persons who were parents themselves but had none of their children living with them, who grew up in homes apart from their biological parents, and who were likely to have been arrested by the police. The families at risk of abusive experiences were characterized by (a) parents losing their parents during childhood, with greater use of alcohol and other drugs; and (b) children losing their parents, and having behavioural problems and mental disability, and poor social interactions with their parents.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWICH	HV6626.54 D6 B46 2000
---------------------	-----------------------

**153**

Crawford, Charmaine

*The intensification of violence against women in Trinidad and Tobago during the period of structural adjustment.* Ontario, Canada: York University, 1996. iv, 83 p.

(Major research paper for the Graduate Programme in Women's Studies)

This paper examines the rise in violence against women in Trinidad and Tobago during the period of structural adjustment. It demonstrates how changes to the political economy due to the implementation of structural adjustment policies resulted in the rise in male unemployment and crime. The paper argues that there was a definite change to the sexual division of labour that caused the increase in the violent acts against women within the home and society in general. It discusses how this male culture of violence against women is reinforced through discriminatory state policies and procedures, and misogynist media representation of women. The paper also shows how women organizing around the issue of violence against women effected the enactment of legislation in order to curb this social problem.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	02.04.02 CRA i
Main Library, UWISA	HV6250.4 W65 C73 1996

**154**

Creque, Merri

*A study of the incidence of domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago from 1991 to 1993.* [Port of Spain, Trinidad: Shelter for Battered Women and Trinidad and Tobago Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 199?]. 19, [9] p.

This study sought to provide baseline statistics on the reported incidence of four types of domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago during 1991-1993: wife abuse, child abuse, elderly abuse, and abuse of the disabled. The findings indicated that the total number of reported incidents of child abuse showed a general decline between 1991 and 1993, from a high of 993 recorded incidents in 1991 to 716 incidents in 1993. The total number of reported incidents of child abuse rose from 1,044 in 1991 to 1,271 in 1992, then dropped to 1,239 in 1993. The total number of reported incidents of abuse to the elderly and the disabled was less than a valid sample, so no findings on these were recorded in this report.

**Locations:**

CADVTT

CAFRA (TT)

02.04.02 CRE s

CGDS, UWISA

RCSTT

**155**

Dominica Women's Bureau

*Report on domestic violence research in Dominica.* Roseau, Dominica: Women's Bureau, 2001. [n.p.].

**156**

Dominica Women's Bureau; Dominica National Council of Women

*Report on preliminary investigations into violence against women in Dominica.* Roseau, Dominica: Women's Bureau, 1988. 8, [5] p.

This study sought to determine the extent to which women in Dominica are victims of violent acts of rape, assault, and battery, and to quantify the cases, as far as possible. Data were collected through questionnaires. The findings confirmed that violence against women does exist, and range from physical abuse (beatings) to rape and child molestation of varying degrees. The responses suggested that most of the beatings occurred in rural areas. Many of the respondents were not aware of the existence of services for victims. Some of the causal factors were identified as alcohol, drugs, low educational levels, and stress.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)

ECLACPOS

CDC 7247

WAND

(72982) 396.23 RE

**157**

Ellis, Pat

Sorooptimist International of Jamestown (Barbados)

*Feasibility study for a shelter for abused females: Final report prepared by Patricia Ellis, Ph.D., Consultant.* St. James, Barbados: Sorooptimist International, 1998. 36 p.

This study was undertaken to determine the scope and depth of the problem of domestic violence in Barbados, and whether there was a need for a shelter to be established for young female victims of abuse. It was discovered that there was little documentation on the subject, with few accurate and up-to-date records.

Despite these limitations, the study found that the problem was more prevalent than previously believed, and affected women and girls in all spheres and forms. The study concluded that there was need to increase and improve the services and support mechanisms available to abused females, and an urgent need for multiple shelters to be established.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH  
SIJ

**158**

Francis, Aurelia Jacinta

*A situational analysis of gender-based violence in St. Lucia* (2nd rev. ed.). Castries, St. Lucia: Division of Gender Relations, 2002. 15 p.

This document seeks to give an explanation of gender-based violence, and to assess the nature and extent of the problem in St. Lucia.

**159**

Griffith, Joann M.

*Belize country report*. [12] p.

Paper prepared for the Gender, Violence and Rights in the Americas, Toronto, Canada, 28-31 May, 2000. Sponsored by: PAHO; WHO; UNDP.

This report provides some statistics on domestic violence in Belize, and discusses policy initiatives in the areas of law, health, and education aimed at dealing with the problem of domestic violence.

**Location:**

CAFRA (TT)

**160**

Handwerker, W. Penn

Why violence? A test of hypotheses representing three discourses on the roots of domestic violence. *Human Organization*, vol. 57, no. 2, Summer 1998, pp. 200-208.

This article reports a test of competing hypotheses about the nature of domestic violence. Explanations for violence conceptualize the phenomenon in three very different ways—as embodied in 1) individuals, 2) social circumstances, and 3) social relationships. This study measured violence and affection with short scales, as well as demographic variables. A total of 430 completed cases were used from respondents in Antigua and Barbados. Data on violence and affection between heterosexual partners support the first and third hypotheses, but not the second. These data also suggest that social relations powerfully condition individual behavioural predispositions and thus warrant two inferences: 1) the most fruitful unit of analysis in violence studies is not the individual but specific individuals in specific relationships or, perhaps, the social relationships themselves; and 2) the most fruitful efforts will be those that equalize gender power relations.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWIM	GN1 H83
Main Library, UWISA	HM1 H9





Paper prepared for the CICRED Seminar "Social and Economic Patterns of Health Among Women," Tunis, Tunisia, Jan. 2000. Sponsored by: Committee for International Cooperation in National Research on Demography.

This paper: 1) outlines the national figures on acts of violence experienced by women in Jamaica; 2) examines the patterns and types of conflict experienced by women in Mavely/Drewsland and Southride, both in Kingston, Jamaica; 3) examines the gender relationships within which these conflicts occurred; and 4) examines the impact of these conflicts on the health of women.

### 165

Iyo, Joseph

*A study on domestic violence in the Belize district.* [Belize]: Belize Organization for Women and Development, 1998. iv, 43 p. (Research project report)

This study sought to determine the extent of the problem of domestic violence in the Belize District. Data were gathered through a questionnaire completed by a sample of 182 persons (131 women and 51 men). The results of the study confirmed that domestic violence is rampant in the Belize District, and that many victims suffer from it without help from their neighbours, community, or government. The leading causes of domestic violence in the Belize District were identified as alcohol (72%), drugs (66%), unemployment (49%), jealousy (65%), and infidelity (60.9%). Males were seen as more violent by 120 (65%) of the respondents, while females were perceived as more violent by 22 (12%). The study revealed that violence is neither gender- nor income-specific; it cuts across urban-rural, class, race, ethnic, sex, and age divides.

#### **Location:**

CAFRA (TT)

02.04.02 IYO s

### 166

Jamaica. Task Force on Child Abuse

*Report.* Kingston, Jamaica: Specialist Committee on Child Abuse, 1993. 34 p.

This report gives the background against which the work of the Task Force was undertaken, based on statistics supplied by various government and private agencies, and including reports of child abuse cases during the period January 1985 to June 1988. The report is then organized by chapters with one chapter dedicated to each of the terms of reference: Chapter 1: Child pornography and child prostitution; Chapter 2: Summary of recommendations by various organizations; Chapter 3: The legislation; Chapter 4: Table of recommendations; and Chapter 5: Conclusion.

#### **Location:**

Main Library, UWICH

HV6626.54 J25 J3 1993

### 167

Jordan, Merna

*Physical violence against women in Barbados, 1977-1985.* [Bridgetown, Barbados]: Bureau of Women's Affairs, 1986. 2, 44, [6] p.

This study sought to identify: 1) the type of violence most often committed against women in Barbados, 2) the type of women most likely to be affected, 3) the type of males most likely to commit these offences and the reasons for committing them, and 4) whether physical violence against women is on the increase. The paper focuses on the three areas of physical violence against women: rape, indecent assault, and unlawful beatings. Data were collected through document analysis, participant observation of cases in the law courts, and interviews.

**Locations:**

BGAB  
CGDS, UWICH  
ECLACPOS  
Law Library, UWICH  
Main Library, UWICH  
Main Library, UWIM  
Main Library, UWISA  
WAND

CDC 6674  
KJ537 B97 P58 1985  
HV6250.4 W65 J66 1986  
HV6250.4 W65 J66 1986  
HV6250.4 W65 J67 1986  
(72986) 396.23 PH

**168**

Le Franc, Elsie; Rock, Letnie

The commonality of gender-based violence. *Journal of Eastern Caribbean Studies*, vol. 26, no. 1, Mar. 2001, pp. 74-82.

This article argues that there is urgent need for work to be undertaken in the Caribbean on the real extent and causes of gender-based violence since there is no clear consensus among those seeking to explain the phenomenon. It suggests that in the Caribbean, it will be important to identify not only the incidence rates, but also the character of the incidents and practices. The article identifies a number of areas for possible investigation.

**Locations:**

Law Library, UWICH  
Main Library, UWIM  
Main Library, UWISA  
UVI Libraries

K1 B955  
F1601 B82  
F2001 A2 J6

**169**

McFarquhar, Eugena Louise

*Violence against women in Jamaica: A public health concern*. M.P.H., UWI, Mona, 1991. vii, 63, [33] p.

This study sought to gain an insight into the problem of violence against women in Jamaica, and the consequences for the health and well-being of women. It attempts to improve the limited database, as a contribution to the efforts being made to address this problem of public health significance. Data were collected through a questionnaire, which was administered to 69 abused women predominantly from an urban setting, and the majority of whom were in the 15-45 age range, single, unskilled, and with primary education. Of these questionnaires, 42 were completed. The results from the small sample in this study indicated that women most vulnerable to abuse were those who were single, unskilled, and with a low level of education. The incidence of incest and rape were highest among single women, and the unskilled experienced various types of abuses. Factors such as improved education and skills training were considered as positive indicators for empowering women to become independent, thus decreasing their vulnerability to abuse.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWICH  
Main Library, UWIM  
Main Library, UWISA

HV6626.23 J3 M3 1994  
Thesis  
UWI Theses

**170**

Mama, Amina

*Gender ideology and violence against women.* 14 p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 28-30 Jan., 1991. Sponsored by: CAFRA; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; UNECLAC.

This paper seeks to examine the various forms of violence that women have been and are being subjected to in colonial and post-colonial contexts, in order to theorize the role that ideology plays in perpetuating the abuse of women.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWISA                      HV6626.23 D44 M36 1991  
SALISES

**171**

Morrow, Betty Hearn

*Gender relations in the Caribbean: Risk factors for domestic violence.* 8 p.

Paper prepared for the Caribbean Studies Association Conference, 16th, Havana, Cuba, 21-24 May, 1991.

**Location:**

UVI Libraries                                      HV6626.23 C27 M67 1991

**172**

Pargass, Gaietry

*Background paper on the incidence of sexual offences in the Caribbean.* 27, [4] p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 28-30 Jan., 1991. Sponsored by: CAFRA; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; UNECLAC.

This paper attempts to situate the extent of violence against women in the Caribbean through an analysis of the available statistics, and by an examination of the legal and other factors that constitute barriers to any determination of the true extent of violence against women in Caribbean society. The paper also takes a critical look at how far legislative responses have encouraged the removal of some of these barriers.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)  
Main Library, UWISA                      HV6626 C27 P37 1991

**173**

Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago

*Annual report.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: The Society.

This annual report of the management committee of the Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago contains data on counselling and outreach services offered for the year, and includes data on the cases by category: rape, incest and child abuse, and domestic violence.

**Locations:**

CADVTT  
RCSTT

**174**

Rawlins, Joan M.

Domestic violence: Family problem and public health concern. *West Indian Medical Journal*, vol. 49, Supp. 2, Apr. 2000, p. 34.

This study sought to determine the attitude towards, experiences of, and reasons given for domestic violence by a sampled population in Trinidad, and the proportion of the abused that had interacted with the health services in relation to their domestic violence experience. Data were collected from interviews with 100 persons in each of two communities—Barataria and Enterprise—who represented an approximately equal number of persons of African and East Indian descent, ranging in age from 18 to 64 years, and 77% of whom were women. Data analysis revealed that: 1) 27% of the sample had lived in homes in which there was domestic abuse in their childhood, 2) 16% experienced domestic violence in adulthood, and 3) some of the abused were physically injured and needed to be treated by health professionals, but approximately 40% did not discuss the true cause of their injuries.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWISA	R18 W4
Medical Library, UWIM	R18 W4
Medical Library, UWISA	R18 W4

**175**

Rawlins, Joan M.

Domestic violence in Trinidad: A family and public health problem. *Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Social Psychology*, vol. 5, nos. 1&2, Jan/Jul. 2000, pp. 165-180.

(Also presented at the 25th Annual Conference of the Caribbean Studies Association, St. Lucia, 29 May - 2 June, 2000)

This study sought to: 1) determine the attitudes of a sampled population towards domestic violence, 2) ascertain their experience of domestic violence, 3) determine what they believed were the reasons for domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago and what might be done to reduce the incidence, and 4) determine the proportion of the abused who had interacted with the health services in relation to their domestic violence experience(s) and whether they had sought counselling. Data were collected from interviews with 100 persons in each of two communities—Barataria and Enterprise—who represented an approximately equal number of persons of African and East Indian descent, ranging in age from 18 to 64 years, and 77% of whom were women. Data analysis revealed that: 1) 27% of the sample had lived in homes in which there was domestic abuse in their childhood, 2) 16% experienced domestic violence in adulthood, and 3) some of the abused were physically injured and needed to be treated by health professionals, but approximately 40% did not discuss the true cause of their injuries.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWICH	WIC
Main Library, UWIM	HV6001 C37
Main Library, UWISA	HV6851 C37
NALIS	REF WI Car
TTL	

**176**

*Report of the international meeting on gender statistics and indicators for measuring the incidence of and trends in violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean.* Santiago, Chile: UNECLAC, 2002. iii, 19 p. (LC/L.1734/1)

International Meeting on Gender Statistics and Indicators for Measuring the Incidence of and Trends in Violence Against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, La Paz, Bolivia, 21-23 Nov., 2001.

This meeting was attended by statisticians and specialists in gender studies on violence against women from various countries in the region, specialists of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as international cooperation agencies. Once the group work sessions had concluded, the specialists adopted a series of political and technical recommendations addressed to national statistical institutes, national women's offices, victim services, women's organizations, and international cooperation agencies.

**Locations:**

ECLACPOS

Internet

<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/UnidadMujer/4/LCL1734/lc1734i.pdf>

**177**

St. Bernard, Godfrey C.

*Data collection system for domestic violence.* [S.l.: s.n.], 2002. 33 p.

(Submitted to UNECLAC, Port of Spain, Trinidad)

This paper presents a proposal for a reliable domestic violence data collection system for the consideration of Caribbean governments. The initiative attempts to effectively treat with the data collection inadequacies plaguing efforts to ascertain the incidence and prevalence of domestic violence in the region. Four case studies of domestic violence surveillance systems are presented—the United States, Belize, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago—which helped to shape the recommendations pertaining to the definition and development of the methodology and tools proposed in the data collection systems for Central Registries. The proposed protocol focuses on issues of definition, content, suitable data elements, data quality, resource inputs, prospective output, and analytical significance. A draft of a Central Registry Data Collection Form is appended.

**Location:**

CADVTT

**178**

St. Bernard, Godfrey C.

*Domestic violence in the Caribbean - Issues and challenges in the evaluation of prevalence.* 7 p.

Paper prepared for the Conference on Gender and Domestic Violence - Understanding the Problems and Searching for Solutions, St. Augustine, Trinidad, 14-15 Jan., 2000. Sponsored by: Department of Behavioural Sciences, UWI, St. Augustine.

This paper attempts to highlight a set of concerns and challenges that have to be tackled and satisfactorily overcome in order to improve data collection on domestic violence in Caribbean societies. It is based primarily on experiences in Trinidad and Tobago, but has validity for other Caribbean settings. The paper highlights concerns relating to conceptual concerns, enumeration, data collection and reliability, and the retrieval, storage, and management of databases.

**179**

Savage, Carmen R.

*Factors associated with violence against women who attend counselling centres in Kingston & St. Andrew, Jamaica.* M.P.H., UWI, Mona, 1999. x, 77 p.

This study was conducted at the Crisis Centre and the Family Court in Kingston in 1998. A total of 87 abused persons who sought help at these facilities within the study period were interviewed. The abuse took many forms and required various degrees of medical and emotional attention. The gun and stick featured prominently among the weapons used. Several reasons were given for the abuse experienced by respondents, however jealousy resulting in quarrels over a third party was the most common reason given for the onset of abuse (81%). When asked why they remained in the abusive situation, respondents indicated children as the main cause 80.5% of the time. Medical attention was received from private medical practitioners 43% of the time, while 72.4% of respondents expressed a willingness to testify against their abusers in court. The use of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and cocaine was prevalent, suggesting some link between substance abuse and the violence carried out against female partners. Most respondents indicated that friends and family members were the main sources of support. Very little practical assistance was obtained from the church, an institution of which almost all respondents were members. Respondents cited counselling as the main reason for attending counselling centres.

**Location:**

Medical Library, UWIM                      Research Paper

**180**

Seemungal, Florence

*Empowering "survivors" of domestic violence: Feminism as research for social action - Legislation and agency response in Trinidad and Barbados.* Cave Hill, Barbados: Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, 1994. 105, [28] p.

(Paper submitted in fulfilment of the Certificate in Gender and Development Studies, UWI, Cave Hill)

This study sought to examine the problem of domestic violence, more specifically wife battering and incest, by using a feminist theoretical framework. The discussion proceeds by defining domestic violence within a legal and socio-legal framework. It examines various theoretical explanations (traditional and feminist) for its existence, and documents the incidence of domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago as well as Barbados by citing available police statistics. The paper offers a detailed analysis of the precipitating causes of incest and wife battering. It begins by evaluating data collected from a halfway house and the Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago, and highlights the life experiences of two survivors. The study proposes a direct relationship between patriarchy, incest, and wife abuse. One assumption of the study is that the patriarchal structure of the family leads to subordination of all females in the household, which places them as targets of abuse by male relatives. The paper also examines how feminist ideology has served as a catalyst for social action by not only providing services for battered women, but more importantly by serving as the impetus for the establishment of national policies and legislation for victims of domestic violence. It reviews selected agency responses (Juvenile Bureau and Counselling Services, a Halfway Home in South Trinidad, and the Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago) for dealing with victims of inter-familial abuse. In conclusion, alternative strategies for minimizing violence against females are proposed and new directions for research identified.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWICH

**181**

Skelton, Tracey

*Gender relations, patriarchal control and domestic violence: A village study of Montserrat.* 23 p.

Paper prepared for the Caribbean Studies Association Conference, 16th, Havana, Cuba, 21-24 May, 1991.

**Location:**

UVI Libraries

HV6626.23 M7 S594 1991

**182**

Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Culture and Gender Affairs

*Policy document for the establishment of a centralised system of data collection on domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: The Division, 1999. 17 p.

This paper was informed by the recommendations and proposals of a Policy Roundtable on Data Collection for Domestic Violence, which was held on February 26, 1999 at the Police Administration Building in Port of Spain.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWISA

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**183**

Trought, Merlene Evadny

*Occurrence of sexual abuse in the under fourteen year olds at Comprehensive Health Centre, Kingston, Jamaica, 1988-1992.* M.P.H., UWI, Mona, 1993. viii, 63 p.

This study was conducted in Kingston, Jamaica at the Comprehensive Health Centre to determine the occurrence of sexual abuse in the under 14-year-olds during the period 1988-1992, and to identify the associated factors of child abuse. The study was restricted to those who sought assistance at the Centre. A large percentage of the sample was found to have evidence of sexual abuse. A large majority (83.4%) was found to have old ruptured hymens, with only 16% having newly ruptured hymens. Physical abuse occurred in 15.6% of the sample. The most common complaints related to sexually transmitted diseases were *trichomonas vaginalis* and gonorrhoea.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWICH

HV6570.4 J25 T7 1995

**184**

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

*Data collection system for domestic violence.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: UNECLAC, 2002. [ii], 32 p. (LC/CAR/G.691)

In the Caribbean, domestic violence is known to persist in domestic settings irrespective of place of residence, economic status, and ethnicity. There have been numerous attempts by various agencies to obtain data on domestic violence, with the primary objective of meeting agency-specific needs and permitting such agencies to fulfil their functions within the larger social structure. Thus, agencies such as hotlines, shelters, hospitals, health centres, police stations, and the court system receive reports of cases of domestic violence and record incidents in order to serve their specific needs. Public sector departments with responsibility for domestic violence have also been making attempts to collect and analyze data to facilitate social initiatives that are in harmony with their social policies and sustainable development processes, as a whole. The latter depends on the availability of data systems that permit the retrieval of the requisite input deemed necessary in enabling policy makers and other stakeholders to: 1) obtain a profile of victims and perpetrators, 2) understand the frequency and incidence of domestic violence, 3) identify the groups at risk, 4) develop intervention programmes, and 5) monitor the effectiveness of violence prevention and intervention activities. There have been recent efforts by PAHO/WHO to develop similar data systems in Latin America and the Andean region. In Belize, for example, a surveillance system has been developed and constitutes a useful model for ECLAC/CDCC as it strives to develop a data collection protocol for the Caribbean subregion.



**Locations:**

CGDS, UWIM HV6626 D38 2002  
CGDS, UWISA UN-ECLAC  
ECLACPOS CDC UN LC/CAR/G.691  
Main Library, UWICH HV6250/ Pamph. 2129  
Internet  
<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/PortOfSpain/1/LCCARG691/lcarg691.pdf>

**185**

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

*Report of the ECLAC/CDCC Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Strategies to End Violence Against Women: Data collection systems for domestic violence in the Caribbean.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: UNECLAC, 2001. i, 14 p. (LC/CAR/G.674)

Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Strategies to End Violence Against Women: Data Collection Systems for Domestic Violence in the Caribbean, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 8-9 Nov. 2001.

This is a report of the meeting convened in Port of Spain, Trinidad in November 2001. With respect to domestic violence, it notes that, with appropriate data, it is possible to obtain profiles of victims and violators, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. Discussions at the meeting revolved around models of data collection, methodological challenges of developing a protocol for domestic violence, and the presentation of the data collection instrument.

**Locations:**

ECLACPOS CDC UN LC.CAR/G.674  
Internet  
<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/PortOfSpain/4/LCCARG674/carg0674.pdf>

**186**

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

*Report of the working group meeting on data collection systems: Domestic violence.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: UNECLAC, 2001. 8 p. (LC/CAR/G.642)

ECLAC/CDCC Working Group Meeting on Data Collection Systems: Domestic Violence, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 20 Feb., 2001.

The meeting was presented with a background of the project and discussed the following agenda items: 1) experiences in the development of data collection protocols, and 2) principles and elements of a reporting system. The meeting agreed that the development of a data collection protocol for domestic violence should be informed by a situational analysis.

**Locations:**

ECLACPOS CDC UN LC/CAR/G.642  
Internet  
<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/PortOfSpain/2/LCCARG642/G0642.html>

**187**

Williams, Oddette

*The family and domestic violence in Jamaica 1980-1990.* Mona, Jamaica: UWI, 1995. 44 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study examines the socioeconomic factors that contribute to domestic violence.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM                      N5 annex

**RESPONSES - GENERAL**

**188**

Awasu, Carol Rose Graham

*Vision for change: Social welfare practice and policy for women who experience family violence in Jamaica.* Ph.D., Syracuse University, 1997. ix, 223 p.

Using qualitative methodology and Caribbean feminist analysis, this study examined public and private social welfare practices, informal coping networks, and policies that address the problem of family violence against women in Jamaica. The findings indicate that there is a dearth of formal social welfare services to deal with the problem of family violence, especially in rural areas. However, the evidence shows that rural women customarily obtain assistance through informal coping practices. Analysis of policy revealed that the Domestic Violence Act, 1995 and other relevant laws do not adequately meet the needs of Jamaican women who suffer family violence. The study explains the weakness in social welfare policy and the inadequate delivery of practice by the fact that there is no unified theoretical base for policy formulation and practice design. It is suggested that policy makers and planners need to incorporate knowledge about the multidimensional nature of Caribbean family systems, the effects of economic underdevelopment, and the peculiar socio-historical development of Jamaica. In addition, social welfare practice regarding family violence needs to develop linkages between formal and informal services.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM                      HV6626.23 J3 A2 1997

**189**

Barnes, Monica

*Responses to violence against women.* 6 p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 28-30 Jan., 1991. Sponsored by: CAFRA; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; UNECLAC.

This paper discusses the legal and social responses to sexual offences and domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)

Main Library, UWISA                      HQ809.3 C27 B37 1991

**190**

Bishop, Joan; Rahamut, Tara

*Proposals for collaborative solutions to reduce domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago: Creating the strategies: Workshop on domestic violence: Seeking collaborative solutions through personal, professional, and community empowerment.* [S.l.: s.n.], 1995. 25, [30] p.

This proposal reviews the history of the response to domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago, including a brief chronology of the initiatives undertaken between 1977 and 1995, and presents a plan of action. It also

provides an evaluation of the achievements on the issue of domestic violence over the period 1988-1995, based on the recommendations made by the Cabinet-appointed committee regarding the appropriate strategies for intervention.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)

RCSTT

**191**

Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action

*A pilot survey on the incidence of violence and responses to such violence among 200 randomly selected women in Trinidad.* [Tunapuna, Trinidad]: CAFRA, 1998. 135 p.

This study interviewed 200 randomly selected women on their experience with violence in conjugal relationships, and their attitudes towards such violence. The study was particularly concerned with the weakness of the interface that exists between policy and women in abusive situations. The data suggest that the institutional response to violence, with regard to the provision of services and assistance, have not been very successful. Few women in the pilot survey were aware of where assistance could be obtained, what was available, and what their rights were. In addition, few women felt empowered to do anything about their abusive situation.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)

CADVTT

WAND

**192**

Chin, Vivienne; Dandurand, Yvon

Inter-American Commission of Women

*Violence in the Americas: A Regional Analysis - including a review of the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention for the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women - National programs to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women in ten Caribbean countries.* [Washington, DC]: CIM/OAS, 2001. 77 p.

This is a report of the field study on the English-speaking Caribbean conducted as part of the project: Violence in the Americas: A regional analysis, including a view of the implementation of the Inter-American Convention of the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women. The review aims to offer a greater understanding of the progress accomplished to date in implementing the Convention, the obstacles encountered, and the work that remains to be done. It takes special account of the vulnerability of women to violence by reason of their age, race, ethnic background, status as immigrants, socioeconomic position, or disabilities, among other factors. The document reports the main findings of the review as it relates to 10 Caribbean countries: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. Apart from these member states, personal consultations and interviews were also conducted in selected countries of the Americas with representatives from national agencies, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and academia. The review found that reliable information was scarce on both the prevalence of violence against women and the nature and impact of current social and institutional responses to the problem.

**Location:**

UNIFEM

**193**

Clarke, Roberta

Combatting violence against women in the Caribbean. In Ana Maria Brasileiro (Ed.), *Women against violence: Breaking the silence* (pp. 51-62). New York: UNIFEM, 1997. ISBN: 0912917326. (Reflecting on Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean)

(This article is an abbreviated version of a much longer report prepared by the UNIFEM Caribbean Office and published under the title: *Violence Against Women in the Caribbean: State and Non-State Responses*)

This essay examines sexual offences, domestic violence, and sexual harassment in the Caribbean. It reviews state legislation as well as broader efforts by women's groups to change cultural assumptions about women's roles, and presents gender violence as a human rights issue.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	02.04.02 BRA w
CGDS, UWISA	BRA
Main Library, UWISA	HV6250.4 W65 W67 1997
RCSTT	

**194**

Clarke, Roberta

*Violence against women in the Caribbean: State and non-state responses*. New York: UNIFEM, 1998. ii, 110 p. ISBN: 0912917504.

This publication was produced as part of the UNIFEM Caribbean Office's Capacity Building on Gender in the Caribbean Project launched in 1995. It explores the incidence of violence against women in the Caribbean context and its possible causes. The study documents the international campaign that resulted in violence against women being recognized as a crime and a violation of women's human rights, and analyzes international conventions and declarations, and their legal effect on states. It then examines the legal responses to sexual offences, domestic violence, incest, and sexual harassment in the region, including recent legislative reforms in various territories. Other kinds of state responses to violence against women are also examined. The responses of NGOs to the problem of violence against women are then examined. The Trinidad and Tobago case is examined in some detail. Various recommendations to governments and NGOs are offered. Appendices include regional human rights instruments, model legislation, statistics, and a list of regional organizations.

**Locations:**

CADVTT	
CAFRA (TT)	02.04.02 CLA v
CGDS, UWICH	
COB Library	W HV6626.23 C37 C54 1998
Law Library, UWICH	KN178 C24 C62 1998
Main Library, UWIM	HV6250.4 W65 C53 1998
Main Library, UWISA	HV6250.4 W65 C53 1998
UNIFEM	
WAND	(729) 396.23 VI

**195**

Clarke, Roberta

*Women: Naming violence-envisioning peace: Celebrating women's history, a day of dialogue*. Chicago, IL: Center for Instructional Design, Loyola University of Chicago, 1994. 1 videocassette (70 min.).

This presentation discusses the progress made in combatting violence against women, especially in the international context. It focuses on the nature of the problem, and the international efforts to battle it.

**196**

Clarke, Roberta; Sealy-Burke, Jackie

*Eliminating gender-based violence, ensuring equality: ECLAC/UNIFEM Regional Assessment of Actions to End Violence against Women in the Caribbean.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: UNECLAC, 2003. 140 p. (LC/CAR/G.764)

This study represents a collaborative effort by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean and UNIFEM to assess the efficacy of approaches and actions to ensure protection and justice for victims of gender-based violence, with the aim of informing the future work of relevant agencies--women's organizations, national machineries for women, the courts, and the police. The document highlights challenges and achievements throughout the Caribbean region, including Cuba, Suriname, and the Netherlands Antilles, with in-depth assessments provided for Dominica, Jamaica, and Suriname.

**Locations:**

ECLACPOS  
UNIFEM

**197**

Cuales, Sonia

*A reflection on societal perceptions of sexual, domestic violence.* 3 p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 28-30 Jan., 1991. Sponsored by: CAFRA; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; UNECLAC.

This paper posits that attempts to assist, correct, and guide in the many situations of violence against women are being undertaken in an ideological vacuum. It argues that unless the framework within which organizations are operating consciously, implicitly, and explicitly seeks a change in society that eliminates gender inequality, there will be no long-term effects accruing from the actions taken.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)  
Main Library, UWISA                      HQ809.3 C27 C83 1991  
RCSTT  
WAND

**198**

*Gender, peace, and development in the Caribbean: Report; draft.* Mona, Jamaica: Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, 2001. 48 p.

This document reports on the research project "Gender, peace, and development in the Caribbean," which was initiated to: 1) document research and development work being completed or in progress on gender, peace, and development in the Caribbean; 2) identify existing areas of need and propose a programme of strategies to address them; and 3) identify potential partners for the research community; the public, private, and NGO sectors; and development agencies that could collaborate in addressing the needs. The project was executed in two parts: (a) as an exploratory study of the organizations involved in programmes and research on the subject, and (b) a two-day stakeholder workshop held at UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad. The report is presented in four sections: Section I - the draft programme of preventive/remedial activities to support/expand current initiatives in gender, peace, and development; Section II - selected strategies of

organizations involved in gender, peace, and development; Section III - an annotated bibliography of publications on gender, peace, and development, 1965-2000; and Section IV - a list of potential partners for gender, peace, and development programmes.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWIM

Internet

<http://www.unesco.org/cpp/uk/projects/projectfinalreport.pdf>

**199**

Henderson, Gabrielle; Hackshaw, Tracy

*Final report: UNESCO Gender, peace, and development regional research project.* [S.l.: s.n.], 2001. 78 p.

This is the report of the Trinidad and Tobago leg of the UNESCO project. It includes an annotated bibliography and profiles of community strategies. A copy of the draft report of the combined Trinidad and Tobago legs of the project is appended.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWISA

HEN

**200**

Holder Dolly, Jennifer

Responses to domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago. *Caribbean Dialogue*, vol. 6, nos. 1-2, Jan-Jun. 2000, pp. 55-69.

(Special Issue: Youth and crime in the Caribbean, ed. by Godfrey St. Bernard and Roy McCree)

This article confines its examination of domestic violence to relationships between adult heterosexuals. It seeks to determine the central issues involved in domestic violence and what has been done to address them in Trinidad and Tobago through four central organizing questions: 1) What are the common variables/issues in domestic violence? 2) What are the organized responses to address them in Trinidad and Tobago? 3) Where do the gaps exist in addressing them? and 4) What is the way forward? The following categories of analysis are used to examine the responses to domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago: 1) psychosocial and health issues, 2) structural and institutional factors, and 3) cultural factors.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWISA

ECLACPOS

ISER, UWIM

Law Library, UWICH

K1 C3694

Main Library, UWIM

HN244 A1 C37

Main Library, UWISA

HC151 A1 C375

UVI Libraries

HC151 A1 C375

**201**

Inter-American Commission of Women

*Violence in the Americas: A regional analysis, including a view of the implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women. Final report.* Washington, DC: The Commission, 2002. 29 p.

Prepared for the Meeting of Experts of the Caribbean Subregion, Georgetown, Guyana, 20-21 Jun., 2002. (Executive summary available at: <http://www.oas.org/CIM/english/Proj.Violence.ExSum.htm>)

This report analyzes the background of the many efforts undertaken worldwide to eradicate violence against women, and examines the main achievements and challenges identified in the implementation of the 1994 Belem do Para Convention in the Caribbean subregion.

**Location:**  
UNIFEM

## 202

Landa, Olatz; Maxwell, Shakira; Smith, Nicola; Kempadoo, Kamala

*Gender, peace, and development in the Caribbean: Research report on the North Caribbean.* Mona, Jamaica: Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, 2001. 79 p. (Prepared for UNESCO)

The countries of the Northern Caribbean covered by this study were The Bahamas, Belize, the Cayman Islands, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. However, no information was gathered for the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands, and Cuba also proved difficult to research. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with stakeholders, online searches, and documentary research. The results of the research are organized in this report in the following manner: 1) documentation of key stakeholders and their strategies, programmes, and plans for peace; 2) a list of other stakeholders identified in the course of the research; 3) conclusions about the stakeholders and their strategies/programmes; 4) recommendations for a draft programme that can support and expand current initiatives; 5) a list of potential partners who can collaborate on the delivery of programmes related to gender, peace, and development; and 6) an annotated bibliography.

### **Locations:**

CGDS, UWIM

CGDS, UWISA

Internet

LANDA

<http://www.unesco.org/cpp/uk/projects/NorthFinalReport.pdf>

## 203

Morgan, Veronica

*The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women: Violence against women.* [S.l.: s.n.], 1991. 6 p.

This paper suggests that whereas the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) does not directly address the issue of violence against women, it is nevertheless an area of grave concern worldwide and to the extent that an amendment to the convention is being drafted. The Government of Jamaica has also placed this issue on its agenda. The current convention has one aspect that can be extended to address the issue of women and violence: Article 5A, which deals with the social and cultural patterns of men and women. The paper also discusses violence against women as an area of the national policy statement on women adopted in 1987 by the Government of Jamaica, and also as reflected in the National Five Year Plan. It considers the extent of the problem and makes several recommendations. It is concluded that domestic violence must be seen as both a community and a national problem requiring a nationwide campaign to be waged against it.

**Location:**  
WMW

**204**

Pargass, Gaietry; Clarke, Roberta

Violence against women: A human rights issue. In Gemma Tang Nain & Barbara Bailey (Eds.), *Gender equality in the Caribbean: Reality or illusion* (pp. 39-72). Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle Publishers, 2003. ISBN: 9766371660.

This overview of the situation of women and violence in the Caribbean examines how governments in the region have responded to the commitments undertaken in the Beijing Platform for Action. It looks at violence against women in the Caribbean as distilled from various studies on the issue, and considers state responses such as ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); legislative reform as related to domestic violence, sexual offences, and sexual harassment; family courts; training and public education; and support services and national plans of action. It also reviews the responses of NGOs to violence against women.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWISA

COB Library

Main Library, UWIM

HQ1501 G467 2003

**205**

Peters, Julie Marcelle

*Working with domestic violence in the English-speaking Caribbean: A systematic integrative family therapy approach*. M.S. (Plan B), University of Wisconsin-Stout, 1996. iii, 105 p.

**206**

Phillips, Daphne

Domestic violence and public policy in Trinidad and Tobago. *Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Social Psychology*, vol. 5, nos. 1&2, Jan/Jul. 2000, pp. 181-188.

(Excerpt of address at Seminar on Domestic Violence and Public Policy in Trinidad and Tobago, sponsored by the Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice and Centre for Gender and Development Studies, November 11, 1999, UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad)

This paper outlines social programmes, international initiatives, legislative reform, and legal provisions to protect women and children in Trinidad and Tobago from family abuse.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWICH

WIC

Main Library, UWIM

HV6001 C37

Main Library, UWISA

HV6851 C37

NALIS

REF WI Car

TLL

**207**

Rajkumar, Nichole

*Institutional responses to sexual harassment in Trinidad and Tobago*. St. Augustine: UWI, 1993. [ii] 85 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This paper provides information on the measures taken by four groups—NGOs, trade unions, the business community, and the government—in Trinidad and Tobago to combat the problem of sexual harassment. It seeks to evaluate how these groups have been active in seeking to eradicate the problem under six broad categories: Information Resource Centres, Research, Awareness Building, Advisory Services, Training, and



Policies and Procedures. The findings reveal that the programmes conducted by these groups are inadequate for tackling the problem, and that much more work needs to be done if the problem is to be eliminated.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA                      West Indiana Collection

**208**

Regional Conference on Sexual and Domestic Violence, 2nd: A Life Free of Violence: It's Our Right  
*Proceedings*. 7 p.

Regional Conference on Sexual and Domestic Violence, 2nd, Nassau, Bahamas, 4-7 Nov., 1998. Sponsored by: Bahamas Crisis Centre.

This brief report of the proceedings of the conference, which includes the programme for the opening ceremony and the schedule of the presentations, outlines the background of the situation in the Bahamas. It then identifies the four primary objectives of the conference and notes that 169 delegates participated in the conference, which featured 7 international speakers and 11 local presenters. The report then discusses some of the presentations and their impact on those who attended, and reveals that several projects were planned to continue the work of the conference, as well as the inter-regional focus of the Women's Human Rights Campaign.

**Locations:**

UNIFEM  
WAND

**209**

*Report of workshop on violence against women held at St. Anthony's House, Layou*. [S.l.: s.n.], 1988. [7] p.

Workshop on Violence Against Women, Layou, St. Vincent, 5-9 Dec., 1988. Sponsored by: St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Women's Affairs Department; CUSO; UNECLAC.

This is a brief report of the workshop which was conducted in an attempt to determine the extent of violence perpetrated against women, particularly in the areas of rape, incest, and wife battery.

**Location:**

WAND    (72985) 396.23 RE

**210**

*Report on workshop "Violence against women" held at School of Continuing Studies, The Morne, Castries, St. Lucia*. St. Michael, Barbados: WAND, 1991. 19 p.

Workshop on Violence Against Women, Castries, St. Lucia, 6 Feb., 1991. Sponsored by: WAND, UWI; School of Continuing Studies, UWI, St. Lucia.

This is a brief report of the workshop, which was planned against the background of the major concern for the increasing incidence of domestic violence in St. Lucia. The aim of the workshop was to enable women involved in advocacy and action related to the issues of violence against women to: 1) identify the dimensions of the problem in St. Lucia; 2) develop an analysis of the problem that incorporates its cultural, social, economic, and political elements; and 3) explore appropriate strategies that might be used in St. Lucia to address the problem. The report provides a summarized account of the presentations.

**Location:**

WAND    (72984) 396.23 RE

**211**

*Report: Workshop on gender, peace, and development in the Caribbean.* Mona, Jamaica: Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, 2001. [n.p.].

Workshop on Gender, Peace and Development in the Caribbean, St. Augustine, Trinidad, 18-19 Sep., 2001.

This report of the workshop held to present the research findings of the project on gender, peace, and development in the Caribbean. The main objectives of the workshop were to: 1) have presentations from the researchers on findings and draft programme activities, 2) encourage feedback on the programme presented, and 3) encourage discussion on the implementability of the programme. The report provides information on the format of the workshop and the programme of activities.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWIM

**212**

Roett, Phyllis

*Strategies for intervention in family violence.* 14 p.

Paper prepared for the Seminar on Violence Against Women, Barbados, 29 May, 1987. Sponsored by: Barbados. Ministry of Employment, Labour Relations and Community Development; Barbados Association of Professional Social Workers.

This paper identifies several strategies that could be adopted in Barbados to deal with the problem of family violence. These include: 1) legislative changes, including the mandatory reporting of child abuse cases and cases of domestic violence against women, 2) training of police in dealing with domestic abuse and sexual crimes against women, 3) establishment of a centrally designated agency to deal with the problem, 4) establishment and support of a Rape Crisis Centre, 5) retention of specialist attorneys, 6) provision of accommodation for victims of family violence, and 7) training for social workers and counsellors.

**Locations:**

BGAB

WAND

(72986) 396.23 ST

**213**

*Seminar on Violence Against Women held at the Grand Barbados Resort, 29 May 1987. Report.*

Bridgetown, Barbados: Bureau of Women's Affairs; Barbados Association of Professional Social Workers, 1987. 56 p.

Seminar on Violence Against Women, Bridgetown, Barbados, 29 May, 1987. Sponsored by: Barbados. Ministry of Employment, Labour Relations and Community Development; Barbados Association of Professional Social Workers.

This seminar sought to: 1) bring together individuals and institutions in the community with an interest in issues of violence, 2) examine the issues of violence in the society, 3) identify and assess the existing mechanisms within the society for addressing the problem, and 4) put forward a professional perspective on the issue and develop action. The report includes the five papers presented at the seminar, as well as extracts from the study "Physical Violence Against Women in Barbados 1977-1985," which had been commissioned by the Bureau of Women's Affairs in January 1986. It also includes a "Questions, Answers and Comments" section, which originated from the various presentations.

**Locations:**

BGAB

WAND

(72986) 396.23 SE

**214**

Sturgeon-Osborne, Lydia

*Domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago: Effects of acculturation to the United States on the responses of women from Trinidad and Tobago towards domestic violence.* Ph.D., Nova Southeastern University, 2001. xiii, 229 p.

**215**

Zellerer, Evelyn

Domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago: Some comments. *Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Social Psychology*, vol. 5, nos. 1&2, Jan/Jul. 2000, pp. 209-227.

This article examines responses to domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago, and discusses two approaches to responding to domestic violence: an international strategy as represented in the work of the United Nations, and local, community-based strategies. The strengths and weaknesses of both approaches are summarized.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWICH	WIC
Main Library, UWIM	HV6001 C37
Main Library, UWISA	HV6851 C37
NALIS	REF WI Car
TLL	

**RESPONSES - LEGAL**

**216**

Anderson, Nancy

Behind closed doors: Domestic violence - Is the law strong enough to stop it? *West Indian Law Journal*, vol. 21, nos. 1-2, May/Oct. 1996, pp. 25-40.

This article reviews the new remedies provided by the Domestic Violence Act, 1995 to applicants in Jamaica.

**Locations:**

HWLS Library	
Law Library, UWICH	K1 W457
TLL	

**217**

Barrow, Marc

*Sexual harassment legislation: The ray of hope for the reasonable victim in the workplace.* Cave Hill, Barbados: Faculty of Law, UWI, 1999. 41 p.

(Paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the LL.B. degree)

This study begins with a brief discussion of the regional cases on sexual harassment and possible common law remedies. It then outlines and critiques the legislative measures adopted in the Bahamas and Belize that are specifically directed at sexual harassment. A discussion of anti-discrimination legislation follows, with an examination of whether this approach should be preferred in light of the proposed Equal Opportunities Bill 1998 of Trinidad and Tobago, as well as case law on sexual harassment as it relates to sex

discrimination from the UK, USA, Canada, and Australia. The study then questions whether the objective standard adumbrated in the legislation should be that of the reasonable person, the reasonable woman, or the reasonable victim. It concludes with an illustration of the widespread effects and occurrences of sexual harassment and recommendations.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KM544.9 S48 B37 1999

**218**

Benjamin, Kenneth, Justice

The elimination of discrimination against women and girl children in Antigua and Barbuda. In Kristine Adams & Andrew Byrnes (Ed.), *Gender equality and the judiciary using international standards to promote the human rights of women and the girl-child at the national level: Papers and statements from the Caribbean Regional Judicial Colloquium, Georgetown, Guyana, 14-17 April 1997* (pp. 218-222). London: Commonwealth Secretariat, 1999. ISBN: 0850925770.

This paper identifies recent legislation in Antigua and Barbuda specifically aimed at the elimination of discrimination against women, with specific reference to the Sexual Offences Act and the draft Domestic Violence Bill.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWICH                      HG3881.5 Ad  
Main Library, UWIM              K644 A6 C37 1997  
Main Library, UWISA              K3243 A6 G46 1999  
TTLL  
WAND                                396.22 GE

**219**

Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action

*Report on the Regional Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law, Jan. 28th - 30th 1991, Holiday Inn, Trinidad and Tobago.* [Tunapuna, Trinidad]: CAFRA, 1991. 41 p.

Regional Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 28-30 Jan. 1991. Sponsored by: CAFRA; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; UNECLAC.

This report summarizes the details and major points that emerged from the presentations, workshops, and discussions. It attempts to group information into categories, as well as to identify the most salient points for further research and action on women, violence, and the law. The issues addressed at the meeting include: 1) the status of laws on rape and other sexual offences in the region; 2) the issues involved in reporting of sexual offences and the laying of complaints and charges; 3) the judicial process and the prosecution of accused rapists; 4) the ideology that informs the treatment of rape victims by the police, judicial administration, and the society at large; 5) legislative reform needed both in the substantive and procedural law; 6) the experience with legislative reforms of the laws related to sexual offences; and 7) advocacy strategies.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)                        04.01.01 CAF r  
ECLACPOS                        CDC11638  
HWLS Library                    KM543 C27 Vertical File  
Main Library, UWIM              HQ1501 R44 1991  
Main Library, UWISA              HV6626.23 C27 C34 1991

**220**

CARICOM Secretariat

*CARICOM model legislation on domestic violence*. Georgetown, Guyana: CARICOM Secretariat, 1997. 32 p. ISBN: 9766001103. (CARICOM Model Legislation; Booklet 2)

This booklet contains an explanatory memorandum on the model legislation on domestic violence as well as the model legislation itself. It is designed to provide remedies that are intended to mitigate the effects of domestic violence.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	04.01.01 GEO c
ECLACPOS	CDC 13961
Law Library, UWICH	KN175 C24 C37 1997
Main Library, UWICH	KGJ966 F36 C37 1997
WAND	(729) 396.22 CA
Internet	<a href="http://www.caricom.org/womenlegislation.htm">http://www.caricom.org/womenlegislation.htm</a>

**221**

CARICOM Secretariat

*CARICOM model legislation on sexual harassment*. Georgetown, Guyana: CARICOM Secretariat, 1997. 38 p. ISBN: 9766001138. (CARICOM Model Legislation; Booklet 7)

This booklet contains an explanatory memorandum on the model legislation on sexual harassment as well as the model legislation itself.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	04.01.01 GEO c
Law Library, UWICH	KM544. 9 S48 C24 C37 1997
Main Library, UWICH	K5198 C37 1997
Main Library, UWISA	K5198 C37 1997
Internet	<a href="http://www.caricom.org/womenlegislation.htm">http://www.caricom.org/womenlegislation.htm</a>

**222**

CARICOM Secretariat

*CARICOM model legislation on sexual offences*. Georgetown, Guyana: CARICOM Secretariat, 1997. 28 p. ISBN: 9766001146. (CARICOM Model Legislation; Booklet 8)

This booklet contains an explanatory memorandum on the model legislation on sexual offences as well as the model legislation itself.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	04.01.01 GEO c
Law Library, UWICH	KM544 C24 C37 1997
Main Library, UWICH	K5194 A48 1997
Main Library, UWISA	K5194 A48 1997
WAND	(729) 396.22 CA
Internet	<a href="http://www.caricom.org/womenlegislation.htm">http://www.caricom.org/womenlegislation.htm</a>

**223**

Champagnie, Celia

*The Domestic Violence Act of 1995 and its implications to women in Jamaica.* Mona, Jamaica: UWI, 1996. 27 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study examines the provisions made and protection given to women under Jamaica's Domestic Violence Act of 1995.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM

N5 annex

**224**

Charles, Victoria

*The legal system's response to domestic violence: Can laws alone solve the problem?* Cave Hill, Barbados: Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, 1996. 47, iv p.

(Paper submitted in fulfilment of the Certificate in Gender and Development Studies, UWI, Cave Hill)

This study sought to: 1) examine the justice system in St. Lucia by looking at the laws, institutions, and procedures involved in the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, and consider whether they are adequate to deal with the problem; 2) educate and sensitize people on the law relating to domestic violence and how the justice system works and encourage its use; and 3) examine the dynamics of male/female relationships and study how norms and beliefs in society can affect good family life and hinder or promote the creation of a more egalitarian society. It was found that the protection offered by the Domestic Violence Act is necessary: the protection, occupation, and tenancy orders are all necessary prohibitions, which, in conjunction with the penalties stipulated, affords greater protection than existed under the old laws and serve to prevent further abuse to victims of domestic violence. A workshop was organized, which served as an effective way of educating and sensitizing the public on the issue of domestic violence. The news and print media coverage it received heightened the public awareness on the issue of domestic violence and in particular the new legislation.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWICH

**225**

Clarke, Roberta

Domestic Violence Act - Trinidad and Tobago. *CARICOM Perspective*, Jul-Dec., 1991, p. 86.

This article provides an overview of Trinidad and Tobago's Domestic Violence Act, 1991 (which was superseded by the Domestic Violence Act 1999), with particular attention to Section 5, which provoked the most debate as it provides for an Order prohibiting the abuser from being on the premises in which the abused person works or resides—the family home. It is concluded that this is an important piece of social legislation and a necessary, if not complete, response to domestic violence.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH

K1 C3791

**226**

Clarke, Roberta

*Domestic violence legislation as an intervention mechanism to stop domestic violence* [Address]. 6 p.

Delivered at the Magistrates' Conference on the Domestic Violence Act: Implementation, Georgetown, Guyana, 17 May, 2003.

This address explains what is meant by the term gender-based violence and demonstrates that the domestic violence legislation, based on the CARICOM Model Legislation and enacted in several territories, has come to be viewed as the only effective justice-based relief since it gives victims some choice and autonomy.

**Location:**

UNIFEM

**227**

Cobham, Edwin C.

*Towards the formation of a model family court in Barbados, using other common law jurisdictions as a frame of reference.* Cave Hill, Barbados: Faculty of Law, UWI, 1983. 51 p. (Paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the LL.B degree)

This paper sought to offer an appropriate family court model for Barbados, based on an examination of family courts in different jurisdictions. It is concluded that it should be recognized that the family court will not become a panacea for all social problems, but can significantly reduce those incidences that can lead to chaos.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KN170 C63 1983

**228**

Cumper, Gloria

*Family court - Jamaica.* 4 p.

Paper prepared for the Workshop on Social Legislation Relating to the Family and Child in the Caribbean, 1st, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 22-26 Sep., 1975.

This paper outlines the background, proposals, and jurisdictions for the establishment of the first Family Court in Kingston, Jamaica, which was expected to start functioning from October 1975. It notes that several pieces of legislation would have to be amended in order for the Court, which aimed to prevent family breakdown, to function effectively.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KN170 W67 1975

**229**

Cumper, Gloria

*Planning and implementing the Family Court Project, Jamaica.* Mona, Jamaica: Institute of Social and Economic Research, UWI, 1981. 75 p. (Working paper; no. 27)

This paper outlines the steps taken in the establishment of the first Family Court in Kingston, Jamaica, which was established to reverse the trend of eroding parental responsibilities as well as to mobilize preventive and other services that would work together to strengthen the family unit. It is stressed that the paper is not meant to offer a blueprint for the setting up of family courts, but rather describes what is of basic importance, and that the distinctive nature of the Family Court lies in the combination of its preventive, social, and judicial functions, particularly for the protection and care of the juveniles under its care.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KN170 C866 1981

**230**

Cumper, Gloria

*Survey of social legislation in Jamaica.* Mona, Jamaica: Institute of Social and Economic Research, UWI, 1972. 122 p. (Law and Society in the Caribbean Series; no. 1)

This paper covers, among other issues, Family Law and Children in Need and Children in Trouble. The survey is concerned both with the laws as they have been enacted and with the institutions and agencies through which they are administered.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KN170 C87

**231**

Darkoh, Andy

Domestic violence prosecution: Spousal privilege and the witness too frightened to testify. *Caribbean Law Review*, vol. 7, no. 2, Dec. 1997, pp. 588-597.

(Also published in *The Lawyer*, vol. 6, no. 1, Dec. 1997, pp. 9-13)

This article addresses two separate issues: 1) the difficulties caused by the evidential rule of "spousal privilege" (which still exists in some common law jurisdictions), and 2) the situation of witnesses too frightened to testify in a court of law as a result of some intimidation following domestic violence. It concludes that for those jurisdictions still retaining the antiquated "spousal privilege," there are two major hurdles to overcome in order to receive the evidence of a spouse in domestic violence situations, namely, the abolition of "spousal privilege" and the introduction of legislation to cater for competent and compellable witnesses who refuse to testify out of fear.

**Locations:**

HWLS Library  
 Law Library, UWICH                      K1 C3727  
 Main Library, UWIM                      K3 A75  
 Main Library, UWISA                      K3 A753  
 TLL

**232**

Dorsett, Donavon

*The light at the end of the tunnel is an oncoming train: A closer look at battered women syndrome.* Cave Hill, Barbados: Faculty of Law, UWI, 1998. iii, 65 p.

(Paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the LL.B. degree)

This paper explores the legal position of women who kill their batterers and seek to rely on the concept of "battered woman syndrome" when placed before the courts. It concludes that the present state of the law is woefully insensitive towards battered women who are forced to kill their batterers, and suggests that reform of the law is needed.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KN175 D67 1998



### 233

Ffolkes, Suzanne

Violence against women: Some legal responses. In Elsa Leo-Rhynie, Barbara Bailey, & Christine Barrow (Eds.), *Gender: A Caribbean multi-disciplinary perspective* (pp. 118-127). Kingston, Jamaica: Ian Randle, 1997. ISBN: 9768100680.

(First presented at Women and Development Studies/Faculty of Medical Sciences Seminar, Island Inn Hotel, St. Michael, Barbados, October 12-16, 1992)

This chapter focuses on four main categories of violence and highlights their legal responses: 1) domestic violence, 2) rape, 3) incest, and 4) other sexual offences. It questions whether these legal responses adequately take into account medical and sociological considerations within the context of the Caribbean.

#### **Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	
COB Library	KA49 F4 G46 1997
ECLACPOS	CDC 14106
Main Library, UWICH	HQ1501 G46 1997
Main Library, UWIM	HQ1501 G46 1997
Main Library, UWISA	HQ1501 G46 1997
NALIS	REF WI 305.3 Ge
UVI Libraries	HQ1501 G46 1997

### 234

Forde, Norma Monica

*Domestic violence legislation: The end of the battle or the start of a new conflict.* [n.p.].

Paper prepared for the Committee on Women's Rights Meeting of the Inter-American Bar Association, Lima, Peru, May 1998.

### 235

Forde, Norma Monica

The legal aspects of child abuse in the English-speaking Caribbean. In *Child abuse: Breaking the cycle* (pp. 179-192). Port of Spain, Trinidad: Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, 1990.

Caribbean Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 10-13 Oct., 1989. Sponsored by: International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect; Committee on Child Abuse; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; Trinidad and Tobago Coalition Against Domestic Violence; Trinidad and Tobago Association of Social Workers.

(Published in collaboration with UNICEF)

This paper discusses existing law under broad topics: emotional abuse, economic abuse, and physical and sexual abuse. It concludes that although legislation has been enacted which is designed to punish ill-treatment, neglect, and abuse, it is not a simple task to find the legislation. It recommends a project aimed at collecting and collating all the law in the region relating to children and that careful consideration be given to rationalizing and harmonizing child law in the region.

#### **Locations:**

CERIS	107:03
ECLACPOS	CDC 10448
HWLS Library	KN176.41 C2
Law Library, UWICH	KN176 C375 1990
Main Library, UWIM	HV6626.5 C37 1989
NALIS	REF WI 362.76 39729 Ca
RCSTT	

**236**

Hall, Clifford

Some perspectives on provocation and domestic killing. *Caribbean Law Review*, vol. 2, 1992, pp. 23-37. (First delivered in a lecture to the Faculty of Law, UWI, Cave Hill and St. Augustine, April 1992)

This article explores some developments in the law relating to provocation, and highlights the concept of what it is to be provoked for a man, and more especially for a woman, with particular reference to domestic killings.

**Locations:**

HWLS Library

Law Library, UWICH

K1 C3727

TTLL

**237**

Irish, John

Inter-American Commission of Women

*Violence against women: Focus on status of their legal protection in the Caribbean*. Washington, D.C.: General Secretariat, OAS, 1998. 26 p. ISBN: 0827038216. (Monographies 70th Anniversary of the CIM)

**238**

Jackson, Leighton Milton

*Family law and domestic violence in the Eastern Caribbean: Judicial and legislative reform: Summary of research reports*. [S.l.: s.n.], 2002. ii, 94 p.

This summary report sought to: 1) discuss the issues involved in formulating a theoretical framework for a comprehensive reform of family law in the jurisdictions of the OECS, structured on the rights-based and the culture-based approach within the context of the developmental needs of the jurisdictions under review; 2) pinpoint the important issues to be resolved in each discrete area and the considerations involved in such a resolution as extracted from the research reports undertaken by the experts; and 3) provide a summary of the reform considerations of the researchers. Chapter 14 summarizes the research report on domestic violence legislation.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH

KN170 C25 J32 2002

**239**

Joseph, Janice; Henriques, Zelma Weston; Richards Ekeh, Kaylene

The legal response to domestic violence in the English-speaking Caribbean countries. *Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Social Psychology*, vol. 3, nos. 1&2, Jan/Jul. 1998, pp. 174-187.

This article examines the domestic violence legislation in some of the English-speaking countries, focusing on various forms of domestic violence, procedures for filing complaints, remedies available to victims, and sanctions for perpetrators of domestic violence. The article also examines the criminal justice response to the legislation, assesses the effectiveness of the legislation, makes recommendations for improving the domestic violence legislation, and provides a guide for framing domestic violence legislation.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWICH	WIC
Main Library, UWIM	HV6001 C37
Main Library, UWISA	HV6851 C37
NALIS	REF WI Car
TTLL	

**240**

Lazarus-Black, Mindie

The (heterosexual) regendering of a modern state: Criminalizing and implementing domestic violence law in Trinidad. *Law and Social Inquiry*, vol. 28, no. 4, Fall 2003, pp. 979-1008.

(Paper presented under the title, "The (heterosexual) regendering of a modern state: Men, women, and domestic violence law in Trinidad and Tobago," at the Law Society Association Meeting, Glasgow, Scotland, 10-14 July, 1996)

This article investigates one example of a process with global implications, described as "regendering" of the state. Regendering refers to the process of bringing to public and legal attention categories and activities that were formerly without name, but that constituted harm to women, denied them rights, silenced them, or limited their capacity to engage in actions available to men. The paper examines the regendering of the Trinidadian state by focusing on one of its most salient examples, the Domestic Violence Act. It first identifies the coalition of forces and events that brought the subject of violence against women to lawmakers' attention and made possible the first Domestic Violence Act in the English-speaking Caribbean. It then investigates the interplay between the global discourse about domestic violence law—the passage of which has become an important symbol of the "modern" state—and local concerns about justice, gender, and family. Finally, it considers problems in the implementation of domestic violence law.

**Locations:**

CADVTT	
CGDS, UWISA	LAZARUS-BLACK
Law Library, UWICH	KN175 L39 2003

**241**

Lazarus-Black, Mindie

Law and the pragmatics of inclusion: Governing domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago. *American Ethnologist*, vol. 28, no. 2, May 2001, pp. 388-416.

This article seeks to demonstrate some of the complexities of the "pragmatics of inclusion" that ensue when subordinated people first struggle to gain access to hegemonic institutions, and then challenge those institutions to maintain their inclusion. The article reconsiders the meaning of agency for persons seeking legal redress from domestic abuse in Trinidad, and reassesses the power and limitations of domestic violence law as a symbol and instrument for social change.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWISA	LAZARUS-BLACK
HWLS Library	KN175 L4 Vertical File
Law Library, UWICH	KN175 T72 L39 2001
UVI Libraries	

**242**

Lazarus-Black, Mindie

*The rite of domination: Tales from Domestic Violence Court*. St. Augustine, Trinidad: CGDS, UWI, 2002. 35 p. ISBN: 9766201846. (Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, St. Augustine. Working Paper; No. 7)

This paper focuses on the implementation of domestic violence legislation in British and British-inspired legal systems. While they may differ in detail, these laws aim to protect victims of abuse at low cost and in timely fashion. Yet, researchers report that everywhere victims fall through the cracks of the system by failing to pursue their cases, actively withdrawing applications for protection, or going to trial but failing to win protection orders. This study seeks to understand why it is, that in spite of new legislation designed to help subordinated peoples to obtain their rights—such as children in need of child support or victims of domestic violence—research reveals that in practice very little changes as a result of that legislation. To explain this, the study developed an analytic model, which is called the "rites of domination." Rites of domination include such practices as the intimidation, humiliation, and objectification of litigants. The study is based on ethnographic work in the lower courts of Trinidad and Tobago and Antigua and Barbuda, and comparative ethnographic studies of the lower courts of England, the US, and Jamaica.

**Locations:**

CADVTT

CGDS, UWISA

Main Library, UWISA

HV6626.23 C27 L39 2002

**243**

Lazarus-Black, Mindie; Merry, Sally Engle

The politics of gender violence: Law reform in local and global places. *Law and Social Inquiry*, vol. 28, no. 4, Fall 2003, pp. 931-939.

(Symposium on Violence Between Intimates, Globalization and the State)

This overview article reviews the papers presented at the Symposium on Violence Between Intimates, Globalization and the State, including one by Lazarus-Black on Trinidad. It discusses the active debate preceding the passage of Trinidad's first Domestic Violence Act, and the work of women's organizations in getting a domestic violence statute passed. It is suggested that the articles from the symposium demonstrate the dynamic interactions among global, national, and local actors, and how these interactions shape the way gender violence reform takes place. What happens in Trinidad is seen as an aspect of global flows of ideas and resources.

**Locations:**

CADVTT

CGDS, UWISA

Law Library, UWICH

LAZARUS-BLACK

KN178 L393 2003

**244**

Macaulay, Margarete May

Violence against women in the Commonwealth Caribbean - CARICOM model legislation on violence against women in areas of sexual offences, sexual harassment and domestic violence - Their use in the framing of national legislation and a comparison with international standards. In Kristine Adams & Andrew Byrnes (Ed.), *Gender equality and the judiciary: Using international human rights standards to promote the human rights of women and the girl-child at the national level: Papers and statements from the Caribbean Regional Judicial Colloquium, Georgetown, Guyana, 14-17 April 1997* (pp. 269-280). London: Commonwealth Secretariat, 1999. ISBN: 0850925770.

This paper attempts to give the position of the NGOs on these legislative provisions, with particular reference to the Jamaican position.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWICH	HG3881.5 Ad
Main Library, UWIM	K644 A6 C37 1997
Main Library, UWISA	K3243 A6 G46 1999
TTL	
WAND	396.22 GE

**245**

Marriott, Christine

*[Rape law in Jamaica]*. The Hague, Netherlands: Institute of Social Studies, 1995. 17 p. (Unpublished manuscript)

This paper describes and analyzes the Rape Law in Jamaica in terms of women's disempowerment, taking into account the underlying assumptions about female sexuality, the principles and the process of regulation, and the impact of regulation on women's experience and women's reactions.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWIM HV6559/Pamph. 1737

**246**

Martin, Danielle

*Rape as a crime in Trinidad & Tobago from 1960-1990*. St. Augustine: UWI, 1999. 1 v. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study focuses on the changes/amendments to the law governing rape, as well as the discrepancies in the sentencing and punishment of rapists. It attempts to provide a definition of rape, and limits the discussion to female victims from 13 years of age. The paper argues that there is an urgent need for rape to be more specifically re-defined in law to meet the demands of modern society.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA West Indiana Collection

**247**

Mehrotra, Aparna

*Gender and legislation in Latin America and the Caribbean*. [S.l.]: UNDP, 2000. [n.p.].

Chapter 4 of this book deals with gender violence. The chapter is divided into two parts. Part I consists of three sections. The first section, Conceptual Framework and Data, defines and conceptually analyzes gender violence. It also includes statistical data that complement and illustrate the dimensions of the problem. Section II, Existing Legislation, offers a critical outline of existing international, regional, and national gender violence laws, to facilitate the complex task of legislation. The third section, Recommendations and Conclusions, defines the considerations and obligations of legislating to eradicate gender violence. Part II, Legislative Proposal, offers concrete legislative models designed to prosecute and prevent gender violence.

**Location:**

Internet <http://www.undp.org/rblac/gender/legislation/>

**248**

Menon, P. K.

*Inadequacy of law to grapple with a great social menace - the crime of rape.* Washington, DC: World Peace Through Law Center, 1985. 57 p.

(Work paper presented at the 12th Biennial Conference on the Law of the World in Berlin, Germany, July 21-26, 1985)

This paper examines the history of the law of rape, noting that rape has been a crime from time immemorial. It examines several pieces of UK and US legislation on rape, and states that in the absence of statutory definition, the courts have traditionally applied the dictum that "rape is unlawful sexual intercourse by a male with a female without her consent." It is concluded that the reluctance of victims to report rape and the dramatic increase in the incidence of the crime, and thus the low rate of convictions, confirms that the law is simply inadequate.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KM544.4 M338 1985

**249**

Menon, P. K.

The law of rape and criminal law administration with special reference to the Commonwealth Caribbean. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, vol. 32, Oct. 1983, pp. 832-870.

This article reviews the development of the law with respect to the crime of rape in the United Kingdom, the USA, and the Commonwealth Caribbean. It also examines the application of the law, and the crime of rape before the courts.

**Locations:**

HWLS Library  
Law Library, UWICH                      K1 I78

**250**

Menon, P. K.

Laws on rape. *Barbados Advocate*, Jun. 18-24, 1986. Series of six installments.

Installments: 1) "An accusation hard to prove," Wednesday, June 18, 1986, p. 6; 2) "Two types of sexual assault stand," Thursday, June 19, 1986, p. 5; 3) "Ancient phrase being replaced," Friday, June 20, 1986, p.6; 4) "When the wife cries rape," Saturday, June 21, 1986, p.11; 5) "When resistance is not seen as an issue," Monday, June 23, 1986, p. 9; 6) "Rights of cross-examination guaranteed," Tuesday, June 24, 1986, p. 9.

**251**

Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States

*OECS family law and domestic violence reform initiative: Green paper.* Castries, St. Lucia: OECS Secretariat, 2003. 26 p. (Family Law Reform and Domestic Violence Project)

This paper is intended to give the public and stakeholders an opportunity to be informed of the policy framework for the legislation on this project, and follows a number of detailed reviews of major areas of family law, including a summary of research reports on "Family Law and Domestic Violence in the Eastern Caribbean," by Leighton M. Jackson. In an effort to reform the law on this subject, and to harmonize the municipal law in the OECS countries, the three international conventions to be adhered to are: 1) the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 2) the United

Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and 3) the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KN170 O73

**252**

Organization of American States

*Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women - Convention of Belem do Para.* Washington, DC: OAS, 1994. [n.p.]. (33 International Legal Materials 1534; OAS Treaties Register A 61)

This treaty was adopted by acclamation by the 24th regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS on 9 June 1994, in Belem do Para, Brazil. It condemns all forms of violence against women and agrees to pursue, by all appropriate means and without delay, specific measures, policies, and programmes to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence, thus protecting every woman's right to be free from violence in both the public and private spheres.

**Locations:**

Law Library, UWICH

Internet

<http://www.oas.org/cim/English/Convention%20Violence%20Against%20Women.htm>

**253**

Organization of American States. Inter-American Commission of Women

*Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women - Convention of Belem do Para.* Washington, DC: OAS, 1994. 10 p.

This treaty was adopted by acclamation by the 24th regular session of the General Assembly of the OAS on 9 June 1994, in Belem do Para, Brazil. It condemns all forms of violence against women and agrees to pursue, by all appropriate means and without delay, specific measures, policies, and programmes to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence, thus protecting every woman's right to be free from violence in both the public and private spheres.

**Locations:**

Law Library, UWICH                      R&S KC16 F94 W67

Internet

<http://www.oas.org/cim/English/Convention%20Violence%20Against%20Women.htm>

**254**

Powell, Deidre

The Jamaican Sexual Offences Amendment Bill (1995): Revealing the gender of law. *UWI Students Law Review*, vol. 13, May/Jun. 1998, pp. 71-85.

This article examines Sections 1-5 of the Sexual Offences Amendment Bill 1995, and then focuses on the issue of rape, discussing the areas of definition, consent, rape within marriage, and corroboration and evidence. It is noted that the Bill attempts to "de-sex" or "gender neutralize" the legislation by substituting words such as "girl or woman" for "person," and "man" for "other person." The article cites several cases and refers to well-known legal authors in this field to support the argument that although the Bill attempts to put Jamaican rape laws on par with those of other Caribbean countries such as Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, that in many respects, it still remains inadequate in meeting the general needs of Jamaica's modern and evolving society.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      K1 S797

**255**

Pratt, Christina

Violence against women: A cross-national study of policy in Barbados and New York. *Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Social Psychology*, vol. 5, nos. 1&2, Jan/Jul. 2000, pp. 1-39.

This study explores administrative procedures and frameworks for analysis practised by magistrates in cases of domestic violence. It uses interview, survey, observational, and documentary research of justice system officials from Magistrates Courts in Rockland County, New York and Barbados to examine the theoretical influences of feminism versus familism in judicial decision making. The study assesses how gendered assumptions—historically constituted (familism), or legislatively framed (feminism)—are evident in the official responses to violence against women, and what significance such assumptions have. Narrative content, derived from survey and interview data, was coded to examine the frequency and relationship of three themes: familism, anomie, and feminism, in judgments of the courts regarding cases of domestic violence. Through an ethnographic audit of magistrates' courts, the study examines some of the consequences that result from giving the criminal justice system primary responsibility for reducing domestic violence, and explores what lessons there are, if any, to be gained from cross-national exploration of judicial responses to the regular violence in women's lives.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWICH	WIC
Main Library, UWIM	HV6001 C37
Main Library, UWISA	HV6851 C37
NALIS	REF WI Car
TTL	

**256**

Review of the domestic violence legislation. *Gender Dialogue*, Issue 4, Aug. 2001, pp. 2-3.

This article summarizes the findings of the evaluation of the implementation of the Domestic Violence Acts in four Eastern Caribbean countries—Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines—which was done by UNECLAC, as part of its technical assistance to the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court project on Family and Domestic Violence Legislative Reform.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWISA

**257**

Robinson, Tracy S.

*An analysis of legal change: Law and gender-based violence in the Caribbean.* 14 p.

Paper prepared for the Caribbean Judicial Colloquium on the Application of International Human Rights Law at the Domestic Level, Nassau, Bahamas, 17-19 May 2004.

This paper identifies the activities and developments in the international and regional arena that provided the impetus for law reform on the issue of gender-based violence in the Caribbean. It also discusses the goals of legal change and the challenges to be addressed.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH	KN178 R62 2004
TTL	



**258**

Robinson, Tracy S.

Changing conceptions of violence: The impact of domestic violence legislation in the Caribbean. *Caribbean Law Review*, vol. 9, no. 1, Jun. 1999, pp. 113-135.

This article seeks to identify the major developments in the concept of violence found in the recent domestic violence legislation, the latter being examples of law, not only as "practice and process but also discourse, code, and communication." The advances can be categorized into two broad headings. The first is in defining what is a domestic relationship. Particular attention is given to inclusion of common-law unions and general exclusion of non-residential intimate relationships. The second advance is the expansion of what acts constitute violence. Here, harassment as a form of violence is considered, as well as the tendency in some statutes to define domestic violence as criminal conduct. The Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Act 1997 and the Stalking Act 1997 in Bermuda represent a noticeable departure from the approach of other Caribbean territories. In the case of both developments, these Bermudan statutes are offered as a way forward.

**Locations:**

HWLS Library

Law Library, UWICH                    K1 C3727

Main Library, UWIM                    K3 A75

TTLL

**259**

Robinson, Tracy S.

Fictions of citizenship, bodies without sex: The production and effacement of gender in law. *Small Axe*, No. 7, Mar. 2000, pp. 1-27.

This article discusses the effect of domestic violence legislation that was passed in many English-speaking Caribbean countries in the 1990s. It challenges the notion that this new legislation is a categorical triumph for women as citizens. The article argues that conceptions of gender justice and equality once disseminated have been co-opted, and some interpretations offered are inimical to feminist goals. Even though women's issues are articulated, this is within some discrete space set apart for women's concerns. The article suggests that this "special category" is not rooted firmly in some conception of women's citizenship, and this might be a key to feminist engagement.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWIM                                F1601/ Pamph. 2058

COB Library

Law Library, UWICH                    Photocopies

Main Library, UWIM                    F1601 S52

Main Library, UWISA                    F2131 S65

**260**

Robinson, Tracy S.

*Law as ideology: Conceptions of domestic violence legislation in the Caribbean.* [S.l.: s.n., 200?]. [n.p.]. (Unpublished manuscript)



**265**

Robinson, Tracy S.; Sealy Burke, J.; Clarke, Roberta

*Family law and domestic violence in the OECS: Considerations for law reform.* [S.l.: s.n.], 2003. [n.p.].  
(Commissioned by UNECLAC/UNICEF and NCH Action for Children)

**266**

Rodney-Edwards, Thelma

CARICOM model legislation on violence against women in the areas of sexual offences, domestic violence and sexual harassment: Comparison with international standards and existing Commonwealth Caribbean legislation. In Kristine Adams & Andrew Byrnes (Eds.), *Gender equality and the judiciary using international standards to promote the human rights of women and the girl-child at the national level: Papers and statements from the Caribbean Regional Judicial Colloquium, Georgetown, Guyana, 14-17 April 1997* (pp. 257-268). London: Commonwealth Secretariat, 1999. ISBN: 0850925770.

This article discusses the CARICOM model legislation against the background of developments at both the international and regional level on the status of women.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWICH	HG3881.5 Ad
Main Library, UWIM	K644 A6 C37 1997
Main Library, UWISA	K3243 A6 G46 1999
TLL	
WAND	396.22 GE

**267**

Seebaran-Suite, Lynette

*Legal and other strategies to combat family violence in Trinidad and Tobago.* 11 p.

Paper prepared for the Seminar: Engendering Justice: Gender and the Rule of Law in the Commonwealth Caribbean, St. Michael, Barbados, 3-6 Dec., 1990. Sponsored by: Faculty of Law, UWI, Cave Hill; Women and Development Studies, UWI, Cave Hill.

This paper focuses specifically on wife beating, on the Trinidadian and Tobagonian experience of the phenomenon, and on some of the strategies that have been implemented within the jurisdiction to deal with the problem.

**Locations:**

HWLS Library	KN178 E5
Law Library, UWICH	KN178 S94 1990
Main Library, UWISA	KGL5136 W64 E5 1990

**268**

Shepherd, Cathy, comp.

*Debate on the Domestic Violence Bill, January-July 1991: Newspaper clippings.* Tunapuna, Trinidad: CAFRA, 1991. 1 v.

This is a collection of clippings of newspaper articles on the Domestic Violence Bill, which were published during the period the Bill was being debated in the Senate of Trinidad and Tobago.

**Location:**

CAFRA (TT)	02.04.02 SHE d
------------	----------------

**269**

Spooner, Mary

*Women under subjection of the law: A study of the legal responses to women's abuse in the English-speaking Caribbean.* Ph.D., University of Massachusetts, 2001. xi, 298 p.

Through interviews with battered women and key informants, this study investigated women's experiences of intimate partner violence and the way the legal systems in St. Kitts-Nevis and Barbados respond to this form of abuse. A survival analysis model was also used to test the potential for abusers to re-abuse their victims. The main finding of the study was that protection orders have had limited success in deterring repeat abuse of women by their intimate partners in Barbados when compared to St. Kitts-Nevis. Protection orders have not been overwhelmingly successful in promoting women's safety from abuse because there has been little change in the legal system and wider society to accommodate the new provisions. Related findings indicate that women in both countries remain unwilling to report abuse to the police and legal system, and women remain subjected to economic and social barriers in the wider society. The study argues that the Barbados domestic violence legislation has not succeeded in deterring the repeat abuse of women by their intimate partners, in part because it is an imported policy instrument that is not sufficiently tailored to the culture and real-life experiences of the people of Barbados. Suggestions are made for the revision of the existing Barbados domestic violence legislation to take into consideration all of the mating relationships in Barbados. In addition, recommendations are made for the implementation of a domestic violence unit that provides culturally appropriate and speedy assistance to battered women in a non-threatening environment, and for the provision of sensitive support services such as marital counselling and society-wide domestic violence education and training.

**270**

Thomas-Felix, Deborah

*Applications under the Domestic Violence Act and other family matters in the Magistrate Court - An overview.* 12 p.

Paper prepared for the Seminar on Family Law, St. Ann's, Trinidad, 14 Mar., 1992. Sponsored by: Law Association of Trinidad and Tobago.

This paper provides an overview of the main features of Trinidad and Tobago's Domestic Violence Act 1991, and the experience of the Magistrate Court with the Act. It is noted that a large number of citizens appeared to be unaware of the purpose of the act, which resulted in several frivolous applications before the Court daily. The paper also discusses other matters that are determined by the Magistrate Court, with special reference to those affecting juveniles.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWIM

HWLS Library

KN170 S4

**271**

Thompson-Ahye, Hazel

Domestic violence and legal protection in the Bahamas: A reality or an illusion? *West Indian Law Journal*, vol. 29, no. 1, May 2004, pp. 73-85.

This paper examines the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act, which was enacted in the Bahamas in 1991. It argues that the Act is woefully deficient, not only in its restriction of the categories of applicants within its purview, and in the limited types of protection within its scope, but also in the range of conduct that it envisages as "domestic violence."

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH

K1 W457

**272**

Thompson-Ahye, Hazel

*A hidden a-gender in judicial decision-making: Myth or reality?* Cave Hill, Barbados: Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, 1998. [iii], 31 p.

(Paper submitted in fulfilment of the Certificate in Gender and Development Studies, UWI, Cave Hill)

This study sought to determine whether and, if so, to what extent and with what consequences, gender bias on the part of the judiciary had influenced the outcome of court proceedings. The study confined itself to the investigation of judgments in three types of cases, namely, domestic violence; sexual offences, in particular, rape; and contested custody cases. Further, the judgments selected for investigation were almost exclusively from those cases decided in the Supreme Court, that is, the High Court and the Court of Appeal. The study finds that gender bias is alive and well in the courts of Trinidad and Tobago, but that it is unconscious and not at all pervasive. It finds that the judges are making some attempts, especially in the area of sexual offences, but that there are problems in the area of domestic violence and, to a lesser extent, custody of children, that they must come to terms with. Recommendations are made for the training of all attorneys and judges in the dynamics of domestic violence and changes in the law of provocation to accommodate the new thrust. In addition, gender training is recommended for court prosecutors and defence counsel, magistrates, and all those involved in the administration of justice.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWICH

**273**

Trinidad and Tobago. Law Commission

*Rape: A working paper.* Port of Spain: The Commission, 1990. 23 p. (Working Paper; No. 3)

(At head of title: The law relating to the crime of rape: Report)

This report was prepared to advise the Minister of Legal Affairs in respect of the law in force relating to the crime of rape, and to make recommendations as to whether any, and if so what, changes should be effected.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH

KL174 Z7 T71 (no. 3)

**274**

Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Legal Affairs

*The Ministry of Legal Affairs presents the report of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Reform of the Domestic Violence Act, 1991 and related legislation.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: The Ministry, 1997. 47 p.

This report is primarily concerned with recommendations for amendments to the Domestic Violence Act, 1991. It examines various individual clauses of the Act in an effort to determine any shortcomings, and to make necessary recommendations or propose amendments to enhance the effectiveness of the Act. Reference is made to the possibility that consequential amendments may need to be made to several other Acts.

**Locations:**

ECLACPOS

CDC 13967

Main Library, UWISA

HQ809.3 T7 M56 1997

**275**

United Nations Development Fund for Women; Business and Professional Women's Club of Barbados  
*Barbados women, violence and the law: A look at the Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Act 1992.*  
Bridgetown, Barbados: UNIFEM, 1997. 8 p.

**Location:**

UNIFEM

**276**

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

*Domestic violence and the law in the Turks and Caicos Islands: Directions for law reform.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: UNECLAC, 2003. [2], 36 p. (LC/CAR/G.741)

The Family Law and Domestic Violence Reform Project, which is being executed by the OECS Secretariat, has as one of its objectives, the review and reform of laws in keeping with the goals set out in Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and in other international human rights conventions such as the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Eradication and Punishment of Violence Against Women. In 2001, the UNECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean undertook, as part of its technical assistance to the project, an evaluation of the implementation of domestic violence legislation in five member countries of the OECS. It subsequently received a request for technical assistance from the NCH Action for Children to undertake a review of the laws in relation to domestic violence in the Turks and Caicos Islands. In addition, the Division of Gender Affairs, Turks and Caicos Islands, requested technical assistance from UNECLAC to review and reform the laws of the Turks and Caicos with respect to gender-based violence and, in particular, domestic violence. This report outlines the findings of the mission, looks at the status of the law, and makes recommendations for law reform. It also makes recommendations for policy and programme initiatives that would be necessary to complement and buttress the legal response to domestic violence.

**Locations:**

ECLACPOS

CDC UN LC/CAR/G.741

Internet

<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/PortOfSpain/1/LCCARG741/lcarg741.pdf>

**277**

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

*An evaluative study of the implementation of domestic violence legislation: Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts/Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.* [Port of Spain, Trinidad]: UNECLAC, 2001. ix, 81 p. (General LC/CAR/G.659)

This study was undertaken as a component of technical assistance to the Family Law and Domestic Violence Legislative Reform Project piloted by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (ECSC). This project is aimed at the reform of family and child law so as to meet the obligations and normative standards set out in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). It seeks to assist in: 1) improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial system of the countries that share the ECSC, and 2) eradicating gender-based inequality in the content and administration of the law. Data were collected through unstructured interviews with representatives of the agencies that are central to the implementation of the Act, including magistrates, police officers, social workers, women's desks, NGOs. The study found that: 1) the domestic violence legislation is an important component of state efforts to eliminate gender-based violence in the home; 2) while the laws are widely accessed, the implementation of the legislation is affected by a number of

substantive administrative and cultural challenges; 3) there was widespread legal under-representation of applicants and respondents in domestic violence matters; 4) the activism around domestic violence in the Caribbean in the preceding 10 years has resulted in some degree of sensitization to the issue, and to a greater commitment to meeting the needs of both applicants and respondents in domestic violence matters; and 5) there is need to strengthen data collection and compilation capacity in order to support evaluation of both the law and the social support services provided.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWIM	K/ Pamph. 1972
CGDS, UWISA	UNECLAC BOX
ECLACPOS	CDC UN LC/CAR/G.659
Law Library, UWICH	KN175 C24 E82 2001
Main Library, UWICH	HV6626.23 C27 E93 2001
Main Library, UWISA	HV6626.23 C27 E93 2001
RCSTT	
Internet	
<a href="http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/PortOfSpain/9/LCCARG659/carg0659.pdf">http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/PortOfSpain/9/LCCARG659/carg0659.pdf</a>	

**278**

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

*Report on the Advisory Group Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: UNECLAC, 1991. 23 p. (LC/CAR/G.333)

Advisory Group Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 28-30 Jan., 1991. (At head of title: Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee)

This report outlines the purpose of the meeting, and provides a summary of the keynote addresses and discussions on major points that emerged—examination of police intervention practices and the rights of victims of violence; the criminal justice approach to violence against women (emphasis on prosecution of rape offenders); the experience of rape crisis centres in working with the judicial administration; the work experience of rape crisis centres; legal change—experiences and obstacles; the efficacy of legal reform; and the recommendations of the meeting on public education, networking for law reform, and political interests.

**Locations:**

ECLACPOS	CDC UN LC/CAR/G.333
Main Library, UWICH	LC/CAR/G.333

**279**

Walker, Clarence W., Hon. Mr. Justice

*The application of international human rights law at the domestic level: Violence against women.* 14 p. Paper prepared for the Caribbean Judicial Colloquium on the Application of International Human Rights Law at the Domestic Level, Nassau, Bahamas, 17-19 May, 2004.

This paper examines the relationship between international human rights law and the domestic legal system in Jamaica, with particular reference to the provisions of current legislation and proposed amendments and new legislation with respect to violence against women, domestic violence, rape and sexual offences, sexual harassment, and the battered women's syndrome.

**Location:**

TLL

**280**

Walker, Maizelyn

*Towards sexual harassment legislation in the Commonwealth Caribbean.* Cave Hill, Barbados: Faculty of Law, UWI, 1997. 54, [2] p.

(Paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the LL.B. degree)

This study focuses on the type of sexual harassment commonly termed "hostile or abusive environment" sexual harassment, and assumes that the victim of sexual harassment is female, although it is acknowledged that men are occasionally victims of such conduct. It first examines the nature of hostile environment sexual harassment, and explores the way in which sexual harassment has been defined by regional legislation and the adequacy of such provision. The study then addresses the question of the standard to be used by the court in determining whether the behaviour complained of amounts to sexual harassment. An analysis of the responses to a questionnaire completed by 40 men and women between the ages of 20 and 45 is conducted in order to determine Caribbean men and women's perspective of sexual harassment in the workplace. The question of appropriate remedies is then discussed in light of those provided in regional legislation.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KM544.9 S48 W34 1997

**281**

Williams, Monica

Domestic violence and family relationships: Policy recommendations. *Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Social Psychology*, vol. 5, nos. 1&2, Jan/Jul. 2000, pp. 193-201.

(Excerpt of address at Seminar on Domestic Violence and Public Policy in Trinidad and Tobago, sponsored by the Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice and Centre for Gender and Development Studies, November 11, 1999, UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad)

This article assesses the scope of the Trinidad and Tobago Domestic Violence Act of 1999, insofar as it encompasses child abuse, violence between siblings, abuse of elderly parents or family members with disabilities, and same-sex couples.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWICH	WIC
Main Library, UWIM	HV6001 C37
Main Library, UWISA	HV6851 C37
NALIS	REF WI Car
TTL	

**RESPONSES - NON-STATE**

**282**

Afolashade

*Report on innercity and rural communities workshops for violence against women and girls campaign.* [S.l.: s.n.], 2000. [n.p.].

This report presents an overview of the presentation, activities, and ensuing discussion at the workshop held at Grassroots Community College, Kingston, as well as the evaluative comments of participants.

**Location:**

STC



**283**

Babb, Cecilia

Taking action against violence: A case study in Trinidad and Tobago. In Ana Maria Brasileiro (Ed.), *Women against violence: Breaking the silence* (pp. 100-114). New York: UNIFEM, 1997. ISBN: 0912917326. (Reflecting on Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean)

(Originally produced as a separate publication entitled: *Taking Action against Violence: A Case Study of the Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago*, researched for the UNIFEM Caribbean Office, Barbados, October 1996)

This study focuses on the intervention of the Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago in the phenomenon of gender-based violence in that country. Founded in 1984, the mission of the Society is to address issues of sexual violence, to counsel and support survivors of gender-based violence, to raise public consciousness about all forms of violence, and to advocate and lobby for legislative reforms that promote gender equality.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	02.04.02 BRA w
CGDS, UWISA	BRA
Main Library, UWISA	HV6250.4 W65 W67 1997
RCSTT	

**284**

Bishop, Joan

Report on the establishment and use of the Business and Professional Women's Halfway House for Battered Women and Children, June-December, 1986. In Trinidad and Tobago. Committee to Examine the Entire Family Services Delivery System in Trinidad and Tobago. *Report. Part 1: Child abuse: Appendices* (Appendix F: pp. 113-122). Port of Spain, Trinidad: Ministry of Community Development, Welfare and the Status of Women, 1987. (Chairman: Joan Bishop)

This is a report of the services offered by the Medical Social Workers' Department to the residents of the Halfway House, who included abandoned, abused and neglected children, battered wives, and victims of incest and harassment.

**Locations:**

CERIS	107:02(2)
Law Library, UWICH	KN176 C44 1987 (Part I)

**285**

Bitu, Benignus

*A history of the Rape Crisis Society from inception to the present (1995-96)*. St. Augustine: UWI, 1996. 1 v. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This paper traces the history of the Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago under the following headings: 1) Inception and development, 2) Programmes and functions, 3) Financial background, and 4) Relations with government and other NGOs.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA	West Indiana Collection
---------------------	-------------------------

**286**

Burke-Goldson, Modesta

*Report on the evaluation of Woman Incorporated facilities.* Kingston, Jamaica: Woman Inc., 1995. 24, [3] p.

This evaluation sought to document the extent to which the three facilities established by Woman Incorporated—the Crisis Centre, the Crisis Shelter, and the Hostel/Skills Training Centre—are serving the needs of the target population, and to make suggestions for improving service delivery. It was found that significant work is being done by the staff at the three facilities and that clients continue to benefit from the efforts of the staff and the members of Woman Incorporated who volunteer. However, there were two areas of concern: the administrative management and the physical facilities.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWIM

HQ1871/ Pamph. 1596

**287**

The Caribbean Tribunal on Violence Against Women. Final statement and recommendations of the Panel of Judges - 20 November, 1998, Sherbourne Conference Centre, Barbados. *Caribbean Law Bulletin*, vol. 4, nos. 1-2, Apr/Nov. 1999, pp. 91-96.

In 1998, a panel of judges, lawyers, and activists from different backgrounds convened to guide Caribbean nations on the handling of violence committed against women and children. The tribunal issued a final statement and series of recommendations to combat domestic violence, sexual violence, sexual harassment, child abuse, and other forms of violence against women.

**Locations:**

HWLS Library

Law Library, UWICH

Internet

K1 C3724

<http://www.ressick.net/caribbean/tribunal.html>

**288**

Clarke, Roberta; Pargass, Gaietry; Hewitt, Elaine

Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action

*Testimony at the Global Tribunal on Violations Against Women.* The Pine, Barbados: WAND, 1993. 6 p. (WAND Occasional Paper; 2/93)

This paper was prepared for presentation by CAFRA at the Global Tribunal on Violations Against Women part of the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, in June 1993. This testimony from the Caribbean represents work done around violence against women as a major social issue in the region, in which CAFRA's focus has been on the legal aspects of the problem.

**Location:**

WAND

**289**

Dias, Andrea

*A critical assessment of the approach of Jamaican trade unions to sexual harassment of female workers.* Mona, Jamaica: UWI, 1995. 30 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study highlights the approach to and treatment of sexual harassment cases by Jamaican trade unions.

**290**

Douglas, Allison

*The Halfway House: Coping with a family crisis.* St. Augustine: UWI, 1987. 36, [25] p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This paper investigates the Halfway House for women in Gasparillo, Trinidad. Although the house also accommodates incest cases, abused children, and rape pregnancies, the paper is primarily concerned with wives or cohabitants of physically abusive men, who represent some 60% of the intake at the house. The paper specifically seeks to explore the socioeconomic variables that define women who decide to leave a violent intimate relationship, and to characterize the women who, from among the many who are presumably battered in the society, become residents of the Gasparillo house.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWISA

West Indiana Collection

**291**

Dunn, Leith L.

*"Brothers for Change": Case studies.* [S.l.: s.n., n.d.]. [n.p.].

(Prepared for Famplan Jamaica and the International Planned Parenthood Federation)

This article discusses violence against women, and explains the extent of the problem in Jamaican society. It examines the intervention programmes that have been implemented to deal with violence against women, and points out that these interventions have focused on the female victim with shelters, hotlines, and education programmes being the most common approaches used by NGOs. It presents a case study of three male perpetrators undergoing counselling in Famplan's "Brothers for Change" programme, in order to demonstrate whether, and to what extent, their participation has affected their behaviour and attitudes in relation to domestic violence and their overall relationship with their partners.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWIM

**292**

Finikin, Lana; McCalla, Tashanda

*Violence against women and girls campaign workshop report held December 6, 2000, Mocho Community Centre, Garland, St James.* [S.l.: s.n.], 2000. 7 p.

This is a report on the workshop on violence against women and girls held at the Mocho Community Centre, Jamaica. It provides an overview of the presentation, activities, and the group discussion that ensued.

**Location:**

STC

**293**

Ford-Smith, Honor

No! to sexual violence in Jamaica. In Miranda Davies (Comp.), *Women and violence* (pp. 225-229). London: Zed Books, 1994. ISBN: 1856491455 (cloth); ISBN: 1856491463 (pbk.).

This is the text of an interview of Honor Ford-Smith, conducted by Heather Chetwynd of the Popular Education Research Group, in which Ms. Ford-Smith describes the early efforts of Sistren in the struggle against violence against women in her capacity as founding artistic director and drama tutor with this working class women's popular theatre collective.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWIM HV6250.4 W65 W65 1994  
Main Library, UWISA HV6250.4 W65 W653 1994

**294**

Hezekiah, Gabrielle, comp. and ed.

*Caribbean Regional Tribunal on Violence Against Women: Report.* Bridgetown, Barbados: UNIFEM Caribbean, 2001. 64 p.

This is the report of the Tribunal organized by the UNIFEM Caribbean Office as part of the UN Inter-Agency Campaign on Women's Human Rights and held in Barbados at the Sherbourne Conference Centre on 20 November 1998. The report provides the testimonies of the 14 women who shared their stories--and the judges' statements and recommendations based on those testimonies—in an effort to document their experiences and encourage a more concerted effort on the part of all to create a culture of non-violence. The testimonies were divided into four categories: Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment in the Workplace, Child Abuse, and Sexual Violence.

**Locations:**

BGAB  
UNIFEM

**295**

Hezekiah, Gabrielle

*United Nations Inter-Agency Campaign on Women's Human Rights: Caribbean component report.* Bridgetown, Barbados: UNIFEM Caribbean, 2001. 40 p.

This report outlines the genesis of the year-long Campaign on Women's Human Rights, which was launched in November 1997 by agencies of the United Nations, and spearheaded by UNIFEM. The campaign was designed to draw attention to violence against women and girls as a violation of their most basic human right. This report also outlines the development of the Campaign in the Caribbean subregion, the major themes and activities covered, and the lessons learned in partnership.

**Locations:**

ECLACPOS CDC 15408  
RCSTT  
UNIFEM

**296**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*Gender mainstreaming and reducing domestic/gender-based violence: Lessons learned from Phase I of the Canada-Caribbean Gender Equity Fund.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, 2002. 16 p.

This report summarizes some of the lessons learned by fund coordinators in the areas of domestic/gender-based violence and gender mainstreaming. It reviews the collaboration between donors and local partners through coordination and networking, and the resulting impact. Coordinators identified training and awareness raising as critical in changing attitudes and building capacity for institutional change and efficient, effective service delivery. In addition, it was found that knowledge building through research, public education, and specific technical training for stakeholders helped to create an enabling environment for change. Finally, political will and strategizing to obtain support at the highest levels in order to gain access to sufficient resources, as well as to build an effective, enabling environment for progress on gender equality were highlighted by all coordinators.

**Location:**

BWAJ

**297**

James-Sebro, Meryl

*Flagwomen: The struggle against domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago.* Ph.D., American University, 2001. vii, 326 p.

This study questions the ways in which specific women's organizations in Trinidad and Tobago address domestic violence at the individual, community, and society levels within the context of the country's gender, ethnic, and class stratifications. In addition, it examines the extent to which popular organizations that oppose domestic violence address the strategic interest of deepening poverty and structured gendered inequality, and open new political spaces for women. Data were gathered through structured and informal interviews, life stories, participant observation, and focus groups. Interviews were held with leaders of 20 organizations in the forefront of the struggle against domestic violence, and in-depth interviews with members of two organizations. Findings illustrate the impact of state formation on the interconnection of ethnicity, class and gender, and global macro policies on the household, and the ways in which tensions from class and ethnic divisions constrain women's collective empowerment and widespread collaboration and action. State violence against women emerges as a critical element in contributing to an environment that continues to nurture and perpetuate domestic violence, and which this study links to the structural subjugation of women and an enduring patriarchy.

**Location:**

CADVTT

**298**

Johnson, Joseph S.

*Welcoming remarks.* 3 p.

Delivered at the Regional Tribunal on Violence Against Women, Bridgetown, Barbados, 5 Oct., 1998. Sponsored by: United Nations Inter-Agency Campaign on Women's Human Rights.

After congratulating UNIFEM for spearheading the UN Inter-Agency Campaign on Women's Rights under the theme "A Life Free of Violence: It's Our Right," Mr. Johnson emphasized the importance of the media, the private sector, and the professionals in this field to design campaigns to educate men and change their attitude so that violence against women would not be perpetuated. He also noted that it was of equal importance that women be educated so that they could stand up for their human rights. He concluded that we owe it to our region to struggle to achieve this change by breaking the cycle of violence so that the next generation will have a better model to emulate.

**Location:**

UNIFEM

**299**

Mohammed, Patricia

*Regional Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law: Rapporteur's report.* 15 p.

Regional Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 28-30 Jan. 1991. Sponsored by: CAFRA; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; UNECLAC.

This report summarizes the details and major points that emerged from the presentations, workshops, and discussions. It attempts to group information into categories, as well as to identify the most salient points for further research and action on women, violence, and the law.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWIM HV6250/ Pamph. 229  
WAND

**300**

Morrison, Inez

The Jamaica Crisis Center and Shelter: An overview. In Inter-American Commission of Women. *Proceedings of the Inter-American Consultation on Women and Violence* (pp. 41-44). Washington, DC: CIM, 1990. (ISBN: 0827034822)

**301**

Nicholson, Hilary; French, Joan

Action against domestic violence. *CAFRA News*, vol. 4, no. 1, 1990, pp. 20-21.

This article provides an overview of the various interventions undertaken by Jamaican women's organizations and other social activism on the issue of sexual violence.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)  
Main Library, UWIM HQ1920 C27 C33  
Main Library, UWISA HQ1181 C2 A1 C129 N5

**302**

Ortiz, Marcela

Violence against women: A regional crisis. In Ana Maria Brasileiro (Ed.), *Women against violence: Breaking the silence* (pp. 16-27). New York: UNIFEM, 1997. ISBN: 0912917326. (Reflecting on Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean)

This article documents the efforts of national and regional women's movements over two decades. It chronicles the history of legislative reform and public awareness, as well as the decision to move from denouncing the problem to researching its causes and documenting its reach.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT) 02.04.02 BRA w  
CGDS, UWISA BRA  
Main Library, UWISA HV6250.4 W65 W67 1997  
RCSTT

**303**

Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago

*The experiences of Rape Crisis Societies in working with the judicial administration: Case studies.* 4 p. Paper prepared for the Regional Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 28-30 Jan., 1991. Sponsored by: CAFRA; Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago; UNECLAC.

This paper outlines the activities of the Rape Crisis Centre in Trinidad and Tobago, and provides five brief case studies: four rape cases and one incest case.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)  
Main Library, UWISA HV6558 R37 1991

**304**

Roberts, Marcia Yvonne

*The development of the Women Crisis Centre and its role in assisting women to cope with domestic violence.* Mona, Jamaica: UWI, 1992. 30 p. (Caribbean Studies Paper)

This study investigated the operations of the Women's Crisis Centre in Jamaica, and its role in counselling and helping abused women.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM                      N5 annex

**305**

Saith, Radhica

Responding to family violence: The Halfway House of Trinidad and Tobago. In Maureen Cain (Ed.), *New directions in Caribbean social policy: The community, nongovernmental organizations, and the state* (pp. 265-281). St. Augustine, Trinidad: UWI, 1992.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on New Directions in Caribbean Social Policy: The community, nongovernmental organizations and the state, Trinidad, March 1989.

**Location:**

CAFRA (TT)

**306**

Stout, Roberta

*Creating safe spaces: Women revolutionaries in the struggle against domestic violence: The case of Guyana.* M.A., Simon Fraser University, 2001. 2 microfiches.

Gender relations, promoting male domination and female subordination, are at the heart of Guyanese women's struggle against unabated domestic violence. The passing of the "Domestic Violence Act" in December 1996, in concert with the establishment of Help and Shelter and the ongoing popular education campaigns of "Red Thread Women's Development Programme," testify to women's collective assertion for social transformation and an end to violence against women. At the individual level, women's human agency and creativity, as daily survivors against male violence offer hard evidence to female dissent, criticism, and the spirit of assistance. Guyanese women continue to struggle to live free from violence 50 years after the passing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This can partly be explained by women's low participation in the development of human rights standards and documents which resulted in the neglect and marginalization of their gender-specific concerns and violations.

**307**

United Nations Development Fund for Women; Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

*Report of proceedings.* Bridgetown, Barbados: UNIFEM Caribbean Office, 1997. 26 p.

Meeting of Women's NGO Crisis Centres, St. Michael, Barbados, 29-30 Sep., 1997.

This is the report of the meeting at which UNIFEM made a commitment to support a Latin American and Caribbean Campaign to Combat Violence Against Women for the period November 1997 - December 1998. Objectives and strategies toward this end were discussed by the various participants from the NGO Crisis Centres.

**Location:**

UNIFEM

**308**

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

*Report of the ad hoc expert group meeting on gender socialization and domestic violence: Developing a research agenda.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: UNECLAC, 2003. 11 p. (LC/CAR/G.721)

Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Gender Socialization and Violence: Exploring a Research Agenda, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 9-10 Dec., 2002.

ECLAC/CDCC convened a meeting of experts in the field of gender socialization and violence over the period 9-10 December, 2002, in Port of Spain, Trinidad. The focus of this meeting was to develop a research agenda to examine the linkages between gender socialization and violence in the Caribbean. The experts reviewed the existing research on gender socialization in the Caribbean and identified research needs and areas of possible inter-agency collaboration.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWISA

UNECLAC

ECLACPOS

CDC UN LC/CAR/G.721

Internet

<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/PortOfSpain/1/LCCARG721/lcarg721.pdf>

**309**

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

*Report of the ECLAC-CDCC/CIDA Gender Equality Programme Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: UNECLAC, 2003. [1], 37 p. (LC/CAR/G.744)

Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003.

The ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat, in collaboration with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Gender Equality Programme (GEP) convened the regional conference on gender-based violence and the administration of justice on 3-5 February 2003 in Port of Spain, Trinidad. Fourteen Caribbean countries were present at the conference: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. There was also participation from several organizations, such as CARICOM, CIDA, the IDB, and UWI, as well as two experts from Canada. The conference provided a forum to review the investments made by the CIDA Gender Equality Programme (CGEP) to eradicate gender-based violence in the Caribbean over the past five years. The objectives of the conference were: 1) to review the justice system responses to gender-based violence with specific focus on police training and supporting social services, and 2) to develop an integrated plan of action for gender-based violence, with particular attention to the justice system. Participants were expected to focus on rethinking the issues involved in violence against women and on charting institutional policy responses, guided by international standards on gender-based violence and human rights.

**Locations:**

ECLACPOS

CDC UN LC/CAR/G.744

Internet

<http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/PortOfSpain/4/LCCARG744/lcarg744.pdf>



**310**

Woman Incorporated

*Final report: Inter-Agency campaign against violence against women and girls.* Kingston, Jamaica: Woman Inc., 2001. [1 v. in various pagings.]

This is a report on the series of workshops convened under the aegis of the Inter-Agency Campaign on Violence Against Women and Girls, which was launched in 1998 and concluded in 2001. It provides an overview of the workshops, indicating the types of presentations that were made, the presenters and instructors, the number of participants at the various venues, and reviews and analyzes the critiques and evaluative feedback received.

**Location:**

WINC

**311**

Women's Media Watch

*Challenging gender stereotypes and gender based violence: Workshop report, St. Margaret's Outreach Centre, November 22, 2000.* Kingston, Jamaica: Women's Media Watch, 2000. 3 p.

This is a report of a workshop held as part of the Inter-Agency Campaign on Violence Against Women and Girls. It outlines the workshop's objectives, beneficiaries, methodology and materials, activities, and evaluation.

**Location:**

WMW

**312**

Women's Media Watch

*Challenging gender stereotypes and protecting ourselves from violence: Workshop report, held at the Women's Centre Foundation of Jamaica, November 15th, 2000.* Kingston, Jamaica: Women's Media Watch, 2000. 7 p.

This is a report of a workshop held as part of the Inter-Agency Campaign on Violence Against Women and Girls. It outlines the workshop's objectives, beneficiaries, methodology and materials, activities, and evaluation.

**Location:**

WMW

**313**

Women's Media Watch

*Exploring non-violent resolution of gender conflicts. Women's Media Watch workshop report held November 28, 2000.* Kingston, Jamaica: Women's Media Watch, 2000. 5 p.

This is a report of a workshop held at the Women's Centre Foundation of Jamaica as part of the Inter-Agency Campaign on Violence Against Women and Girls. It outlines the workshop's objectives, beneficiaries, methodology and materials, activities and discussion, and follow-up evaluation.

**Location:**

WMW

**314**

Women's Media Watch

*Inter-Agency campaign against violence against women and girls; protecting ourselves from violence: Report of workshops held at St. Ann's Bay Women's Centre; Savanna La Mar Women's Centre; Lyndale Girls' Home, Highgate.* Kingston, Jamaica: Women's Media Watch, 2001. 8 p.

This is a report on three workshops conducted by Women's Media Watch with adolescent girls during 2001 as part of the Inter-Agency Campaign on Violence Against Women and Girls. It provides an overview of the objectives of the workshop, the beneficiaries, methodology and materials, and activities. An evaluation of the workshops held at the two women's centres is presented. The Lyndale Girls' Home participants did not do a written evaluation.

**Location:**

WMW

**315**

Women's Media Watch

*Report of workshops: Resolving gender conflicts without violence.* Kingston, Jamaica: Women's Media Watch, 2001. 9 p.

This is a report on three workshops conducted by Women's Media Watch in 2001 with young men from Young Men at Risk as part of the Inter-Agency Campaign on Violence Against Women and Girls. It provides an overview of the objectives of the workshop, the beneficiaries, methodology and materials, and activities carried out in the workshops, as well as the participants' evaluation.

**Location:**

WMW

**316**

Women's Media Watch

*Saying no to domestic violence: Workshop report held Bethany Zion Church of God Youth Club, November 21, 2000.* Kingston, Jamaica: Women's Media Watch, 2000. 4 p.

This is a report on a workshop held as part of the Inter-Agency Campaign on Violence Against Women and Girls. It provides an overview of the objectives of the workshop, the beneficiaries, methodology and materials, activities, and evaluation.

**Location:**

WMW

**317**

Women's Media Watch

*Summary report of workshop series "Overcoming violence against women and girls": November to December 2000.* Kingston, Jamaica: Women's Media Watch, 2000. 5 p.

This is a report of four workshops conducted by Women's Media Watch in women's centres and youth clubs during the period under review. They were held as part of the Inter-Agency Campaign on Violence Against Women and Girls. It provides an overview of the objectives of the workshop, implementing agency, the beneficiaries, activities/presentations, and a review of the evaluations from each workshop.

**Location:**

WMW

**318**

Women's Media Watch

*Workshop report: Examining manhood and male violence: Young Men at Risk Group.* Kingston, Jamaica: Women's Media Watch, 2001. 6 p.

This is a report of a workshop on "manhood and male violence: conducted by Women's Media Watch with the Young Men at Risk group as part of its programme to address gender based violence. It provides an overview of the objectives of the workshop, methodology, and activities, and presents the participants' evaluation.

**Location:**

WMW

**RESPONSES - STATE**

**319**

Bissessar, Ann Marie

Policy transfer and implementation failure: A review of the policy of domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago. *Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Social Psychology*, vol. 5, nos. 1&2, Jan/Jul. 2000, pp. 57-80.

This article examines the legislative policy of domestic violence that was introduced in Trinidad and Tobago in 1991, and later re-enacted in 1999. It argues that while the Domestic Violence Act (1999) sought to curb crimes of domestic violence by laying down a legislative framework, sufficient account was not taken of the domestic situation, such as the factors that give rise to crimes of violence, the need to provide economic security for the victims, and the need for the state to provide shelters for the victims. The article also argues that the bureaucratic machinery of the state was ill-prepared to provide the necessary services outlined in the Act, which not only suggested that domestic violence policy was adopted nearly wholesale from the developed countries, but also implied that the policy was not well thought out as far as implementation is concerned.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWICH	WIC
Main Library, UWIM	HV6001 C37
Main Library, UWISA	HV6851 C37
NALIS	REF WI Car
TTL	

**320**

Clarke, Roberta

Changing culture, advancing rights: The need for a mainstreaming approach to domestic violence: The need for an integrated response. *Gender Dialogue*, Issue 2, Aug. 2003, pp. 5-7.

This article argues that domestic violence programming must be mainstreamed so that responsibility for its eradication would lie with all relevant governmental agencies, and not just with the national machinery for women and the police.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWISA

**321**

Hazelle, Rosalyn

*Model of St. Kitts and Nevis programme on violence against women and children.* [Basseterre, St. Kitts]: Ministry of Community, Social Development and Gender Affairs, [n.d.]. [n.p.].

**322**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*Gender Equity Fund partners report.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, 2001. 4 p.

This is a report of a series of workshops and seminars on violence against women and girls conducted by the Bureau of Women's Affairs as an initiative funded by the Canada-Caribbean Gender Equity Fund. It reviews the overall objectives of various workshops held for health workers and professionals, the justice system, and the girl child. It also presents overviews of a panel discussion held to mark International Day Against Violence Against Women, as well as consultations, discussions, and public education sessions held to review legislation. A review of the National Policy Statement on Women is also presented.

**Location:**

BWAJ

**323**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*Inter-Agency campaign on violence against women and girls: School series report: Ascot High School, Greater Portmore, St. Catherine - March 14, 2001.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, 2001. 4 p.

This is a report on the workshop on violence against women and girls held at Ascot High School, Jamaica. It outlines the presentations and discussion on what constitutes sexual offences, safety tips, and the criminal justice procedure. This was followed by the screening of the film "Hope Deferred."

**Locations:**

BWAJ

CGDS, UWIM

HV6250/ Pamph. 2043

**324**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*Inter-Agency campaign on violence against women and girls: School series report: Grange Hill High School Workshop, February 23, 2001.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, 2001. 7 p.

This is a report on the workshop on violence against women and girls held at Grange Hill High School, Jamaica. It outlines the presentations which discussed how sexual offences are dealt with in the parish, the effects of domestic violence on the family, and the legal framework regarding issues of child sexual abuse.

**Location:**

BWAJ

**325**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*Inter-Agency campaign on violence against women and girls: School series report: Haile Selassie High School Workshop, February 13, 2001.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, 2001. 3 p.

This is a report on the workshop on violence against women and girls held at Haile Selassie High School, Jamaica. The presentation used role-play to illustrate two cases of sexual offences and engender discussion. The film "Hope Deferred" was screened.

**Locations:**

BWAJ

CGDS, UWIM

HV6250/ Pamph. 2043

**326**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*Justice system workshops for senior resident magistrates on violence against women and girls: Report for May 15 and 22, 1999.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, 1999. 8 p.

This is a report on the workshop on violence against women and girls convened by the Bureau of Women's Affairs for senior resident magistrates and resident magistrates representing all 14 parishes in Jamaica. In addition, there were selected legal specialists, community leaders, and representatives of NGOs. It provides an overview of the presentations made, the main findings and recommendations, and plans for the way forward.

**Locations:**

BWAJ

CGDS, UWIM

HV6250/ Pamph. 2038

**327**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*Narrative report on panel discussion theme: Issues of sexual and domestic abuse in the judicial and health systems.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, 2001. 8 p.

This is a report on a forum hosted by the Bureau of Women's Affairs on November 28, 2001, the objective of which was to help raise awareness and increase reflection on the issue of violence against women and girls. It provides an overview on the contributions made by the panellists and the ensuing discussion.

**Location:**

BWAJ

**328**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*Report on Mandeville Justice System Workshop on "a Gendered Analysis of Violence Against Women" held at the Golf View Hotel, Mandeville, 21-22 August, 1997.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, 1997. 17 p.

This justice system workshop on violence against women was held to facilitate persons in the South Central and South Western parishes of Clarendon, Manchester, and St. Elizabeth. This report outlines the objectives of the workshop, reports on the presentations made, and the recommendations that were made.

**Locations:**

BWAJ

CGDS, UWIM

HV6250/ Pamph. 2040

**329**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*Report on Workshop on the Girl Child held at the Bureau of Women's Affairs, May 29, 2001.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, 2001. 10 p.

This workshop was convened by the Bureau of Women's Affairs on violence against women and girls generally and the girl child specifically. It responded to issues that confront the girl child as outlined by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Beijing Platform for Action. The issues that formed the background for the workshop were that girls have less access to nutrition, physical and mental health, and education; and fewer rights, opportunities, and benefits of childhood than boys; and are subject to sexual and economic exploitation. The report reviews the presentations and resultant discussions.

**Location:**

BWAJ

**330**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*Report on workshops on "a Gendered Analysis of Violence Against Women" for members of the justice system and for health workers held at St. James' Cathedral, Spanish Town, St. Catherine and the Bureau of Women's Affairs on November 30, 2000 and December 7, 2000 respectively.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, 2000. 22 p.

This is the report of two workshops convened by the Bureau of Women's Affairs as part of its education thrust towards the sensitization of public sector workers on violence against women and girls. It provides an overview of the objectives of the workshops, and reports on the presentations made and the resultant recommendations.

**Locations:**

BWAJ

CGDS, UWIM

HV6250/ Pamph. 2036

**331**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*Report on workshops on "a Gendered Analysis of Violence Against Women" to sensitize members of the justice system.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, 1997. 18 p.

This is the report of two workshops convened by the Bureau of Women's Affairs to sensitize practitioners in the justice system about the implications and effects of violence against women. The first workshop was held in Kingston on April 21-22, 1977 for participants from eastern Jamaica; the second was held May 21-22, 1997 for participants from western Jamaica. This report outlines the objectives of the workshops, which were to: 1) describe the parameters and manifestations of the situation as regards violence against women, 2) identify systemic barriers that exacerbate the situation, 3) determine strategies and approaches that need to be applied in an attempt to remedy the situation, and 4) develop a long-term plan for collaboration with the government, NGOs, and the various stakeholders within the justice system. This report covers the presentations made and the recommendations resulting from the workshops.

**Locations:**

BWAJ

CGDS, UWIM

HV6250/Pamph. 1024

**332**

Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs

*School workshop series: Ocho Rios Workshop, July 25, 2002 at Ocho Rios High School.* Kingston, Jamaica: The Bureau, 2002. 4 p.

This is a report on the workshop on violence against women and girls held at Ocho Rios High School, Jamaica. It provides an overview of the overall presentation, which included a discussion on gender differences among boys and girls, the screening of the film "Hope Deferred," a presentation on teen pregnancy, and a presentation on HIV/AIDS, STIs, and sexuality. A question-and-answer session followed, which covered both clarification type discussion and workshop evaluation.

**Location:**

BWAJ

**333**

Jordan, Roslind R.

*Domestic violence: When what you didn't know could help you - An examination of the role of the Welfare Department under the Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Act, 1992-4.* Cave Hill, Barbados: Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, 1994. iv, 61, [14] p.

(Paper submitted in fulfilment of the Certificate in Gender and Development Studies, UWI, Cave Hill)

This exploratory study sought to determine whether or not the lack of legal knowledge affected Barbadian social workers' understanding of the Act, which in turn hampered the performance of their statutory role. It finds that specialized training is necessary for social workers to work effectively with victims of domestic violence. They need to acquire a knowledge of the legal framework in order to carry out their legal responsibilities more effectively.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWICH

**334**

Meighoo, Kirk

*Violence against women: Policy formulation and conceptualization in Jamaica.* Mona, Jamaica: Consortium Graduate School, 1994. 35 p.

(Paper submitted for the Policy Seminar)

This paper seeks to examine the formulation of government policy on violence against women in Jamaica, with particular focus on the state's conceptualization of the problem. It argues that the state is gendered and has had a historically male consciousness of the problem. The paper makes its case by critically examining the theories of policy formulation, and the state's views on violence against women, not only through its official documents but also through its practice.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWIM

HV6558/Pamph. 626

**335**

*Proposal for continuation of the violence against women and girls campaign.* [S.l.: s.n., n.d.]. 10 p.

This is a proposal to justify the continuation of the violence against women and girls campaign. It outlines the programme's goals, background, justification, anticipated results, target beneficiaries, contents and

proposed activities, methodology and techniques, and constraints. A detailed budget and plan of action for a three-month period is appended.

### 336

Recommendations arising out of the working groups. *Gender Dialogue*, Issue 1, Apr. 2003, pp. 5-6.

This is a list of the recommendations presented by the working groups at the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, in respect of (a) a perpetrator's intervention programme, (b) victim support services, (c) strengthening police training, (d) content of training, and (e) developing police response protocols.

#### **Location:**

CGDS, UWISA

### 337

Reddock, Rhoda

*Report on Policy Round Table on Domestic Violence in Trinidad and Tobago, 26 February 1999 held at Police Administration Building, Edward Street, Port of Spain.* [S.l.: s.n.], 1999. [ii], 28 p.

(Prepared for Domestic Violence Unit, Division of Gender Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Gender Affairs)

This policy roundtable, which was convened by the Domestic Violence Unit of the Ministry of Culture and Gender Affairs, Trinidad and Tobago, sought to: 1) raise public awareness of the reality of domestic violence, 2) initiate management of a network of agencies working together to alleviate the problem of domestic violence, and 3) promote a standardized system of data collection on domestic violence throughout Trinidad and Tobago. This report summarizes the presentations of systems of data collection by state agencies and NGOs, as well as the responses of the resource persons and the discussions of the issues raised. It also includes a list of general policy recommendations suggested by the participants, and an analysis of the evaluation forms completed by the participants.

#### **Locations:**

CADVTT

CAFRA (TT)

CGDS, UWISA

RED

### 338

Reid, Oral

*Domestic violence: A need for a change in police response.* Bridgetown, Barbados: Royal Barbados Police Force, 1998. 29 p.

This paper focuses on the use of the "interventionist approach" as a method to resolve matters of family/domestic conflict and, ultimately, to control violence in the society. It notes that if this approach is effectively implemented, it could serve to accentuate the social service role of the police, and demonstrate the pivotal role that the police can play as "gate keepers" in the formal criminal justice system. The paper examines the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act 1992-4 of Barbados, criminal statistics, and police reports during the period 1992-1996, as well as data from semi-structured interviews, and concludes that the police need to be trained in policing domestic violence issues, and fully sensitized to the fears and concerns of the victims of domestic violence. To effect a change in police response, the paper recommends that a Domestic Violence Unit be established in Barbados.

#### **Location:**

BGAB



**339**

Robinson, Tracy S.

*Culture, human rights, and gender justice in the Caribbean: Progress and peril.* 21 p.

Paper prepared for the Caribbean Ministerial Conference on Women, 4th, St. Vincent, 12 Feb., 2004.

This paper addresses several issues, and notes that in just over ten years several Caribbean countries have enacted legislation to provide victims of domestic violence with some measure of protection. It notes that considerable resources have been devoted by government machineries to gender-based violence, and although acknowledging that there is still a long way to go, recognizes that a lot has been done, with the provision of shelters, hotline counselling services, training of police, and the introduction of strategies to address prevention, especially at the level of young people.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH

**340**

Robinson, Tracy S.

Excerpts from: Rescuing and re-inscribing gender: A prelude to an agenda for addressing gender-based violence in the administration of justice. *Gender Dialogue*, Issue 1, Apr. 2003, pp. 7-8.

This is an excerpt of the address given to the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice in Port of Spain, Trinidad in February 2003. This address was concerned with the neutralizing of gender in order to be politically correct, and argues that rescuing gender and reinscribing it in an agenda addressing gender-based violence means taking women's concerns and issues seriously.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWISA

**341**

Robinson, Tracy S.

*Rescuing and re-inscribing gender: A prelude to an agenda for addressing gender-based violence in the administration of justice* [Feature address]. 10 p.

Delivered at the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003.

This address seeks to define the term "gender-based violence," and is concerned with the neutralizing of gender in order to be politically correct. It argues that rescuing gender and reinscribing it in an agenda addressing gender-based violence means taking women's concerns and issues seriously.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH

KN178 R624 2003

**342**

Robinson, Tracy S.

*We the people in the twenty-first century, facing crisis and securing justice: A vision for St. Lucia Crisis Centre* [Address]. 14 p.

Delivered at the St. Lucia Crisis Centre's Biennial Meeting, Castries, St. Lucia, 31 Jan., 2004.

This address seeks to encourage those involved at the St. Lucia Crisis Centre to play an important role in the evolutionary process of their country's constitutional reform, and to bring the concerns generally excluded as

private—those related to the family, household, and neighbourhood—firmly into the debates. It notes that in this regard recognition of violence against women should be seen as a violation, and it should be acknowledged that the state has a positive duty to take action whether it occurs in the private or public domain.

**Location:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KN178 R6 2004

**343**

Theodore, Joseph

Domestic violence, national security and public policy. *Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Social Psychology*, vol. 5, nos. 1&2, Jan/Jul. 2000, pp. 189-192.

(Excerpt of address at launch of a regional domestic violence training programme for social workers and police officers, sponsored by ACCP, CDB, CAFRA, DFID, IDB, and UNIFEM on June 26, 2000, UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad)

This paper outlines the responses of the police service in Trinidad and Tobago to the increasing incidence of domestic violence.

**Locations:**

Main Library, UWICH	WIC
Main Library, UWIM	HV6001 C37
Main Library, UWISA	HV6851 C37
NALIS	REF WI Car
TTLL	

**344**

Trinidad and Tobago. Ad Hoc Committee Appointed by the Honourable Attorney General to Prepare a Domestic Violence Investigative and Procedural Manual for Police Officers in Trinidad and Tobago

*Report*. [Port of Spain, Trinidad: Ministry of the Attorney General, 200?]. 39, 40, [75] p.

This Working Committee was mandated by the Attorney General to prepare a domestic violence investigative and procedural manual specifically tailored for the use of police investigators responding to reports or complaints of domestic violence. The committee has as its terms of reference the formulation of the following: 1) protocols on the methods of primary responses to reports or complaints of domestic violence; 2) protocols on the treatment of and interactions with victims of domestic violence, witnesses to domestic violence, minors in a home where there has been domestic violence, and suspects of domestic violence; 3) clear statements and explanations of the current law as it relates to domestic violence, inclusive of existing legislation, police standing orders and staff orders, and decided case law; and 4) a listing of domestic violence support agencies within Trinidad and Tobago. The report contains: 1) the recommendations of the committee, 2) the domestic violence manual for police officers in Trinidad and Tobago, 3) a list of relevant documents used in the preparation of the manual, and 4) a strategic plan emanating from the recommendations in the report.

**Location:**

CADVTT

## PUBLIC EDUCATION

**345**

Augustus, Gloria S.

Dominica. Ministry of Legal Affairs

*Laws pertaining to women and their families.* Roseau, Dominica: Women's Bureau, 2002. 5 booklets.

**346**

Belize. Ministry of Labour and Social Services. Department of Women's Affairs

*WAV Legal Guide: Belize Women Against Violence.* Belize City, Belize: Department of Women's Affairs, 1989. [n.p.].

**347**

Community caravans educate rural communities about sexual assault. In United Nations Development Fund for Women; The Media/Materials Clearinghouse at the Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programme. *Picturing a life free of violence: Media and communications strategies to end violence against women* (p. 25). New York: UNIFEM, 2001. ISBN: 0912917555.

This is a profile of the community caravan, an initiative of the Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago. The idea behind the community caravans stemmed from the fact that many rural communities in Trinidad and Tobago do not have access to resources for information relating to sexual assault and gender-based violence. The profile provides brief information on the background to the initiative, campaign materials, and its impact.

**Location:**

RCSTT

**348**

Dominica. Ministry of Legal Affairs

*They do, what can you do? [video].* Roseau, Dominica: The Ministry, 2004. 2 parts.

This video is intended to guide discussion and raise awareness of legislation dealing with sexual abuse of children.

**349**

Dominica National Council of Women

*Family crisis intervention programme: Manual: Practical ways to prevent domestic violence.* [Roseau, Dominica]: The Council, 2000. v, 57 p.

(Cover title: Practical ways to prevent domestic violence: We are family. Compiled from radio programmes hosted by Dominican Social Worker Professionals for the Dominica National Council of Women. Funded by: The Canada-Caribbean Gender Equity Fund and UNICEF)

This manual was compiled for grassroots workers who serve families, youth groups, and social bodies in various forms in communities around Dominica. It tackles family life issues aimed at preventing domestic violence. It reflects the essence of live radio discussions with community interaction and input. The manual also includes some self-help ways to stop and prevent domestic violence.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)

02.04.02 DOM p

WAND

396.23 MA

**350**

Dominica Women's Bureau

*Wake up call [television drama serial]*. Roseau, Dominica: Women's Bureau, 1988. 12 episodes. (Cast members of Movement for Cultural Awareness)

**351**

Family Life Secretariat of the Catholic Diocese of Roseau

*Workbook on domestic violence*. Roseau, Dominica: The Secretariat, 2002. [n.p.].

Focuses on religious sector/church response to domestic violence.

**352**

Felix, Lidia

*Domestic Violence (Summary Proceedings) Act 1995: The guide*. Castries, St. Lucia: Ministry of Legal Affairs and Women's Affairs, 1995. 11 p.

This guide is meant to educate the public on the contents and scope of the new legislation to ensure that it obtains maximum support and fulfills its aim of protecting victims of domestic violence and preventing domestic violence. It is written in simple language and the style is user friendly to enable persons who cannot understand the original technical legal text to be able to read and understand it. It however remains faithful to the original legal text.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWICH

**353**

Hutchinson Miller, Carmen

*A booklet for women*. The Pine, Barbados: WAND, 1994. 16 p.

This booklet defines violence against women and discusses the types of violence, both in the home and outside the home. It also provides a section on questions and answers.

**Location:**

WAND

(729) 396.23 VI

**354**

Macaulay, Margarete May

An informal education program to prevent domestic violence: Jamaica. In Andrew R. Morrison & Maria Loreto Biehl (Eds.), *Too close to home: Domestic violence in the Americas* (pp. 169-171). Washington, DC: IDB, 1999. ISBN: 188693844X.

This article describes a new approach adopted by the Association of Women's Organizations of Jamaica (AWOJA) to public education programmes on domestic violence. In this approach, it produced a presentation based on videos and drama to help the audience recognize and identify with abusive relationships, and to think about the kinds of behaviour that can precipitate violence, as well as ways to defuse potentially violent episodes.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)

02.04.02 MOR t

ECLACPOS

CDC 14502

Main Library, UWISA

HV6626.23 L29 T66 1999

**355**

Men Against Violence Against Women

*Domestic violence awareness handbook*. Port of Spain, Trinidad: [MAVAW], 2002. 144 p.

This handbook seeks to explain the types of abuse that can occur, and what can be done to prevent it. It covers domestic violence, child abuse, partner abuse, elder abuse, and sexual offences.

**Locations:**

CADVTT

CGDS, UWISA

HWLS Library

Main Library, UWISA

NALIS

RCSTT

MAV

KN175 M5 Vertical File

HV6626 M46 2002

REF WI 962. 829 2972983

**356**

*Myths and facts about battered women [Brochure]*. Bridgetown, Barbados: Bureau of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Employment, Labour Relations and Community Development, [1983?].

This is a brief brochure on the topic of battered women in Barbados.

**Location:**

BGAB

**357**

Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago

*Surviving sexual assault* (rev. ed.). Port of Spain, Trinidad: The Society, 1998. [ii], 19 p.

This booklet provides information on the legal, medical, and judicial procedures involved in cases of sexual abuse, and about the services available in Trinidad and Tobago.

**Locations:**

CADVTT

CAFRA (TT)

CGDS, UWISA

Main Library, UWISA

NALIS

RCSTT

02.04.02 RAP s

HV6556 R37 1998

REF WI 364. 1532 Ra

**358**

Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Culture and Gender Affairs. Domestic Violence Unit

*Domestic violence..... What you need to know*. Port of Spain, Trinidad: The Ministry, [200?]. [25] p.

This publication provides information on the extent and effects of domestic violence.

**Location:**

CAFRA (TT)

02.04.02 TRI d

**359**

Trinidad and Tobago Police Service Social and Welfare Association

*Crime prevention manual*. [Port of Spain, Trinidad: The Association, 199?]. 256 p.



## TRAINING

### 363

Afolashade

*Report on violence against women and girls training workshop.* [S.l.: s.n.], 2000. 4 p.

This is a report of a training session on violence against women and girls held at Melrose Primary and Junior High School for members of the Peer Counsellors Association. It discusses the participants' stated expectations of the session and the use of case studies, articles, and drama (skits) to conduct the training.

**Location:**

STC

### 364

Bent, Jevene

*Jamaica Constabulary Force: Domestic violence training update.* 8 p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.

This is a presentation on the training programmes for police officers undertaken in Jamaica to address gender-based violence. It reports on: 1) the training, 2) assessment of trainers, 3) impact on the work of the police, 4) strengths and weaknesses of the content and structure of training, and 5) factors limiting police effectiveness.

**Location:**

RCSTT

### 365

Bowman, Dorla E., comp.

*Counselling training manual focus: Domestic violence, child abuse, child sexual abuse.* Belize City:

Belize Women Against Violence Movement, 1992. 150 p.

Regional Programme on Women, Health and Development. Sponsored by: PAHO.

This publication explains that the Belize Women Against Violence Movement has been sponsoring counselling training for its Counsellor/Advocate volunteers since 1990. Recognizing that the society has a responsibility to stop all forms of abuse, the courses held aimed to assist participants to learn about wife assault, rape, child abuse, child sexual abuse, and to examine personal attitudes and beliefs about the myths perpetuated by society. The manual consists of the information that was used by the workshop or course resource persons.

### 366

Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action

*Caribbean training manual on domestic violence intervention for police officers and other front line professionals.* [S.l.]: CAFRA, 2000. [n.p.].

### 367

Caribbean Development Bank

*Technical assistance: Domestic violence intervention training for police officers and social workers in CDB's borrowing member countries: Regional.* Bridgetown, Barbados: CDB, 2000. [18] p.

**368**

Commonwealth Secretariat

*Guidelines for police training on violence against women and child sexual abuse.* London: Commonwealth Secretariat, 1988. vii, 165 p.

Section V of this report (pp. 13-14) deals with "Liaison with non-police organizations and referral agencies." It discusses the role of the police with non-police agencies such as social services, and the need for coordination in case management and investigation. Several guidelines are offered, including the need for the police to be familiar with perspectives of rape crisis centres, and to take them into account seriously. The report states, however, that sexual assaults against women and children are crimes and must be prosecuted, thus the police should retain control in any situation where liaison is advocated. Three case examples on this point, including the Jamaica Crisis Centre, are listed on the contents page but were not included in the publication.

**Location:**

AG's Library (BB)

**369**

Connor, Leslie

*Evaluation on police training for domestic violence in St. Kitts and Nevis.* [3] p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.

This is a brief report of the training programme on domestic violence for police officers and a cross-section of persons, which was held in St. Kitts-Nevis in 2002.

**Location:**

RCSTT

**370**

*Country report for St. Kitts and Nevis.* 12, [8] p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.

This is a brief report of the training programmes undertaken in St. Kitts and Nevis to address gender-based violence in all its forms. It summarizes the training initiatives for police and other stakeholders in the areas of human rights of women and children, child abuse, and physical and sexual violence both in the private and public sphere.

**Location:**

RCSTT

**371**

David, Vanya

*Report on Dominica's National Council of Women.* 2 p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.



This is a brief report on the participation of the Dominica National Council for Women in the training of police officers and social workers to deal with issues relating to domestic violence.

**Location:**

RCSTT

**372**

Dowedoff, Penny

*Training of trainers workshop on "Hope Deferred," Methodist Church Hall, Port Antonio, Portland, July 9, 2002.* [S.l.: s.n.], 2002. 7 p.

This is a report of a training of trainers workshop used to train individuals on how to use the video "Hope Deferred" and the training manual. The workshop consisted of presentations on gender analysis of incest, criminal implications of incest, health implications of incest, supporting victims of incest, as well as the showing of the video followed by interpretation and training on the film, and a case study of sexual abuse of a child with follow-up discussion.

**Location:**

BWAJ

**373**

*Evaluation of police training initiatives on domestic violence.* [6] p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.

This is a brief report on the domestic violence intervention training programme for police officers conducted in the British Virgin Islands in 2001. It covers: 1) the training, 2) assessment of the trainers, 3) strengths and weaknesses of the content and structure of the training, 4) assessment of the impact, and 5) factors limiting the effectiveness of the police response.

**Location:**

RCSTT

**374**

Jackson, Janice M.

*Training of trainers on domestic violence: The case of the Guyana Police Force.* 6 p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.

This is a brief report on a training of trainers programme to address the issue of domestic violence for the Guyana Police Force, which was implemented in March 1999, and which was funded by the Canada-Caribbean Gender Equity Fund.

**Location:**

RCSTT

**375**

James, Jacintha

*Understanding domestic violence: A training and information manual for community educators.*  
[Kingstown, St. Vincent: Women's Affairs Department], 1996. vi, 47 p.

(Written in part fulfilment of the NCH Action for Children, 1996 Middle Management Course for Personnel in the Human Services)

This manual, which is designed mainly for use by community educators, focuses on wife and child abuse. The introduction provides an overview of domestic violence generally and the nature of domestic violence in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Part 1 provides information on domestic violence and an insight into using the process of conflict resolution to reduce its incidence. Part 2 provides a number of session guidelines, with the format for each session outlining the objectives, suggested activities, and methodology.

**Locations:**

CAFRA (TT)	02.04.02 JAM u
CGDS, UWICH	HV6250.4 W65 J3 Ja
Main Library, UWICH	HV6250.4 W65 J3 1996
Main Library, UWISA	HV6250.4 W65 J3 1996

**376**

Josiah, Derick

*Evaluation of police training initiatives on domestic violence in Guyana.* 9 p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.

This is a brief evaluation of the police training initiatives on domestic violence in Guyana. It covers: 1) the training, 2) assessment of the trainers, 3) strengths and weaknesses of the content and structure of the training, 4) assessment of the impact, and 5) factors limiting the effectiveness of the police response.

**Location:**

RCSTT

**377**

Maragh, Shakira; Mohammed, Patricia

*Gender and violence: Famplan Jamaica training on male violence, domestic violence in men and domestic violence in women; report.* Mona, Jamaica: Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, 1999. 68 p.

This report covers the second stage of Famplan's participation in gender and violence. The workshops addressed the broad issue of violence in Jamaica, broken down into two groups: those designed specifically for men and those for women. They were designed to increase the knowledge and skill of the training group, and to increase their understanding of the issue and better equip them for working with members of the community on violence.

**Location:**

Main Library, UWIM	HV6626.23 J3 M372 1999
--------------------	------------------------

**378**

Nichols, Jonathan; Williams, Helen

*Evaluating police training for domestic violence in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.* 4 p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.

This is a brief report of a domestic violence intervention training programme for police officers and social workers, which was held in St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 2002. The report covers: 1) the training, 2) assessment of the trainers, 3) strengths and weaknesses of the content and structure of the training, 4) impact on the work of the police, 5) recommendations to strengthen police responses, and 5) factors that may limit the effectiveness of the police response to sexual offences. Recommendations are provided.

**Location:**  
RCSTT

**379**

Perspectives on domestic violence training programmes in the subregion. *Gender Dialogue*, Issue 1, Apr. 2003, pp. 3-4.

This is a report of three presentations on the experience of police training on domestic violence, which were delivered at the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, held in Port of Spain, Trinidad in February 2003. One presentation was from the perspective of the police, while the other two were from the perspective of police trainers.

**Location:**  
CGDS, UWISA

**380**

*Report on domestic violence training for police officers and social workers in Dominica.* 4 p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.

This is a brief report on the training programmes undertaken in Dominica to sensitize police officers and social workers on issues pertaining to domestic violence.

**Location:**  
RCSTT

**381**

*Report on the evaluation of police training initiatives on domestic violence in Antigua and Barbuda.* [4] p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.

This is a brief report of the regional domestic violence intervention training programme for police officers and frontline workers, which was introduced in Antigua and Barbuda in January 2000 by CAFRA. The report covers: 1) the training, 2) assessment of the trainers, 3) strengths and weaknesses of the content and structure of the training, 4) impact on the work of the police, 5) recommendations to strengthen police responses, and 5) factors that may limit the effectiveness of the police response to sexual offences. Recommendations are provided.

**Location:**  
RCSTT

**382**

*Report on violence against women and girls campaign training workshop.* [S.l.: s.n.], 2001. 4 p.

This report reviews 1) the stated objectives of the workshop, 2) the workshop outline of activities and presentations, and 3) the discussion. It also presents the evaluative comments and the proposals for the way forward.

**383**

*Royal St. Lucia Police Force trainers report.* [4] p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.

This is a brief report on the training programmes conducted by the Royal St. Lucia Police Force on issues relating to gender-based violence. It covers assessment of the trainers, strengths and weaknesses of the content, impact on the police, and initiatives taken to strengthen police responses.

**Location:**

RCSTT

**384**

Tillett, Nikki

*Evaluation of police training: Belizean perspective.* [16] p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.

This is a presentation on the police training initiatives on domestic violence in Belize. It covers: 1) planning logistics, 2) the training, 3) assessment of the trainers, 4) strengths and weaknesses of the content and structure of the training, and 5) the impact.

**Location:**

RCSTT

**385**

Trelfa, Jo; Mahabir, Diana; Bell, Calvin

*Caribbean training manual on domestic violence: Spousal abuse.* [S.l.: s.n., 200?]. 1 v. in various pagings.

This manual is a collaboration of two separate strategies for training in and responding to domestic violence, developed in Suriname (1998) and Trinidad and Tobago (1999), which produced two separate manuals. The two manuals were combined, restructured, and amended to form a single regional manual for training the trainers (police, social workers, NGOs) in the field of domestic violence, with a primary focus on female victims. The resultant manual contains sufficient material and detailed appendices for trainers to develop programmes that suit their needs and can be adapted to their country.

**Locations:**

CADVTT

CAFRA (TT)

**386**

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

*Report on a training seminar for research on violence against women.* Port of Spain: UNECLAC, 1987. 15 p. (LC/CAR/L.218)

Training Seminar for Research on Violence Against Women, Roseau, Dominica, 23-27 Mar., 1987.

This seminar aimed at assisting the Women's Bureau in formulating, organizing, and planning its research project on Violence against Women in Dominica. It discussed the issue of violence against women in the society and introduced participants to social research and research methods. Training in instruments and techniques of research, planning, and implementation were provided.

**Location:**

ECLACPOS

CDC UN

**387**

Woman Incorporated

*Country report.* 7 p.

Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence and the Administration of Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 3-5 Feb., 2003. Sponsored by: UNECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CIDA Gender Equality Programme.

This is a brief report on the extent of work done by Women Inc with the police in Jamaica, using the Caribbean Training and Resource Manual on Domestic Violence.

**Locations:**

CADVTT

RCSTT

**388**

Woman Incorporated

*Inter-Agency campaign: Violence against women and girls, two day police training programme on domestic violence: Interim report.* Kingston, Jamaica: Woman Inc., 2001. 16 p.

This is a report of a training seminar on domestic violence intervention for police officers and social workers held at the Police Academy, March 21-22, 2001, and convened by Woman Inc. with CAFRA training personnel. The presentation included discussion on what constitutes domestic violence, gender awareness, women in violent relationships, victim friendly responses, multi-agency networking, arrest policy, keeping women safe, working with men, and the Domestic Violence Act.

**Location:**

WINC

## BIBLIOGRAPHIES

**389**

Brathwaite, Joan A.

*Women's human rights and violence against women in the Caribbean: A select bibliography.* Cave Hill, Barbados: Faculty of Law Library, UWI, 1998. 92 p.

(Specially prepared for the United Nations Inter-Agency Women's Human Rights Campaign: "A life free of violence: It's our right." A Tribunal organized by UNIFEM, which was held at Sherbourne Conference Centre, Barbados)

This bibliography contains 840 items arranged by form of material in eight sections: 1) Articles, books, documents, and research papers; 2) Newspaper items, 3) Commonwealth Caribbean legislation; 4) Commonwealth Caribbean cases; 5) Audio-visual materials; 6) List of periodicals; 7) Brochures/leaflets; and 8) Bibliographies. A subject index is provided.

**Locations:**

Law Library, UWICH                      KN175 W653 1998  
Main Library, UWICH                    HQ1501 B738 1998

**390**

Brathwaite, Joan A., comp. and ed.

*Women and the law: A bibliographical survey of legal and quasi-legal materials, with special reference to Commonwealth Caribbean jurisdictions and including relevant Commonwealth Caribbean legislation and case material.* Mona, Jamaica: UWI Press, 1999. xx, 347 p. ISBN: 9766400695.

This bibliography lists books, articles, documents, theses, newspaper clippings, titles of Commonwealth Caribbean legislation and case materials, treaties, and international legal instruments related to women and the treatment of women. It also includes a section entitled "Some Firsts for Women in the Law," as well as lists the first female students to enter the Faculty of Law, UWI in 1970.

**Locations:**

CGDS, UWICH  
COB Library                                REF K30 B73 W66 1999  
ECLACPOS                                 CDC 14632  
Law Library, UWICH                    BIB K30 C24 W65 1999  
Main Library, UWICH  
Main Library, UWISA                    KGL5136 W64 B73 1999  
NLJ  
UWI Libraries  
WAND                                        (729) 016. 396. 22 BI

**391**

Richards, Tereza, comp.

*Root causes of gender-based violence in Jamaica: An annotated bibliography.* Mona, Jamaica: Centre for Gender and Development Studies, UWI, 2003. 22 p.

This bibliography sought to document the existing data and material on violence in Jamaica. It includes unpublished reports prepared by various women's organizations, with some monographs, journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, conference papers, and websites. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Keyword and author indexes are provided.

## DIRECTORIES

**392**

Salter, Veronica

*Listing and profile of organisations in Jamaica which address the issue of gender violence, with special reference to domestic violence.* St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica: Famplan, 2000. 36 p.

This directory lists and presents a profile of organizations that address the issue of gender violence in Jamaica, with particular reference to domestic violence.

**Location:**

CGDS, UWIM

HV6250/ Pamph. 1835

**393**

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

*Violence against women: A technical resource directory; preliminary version.* Port of Spain, Trinidad: ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat, 1991. [iii], 61 p.

This directory was intended to stimulate the exchange of experience, knowledge, and training among institutions, organizations, individual experts, and professionals in the field of women in development. It is arranged in two sections: Section I is a list of organizations arranged in alphabetical order by country, and Section II is a list of individuals, also arranged in alphabetical order by country.

**Locations:**

CADVTT

CGDS, UWISA

ECLACPOS

WAND

VIOLENCE

CDC REF

(729) 396.23 VI

## **RELEVANT COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN LEGISLATION AND CASE MATERIALS**

### **Legislation**

#### **Domestic Relations**

Antigua and Barbuda. [1992 Revised Edition]  
Childcare and Protection Act 2003 (29/2003).

Barbados. [1971 Revised Edition]  
Family Law Act 1981, Cap. 214, with amendment 2004 (10/2004).  
Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, Cap. 145.  
Protection of Children Act 1990 (36/1990), Cap. 146A, with amendment 1992 (17/1992).

Belize. [2000 Revised Edition]  
Family Courts Act 1988 (24/1988), Cap. 83A [1980-1990 Revised Edition], with amendment 2000 (18/2000). [Omitted from the 2000 Revised Edition]

Bermuda. [1989 Revised Edition]  
Children Act 1998 (38/1998), with amendment 2002 (36/2002).

Dominica. [1990 Revised Edition]  
Infants Protection Ordinance (Chap. 37:05).

Grenada. [1990 Revised Edition]  
Child Protection Act 1998 (17/1998).

Jamaica. [1973 Revised Edition]  
Child Care and Protection Act 2004 (11/2004).  
Property (Rights of Spouses) Act 2004 (4/2004).

St. Lucia. [1957 Revised Edition]  
Family Court Act 1994 (4/1994).

Trinidad and Tobago [1980 Revised Edition]  
Children Act, Chap. 46:01, with amendment to 2002 (2/2002)  
Children's Authority Act 2000 (64/2000), with amendment 2003 (8/2003)

Turks and Caicos Islands. [1998 Revised Edition]  
Domestic Proceedings Ordinance, Cap. 89.



## **Domestic Violence**

Antigua and Barbuda. [1992 Revised Edition]

Domestic Violence (Summary Proceedings) Act 1999 (3/1999).

Bahamas. [2000 Revised Edition]

Sexual Offenses and Domestic Violence Act 1991 (9/1991) with amendments 1991 (12/1991), and 2000 (10/2000) incorporated, Ch. 99.

Barbados. [1971 Revised Edition]

Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Act 1992 (4/1992), Cap 130A.

Belize. [2000 Revised Edition]

Domestic Violence Act 1992 (28/1992), with amendment 1999 (42/1999) incorporated, Cap. 178.

Bermuda. [1989 Revised Edition]

Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Act 1997 (1/1997).

British Virgin Islands. [1991 Revised Edition]

Domestic Violence (Summary Proceedings) Act 1996 (2/1996).

Cayman Islands. [1963 Revised Edition]

The Summary Jurisdiction (Domestic Violence) Law 1992 (20/1992).

Dominica. [1990 Revised Edition]

Protection Against Domestic Violence Act 2001 (22/2001).

Grenada. [1990 Revised Edition]

Domestic Violence Act 2001 (15/2001).

Guyana. [1973 Revised Edition]

Domestic Violence Act 1996 (18/1996).

Jamaica. [1973 Revised Edition]

Domestic Violence Act 1995 (15/1995).

Montserrat. [1962 Revised Edition; 1999 Interim Revision]

Family (Protection Against Domestic Violence) Act 1998 (9/1998).

St. Christopher and Nevis. [1961 Revised Edition]

Domestic Violence Act 2000 (3/2000).

St. Lucia. [1957 Revised Edition]

Domestic Violence (Summary Proceedings) Act 1995 (7/1995), with amendment 1997 (11/1997).

St. Vincent and the Grenadines. [1990 Revised Edition]

Domestic Violence (Summary Proceeding) Act 1995 (13/1995).

Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Act, Cap. 165, with amendment 1995 (by implication) (by Sec. 26) (13/1995).

Trinidad and Tobago. [1980 Revised Edition]  
Domestic Violence Act, 1999 (27/1999) repealing Domestic Violence Act 1991 (10/1991).

### **Sexual Harassment**

Belize. [2000 Revised Edition]  
Protection Against Sexual Harassment Act 1996 (10/1996), Cap. 107.

Bermuda. [1989 Revised Edition]  
Stalking Act 1997 (2/1997), with amendment 1998 (28/1998).

British Virgin Islands. [1991 Revised Edition]  
Anti-Discrimination Act 2001 (2/2001)

Guyana. [1973 Revised Edition]  
Prevention of Discrimination Act 1997 (26/1997).

St. Lucia. [1957 Revised Edition]  
Equality of Opportunity and Treatment in Employment and Occupation Act 2000 (9/2000).

### **Sexual Offences**

Anguilla. [2000 Revised Edition]  
Criminal Code 2000 (15/2000), Cap. C 140.

Antigua and Barbuda. [1992 Revised Edition]  
Offences Against the Person Act, Cap. 300, with amendments 1995 (9/1995 and 17/1995).  
Sexual Offences Act 1995 (9/1995).

Bahamas. [2000 Revised Edition]  
Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act 1991 (9/1991) with amendments 1991 (12/1991), and 2000 (10/2000) incorporated Ch. 99.

Barbados. [1971 Revised Edition]  
Offences Against the Person Act 1994 (18/1994), with amendment 1998 (by 3<sup>rd</sup> Schedule) (50/1998).  
Sexual Offences Act 1992 (3/1992), with amendment 1994 (4/1994) incorporated, Cap. 154.

Belize. [2000 Revised Edition]  
Criminal Code, Cap. 101, with amendment 2001 (42/2001).

Bermuda. [1989 Revised Edition]  
Criminal Code (Sexual Offences) (Amendment) Act 1993 (2/1993).  
Offences Against the Person Act 1861 (UK).  
[Part extended to Bermuda as provided in Sec. 18 Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978 (Overseas Territories) Order (1979 No. 456)]

British Virgin Islands. [1991 Revised Edition]  
Criminal Code 1997 (1/1997), with amendment 2002 (7/2002).  
Offences Against the Person Act, Cap. 53, with amendments to 1997 (by Schedule 3) (1/1997).

Cayman Islands. [1963 Revised Edition]

Offences Against the Person Act 1861 (UK).

[Extended to Cayman Islands as provided in Sec. 18 Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978 (Overseas Territories) Order (1979 No. 456)]

Dominica. [1990 Revised Edition]

Offences Against the Person Act, (Chap. 10:31), with amendments to 1992 (8/1992).

Sexual Offences Act 1998 (1/1998)

Grenada. [1990 Revised Edition]

Criminal Code, Cap. 76 [1958 Revised Edition], with amendments to 2004 (9/2004) [Omitted from the 1990 Revised Edition]

Jamaica. [1973 Revised Edition]

Incest (Punishment) Act, with amendment 1979 (1/1979).

Offences Against the Person Act with amendments to 1992 (14/1992).

Montserrat. [1962 Revised Edition; 1999 Interim Revision]

Offences Against the Person Act 1861 (UK).

[Part extended to Montserrat as provided in Sec. 18 Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978 (Overseas Territories) Order (1979 No. 456)]

St. Christopher and Nevis. [1961 Revised Edition]

Offences Against the Person Act, Cap. 56, with amendments to 1998 (by 3<sup>rd</sup> Schedule) (10/1998).

St. Lucia. [1957 Revised Edition]

Criminal Code (1992), Revised Edition, Cap. 250, with amendments to 2003 (25/2003).

St. Vincent and the Grenadines. [1990 Revised Edition]

Criminal Code, Cap. 124, with amendments to 1993 (27/1993).

Trinidad and Tobago. [1980 Revised Edition]

Offences Against the Person Act (Chap. 11:08), with amendments to 2000 (85 (by Schedule) and 90/2000).

Sexual Offences Act 1986 (27/1986) with amendments to 2000 (31/2000).

Turks and Caicos Islands. [1998 Revised Edition]

Incest (Punishment) Law (No. 13 of 1948), Cap. 155 [1953 Revised Edition, Jamaica].

Offences Against the Person Ordinance, Cap. 28, incorporating amendments to 1998 (9/1998), and amendment 2001 (15/2001).

### **CARICOM Model Legislation**

Following a 1980 meeting of technical officials of women's bureaux in the Caribbean, which identified the need to investigate the status of women, the *CARICOM* Secretariat, through its Women's Affairs and Legal Divisions, undertook exploratory research that drew on the findings of the Women in the Caribbean Project spearheaded by Prof. Joycelin Massiah. Further research was conducted by the Trinidad and Tobago lawyer, Mr. Douglas Mendes, which led to the formulation of a regional project to draft model legislation in six critical areas: Citizenship, Domestic Violence, Equal Pay, Inheritance, Sexual Harassment, and Sexual Offences. The model legislation, drafted by Hyacinth Lindsay, was adopted by *CARICOM* Ministers

Responsible for the Integration of Women in Development in 1991 (at which time, two other areas were mandated—Equal Opportunity and Treatment in Employment, and Maintenance), and published in booklet form in 1997. The preparation of the model legislation has not only assisted Member States in the drafting of national legislation, but has also assisted NGOs and intergovernmental agencies in their research and advocacy work. The model legislation relevant to this bibliography has been listed in the general section of the work, but will be repeated here for ease of reference for those interested in reviewing the development of relevant national legislation.

### **Domestic Violence**

*CARICOM model legislation on domestic violence.* Georgetown, Guyana: *CARICOM* Secretariat, 1997. 32 p. ISBN: 9766001103. (*CARICOM* Model Legislation; Booklet 2)

### **Sexual Harassment**

*CARICOM model legislation on sexual harassment.* Georgetown, Guyana: *CARICOM* Secretariat, 1997. 38 p. ISBN: 9766001138. (*CARICOM* Model Legislation; Booklet 7)

### **Sexual Offences**

*CARICOM model legislation on sexual offences.* Georgetown, Guyana: *CARICOM* Secretariat, 1997. 28 p. ISBN: 9766001146. (*CARICOM* Model Legislation; Booklet 8)

## Cases<sup>1</sup>

Annotated by Aleeza Moseley

### Gender-Based Violence and Human Rights

Suit No. 69 of 2001

#### Martinus Francois v. Attorney General of St. Lucia

HIGH COURT OF ST. LUCIA  
Barrow J (Ag.)  
24<sup>th</sup> May 2001

This case addresses whether the power to grant an interim *ex parte*<sup>2</sup> protection order under the Domestic Violence Act was a violation of constitutionally guaranteed rights to a fair hearing and to freedom of speech and expression. The Court held that such orders were appropriate in cases of emergency, essential to the administration of justice, and therefore not in and of themselves inconsistent with the right to a fair hearing. The applicant's rights were not finally determined by the interim order. However, since the words used in the order did not correspond with those in the Act, and as such the actions thereby prohibited lacked definition, clarity, and meaning within the law, the order was *ultra vires*<sup>3</sup> the Act.

Crim. App. 13 of 1997

#### Gladstone Gooderidge v. The Queen

COURT OF APPEAL OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES  
Byron CJ, Singh and Redhead JJA  
12<sup>th</sup> January 1998

The appellant appealed his conviction for the indecent assault of his common-law wife's six-year-old daughter, on the ground that, *inter alia*, the six-year delay between the laying of the charge and his trial was a violation of his constitutional right to be afforded a fair hearing within a reasonable time. The Court held that, on the merits, the appellant suffered no violation of his constitutional right given that he failed to discharge his burden of proof regarding the unreasonableness of the delay, that his failure to protest certain occurrences during the course of his trial amounted to a waiver of his rights, and that the facts and circumstances strongly indicated he suffered no prejudice as a result of the delay. Procedurally, the appeal also failed, as the constitution made provision for the hearing of allegations of breach of fundamental rights. It was entirely inappropriate for the constitutional issue to be raised for the first time as a ground of appeal.

---

<sup>1</sup> List of cases provided by Tracy Robinson.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to one party. Ex parte proceedings are therefore the equivalent of proceedings where only one of the parties have notice or knowledge of proceedings; and an ex parte order is one made as a result of such proceedings.

<sup>3</sup> Latin term that means 'exceeding the limits of.' An order is or persons act *ultra vires* when they exceed or act beyond the limits of their authority

## Domestic Violence

### Domestic Violence in Divorce Proceedings

(1978) 27 W.I.R. 188

#### Llewelyn v. Llewelyn

COURT OF APPEAL, JAMAICA  
Zacca, Kerr and Carberry JJA

In divorce proceedings where the petitioner/wife sought to establish cruelty as the ground for divorce by submitting evidence that the respondent/husband, *inter alia*, punched her, hit her about the head with a flashlight, boxed and kicked her, it was held by the presiding judge that such incidents did not exceed the 'fair wear and tear' reasonably expected in a marriage. On appeal it was held that although cruelty was a question of fact, depending on the particular circumstances of each individual case, the existence of physical violence or physical violence of a grave and weighty kind would preclude the Court from inquiring further into the circumstances. In the instant case, the acts of violence submitted in evidence by the petitioner/wife were of a grave and weighty nature, going beyond the 'fair wear and tear of marriage' and constituting cruelty on any reasonable definition thereof.

### Domestic Violence and the Constitution

Suit No. 69 of 2001

#### Martinus Francois v. Attorney General of St. Lucia<sup>4</sup>

HIGH COURT OF ST. LUCIA  
Barrow J (Ag.)  
24<sup>th</sup> May 2001

### Injunctions for Domestic Violence

No. 688 of 1995

#### Hislop v. Hislop

HIGH COURT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Lucky J  
13<sup>th</sup> October 1995

At the hearing of an application by the petitioner/wife in divorce proceedings to continue an *ex parte* injunction against the respondent/husband until determination of the action for divorce or until further order, the Court held that it needed to remain fully alive to the risk of violence occurring in the absence of an injunction, even though ousting a spouse from the matrimonial home could be drastic and lead to hardship. The question was: What is fair, just, and reasonable in the particular circumstances? Therefore, as protection of a spouse needed not be from violence but simply to enable her to make a comfortable home for herself and the children, and as there was undisputed evidence that the respondent/husband was apparently living comfortably at his mother's house, the order was continued in the interests of caution.

---

<sup>4</sup> See Supra, 'Gender-Based Violence and Human Rights'

### **Judy Weaver v. Mitchum Weaver and Another**

HIGH COURT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Warner J  
30<sup>th</sup> May 1994

At the hearing of an application by the petitioner/wife in divorce proceedings to continue an *ex parte* injunction against the respondent/husband, it was held that although there was material non-disclosure of facts on the petitioner's part, the Court would exercise its discretion not to discharge the order since it held the opinion that the judge would have made the order in any event. Furthermore, the continuance or dissolution of the order depended upon what would be the most fair and reasonable arrangement for both parties given the circumstances. As it appeared on the facts that the petitioner continued to rely on the respondent in relation to the discipline of the children, that she encouraged his continued participation in their lives, given the size and layout of the matrimonial home and the fact that the respondent could not continue to occupy his current lodgings, the order prohibiting molestation and so forth of the petitioner was continued while the order prohibiting entry to the matrimonial home was discharged and substituted for one prohibiting entry to the upstairs of the house and the staircase leading thereto.

#### *Battered Woman's Syndrome*

(1999) 54 W.I.R. 383

### **Indravani Ramjattan v. The State**

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO)  
Lord Hobhouse of Woodborough, Lord Mackay of Clashfern and Sir Andrew Leggatt  
3<sup>rd</sup> February, 4<sup>th</sup> March 1999

In this case where the petitioner sought to adduce new evidence to support a defence of diminished responsibility, which was never put forward in any way at the trial, it was held that the Privy Council had jurisdiction to hear further petitions for special leave to appeal in relation to the same matter, notwithstanding the dismissal of an earlier petition, but only in exceptional cases where new grounds of appeal were raised of such character and sufficient merit as to justify a second petition. In the instant case, the petitioner submitted reasons for not making use of the defence of diminished responsibility at her trial. Ultimately, as the Court considered that a sufficient case had been made for remission to the Trinidadian Court of Appeal, the case was so remitted without consideration being given to the substantive points raised on the petition, since these were matters for the Court of Appeal to decide upon re-hearing.

JCPC, Notice of Motion, 17<sup>th</sup> February 2000

### **Angela Ramdeen v. The State**

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO)  
Lord Hutton, Lord Hobhouse of Woodborough, Sir Andrew Leggatt  
23<sup>rd</sup> March 2000

The petitioner appealed her conviction for the murder of two children, ages 7 and 8 years, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council where the appeal was heard by the Board and dismissed. Thereafter, when fresh psychiatric evidence arose supporting her trial defence of diminished responsibility and describing her as a 'battered woman,' the petitioner sought to appeal to the Privy Council a second time. However, her petition for leave was rejected by the registrar as disclosing no reasonable cause of action for setting aside the first judgment of the Privy Council. On appeal of the registrar's decision, the Judicial Committee

adjourned the matter for full hearing before the Board, given the importance of the issues emerging from the petition in relation to fresh evidence and the finality of legal proceedings.

## **Sexual Offences**

### Recent Complaint

(1989) 42 WIR 425

#### **Diaz (Anthony) v. R**

COURT OF APPEAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Bernard CJ, Edoo and Sharma JJA  
9<sup>th</sup> June 1989

At the appellant's trial upon a charge of rape, the trial judge admitted evidence of a third party to whom the prosecutrix complained shortly after the alleged incident, despite statutory changes in the law regarding recent complaint. On appeal, it was held that the common-law rules allowing the admittance of evidence of recent complaint, in order to demonstrate inconsistency between the complainant's conduct after an alleged incident and consent to it, had been abolished by the Sexual Offences Act 1986 on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of November 1986 in all cases that had not been decided on that date. As such, the evidence of recent complaint should not have been admitted. Conviction quashed; retrial ordered.

Crim. App. No. 34 of 1996

#### **Michael Bullen v. The Queen**

COURT OF APPEAL OF BARBADOS  
Sir Denys Williams CJ, Williams and Waterman (Ag) JJA  
20<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup> July 1998

Upon the appellant's appeal against a conviction for indecent assault, the Court held in respect of the issue of recent complaint that it was the duty of the judge to impress upon the jurors that they were not entitled to use the complaint as any evidence whatever of the facts, or for any purpose other than the purpose of determining for themselves whether the complainant's conduct was consistent with her testimony that the acts were without her consent and indeed against her will. In the instant case, the judge failed to direct the jury in this manner. The conviction was quashed.

(1997) 54 WIR 95

#### **Belle (Richard) v. R**

COURT OF APPEAL OF BARBADOS  
Williams CJ, Chase and Williams JJA  
16<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> January 1997

On appeal of the appellant's conviction for rape and wounding, it was held that in the circumstances, having regard to section 29 of the Sexual Offences Act 1992, no fault could be found with the way in which the judge directed the jury, even though the defence was seeking to have the jury draw the inference that there had been no rape from the fact that the evidence did not disclose the immediate making of a complaint.



### **White (Kory) v. R**

COURT OF APPEAL OF JAMAICA  
Rattray P, Gordon JA and Walker (Ag.) JA  
14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> October 1996; 27<sup>th</sup> January 1997

Judicial Committee Of The Privy Council  
Lord Goff of Chieveley, Lord Lloyd of Berwick, Lord Nolan, Lord Hoffmann and Lord Hope of Craighead  
22<sup>nd</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 10<sup>th</sup> August 1998

At the appellant's trial for rape and buggery, the complainant gave evidence in the course of which she indicated that, following the incident; she had reported what had happened to a number of people. The defence did not object to the admission of this evidence, but the reports were not admissible as recent complaints as the recipients of the reports were not called to give evidence as to their content. On appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, it was held that the complainant's evidence regarding her reports of the incident to other people, in the course of a fair and coherent account of her behaviour after the incident, was not in itself inadmissible but it was necessary for the trial judge to give the jury a careful direction about the limited value which could be attached to her evidence in that regard. Additionally, there was, in the circumstances, a danger that the jury might have considered itself entitled to regard the evidence of the reports as confirming the complainant's credibility; accordingly, it was a misdirection for the judge to have left open such a possibility.

(1994) 47 WIR 380

### **Williams (Earl) v. The State**

COURT OF APPEAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Bernard CJ, Hamel-Smith and Gopeesingh JJA  
20<sup>th</sup> May 1994

On appeal of the appellant's rape conviction, it was held that where the prosecution had carefully avoided calling direct evidence from the person to whom a rape victim had made complaint, and that person had only referred to the victim's physical and emotional state and his own reaction after she had approached him, there had been no contravention of the abolition of the common-law rule relating to evidence of recent complaints in sexual offence cases (Sexual Offences Act 1986, section 31). Further, had there been a contravention of section 31, this would not necessarily have resulted in the conviction being quashed. Therefore, *Diaz v The State* was distinguished. Where, on a charge of a sexual offence, the issue is one of consent or no consent, and not one of a possible mistake as to consent, the direction to the jury as to reasonable grounds for the accused's belief under section 28 of the 1986 Act need not be given. Therefore, appeal dismissed.

### Corroboration

(2002) 61 WIR 174

### **R v. Gilbert (Rennie)**

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (GRENADA)  
Lord Steyn, Lord Hobhouse of Woodborough, Lord Millett, Lord  
Scott of Foscote and Sir Philip Otton  
14<sup>th</sup> February, 21<sup>st</sup> March 2002

On appeal of the appellant's conviction for rape, the Board of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held that the long-standing rules of practice regarding the judge's directions in relation to corroboration of the complainant's evidence in sexual offence cases were based on a discredited belief, leading to inappropriate

and indiscriminate directions being given to confused juries, creating unfairness between the prosecution and the defence, and undermining the safety of juries' verdicts. The most appropriate rule of practice is that the judge is not under a mandatory duty to warn the jury that the complainant's evidence requires corroboration. Instead, the judge should adapt the summing-up to the actual issues raised by the evidence given at trial and use his judicial discretion to determine what, if any, warning is appropriate in respect of any witness.

(1989) 42 WIR 425

### **Diaz (Anthony) v. R<sup>5</sup>**

COURT OF APPEAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Bernard CJ, Edoo and Sharma JJA  
9<sup>th</sup> June 1989

On the issue of corroboration of the complainant's evidence, the Court held that only in the most exceptional circumstances should the distressed condition of a complainant be made a topic on the issue of corroboration. In addition, although there was no specifically prescribed formula for giving directions on corroboration to the jury, the judge in the instant case failed to convey a warning on the danger of convicting on the uncorroborated evidence of the complainant.

(1990) 43 WIR 400

### **Cooper (Junior) v. The State**

COURT OF APPEAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Bernard CJ, Edoo and Sharma JJA  
4<sup>th</sup> July 1990

At the appellant's rape trial where consent to intercourse was in issue, the judge instructed the jury that the presence of spermatozoa, the fact that the complainant was found not to be *virgo intacta*, the complainant's distressed state when found by her brother, among other things, amounted to corroboration. The Court of Appeal held that corroboration was unequivocal strength from an independent source in some material particular which tended to connect the accused person with the commission of the alleged crime, and which might either be direct or indirect. The matters cited by the trial judge as capable of amounting to corroboration fell short of that definition.

(1995) 50 WIR 114

### **Pivotte (Anthony) v. R**

COURT OF APPEAL OF THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES  
Floissac CJ, Liverpool and Satrohan Singh JJA  
21<sup>st</sup> February, 20<sup>th</sup> March 1995

The central issue on appeal was whether, on an indictment charging an accused with a sexual offence (or with a sexual offence coupled with a non-sexual offence) where the main issue at the trial was the identification of the assailant, a judge, having given the jury a proper *Turnbull* direction (see *R v Turnbull* [1976] 3 All ER 549), is obliged to give them the usual corroboration warning, namely of the danger of acting on the uncorroborated testimony of the complainant. It was held that in all sexual cases, including those where identification is the main issue, juries should be given a warning that it is dangerous to convict on the uncorroborated evidence of the complainant. Therefore, conviction for attempted rape quashed; conviction for house-breaking affirmed.

---

<sup>5</sup> See Supra 'Recent Complaint'

### **Williams (Eric) and Dindial Khublall v. The State**

COURT OF APPEAL OF GUYANA  
Kennard C, Perry JA and Singh J (Additional Judge)  
22<sup>nd</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1997

It was held that the trial judge's directions to the jury at the trial were sufficient, although he did not use the words 'danger' or 'dangerous' regarding the issue of uncorroborated evidence. In any event, in a case of a sexual offence where identification is the main issue for the jury, it is normally sufficient for the trial judge to give directions on identification in full accordance with the *Turnbull* guidelines and not normally necessary for him to warn of the danger of convicting on the uncorroborated evidence of the complainant. *Pivotte v R* (1995) 50 WIR 114 was not applied.

(1990) 54 WIR 32

### **Coakley (James) v. R**

COURT OF APPEAL OF THE BAHAMAS  
Henry P, Smith and Melville JJA  
2<sup>nd</sup> March 1990

On a charge of rape where consent to intercourse was in issue, the trial judge directed the jury as to the danger of acting on uncorroborated evidence and more than once told them that there was no corroboration of the offence of rape. It was held on appeal that the judge had not misdirected the jurors, though it would have been more helpful if he had directed them to particularly bear in mind his warning regarding the danger of acting on uncorroborated evidence in view of the fact that the one, vital issue of consent was not corroborated by the evidence.

(1996) 51 WIR 384

### **Tiwari (Leslie) v. The State**

COURT OF APPEAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
de la Bastide CJ, Sharma and Gopeesingh JJA  
21<sup>st</sup> July 1995; 31<sup>st</sup> October 1996

The appellant appealed his conviction for rape, robbery with aggravation, and arson. One of his grounds of appeal was that the trial judge misdirected the jury with regard to corroboration. It was held that though there were parts of the judge's directions worthy of criticism, in the final analysis he correctly indicated that there was only corroboration as to the accused's presence in the house and it appeared that his directions did indicate the absence of evidence corroborating sexual intercourse. Nevertheless, this was a case which turned on identification evidence and whether the jurors were satisfied that the accused was one of the intruders. As such, it was neither necessary nor appropriate to give a warning about the danger of convicting on uncorroborated evidence.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO)  
Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead, Lord Hutton, Lord Millett, Lord Scott of Foscote  
and Sir Andrew Leggatt  
13<sup>th</sup> March, 29<sup>th</sup> May 2002

Upon hearing by the Judicial Committee, it was held that the case be remitted to Court of Appeal for further consideration. This appeal, however, did not deal with the issue of corroboration.

**Belle (Richard) v. R<sup>6</sup>**

COURT OF APPEAL OF BARBADOS  
Williams CJ, Chase and Williams JJA  
16<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> January 1997

On appeal of the appellant's conviction for rape and wounding, it was held that the trial judge's direction to the jury with regard to corroboration was incomplete, in that he omitted the reason for his warning that it was unsafe for the jury to act on uncorroborated evidence. The question was whether the proviso ought to be applied. Although the judge's direction was flawed in that regard, the Court of Appeal was satisfied that had the jury been given the full direction on corroboration they would not have reached a different conclusion; accordingly, the proviso would be applied.

(1974) 27 WIR 279

**R v. Rupert Codrington**

COURT OF APPEAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Hyatali CJ, Phillips and Corbin JJA  
31<sup>st</sup> January 1974

At the appellant's trial for rape, the complainant gave evidence that while she was a passenger in a taxi driven by the appellant, realizing that he intended to assault her, she called out for help to a pedestrian whom the taxi passed on the road. The pedestrian testified that the complainant appeared to be in a distressed condition. It was held by the Court of Appeal that evidence of distress before the alleged act given by the witness was properly admitted by the trial judge since it was capable of providing corroboration of the offence.

(1974) 25 WIR 1

**R v. Waithe**

COURT OF APPEAL OF BARBADOS  
Williams (Ag.) CJ, Hanschell J and Worrell (Ag.) J  
29<sup>th</sup> April 1974

The appellant was convicted of rape. At the trial, the complainant's mother, who lived in her own house in front of that of the complainant, testified that she heard a shout for "murder," that later she left her house and went above her daughter's house where she saw the appellant lying down on her daughter. She stated that the two of them appeared to be scrambling, that she shouted for murder and that the accused got up and ran. She also spoke of a complaint of rape made to her by her daughter. It was held on appeal that the evidence of the mother was capable of corroborating the evidence of the complainant. It put the accused on the spot, it put him on top of her with the two of them appearing to be scrambling on the ground, and it gave a description of the setting sufficiently positive as to show a great probability of lack of consent—the shout of murder, the time of night, the complainant away from the comfort of her house in her night clothes, and the accused getting up and running off.

---

<sup>6</sup> See Supra '*Recent Complaint*'

**Rawlins Francois v. The State**

COURT OF APPEAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Des Iles JA, Narine and Persaud JJA  
28<sup>th</sup> November 1986

On appeal of the appellant's conviction for rape, the Court held that in the case of a reported distressed condition shortly after the alleged incident the trial judge must point the jury's attention to the relationship between the complainant and the witnesses, inviting them to question whether the witnesses are truly independent and warning them to take great care regarding the weight they attach to the evidence. The judge must also warn the jurors that they must satisfy themselves as to whether the observed distressed state was feigned or genuine. Further, on the particular facts of the instant case the jury should have been directed to consider and decide whether the complainant's distressed state was as a result of sexual assault or, as the appellant alleged, of them having been interrupted by the complainant's brother-in-law.

Crim. App. No. 3 of 1976

**Errol Goindoo v. The State**

COURT OF APPEAL, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Hyatali CJ, Corbin and Rees JJA  
25<sup>th</sup> November 1976

On appeal of a rape and assault conviction, the Court held that evidence of the complainant's distressed condition could amount to corroboration but that the jury should have been reminded of the intimate relationship between the complainant and the witness to her distress. Additionally, they should have been warned of the need to be very sure that the distressed condition was real and not feigned, especially as it was the only evidence capable of amounting to corroboration. The jury should also have been warned of the need for corroboration, not necessarily according to any particular formulation so long as the judge's directions conveyed the general impression to the jury and brought their minds to bear on the great need of being aware of the danger of acting on uncorroborated evidence.

No. 39 of 1964

**Fyzool Hosein v. R**

COURT OF APPEAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Wooding CJ, McShine and Phillips JJA  
21<sup>st</sup> May 1964

The appellant was convicted of rape where the issue between himself and the complainant at trial was solely one of consent. At the trial, one of the witnesses for the prosecution gave evidence that she overheard the victim bawl out that she was being held down by the appellant and the appellant threaten to stab the complainant if she did not keep quiet. In his summation, the trial judge regarded this evidence as corroborative. On appeal, it was held that the judge's summation regarding the definition of corroboration was correct and that the witness' evidence met the law's requirement for corroboration. It was, furthermore, necessary that the judge give the jury due, proper, and adequate warning of the danger of convicting on the uncorroborated evidence of the complainant as it was open to the jury to convict a defendant in the absence of corroboration upon satisfaction of the truth of the prosecution, but only if they were adequately warned of the danger of so doing.

Consent of Victim

(1965) 9 WIR 51

**R v. Cameron**

COURT OF APPEAL OF JAMAICA  
Duffus P, Lewis and Henriques JJA  
9<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1965

Upon appeal of conviction for carnal abuse of a 7-year-old child, the Court held that as the evidence of the child was uncorroborated, and there being other unsatisfactory features in the evidence led by the Crown, the conviction would be quashed on the ground that the verdict was unreasonable. In consideration of whether a verdict of indecent assault should be substituted, the Court further held that in Jamaica the consent of a child under 12 years of age was immaterial and not a defence in the case of carnal abuse whereas it was in the case of indecent assault. In the circumstances, the court could not substitute a verdict of guilty of indecent assault as, on the facts, it could not be said that the jury must have been satisfied that there was no consent.

(1975) 27 WIR 82

**The State v. Kowshall Persaud**

COURT OF APPEAL OF GUYANA  
Luckhoo C, Persaud and Haynes JJA  
29<sup>th</sup> April, 16<sup>th</sup> May 1975

On appeal of the appellant's conviction for rape, it was held that in the circumstances of the instant case where the jury was being invited specifically to consider whether the complainant might have consented originally and then changed her mind, the further question should have been specifically put as to whether the accused might not have honestly considered that the original consent still subsisted. The omission to do so was a very serious misdirection. Further, the trial judge fell into very grave error in not warning the jury that it was dangerous to convict on the uncorroborated evidence of the complainant that she did not consent. From the directions as worded, the jury might have been left with the understanding that there was no real need to look for corroboration of the material facts regarding the absence of consent before accepting the complainant's evidence.

(1994) 47 WIR 380

**Williams (Earl) v. The State<sup>7</sup>**

COURT OF APPEAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Bernard CJ, Hamel-Smith and Gopeesingh JJA  
20<sup>th</sup> May 1994

It was held, *inter alia*, that on a charge of a sexual offence where the issue was one of consent or no consent, and not one of a possible mistake as to consent, the direction to the jury as to reasonable grounds for the accused's belief under section 28 of the 1986 Act need not be given. Therefore, appeal dismissed.

---

<sup>7</sup> See Supra '*Recent Complaint*'

Burden of Proof

(1998) 56 WIR 57

**Alleyne (Roger) v. R**

COURT OF APPEAL OF BARBADOS  
Williams CJ, Williams JA and Waterman (Ag.) JA  
7<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> October 1998

Although the appellant in this case abandoned his appeal against a conviction for having unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, the Court invited the Crown to address it on the issue of the burden of proof. Having regard of the fact that section 5(2) of the Sexual Offences Act provided an exception to the offence, which, if satisfied by an accused, amounted to a defence to the charge, the Court held that whilst the onus fell on the prosecution to establish the essential ingredients of the offence to the requisite standard of proof, the onus of establishing (on a balance of probabilities) the essential ingredients of the exception in section 5(2) fell on the accused.

Prosecution of Cases

(1994) 44 WIR 332

**Brooks (Lloyd) v. Director of Public Prosecutions and Another**

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL  
Lord Mackay of Clashfern LC, Lord Templeman, Lord Ackner,  
Lord Slynn of Hadley and Lord Woolf  
7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> December 1993; 24<sup>th</sup> January 1994

The appellant, a medical practitioner, was charged with the carnal abuse of a female patient under the age of twelve years. On appeal of a decision to prefer an indictment against him after the charges had been dismissed at the preliminary stages, the Privy Council held, dismissing the appeal, that the language of the Criminal Justice (Administration) Act was clear and set out five distinct powers for preferring an indictment; the fact that one of those powers was exclusively available to the Director of Public Prosecutions did not mean that the director was not entitled to avail himself of the other methods of obtaining the preferment of an indictment; it was equally clear from the Act that the director was entitled to seek the direction or consent of a judge as to whether or not an indictment should be preferred, notwithstanding section 94(6) of the Constitution (which was intended to protect the director from political interference), albeit that it was an exceptional course of action for the director to pursue. Furthermore, the exercise of the powers of a judge under section 2(2) of the Act to endorse the initiation of proceedings was a procedural step, which did not require prior notice to the proposed defendant. The Board was satisfied that due respect had been paid to the decision of the magistrate, that the director and the judge had approached the matter with the greatest circumspection and that it would not be an abuse to allow the appellant's trial to proceed.

Protection of the Complainant

(1997) 54 WIR 95

**Belle (Richard) v. R**<sup>8</sup>

COURT OF APPEAL OF BARBADOS  
Williams CJ, Chase and Williams JJA  
16<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> January 1997

It was held *per curiam* that judges should protect women and girls called to testify as complainants in sexual cases, and attorneys at law must not ask them questions that tend to embarrass or debase them unless it is really necessary as part of the defence.

Sentencing for Rape

(2002) 63 WIR 20

**Springer (Wayne) v. R**

COURT OF APPEAL OF BARBADOS  
Simmons CJ, Colin Williams and Worrell (Ag.) JJA  
7<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> March, 31<sup>st</sup> July 2002

The appellant appealed conviction and imposed sentences of thirty years and fifteen years imprisonment for rape and robbery respectively, which sentences were to run concurrently. On the issue of sentencing, the Court held that in accordance with the Penal System Reform Act 1998 and its underlying sentencing philosophy, offences of a violent and sexual nature must carry terms of imprisonment of sufficient length to adequately protect the public from serious harm from the offender. However, the sentence should not be disproportionate to sentences currently imposed within the jurisdiction in cases where a conviction for murder has been reduced to one for manslaughter. As such, the sentence for rape was excessive and reduced to twenty-five years.

Crim. App. No. 4 of 1999

**Roger George v. The State**

COURT OF APPEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA  
Byron CJ, Singh and Redhead JJA  
27<sup>th</sup> March 2000

On the appellant's appeal of a conviction and sentence for the murder of his girlfriend, the Court quashed the conviction of murder and substituted it for manslaughter. In imposing sentence, the Court rejected the appellant's request for leniency, which he based on the contention that he was a young man of 26 years who could be rehabilitated after serving a custodial sentence. The Court reasoned that as the crime fell within the category of domestic violence, as the community was paying more attention to such crimes, which were on the increase, and as they were particularly horrible, undermining the equal status of women in society, the maximum sentence of life imprisonment was imposed.

---

<sup>8</sup> See Supra '*Recent Complaint*' and '*Corroboration*'



### **Julien (Dion) v. The State**

COURT OF APPEAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
de la Bastide CJ, Hamel-Smith and Gopeesingh JJA  
11<sup>th</sup> July 1996

Upon the appellant's appeal against conviction for rape, the Court confirmed the conviction but held in respect of the sentence that the circumstances of rape, always an abomination, and inevitably causing serious trauma to the victim, might differ significantly from one offence to another by reference to the culpability of the offender and the effect which the rape had on the victim; in the particular case, there had been no aggravating factors such as commission by more than one man, accompaniment by other acts of degradation, a high degree of violence, commission by an intruder breaking into a home, and the accused had shown some concern for his victim after the offence; accordingly, the sentence of twenty years was too harsh and should be reduced to ten years. No case was referred to in the judgment of the court.

Crim. App. No. 34 of 1980

### **Edwin Farfan v. The State**

COURT OF APPEAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Bernard JA (President), Narine and Persaud JJA  
7<sup>th</sup> May 1984

The appellant pleaded guilty to raping his 11-year-old niece-in-law and as such was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment with hard labour and a whipping of 20 strokes with the birch pursuant to section 4(3) of the Corporal Punishment (Offenders over Sixteen) Act. On appeal, the Court reduced his sentence to 14 years imprisonment and 15 strokes with the birch on the basis that, despite the dastardly and debase character of the offence of rape and the fact that, in the circumstances, the appellant's conduct was particularly reprehensible, the appellant's plea of guilty was a strong mitigating factor that needed to be taken into account. Notably, Persaud JA expressed, in a separate opinion, different reasons for concurring with the decision.

### *Mens Rea*

(1990) 42 WIR 78

### **Smith (Reynaldo) v. R**

COURT OF APPEAL OF BELIZE  
Henry P, Sir Denis Malone and Liverpool JJA  
28<sup>th</sup> September 1990

On the appellant's appeal of a conviction for rape, the Court noted that section 26(4) of the Belize Criminal Code provided: "Voluntary intoxication shall be taken into account for the purpose of determining whether the person charged had formed any specific intent in cases where a specific intent is an essential element in the offence charged." Nevertheless, in respect of *mens rea*, in the instant case, the Court held that rape was not a crime of 'specific intent' within the meaning of section 26(4) of the Criminal Code but one of basic intent. The provision, therefore, had no application to the crime of rape. In any event the conviction was quashed and a retrial ordered on other grounds.

## Sexual Harassment

(1996) 53 WIR 49

### **Bico Ltd v. Jones**

COURT OF APPEAL OF BARBADOS  
Williams CJ, Moe and Chase JJA  
16<sup>th</sup> July, 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1996

The appellant company appealed an order of a magistrate awarding the respondent \$21,000 damages for wrongful dismissal. The Court of Appeal held that misconduct in the workplace consisting of sexual harassment or other unwelcome or unpleasant behaviour of a sexual nature by an employee towards a co-employee or co-employees of the opposite sex may in certain circumstances justify summary dismissal, but it may call for discipline of a less severe nature. In each instance, the consequences of the misconduct depended upon the facts, and whether the misconduct justified dismissal was itself a question of fact. The magistrate decided as a question of fact that, in the circumstances, there was no justification for the plaintiff's dismissal, and in the Court's estimation the appellant had not shown that the magistrate erred in any way.

IC 13

### **Bank Employees Union v. Republic Bank Limited**

INDUSTRIAL COURT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
Bernard (Chairman), Regis (Member)  
25<sup>th</sup> March 1996

In an action brought by the union on behalf of a bank employee of 25 years who had been dismissed for sexual harassment, the Industrial Court held that it ultimately had to consider whether the employee's conduct was sexually offensive to the extent that it could be classified as sexual harassment and whether, if it did so amount, the penalty fitted the offence. Accepting the evidence of the alleged victims, the Court held that regardless of the employee's motivation or intentions, the important factor was that his actions were indeed of a sexual nature and were unwelcome by the women involved, thereby classifying his conduct as sexual harassment. However, until legislation was enacted specially classifying and governing sexual harassment, it was up to employers to deal with such cases, albeit along the lines of misconduct. As such, any type of harassment of a worker was misconduct to be visited with disciplinary action, but the ultimate sanction of dismissal should not be automatic. Still, for the Court to intervene, it had to regard whether the employer acted unjustly or oppressively. Although the employee's conduct was not the worst kind of sexual harassment where dismissal was the only, inevitable punishment, it did fall within the category of "dismissible conduct" in that it was serious enough that dismissal was an option for the employer. In the circumstances there appeared to be no oppression or unfairness. Ultimately, the union's application was dismissed.

Ref. No. 2 of 1989

### **Daniel Cadet v. Deep Bay Development Co. Ltd. Trading as 'The Royal Antigua'**

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA  
Moe (President), Carrott (Member), Edwards (Member)  
11<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> December 1989

The employee worked for the employer, 'The Royal Antigua' hotel, as a personnel manager. He was first suspended pending investigation of allegations of sexual harassment and sexual assault by a young female staff member under his supervision and eventually dismissed, purportedly as a result of the findings of that

investigation. The Industrial Court held that as the allegations had been in no way substantiated and could be construed as defamatory, as the Court had not seen alleged statements made by the complainant and other female employees, as the evidence did reveal that the complainant and these other female employees bore jealousy in respect of the employee and, above all, as the evidence revealed that the employee was never given the opportunity to answer, rebut, or explain any of the allegations, the employer was wholly and unjustifiably unreasonable in taking the decision to dismiss.

1995 CA 14

### **St. Georges University School of Medicine Limited v. Lampinstein**

COURT OF APPEAL OF GRENADA  
Byron JA. Singh and Matthew JJA  
11<sup>th</sup> December 1995

The respondent, a student at the appellant university, caused an injunction to be served on the chairman of internal disciplinary proceedings being held against him for sexual harassment of another student. The injunction restrained the appellant from pursuing and/ or carrying out disciplinary action in conclusion of the proceedings. Nevertheless, the Dean of Students presented the respondent with a letter of expulsion after the Court order had been served on the university. The dean himself had not been personally served but contempt proceedings were brought against him as an aider and abettor of the appellant's contempt. The university appealed the decision of a High Court judge that the dean should answer to the contempt proceedings. The Court of Appeal held that the dean, being an employee and not an officer of the university, was not a principal offender and hence the relevant legislation did not apply to him. However, under the common-law rules of contempt he was liable to answer to the contempt proceedings.

## RELEVANT PERIODICALS

### *The Belize Woman: Newsletter of the Belize Rural Women's Association*

**Date of First Issue:** 1987  
**Frequency:** Quarterly  
**Status:** Ceased publication  
**Publisher:** Belize Rural Women's Association  
P.O. Box 196  
Belmopan  
Belize  
**Tel:** (501-8) 22-664  
**Fax:** (501-8) 23-383

**Holdings:** Main Library, UWISA HD1470.5 B35

### *CAFRA NEWS: Newsletter of the Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action*

**Date of First Issue:** 1987  
**Frequency:** 2 issues per year  
**Status:** Current  
**ISSN:** 1016-9741

**Description:** Published in English and Spanish, this magazine is the primary networking tool of CAFRA. One of its main purposes is to provide a forum for discussions and debate on key issues of concern to women in the region. It features editorials, articles, reviews, programme and meeting reports, profiles, news, and poetry.

**Publisher:** Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action  
P.O. Bag 442  
Tunapuna  
Trinidad  
**Tel:** (868) 663-8670; 662-1231  
**Fax:** (868) 663-6482  
**Email:** cafrainfo@wow.net  
**Website:** www.cafra.org

**Holdings:** Main Library, UWISA HQ1181 C2 A1 C129 N5  
Main Library, UWIM HQ1920 C27 C33  
NALIS REF WI 305.4 09 729  
UVI Libraries HQ1501 C355

### *Caribbean Contact*

**Date of First Issue:** 1973  
**Frequency:** Monthly  
**Status:** Ceased publication with v. 20, no. 4, August 1994

**Description:** This newspaper format publication was a service of the Caribbean Conference of Churches, which was intended to provide a forum for its member churches and the Caribbean people. A special women's issue was featured in vol. 19, no. 10, October 1993.

**Publisher:** Caribbean Contact Ltd.  
P.O. Box 616  
Bridgetown  
Barbados

**Holdings:** Main Library, UWISA BR640 A1 C277 C7

### *CARICOM Perspective*

**Date of First Issue:** 1980  
**Frequency:** Annual  
**Status:** Current  
**ISSN:** 0254-962X

**Description:** This publication reports on the work, achievements, and problems of the Caribbean Community.

**Publisher:** CARICOM Secretariat Communication Unit  
Bank of Guyana Building  
P.O. Box 10827  
Georgetown  
Guyana

**Holdings:** Main Library, UWISA HF1904 C3 A1 C277 P4

### *Gender Dialogue*

**Date of First Issue:** 2000  
**Frequency:** 3 issues per year  
**Status:** Current

**Description:** This publication was created in response to calls for a more systematic sharing of information and dialogue on policies and programmes for women. It is available in both print and online formats.

**Publisher:** Social Development Unit  
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean/Caribbean  
Development and Cooperation Committee (ECLAC/CDCC)  
P.O. Box 1113  
Port-of-Spain  
Trinidad & Tobago

**Tel:** 1-868-623-5595  
**Fax:** 1-868-623-8485  
**Email:** registry@eclacpos.org  
**Internet:** www.eclacpos.org

**Holdings:** Main Library, UWISA HQ1501 G46 D2  
ECLACPOS CDC Serial

*New Woman Struggle*

**Date of First Issue:** August 1989  
**Frequency:** Bi-monthly until 1991  
**Status:** Ceased publication with v. 4, no. 1, Feb. 1994

**Description:** This publication continued from Woman Struggle: International News, which was published between 1982-1989.

**Publisher:** Women and Development Unit (WAND)  
Extra-Mural Department  
UWI  
Pinelands  
St. Michael  
Barbados

**Holdings:** Main Library, UWISA HQ1101 W872 S9  
WAND

*Sistren Magazine*

**Date of First Issue:** 1972  
**Frequency:** 3 issues per year

**Description:** Sistren is a non-profit collective of women, which publishes this magazine as part of its ongoing efforts to highlight issues of concern to women in the society. Other activities include theatre, workshops using drama-in-education methodology, and research.

**Publisher:** Sistren Theatre Collective  
20 Kensington Crescent  
Kingston 5  
Jamaica  
Tel: (876) 929-2457; 929-6171

**Holdings:** Main Library, UWISA HQ1516 S6  
Main Library, UWIM PN2421 S5  
Main Library, UWICH (vol. 7, 1985 – v. 16, 1994)  
WAND (vol. 6, 1984 – v. 18, 1996)

*Woman Speak!*

**Date of First Issue:** 1979  
**Frequency:** Quarterly  
**Status:** Ceased publication with No. 28, 1992

**Publisher:** Women and Development Unit (WAND)  
Extra-Mural Department  
UWI  
Pinelands  
St. Michael  
Barbados

**Holdings:** Main Library, UWISA HQ1501 A1 W872 S7  
WAND

## SELECTED WEBSITES

### **Bahamas Crisis Centre**

The Crisis Centre, formerly known as The Women's Crisis Centre, is a registered, non-profit organization that provides services to people who are the victims of physical, sexual and emotional abuse. Because of the Centre's extensive efforts, through radio shows, newspaper articles, workshops, school talks and other presentations to churches and civic organizations, to sensitize the community to the devastating effects of all forms of abuse, persons from all socioeconomic levels are seen at the Centre. The website provides a variety of information on gender-based violence.

**URL:** <http://www.bahamascrisiscentre.org/>

### **Caribbean Crisis Centres and Agencies Working to Eradicate Violence Against Women**

This page lists some of the organizations and agencies in the Caribbean that deal with issues of gender-based violence, including domestic violence. It was prepared from *Zero Tolerance* produced by CAFRA.

**URL:** <http://www.sdn.org.gy/hands/crisiscentre.html>

### **Help and Shelter (Guyana)**

Help and Shelter was the brainchild of a support group created in 1994 as an adjunct to the Georgetown Legal Aid Clinic. Its mission is to change the attitudes to the use of violence and practices of violence in homes and in the wider society. Since its inception, it has relied very heavily on volunteer services and has been able to build a pool of resource persons whose skills are continuously upgraded and enriched to serve the needs of its clients. The website provides manuals and other documents which were produced as resources in work against violence, including a manual entitled *Anti-Domestic Violence Advocacy Resource Manual*, which was produced in collaboration with UNIFEM.

**URL:** <http://www.sdn.org.gy/hands/>

### **Hot Peach Pages: Caribbean**

*Hot Peach Pages: International* by CaNetiq is a global inventory of abuse hotlines, shelters, refuges, crisis centers, and women's organizations, as well as an index of domestic violence resources in over 70 languages. This is the Caribbean page.

**URL:** <http://www.hotpeachpages.net/camerica/caribbean1.html>

### **Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM)**

The Inter-American Commission of Women is a specialized organization of the Organization of American States (OAS) established in 1928 at the Sixth International Conference of American States (Havana, Cuba). This site includes the text of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women, *Convention of Belem do Para*, as well as the texts of reports on the project "Violence in the Americas - a Regional Analysis including a Study of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence Against Women."

**URL:** <http://www.oas.org/CIM/english/About.htm>

### **INSTRAW (United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women)**

The United Nations Economic and Social Council established INSTRAW in 1976, and in 1983 its headquarters were established in the Dominican Republic. Gender-based violence has been among themes studied by INSTRAW through different research projects. INSTRAW has also facilitated dialogue between



different stakeholders through online discussions on specific topics including men's roles in ending gender-based violence.

**URL:** <http://www.un-instraw.org/en/index.html>

**International Planned Parenthood Federation /Western Hemisphere Region (IPPF/WHR): Gender-Based Violence**

The IPPF/WHR was founded in 1954 with the goal of improving the health of women throughout the Americas. Although its priority is to ensure access to family planning, IPPF/WHR also seeks to address the range of sexual and reproductive health issues that affect the integral health of women, men, and adolescents. This page provides information on gender-based violence in Latin America and the Caribbean, and some of the key strategies adopted by IPPF/WHR to address this problem.

**URL:** [http://www.ippfwhr.org/programs/program\\_gbv\\_e.asp](http://www.ippfwhr.org/programs/program_gbv_e.asp)

**A Life Free of Violence: It's Our Right: United Nations Inter-Agency Campaign on Women's Human Rights in Latin America and the Caribbean**

This website is maintained by the United Nations Development Programme, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean as part of its contribution to the United Nations Inter-Agency Campaign on Women's Human Rights. The information included is a compilation of material provided by all partner agencies including UNDP and its country offices. Work on this site is ongoing and several sections, such as those for regional products and national campaign activities, are updated periodically.

**URL:** <http://www.undp.org/rblac/gender/>

**Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO): Symposium 2001: Gender Violence, Health and Rights in the Americas: Final Report**

This symposium was the result of the regional campaign "A Life Free of Violence: It's our Right," launched by UNIFEM in 1998. The complete text of the final report is available from this site.

**URL:** <http://www.paho.org/english/hdp/hdw/symposium2001finalreport.htm>

**Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO): Violence Against Women**

This page provides information on PAHO's work in addressing the problem of violence against women, which it perceives as both a serious threat to public health and a human rights problem. It also provides links to resources developed by PAHO.

**URL:** <http://www.paho.org/English/DPM/GPP/GH/VAW.htm>

**Rape Crisis Society (Trinidad and Tobago)**

The Rape Crisis Society was established to address the issues of sexual and domestic violence, particularly as they impact on the most vulnerable members of society, through counselling and public education. This site, which was created by Alana Ochoa Trafford, provides an overview of the organization and information on its activities and services.

**URL:** <http://users.rcn.com/alana.interport/rape.html>

**The Shelter (Trinidad and Tobago)**

The Shelter was established in 1987 in response to greater awareness of domestic violence and a growing need for support of victims of domestic violence. It is a safe haven for women and children who suffer from domestic abuse. The site provides information on the issues surrounding domestic violence.

**URL:** <http://www.opus.co.tt/shelter/>

**UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women): EVAW Trust Fund**

UNIFEM provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies that promote women's human rights, political participation and economic security. The **Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women**, established at UNIFEM, was created by the UN General

Assembly in response to the urgent call for action on these issues that emanated from Beijing. The Trust Fund is an important and strategic part of UNIFEM's work on gender-based violence. The Fund's primary goal is to identify and support innovative projects aimed specifically at preventing and eliminating violence against women.

**URL:** <http://www.unifem.org/>

#### **UNIFEM Caribbean Regional Office**

This site provides information about the Regional Office, its history, and its work. Links are provided to pages covering: Thematic Areas, Programmes, Focal Points in the Region, News & Events, Funding, and Publications. In addition, links are provided to “Catalysts for Change,” a web-based resource portal created to serve as a focal point for discussion and dissemination of information on strengthening the political participation of women in the Caribbean region, and to *Women’s Media Watch Monthly*.”

**URL:** <http://www.unifemcar.org/>

#### **Woman Incorporated (Jamaica)**

Woman Incorporated (Woman Inc.) is a registered charitable nongovernmental organization. It was established in 1984 and in February 1985 the Crisis Center for Women was opened, offering crisis counselling, referral services, and a 24-hour hot line. The issues addressed by Women Inc. include rape, incest, domestic violence, domestic crisis and sexual harassment. The Crisis Shelter was opened in 1988 to offer short-term shelter to battered women.

**URL:** [http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/gateway\\_ads/womaninc.html](http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/gateway_ads/womaninc.html)

#### **The Women's Resource Centre, Cayman Islands**

This website provides a variety of information on domestic abuse, and the domestic violence and maintenance/affiliation laws.

**URL:** <http://www.gov.ky/wrc>

#### **World Health Organization (WHO): Gender and Women’s Health: Gender-Based Violence**

The Gender and Women’s Health Department of the World Health Organization (WHO) considers gender-based violence, or violence against women (VAW), to be a major public health and human rights problem throughout the world, and has therefore made minimizing and preventing VAW one of its priority work areas. This page provides examples of its work on gender-based violence.

**URL:** <http://www.who.int/gender/violence/en/>

## PERSONAL NAME INDEX

- Adams, Kristine  
218, 244, 266
- Afolashade  
282, 363
- Airall, A. A. A.  
133
- Alexis, Camille  
149
- Alfred, Octavia  
022
- Allen, G. Frederick  
001
- Alleyne, Jean  
002
- Anderson, Nancy  
216
- Arscott-Mills, Sharon  
063
- Augustus, Gloria S.  
345
- Awasu, Carol Rose Graham  
188
- Babb, Cecilia  
283
- Bailey, Barbara  
003, 204, 233
- Bailey, Wilma  
140, 164
- Bain, Francis  
004
- Bannister, Yolande  
094
- Barclay, Rosalie  
049
- Barnes, Monica  
005, 189
- Barrett, Patrick  
006
- Barriteau, Violet Eudine  
150, 151
- Barrow, Christine  
012, 034, 053, 136, 233
- Barrow, Marc  
217
- Beckford-Johnson, Arlean  
095
- Beesan, Omadaye  
064
- Bell, Calvin  
385
- Benjamin, Ernest  
015
- Benjamin, Griffin Carty  
096, 152
- Benjamin, Kenneth, Justice  
218
- Bent, Jevene  
364
- Bernard, Desiree  
007
- Biehl, Maria Loreto  
354
- Bird, Edris  
015
- Bishop, Joan  
008, 097, 190, 284
- Bissessar, Ann Marie  
319
- Bitu, Benignus  
285
- Blanc, Ramona  
009
- Bowman, Dorla E.  
365
- Brana-Shute, Gary  
129
- Brana-Shute, Rosemary  
129
- Branche, Clement  
140, 164
- Branker, Cheryl-Ann  
065
- Brasileiro, Ana Maria  
193, 283, 302
- Brathwaite, Farley  
010, 148
- Brathwaite, Joan A.  
389, 390
- Burke-Goldson, Modesta  
286
- Burnett-Stevens, Jacquelin

066  
 Buvinic, Mayra  
 011  
 Byrnes, Andrew  
 218, 244, 266  
  
 Cain, Maureen  
 012, 071, 305  
 Champagnie, Celia  
 223  
 Chang, Elaine  
 098  
 Charles, Victoria  
 224  
 Chin, Vivienne  
 192  
 Cho, Su-Je  
 001  
 Chuck, Delroy H.  
 016  
 Clarke, Roberta  
 013, 017, 049, 193, 194, 195, 196, 204, 225,  
 226, 265, 288, 320  
 Clunie, Enid A.  
 099  
 Cobham, Edwin C.  
 227  
 Connor, Leslie  
 369  
 Craigie, Linda  
 018  
 Crawford, Charmaine  
 153  
 Creque, Merri  
 154  
 Cuales, Sonia  
 197  
 Cumper, Gloria  
 228, 229, 230  
  
 Dandurand, Yvon  
 192  
 Danns, George K.  
 067, 068, 069  
 Darkoh, Andy  
 231  
 David, Vanya  
 371  
 Davies, Miranda  
 293  
 Dean-Patterson, Sandra  
 019, 020, 100  
 Deyal, Tony  
 101  
 Dias, Andrea  
 289  
 Dorsett, Donavon  
 232  
 Douglas, Allison  
 290  
 Dowedoff, Penny  
 372  
 Dunn, Leith L.  
 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 291  
  
 Eldermire, Denise  
 107, 108  
 Ellis, Pat  
 110, 115, 157  
  
 Felix, Lidia  
 352  
 Fenton, Roger  
 007  
 Ffolkes, Suzanne  
 233  
 Figueira, Darius  
 129  
 Finikin, Lana  
 292  
 Ford-Smith, Honor  
 293  
 Forde, Norma Monica  
 234, 235  
 Francis, Aurelia Jacinta  
 158  
 French, Joan  
 109, 301  
  
 Gaskin, Felicia Fay-Ann  
 141  
 Gomez, Maria  
 070  
 Gopaul, Roanna  
 013, 023, 071, 072  
 Gordon, Lorna  
 110  
 Grantham-McGregor, Sally M.  
 138, 139  
 Griffith, Joann M.  
 159  
 Groome-Duke, Claudia

111

Hackshaw, Tracy  
199

Hadeed, Linda Faris  
073

Hall, Clifford  
236

Handwerker, W. Penn  
024, 160

Haniff, Neshia Z.  
025, 142, 143, 161, 162

Harricharan, Felix  
163

Haylock, Diane C.  
026

Hazelle, Rosalyn  
321

Henderson, Donna  
112

Henderson, Gabrielle  
199

Hendrickson, Pauline  
113

Henriques, R. N. A.  
114

Henriques, Zelma Weston  
027, 239

Henry-Lee, Aldrie  
074, 164

Hewitt, Elaine  
075, 076, 288

Hezekiah, Gabrielle  
294, 295

Himes, John H.  
138, 139

Hoffman, Allan M.  
001

Holder Dolly, Jennifer  
200

Hosein, Simone Fazia  
077

Hurley, Jillian Maria  
078

Hutchinson Miller, Carmen  
353

Irish, Denise  
079

Irish, John  
237

Iyo, Joseph  
165

Jackson, Janice M.  
028, 374

Jackson, Jean July  
029

Jackson, Leighton Milton  
238

James, A. Salome  
031

James, Jacintha  
375

James-Sebro, Meryl  
297

Jameson, M.  
084

Jemmott, Joan  
032

Johnson, Joseph S.  
298

Johnson, Tina  
033

Jones, Angella  
080

Jordan, Merna  
167

Jordan, Roslind R.  
333

Joseph, Janice  
027, 239

Josiah, Derick  
376

Kamugisha, Stephanie  
115

Kempadoo, Kamala  
202

Kentish, Elneth Oliver  
116

Kong, Lauralee  
081

Landa, Olatz  
202

Lashley, Lindy-Ann  
117

Lazarus-Black, Mindie  
240, 241, 242, 243

Le Franc, Elsie

034, 140, 168  
 Lee, Michael G.  
 146  
 Lee, Shelley E.  
 118  
 Lee Kit, Maureen  
 064  
 Leidenfrost, Nancy B.  
 005  
 Leo-Rhynie, Elsa  
 233  
 Lewis, Judith  
 119  
 Lloyd, Elizabeth  
 023  
 Lundy, Christine  
 036  
  
 Macaulay, Margarette May  
 244, 354  
 McCalla, Tashanda  
 292  
 McClusky, Laura Jean  
 082, 083  
 McFarquhar, Eugena Louise  
 169  
 Mahabir, Cynthia  
 120  
 Mahabir, Diana  
 385  
 Mahabir-Wyatt, Diana  
 037  
 Maharaj, Parbatee  
 064  
 Maharajh, Hari D.  
 038  
 Mahy, George  
 121  
 Mama, Amina  
 170  
 Mansingh, Akshai  
 144  
 Maragh, Shakira  
 377  
 Maraj, Bhanmatee Usha  
 039  
 Marriott, Christine  
 245  
 Marshall-Harris, Faith  
 122  
 Martin, Danielle  
  
 246  
 Maxwell, Shakira  
 202  
 Mehrotra, Aparna  
 040, 247  
 Meighoo, Kirk  
 334  
 Menon, P. K.  
 248, 249, 250  
 Merry, Sally Engle  
 243  
 Milbourne, P.  
 041  
 Mohammed, Patricia  
 123, 299, 377  
 Moodie, Steven  
 124  
 Morgan, Paula  
 013, 072  
 Morgan, Veronica  
 203  
 Morrison, Andrew R.  
 011, 354  
 Morrison, Inez  
 042, 043, 300  
 Morrow, Betty Hearn  
 171  
 Muraskin, Roslyn  
 027  
  
 Nelson, E.  
 138, 139  
 Nichols, Jonathan  
 378  
 Nicholson, Hilary  
 301  
 Nieta, Valerie Claire  
 125  
  
 Ortiz, Marcela  
 302  
  
 Pargass, Gaietry  
 172, 204, 288  
 Patrick, Nesta  
 044  
 Paul, Amonia  
 126  
 Paul, Roselyn  
 022  
 Payne, Monica A.

127  
 Peacocke, Nan  
 045  
 Perks, S. M.  
 084  
 Perryman, Shelly  
 085  
 Peters, Julie Marcelle  
 205  
 Phillips, Daphne  
 206  
 Pickford-Gordon, Lara  
 128  
 Powell, Deidre  
 254  
 Pratt, Christina  
 255  
 Price, Cindy S.  
 046  
 Prior, Marsha  
 086  
 Pryce, Kenneth  
 129  
  
 Rago, Jane  
 064  
 Rahamut, Tara  
 190  
 Rajkumar, Nichole  
 207  
 Ralph Browne, Phyllis  
 145  
 Ramkissoon, Ivan  
 064  
 Rampersad, Deodath  
 064  
 Ramphal, Paul S.  
 144  
 Rawlins, Joan M.  
 174, 175  
 Reddock, Rhoda  
 012, 013, 048, 049, 337  
 Reid, Hermaline  
 050  
 Reid, Oral  
 338  
 Richards Ekeh, Kaylene  
 239  
 Richards, Tereza  
 391  
 Rico, Maria Nieves  
 051, 052  
 Roberts, Marcia Yvonne  
 304  
 Robinson, Tracy S.  
 130, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264,  
 265, 339, 340, 341, 342  
 Rock, Letnie  
 053, 168  
 Roderick, Hazel-Ann  
 064  
 Rodney-Edwards, Thelma  
 266  
 Roett, Phyllis  
 212  
 Russell, Carron A.  
 131  
  
 Sabatini, Fabio  
 015  
 St. Bernard, Godfrey C.  
 177, 178  
 Saith, Radhica  
 305  
 Salter, Veronica  
 392  
 Savage, Carmen R.  
 179  
 Sealy-Burke, Jackie  
 196, 265  
 Seebaran, Lynette  
 132  
 Seebaran-Suite, Lynette  
 267  
 Seemungal, Florence  
 180  
 Shepherd, Cathy  
 054, 055, 268  
 Shifter, Michael  
 011  
 Shiw Parsad, Basmat  
 056, 067, 068, 069, 087, 088, 089  
 Simon, Lester C.  
 133  
 Singh, Charmaine C.  
 090  
 Skelton, Tracey  
 181  
 Smith, Nicola  
 202  
  
 Soyibo, Kola

146  
Spooner, Mary  
269  
Stout, Roberta  
306  
Stoute, Richard  
091  
Stuart, Sheila  
057, 058, 059, 147  
Sturgeon-Osborne, Lydia  
214  
Sukhu, Raquel L. M.  
092  
Summers, Randal  
001  
  
Tang Nain, Gemma  
204  
Theodore, Joseph  
343  
Thomas-Felix, Deborah  
270  
Thompson-Ahye, Hazel  
060, 271, 272  
Tillett, Nikki  
384  
Trelfa, Jo  
385  
Trought, Merlene Evadny  
183

Vaughn, Nadia

062  
  
Walker, Clarence W., Hon. Mr. Justice  
279  
Walker, Maizelyn  
280  
Walker, Susan P.  
138, 139  
Watson Duff, Edith Marilyn  
139  
Waul, Tamara  
093  
Weston Henriques, Zelma  
*See* Henriques, Zelma Weston  
Williams, Helen  
378  
Williams, Monica  
281  
Williams, Oddette  
187  
Williams, Sian  
135, 136, 137  
Williams, Sonia  
138, 139  
  
Yeboah, David Achanfuo  
148  
  
Zellerer, Evelyn  
215



## INDEX OF CORPORATE NAMES/SPONSORS

- Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Gender Socialization and Violence: Exploring a Research Agenda  
308
- Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Strategies to End Violence Against Women: Data Collection Systems for Domestic Violence in the Caribbean  
185
- Advisory Group Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law  
278
- Autonomous University of Madrid *See* Institute of Women's Studies
- Bahamas Crisis Centre  
150, 208
- Barbados. Bureau of Women's Affairs  
134, 167, 356
- Barbados. Ministry of Employment, Labour Relations and Community Development  
212, 213  
*See also* Barbados. Bureau of Women's Affairs
- Barbados. Ministry of Health  
058
- Barbados. Ministry of Health. Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Department of Social Services  
002
- Barbados Association of Professional Social Workers  
212, 213
- Barbados Child Care Board  
057
- Belize. Ministry of Labour and Social Services. Department of Women's Affairs  
346
- Belize Organization for Women and Development  
165
- Belize Women Against Violence Movement  
365
- British Virgin Islands. Office of the Chief Minister  
161
- Business and Professional Women's Club of Barbados  
275
- Bustamante Institute of Public and International Affairs  
080
- CDB *See* Caribbean Development Bank
- CDCC *See* Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
- CAFRA *See* Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action
- Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action  
055, 094, 151, 170, 172, 189, 191, 197, 219, 268, 288, 299, 303, 366
- Caribbean Child Development Centre, UWI, Mona  
137
- Caribbean Conference on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders  
114
- Caribbean Conference on the Rights of the Child  
036
- Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee  
184, 185, 186, 276, 277, 278, 307, 308, 309, 393
- Caribbean Development Bank  
367
- Caribbean Judicial Colloquium on the Application of International Human Rights Law at the Domestic Level  
257, 279
- Caribbean Ministerial Conference on Women, 4th  
339
- Caribbean Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect  
014, 100, 111, 121, 235
- Caribbean Regional Conference on Community-Based Response to Domestic Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Abuse  
008
- Caribbean Regional Tribunal on Violence Against Women *See* Regional Tribunal on Violence Against Women
- Caribbean Studies Association Conference, 13th

- 088  
Caribbean Studies Association Conference, 14th  
067  
Caribbean Studies Association Conference, 16th  
171, 181  
Caribbean Studies Association Conference, 25th  
074  
CARICOM Secretariat  
013, 021, 048, 220, 221, 222  
Center for Instructional Design, Loyola  
University of Chicago  
195  
Center for Latin American Studies, University of  
Florida  
129  
Centre for Gender and Development Studies,  
Cave Hill  
031, 070, 180, 224, 333  
Centre for Gender and Development Studies,  
UWI, Mona  
031, 198, 202, 211, 377, 391  
Centre for Gender and Development Studies,  
UWI, St. Augustine  
013, 242  
Child Guidance Clinic, Comprehensive Health  
Centre, Jamaica  
041  
CICRED Seminar "Social and Economic Patterns  
of Health Among Women"  
164  
CIDA Gender Equality Programme  
364, 369, 370, 371, 373, 374, 376, 378, 380,  
381, 383, 384, 387  
Committee for International Cooperation in  
National Research on Demography  
164  
Committee on Women's Rights Meeting of the  
Inter-American Bar Association  
234  
Commonwealth Law Conference, 9th  
007  
Commonwealth Secretariat  
218, 244, 266, 368  
Conference on Family Violence and its Impact on  
the Society  
016  
Conference on Family Violence - Partner Abuse  
and Child Sexual Abuse  
076  
Conference on Gender and Domestic Violence -  
Understanding the Problems and Searching for  
Solutions  
178  
CUSO  
209  
Department of Behavioural Sciences, UWI, St.  
Augustine  
178  
Dominica. Ministry of Community Development,  
Housing and Social Affairs  
021  
Dominica. Ministry of Legal Affairs  
345, 348  
Dominica National Council of Women  
156, 349  
Dominica Women's Bureau  
022, 155, 156, 345, 350  
ECLAC *See* United Nations Economic  
Commission for Latin America and the  
Caribbean  
ECLAC/CDCC Working Group Meeting on Data  
Collection Systems: Domestic Violence  
186  
Faculty of Law, UWI, Cave Hill  
267  
Faculty of Law Library, UWI, Cave Hill  
389  
Faculty of Medical Sciences, UWI  
044, 138  
Family Life Secretariat of the Catholic Diocese of  
Roseau  
351  
Famplan Jamaica *See* Jamaica Family Planning  
Association  
Gender, Violence and Rights in the Americas  
159  
Guyana Commemoration Commission  
069  
Hindu Women's Conference  
038  
Human Resources Management of Barbados  
Annual Conference  
122  
IDB *See* Inter-American Development Bank

- ILO *See* International Labour Organization
- Institute for Social Change, Jamaica  
162
- Institute of Social and Economic Research, UWI,  
Cave Hill  
059
- Institute of Social and Economic Research, UWI,  
Mona  
072, 229, 230
- Institute of Women's Studies, Autonomous  
University of Madrid  
054
- Inter-American Commission of Women  
192, 201, 237, 253, 300
- Inter-American Consultation on Women and  
Violence  
009, 020, 043, 300
- Inter-American Development Bank  
011, 047, 354
- International Centre for Criminal Law Reform  
and Criminal Justice Policy  
192, 201
- International Conference: Genesis of a Nation II  
069
- International Conference on Violence, Abuse and  
Women's Citizenship  
023
- International Federation for Home Economics  
005
- International Labour Organization  
102, 103, 104, 105, 106
- International Meeting on Gender Statistics and  
Indicators for Measuring the Incidence of and  
Trends in Violence Against Women in Latin  
America and the Caribbean  
176
- International Society for the Prevention of Child  
Abuse and Neglect  
014, 100, 111, 121, 235
- Jamaica. Bureau of Women's Affairs  
030, 296, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328,  
329, 330, 331, 332
- Jamaica. Task Force on Child Abuse  
166
- Jamaica Family Planning Association  
029, 392
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS  
003, 049
- Law Association of Trinidad and Tobago  
270
- Loyola University of Chicago *See* Center for  
Instructional Design
- Magistrates' Conference on the Domestic  
Violence Act: Implementation  
226
- The Media/Materials Clearinghouse at the Johns  
Hopkins University Center for Communication  
Programme  
347
- Meeting of Experts of the Caribbean Subregion  
201
- Meeting of Women's NGO Crisis Centres  
307
- Men Against Violence Against Women  
355
- NCH Action for Children  
265
- National Organization of the Disabled (Barbados)  
141
- New Directions in Caribbean Social Policy: The  
Community, NGOs, and the State  
087
- OAS *See* Organization of American States
- OECS *See* Organisation of Eastern Caribbean  
States
- Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States  
238, 251, 265
- Organization of American States  
009, 020, 043, 252  
*See also* Inter-American Commission of  
Women
- PAHO *See* Pan American Health Organization
- Pan American Health Organization  
159, 365
- Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago  
014, 094, 100, 111, 121, 170, 172, 173, 189,  
197, 219, 235, 299, 303, 357
- Red Thread, Guyana  
047
- Regional Conference on Gender-Based Violence  
and the Administration of Justice  
309, 341, 364, 369, 370, 371, 373, 374, 376,  
378, 380, 381, 383, 384, 387

- Regional Conference on Sexual and Domestic Violence, 2nd  
150, 208
- Regional Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law  
094, 170, 172, 189, 197, 219, 299, 303
- Regional Programme on Women, Health and Development  
365
- Regional Tribunal on Violence Against Women  
294, 295, 298, 360, 361, 389
- Regional Workshop on Domestic Violence  
151
- Royal Barbados Police Force  
338
- St. Kitts-Nevis. Ministry of Community, Social Development and Gender Affairs  
321
- St. Lucia. Division of Gender Relations  
158
- St. Lucia. Ministry of Legal Affairs and Women's Affairs  
352
- St. Lucia Crisis Centre's Biennial Meeting  
342
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Women's Affairs Department  
209, 375
- The Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Human Rights Association  
261
- Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha  
038
- School of Continuing Studies, UWI, St. Lucia  
210
- Seminar: Engendering Justice: Gender and the Rule of Law in the Commonwealth Caribbean  
267
- Seminar on Family Law  
270
- Seminar on Managing Violence and Aggression  
058
- Seminar on Violence Against Caribbean Women  
042, 075
- Seminar on Violence Against Women  
212, 213
- Seminar on Women and Health  
044
- Shelter for Battered Women  
154
- Sistren Research  
109
- Sistren Theatre Collective  
109
- Society for International Development  
059
- Soroptimist International of Jamestown (Barbados)  
157
- Symposium on Caribbean Women at the Threshold of 2000: Gender, Ethnicity and Culture at a Crossroads  
054
- Symposium: Rights of the Child and the Caribbean Experience  
135, 136
- Training Seminar for Research on Violence Against Women  
386
- Trinidad and Tobago. Ad Hoc Committee Appointed by the Honourable Attorney General to Prepare a Domestic Violence Investigative and Procedural Manual for Police Officers in Trinidad and Tobago  
344
- Trinidad and Tobago. Committee on Child Abuse  
014, 100, 111, 121, 235
- Trinidad and Tobago. Committee to Examine the Entire Family Services Delivery System in Trinidad and Tobago  
284
- Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Community Development, Welfare and the Status of Women  
284
- Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Culture and Gender Affairs. Division of Gender Affairs  
182
- Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Culture and Gender Affairs. Domestic Violence Unit  
358
- Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Legal Affairs  
274
- Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Social Development and Family Services  
014, 100, 111, 121, 235
- Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of the Attorney General  
344

- Trinidad and Tobago. National Commission on the Status of Women  
061
- Trinidad and Tobago Association of Social Workers  
014, 100, 111, 121, 235
- Trinidad and Tobago Coalition Against Domestic Violence  
014, 037, 100, 111, 121, 154, 235
- Trinidad and Tobago Law Commission  
273
- Trinidad and Tobago Police Service Social and Welfare Association  
359
- UNAIDS *See* Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- UNDP *See* United Nations Development Programme
- UNECLAC *See* United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- UNESCO *See* United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization
- UNFPA *See* United Nations Population Fund
- UNHCHR *See* United Nations Commission on Human Rights
- UNHCR *See* United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNICEF *See* United Nations Children's Fund
- UNIFEM *See* United Nations Development Fund for Women
- United Nations Children's Fund  
003, 015, 036, 049, 135, 265
- United Nations Commission on Human Rights  
003, 049
- United Nations Development Fund for Women  
003, 049, 193, 194, 275, 283, 294, 295, 302, 307, 347, 360, 361
- United Nations Development Programme  
040, 159, 247
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean  
003, 049, 051, 052, 094, 170, 172, 176, 184, 185, 186, 189, 196, 197, 209, 219, 265, 276, 277, 278, 299, 303, 308, 309, 364, 369, 370, 371, 373, 374, 376, 378, 380, 381, 383, 384, 386, 387, 393
- United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization  
202
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
003, 049
- United Nations Inter-Agency Campaign on Women's Human Rights  
298, 360, 361
- United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders  
192, 201
- United Nations Population Fund  
003, 049
- University of Florida *See* Center for Latin American Studies
- University of Guyana  
069  
*See also* Women's Studies Unit
- The University of the West Indies  
*See*  
Faculty of Medical Sciences  
School of Continuing Studies  
Women and Development Unit
- The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill  
*See*  
Centre for Gender and Development Studies  
Faculty of Law  
Faculty of Law Library  
Institute of Social and Economic Research  
Women and Development Studies
- The University of the West Indies, Mona  
*See*  
Caribbean Child Development Centre  
Centre for Gender and Development Studies  
Institute of Social and Economic Research
- The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine  
*See*  
Centre for Gender and Development Studies  
Department of Behavioural Sciences  
Women and Development Studies Group
- Violence Against Women with Disabilities - Dialogue and Action  
141
- WAND *See* Women and Development Unit, UWI
- WHO *See* World Health Organization
- Woman Incorporated  
286, 310, 362, 387, 388
- Women and Development Studies, UWI, Cave Hill  
044, 267

Women and Development Studies Group, UWI,  
St. Augustine  
013  
Women and Development Unit, UWI  
025, 141, 143, 210, 288, 353  
Women's Crisis Centre (Bahamas)  
076  
Women's Media Watch  
109, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318  
Women's Resource Center Incorporated of St.  
Thomas/St. John  
008  
Women's Studies Unit, University of Guyana  
068

Workshop on Family and the Quality of Gender  
Relations  
072  
Workshop on Gender, Peace and Development in  
the Caribbean  
211  
Workshop on Social Legislation Relating to the  
Family and Child in the Caribbean, 1st  
228  
Workshop on Violence Against Women  
209, 210  
World Health Organization  
159  
World Peace Through Law Center  
248

## GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

- Antigua and Barbuda  
015, 035, 133, 160, 192, 218, 242, 256,  
277, 381
- Australia  
217
- Bahamas  
019, 020, 100, 102, 192, 208, 217, 263,  
271
- Barbados  
002, 010, 024, 046, 053, 057, 059, 062,  
075, 076, 078, 094, 095, 103, 113, 115,  
116, 121, 127, 131, 134, 141, 147, 148,  
157, 160, 167, 180, 192, 212, 213, 227,  
250, 255, 263, 269, 275, 333, 338, 356
- Belize  
026, 082, 083, 122, 126, 130, 159, 165,  
177, 184, 217, 346, 365, 384
- British Virgin Islands  
161, 373
- Canada  
217
- Caribbean  
005, 007, 008, 011, 012, 013, 014, 017,  
025, 027, 034, 036, 040, 042, 045, 048,  
051, 052, 054, 058, 060, 062, 065, 081,  
095, 097, 101, 122, 126, 130, 140, 143,  
150, 151, 162, 168, 171, 172, 176, 177,  
178, 184, 185, 186, 193, 194, 196, 197,  
198, 199, 201, 202, 204, 205, 208, 211,  
217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 226, 231, 232,  
233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 239, 244, 247,  
249, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263,  
264, 266, 278, 280, 287, 288, 294, 295,  
298, 299, 302, 307, 308, 309, 320, 336,  
339, 340, 341, 353, 360, 361, 366, 367,  
379, 385, 389, 390, 393
- Cuba  
196
- Dominica  
009, 015, 021, 022, 057, 152, 155, 156,  
196, 345, 348, 349, 350, 351, 371, 380,  
386
- Dominican Republic  
202
- Eastern Caribbean  
015, 238, 251, 256, 265
- England  
065, 242
- Grenada  
015, 120, 192
- Guyana  
028, 047, 056, 067, 068, 069, 087, 088,  
089, 192, 306, 374, 376
- Haiti  
202
- Jamaica  
001, 003, 006, 016, 018, 025, 029, 030,  
041, 043, 048, 050, 063, 066, 074, 080,  
086, 093, 095, 096, 098, 099, 104, 105,  
107, 108, 109, 110, 114, 115, 118, 119,  
124, 125, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 142,  
143, 144, 145, 146, 162, 164, 166, 169,  
179, 183, 187, 188, 192, 196, 202, 203,  
216, 223, 228, 229, 230, 242, 244, 245,  
254, 279, 282, 286, 289, 291, 292, 293,  
296, 300, 301, 304, 310, 311, 312, 313,  
314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 322, 323, 324,  
325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332,  
334, 335, 354, 362, 363, 364, 368, 372,  
377, 382, 387, 388, 391, 392
- Latin America  
011, 040, 051, 052, 137, 176, 184, 247,  
302
- Montserrat  
181
- Netherland Antilles  
196
- New York  
255
- North America  
113
- Panama

177  
 Puerto Rico  
 202  
 St. Kitts-Nevis  
 015, 031, 113, 192, 256, 269, 277, 321,  
 369, 370  
 St. Lucia  
 015, 084, 158, 192, 210, 224, 256, 277,  
 342, 352, 383  
 St. Vincent and the Grenadines  
 015, 192, 209, 256, 261, 277, 375, 378  
 Suriname  
 196  
 Tobago  
 106, 111  
 Trinidad and Tobago  
 004, 005, 013, 015, 023, 032, 033, 037,  
 038, 039, 044, 048, 049, 054, 055, 061,  
 064, 070, 071, 072, 073, 077, 079, 081,  
 085, 090, 091, 092, 112, 115, 117, 123,  
 128, 129, 132, 149, 153, 154, 163, 173,  
 174, 175, 177, 178, 180, 182, 189, 190,  
 191, 192, 194, 199, 200, 206, 207, 214,  
 215, 217, 225, 240, 241, 242, 243, 246,  
 267, 268, 270, 272, 273, 274, 281, 283,  
 284, 285, 290, 297, 303, 305, 319, 337,  
 343, 344, 347, 355, 357, 358, 359  
 Turks and Caicos Islands  
 276  
 UK  
 007, 065, 217, 242, 248, 249  
 United States  
 065, 177, 214, 217, 242, 248, 249



## SUBJECT INDEX

- Abuse  
*See*  
Abuse characteristics  
Abuse of the disabled  
Aged abuse  
Child abuse  
Child sexual abuse  
Emotional abuse  
Psychological abuse  
Sexual abuse  
Verbal abuse
- Abuse characteristics  
063
- Abuse of the disabled  
141, 154
- Abused women  
004, 006, 018, 019, 024, 039, 050, 064, 066,  
070, 078, 080, 083, 088, 154, 156, 157, 169,  
170, 206, 232, 284, 355, 356
- Abusive behaviours  
073
- Acculturation influences  
214
- Administration of justice  
219, 231, 255, 272, 278, 303, 309, 336, 340,  
341, 379  
*See also*  
Judicial officers  
Judicial policies  
Judicial system
- Afro-Guyanese  
067, 068, 069, 089
- Afro-Trinidadian women  
073
- Aged abuse  
154, 281, 355
- AIDS *See* HIV/AIDS
- Alcoholism  
061, 121
- Analysis  
*See*  
Comparative analysis  
Feminist analysis
- Annual reports  
173
- Attitudes  
095, 096  
*See also*  
Christian attitudes  
Social attitudes  
Student attitudes
- Battered women  
039, 070, 077, 080, 180, 356
- Battered Woman Syndrome  
081, 091, 232
- Behaviour  
*See*  
Abusive behaviours  
Student behaviour
- Behaviour problems  
084
- Belize Women Against Violence Movement  
365
- Brothers for Change  
291
- Business and Professional Women's Halfway  
House for Battered Women and Children  
284, 305
- Calypsoes  
123
- Canada-Caribbean Gender Equity Fund  
296, 322, 374
- CARICOM Model Legislation  
220, 221, 222, 226, 244, 266
- Case studies  
013, 029, 033, 068, 074, 085, 126, 137, 283,  
291, 303
- Cases *See* Court cases
- Catholic Church  
351
- Child abuse  
002, 008, 010, 014, 015, 016, 018, 024, 034,  
036, 039, 041, 046, 053, 100, 111, 121, 152,  
154, 166, 206, 234, 235, 281, 284, 300, 305,  
355, 365  
*See also* Child sexual abuse
- Child abuse legislation  
166, 235, 348
- Child care

- 010
- Child Care Board
  - 046
- Child labour
  - 102, 103, 104, 105, 106
- Child prostitution
  - 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 135, 136, 137
- Child rights *See* Rights of the child
- Child sexual abuse
  - 015, 016, 018, 034, 036, 096, 097, 100, 107, 108, 111, 113, 117, 121, 136, 152, 166, 173, 183, 348, 365, 368, 372
- Child welfare
  - 230, 284
- Children
  - 060
  - See also* Street children
- Christian attitudes
  - 163
- Church *See* Catholic Church
- Citizenship
  - 259
- College students *See* University students
- Committee reports
  - 274
- Common-law marriage
  - 263
- Community education
  - 347, 375
- Comparative analysis
  - 067, 089, 242, 249, 255, 266
- Conference papers
  - 008, 009, 016, 020, 023, 038, 043, 054, 067, 069, 074, 076, 094, 114, 121, 122, 150, 159, 164, 170, 172, 175, 178, 189, 197, 226, 257, 279, 303, 339, 364, 369, 370, 371, 373, 374, 376, 378, 380, 381, 383, 384, 387
  - See also*
  - Seminar papers
  - Workshop papers
- Conference proceedings
  - 208
- Conference reports
  - 014, 309
  - See also*
  - Meeting reports
  - Seminar reports
  - Workshop reports
- Conflict resolution
  - 313, 315
- Constitution reform
  - 342
- Conventions *See* International conventions
- Cooperation
  - See*
  - Interagency cooperation
  - Interinstitutional cooperation
- Counselling
  - 063
- Counselling centres
  - 179
- Counsellor training
  - 365
- Court cases
  - 081, 130
- Crime
  - 060, 147
- Crime prevention
  - 114
- Crime victims
  - 148
- Crisis centres
  - 307
  - See also*
  - St. Lucia Crisis Centre
  - Women's Crisis Centre, Jamaica
- Crisis Shelter, Jamaica
  - 286, 300
- Cross-cultural studies
  - 214
- Cross-national studies
  - 255
- Cultural environment
  - 120
  - See also* Acculturation influences
- Data collection
  - 177, 178, 182, 184, 185, 186
- Depression
  - 084
- Developing countries
  - 170, 195
- Disabled women
  - 141
- Diseases *See* Mental diseases
- Domestic violence legislation
  - 009, 039, 153, 180, 193, 194, 218, 224, 225, 226, 231, 234, 238, 239, 242, 247, 251, 256, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 269, 274, 276, 277, 279, 352
- Dominica National Council of Women

- 371
- Economic conditions  
017, 129, 153  
*See also* Social conditions
- Economic factors  
187
- Economic policy  
153
- Educational programmes  
005, 345, 354, 362  
*See also*  
Community education  
Guides  
Manuals  
Television programmes  
Video documentaries  
Video recordings
- Effectiveness  
333
- Elementary schools *See* Primary schools
- Emotional abuse  
141
- Ethnic groups  
*See*  
Afro-Guyanese  
Afro-Trinidadian women  
Indo-Guyanese  
Indo-Trinidadian women  
Mopan Maya
- Evaluation  
277, 286  
*See also*  
Programme evaluation  
Psychological evaluation
- Evidence  
081
- Family  
013, 048
- Family courts  
227, 228, 229
- Family law  
230, 238, 251, 262, 263, 265, 270
- Family life  
263
- Family relations  
066, 281
- Family structure  
068  
*See also* Common-law marriage
- Family therapy  
205
- Family violence  
001, 003, 005, 007, 009, 011, 012, 013, 020,  
021, 022, 023, 026, 028, 029, 030, 031, 038,  
040, 042, 047, 048, 049, 056, 057, 058, 061,  
062, 391  
*See also*  
Abused women  
Child abuse  
Spousal abuse  
Wife abuse
- Famplan Jamaica *See* Jamaica Family Planning  
Association
- Feminist analysis  
170, 245
- Feminist ideology  
180
- Gender and development  
198, 199, 202, 211
- Gender bias  
272
- Gender mainstreaming  
296
- Gender relations  
029, 069, 074, 086, 140, 150, 151, 160, 164,  
171, 181
- Gender socialization  
308
- Global Tribunal on Violations Against Women  
288
- Government organizations  
194, 204, 297
- Government policy  
033, 068, 087, 159, 182, 206, 319, 320, 334  
*See also*  
Economic policy  
Social policy
- Government programmes  
321
- Guides  
346, 352, 361  
*See also*  
Manuals
- Guyanese  
*See*  
Afro-Guyanese  
Indo-Guyanese
- Handbooks *See* Manuals

Handicapped women *See* Disabled women

Health services  
144, 169, 174, 175, 327

History *See* Social history

Health workers  
330

Hector, Arah Junella  
035

HIV/AIDS  
033

Human rights  
059, 193, 279, 295, 389  
*See also* Women's rights

Ideology  
170  
*See also* Feminist ideology

Incest  
098, 102, 103, 106, 107, 109, 112, 115, 116,  
118, 121, 126, 149, 169, 173, 180, 233, 372

Indo-Guyanese  
067, 068, 088, 089

Indo-Trinidadian women  
070

Inter-Agency Campaign on Violence Against  
Women and Girls  
282, 292, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316,  
317, 318, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 332, 335,  
362, 363, 382, 388

Inter-American Convention on the Prevention,  
Punishment and Eradication of Violence  
Against Women  
192, 201, 252, 253

Interagency cooperation  
190

Interinstitutional cooperation  
362

International conventions  
203, 204, 252, 253

International recommendations  
033

Intervention programmes  
212, 291

Intervention training  
366, 367, 368

Investigations *See* Police investigations

Jamaica Crisis Centre  
*See* Women's Crisis Centre, Jamaica

Jamaica Constabulary Force  
124, 364  
*See also*  
Police service

Jamaica Family Planning Association  
291, 377

Judicial officers  
326, 330, 331

Judicial policies  
255

Judicial system  
224, 242, 272, 327, 328  
*See also*  
Administration of justice  
Magistrate Court

Knowledge level  
096

Labour unions *See* Trade unions

Law reform  
238, 251, 257, 262, 265, 274, 276, 277

Legal knowledge  
333

Legal procedures  
344

Legal rights  
345

Legal status  
390

Legislation  
*See*  
CARICOM model legislation  
Child abuse legislation  
Domestic violence legislation  
Family law  
Sexual harassment legislation  
Sexual offences legislation  
Social legislation

Literature reviews  
012

Magistrate Court, Trinidad and Tobago  
270

Male abusers  
092, 142, 143  
*See also* Rapists

Male marginalization  
017, 062

Manuals

002, 022, 109, 344, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357,  
358, 359, 365, 366, 368, 375, 385  
*See also*  
Guides

Marriage *See* Common-law marriage

Masculinity  
318

Mass media  
032

Medical doctors  
096

Meeting reports  
176, 185, 186, 201, 219, 278, 299, 307, 308  
*See also*  
Conference reports  
Seminar reports  
Workshop reports

Men  
016, 143

Men's organizations  
*See*  
Brothers for Change  
Young Men at Risk

Mental diseases  
090

Model legislation *See* CARICOM model  
legislation

Mopan Maya  
082, 083

National surveys  
003, 049, 156

Nongovernmental organizations  
194, 204, 244, 297, 307

Official reports  
166, 344

Organizational activities  
077

Organizations  
202, 392, 393  
*See also*  
Government organizations  
Nongovernmental organizations

Papers  
*See*  
Conference papers  
Seminar papers  
Workshop papers

Parent child relationship  
024

Parenting  
057

Patriarchy  
181

Peace  
198, 199, 202, 211

Peer Counsellors Association  
363

Perceptions  
092

Physical violence  
050, 145, 167

Pilot surveys  
191

Police investigations  
344

Police officers  
096, 336, 338, 364, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370,  
371, 373, 374, 376, 378, 379, 380, 381, 383,  
384, 387, 388

Police service  
343  
*See also* Jamaica Constabulary Force

Policy implementation  
319

Poor women  
050

Pornography  
102, 103, 106, 166

Practice  
096

Primary school students  
099

Primary school teachers  
099

Primary schools  
099

Professionals  
393

Programme evaluation  
364, 369, 373, 376, 378, 381, 384

Programmes  
*See*  
Educational programmes  
Intervention programmes  
Regional programmes  
Residential programmes  
Television programmes

Project proposals

- 335
- Projects *See* Research projects
- Proposals
  - 064, 190, 212
  - See also* International recommendations
- Prosecution
  - 120, 231
- Prostitution
  - 136, 166
  - See also* Child prostitution
- Provocation
  - 236
- Psychological abuse
  - 092
- Psychological aspects
  - 118
- Psychological evaluation
  - 073
- Psychological violence
  - 050, 145
- Public policy *See* Government policy
- Rape
  - 094, 095, 101, 109, 115, 116, 119, 120, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 138, 139, 169, 173, 233, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 254, 272, 273, 303
- Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago
  - 283, 285, 347
- Rapists
  - 128
- Regional programmes
  - 040
- Relationships
  - See*
    - Family relations
    - Gender relations
    - Parent-child relationship
- Reports
  - See*
    - Annual reports
    - Committee reports
    - Conference reports
    - Meeting reports
    - Official reports
    - Research reports
    - Seminar reports
    - Tribunal reports
    - Workshop reports
- Research
  - 155
  - Research methods
    - 082, 386
    - See also*
      - Case studies
      - Comparative analysis
  - Research priorities
    - 308
  - Research projects
    - 386
  - Research reports
    - 198, 199, 202, 238
  - Resident students
    - 145
  - Residential programmes
    - 064
    - See also* Shelters
  - Rights of the child
    - 034, 036, 053
  - Rural areas
    - 056, 067, 181, 347
  - Rural women
    - 188
  - St. Lucia Crisis Centre
    - 342
  - School violence
    - 146
  - Schools
    - See*
      - Primary schools
      - Secondary schools
  - Secondary school students
    - 098, 099, 138, 139, 146
  - Secondary schools
    - 099
  - Seminar papers
    - 042, 075, 141, 206, 212, 233, 261, 267, 270
    - See also*
      - Conference papers
      - Workshop papers
  - Seminar reports
    - 061, 213, 337, 386, 388
    - See also*
      - Conference reports
      - Meeting reports
      - Workshop reports
  - Services
    - See*
      - Health services
      - Social services

Sexual abuse  
 016, 100, 109, 111, 121, 300  
*See also* Child sexual abuse

Sexual exploitation  
 135  
*See also* Child prostitution

Sexual harassment  
 099, 101, 115, 122, 124, 130, 139, 193, 194,  
 207, 217, 221, 244, 266, 280, 289

Sexual harassment legislation  
 130, 193, 217, 280

Sexual offences  
 114, 116, 125, 134, 189, 193, 194, 222, 244,  
 254, 266, 355  
*See also*  
 Child sexual abuse  
 Incest  
 Rape  
 Sexual abuse  
 Sexual harassment

Sexual offences legislation  
 193, 194, 218, 235, 248, 254

Shelters  
 157, 284, 290, 305  
*See also*  
 Business and Professional Women's Halfway  
 House for Battered Women and Children  
 Crisis Shelter, Jamaica  
 St. Lucia Crisis Centre  
 Women's Crisis Centre, Kingston

Sistren Theatre Collective  
 293

Skills Training Centre, Jamaica  
 286

Social agencies  
 284

Social attitudes  
 094, 119, 125, 131, 142, 189, 197

Social change  
 241

Social conditions  
 017, 060, 129  
*See also* Economic conditions

Social factors  
 187

Social history  
 013, 048

Social legislation  
 228, 230

Social policies  
 188, 194, 206

Social services  
 063, 188  
*See also* Health services

Social violence  
 011, 143, 198, 199, 202, 211

Social welfare  
 063, 188, 284  
*See also* Child welfare

Social workers  
 096, 333, 366, 367, 371, 380, 388

Sociocultural factors  
 160

Spousal abuse  
 066, 067, 068, 071, 072, 073, 077, 084, 085,  
 087, 089, 385  
*See also* Wife abuse

Speeches  
 058, 226, 298, 342

Statistical data  
 177, 178, 182

Statistical indicators  
 176

Statistics  
 154

Street children  
 048

Structural adjustment  
 153

Student attitudes  
 127

Student behaviour  
 084

Students  
*See*  
 Primary school students  
 Resident students  
 Secondary school students

Surveys  
*See*  
 National surveys  
 Pilot surveys

Survival strategies  
 093

Teachers *See* Primary school teachers

Teamwork  
 111

Technical assistance  
 367

Television programmes

350  
 Therapy *See* Family therapy  
 Third World *See* Developing countries  
 Tolerance levels  
 066  
 Trade unions  
 289  
 Trainers  
 374  
 Training  
 363  
*See also*  
 Counsellor training  
 Intervention training  
 Treatment of offenders  
 114  
 Tribunal reports  
 294, 295  
 Tribunals  
 287, 294, 295, 298, 360, 361  
*See also* Global Tribunal on Violations Against  
 Women  
 Trinidadian women *See* Afro-Trinidadian women  
  
 UWI *See* The University of the West Indies  
 Undergraduate students  
 127  
 United Nations Inter-Agency Campaign on  
 Women's Human Rights in Latin America and  
 the Caribbean  
 040, 294, 295  
 The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill  
 127  
 The University of the West Indies, Mona  
 145  
 University students  
 145  
*See also* Undergraduate students  
 Urban areas  
 050, 086, 107, 108  
 Urban women  
 074  
  
 Verbal abuse  
 092  
 Video documentaries  
 360, 361  
 Video recordings  
 348, 372  
  
 Violence

*See*  
 Physical violence  
 Psychological violence  
 School violence  
 Social violence  
  
 Welfare  
*See*  
 Child welfare  
 Social welfare  
 Wife abuse  
 039, 065, 069, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 082,  
 083, 154, 180  
*See also* Spousal abuse  
 Woman Incorporated  
 286, 362, 387  
 Women  
*See*  
 Abused women  
 Afro-Trinidadian women  
 Disabled women  
 Indo-Trinidadian women  
 Poor women  
 Rural women  
 Urban women  
 Working women  
 Women workers  
 122, 217, 280  
 Women's Crisis Centre, Jamaica  
 063, 286, 300, 304, 368  
 Women's health  
 074, 164  
 Women's movements  
 123, 302, 306  
 Women's organizations  
*See also*  
 Belize Women Against Violence Movement  
 Dominica National Council of Women  
 Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago  
 Women Incorporated  
 Women's rights  
 389  
 Women's status  
 028  
 Workers  
*See*  
 Social workers  
 Women workers  
 Working women *See* Women workers  
  
 Workshop papers



072

*See also*

Conference papers

Seminar papers

Workshop reports

209, 210, 211, 282, 292, 310, 311, 312, 313,  
314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 323, 324, 325, 326,  
328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 363, 372, 377, 382

*See also*

Conference reports

Meeting reports

Seminar reports

Young Men at Risk

315, 318

## About the Authors

**Lynda Quamina-Aiyejina**, BA, DipLS, DipMan, is Senior Librarian I at the School of Education, UWI, St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad, where she is employed as an Indexer/Documentalist in the Research Unit. She has been a practising librarian since 1975, and has worked in libraries and information centres in Trinidad, Jamaica, and Nigeria. Mrs. Aiyejina's major interests lie in the areas of reference and bibliographical work, and editing. She has been responsible for the establishment and development of the Caribbean Educational Research Information Service (CERIS) at the School of Education, and has published several bibliographies and other reference works. In the sphere of educational research, she has been a member of the research team involved in the Multi-Site Teacher Education Research Project (MUSTER) and has co-authored some of the publications arising from the Trinidad and Tobago component of this project. With respect to editing, Mrs. Aiyejina is the editor of *Caribbean Curriculum*, and edits the monograph and technical report series of the School of Education as well as a weekly column by the School in the *Daily Express* newspaper. She was also the Series Editor for the monograph series that formed a major part of the Education for All (EFA) in the Caribbean Assessment 2000, coordinated by the Unesco Regional Office in the Caribbean.

**Joan A. Brathwaite**, BA, LLB, MLib, MPhil, DipLS, is Senior Librarian II, Faculty of Law Library, UWI, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados. She is currently Head of the Public Services Division, responsible for Reference, Research, and Circulation Services, but has also worked in the Cataloguing and Acquisitions Divisions of the Law Library. Her work has been published in several legal and library journals including the *International Journal of Legal Information*, *Legal Information Management*, *Caribbean Journal of Legal Information*, *Commonwealth Law Librarian*, *Commonwealth Law Bulletin*, and the *West Indian Law Journal*, as well as in other publications, such as the *Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs* and the *Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society*. She has edited and compiled a **Handbook of Churches in the Caribbean** (Cedar Press, 1973), an **Index of OECS Unreported Cases 1954-1987** (Faculty of Law, 1994), and is the author of **Women and the Law: A Bibliographical Survey of Legal and Quasi-Legal Materials with special reference to Commonwealth Caribbean Jurisdictions** (University of the West Indies Press, 1999). Joan Brathwaite is a former President of the Caribbean Association of Law Libraries (1996-2000), and served on the Board of Directors of the International Association of Law Libraries (1998-2004).