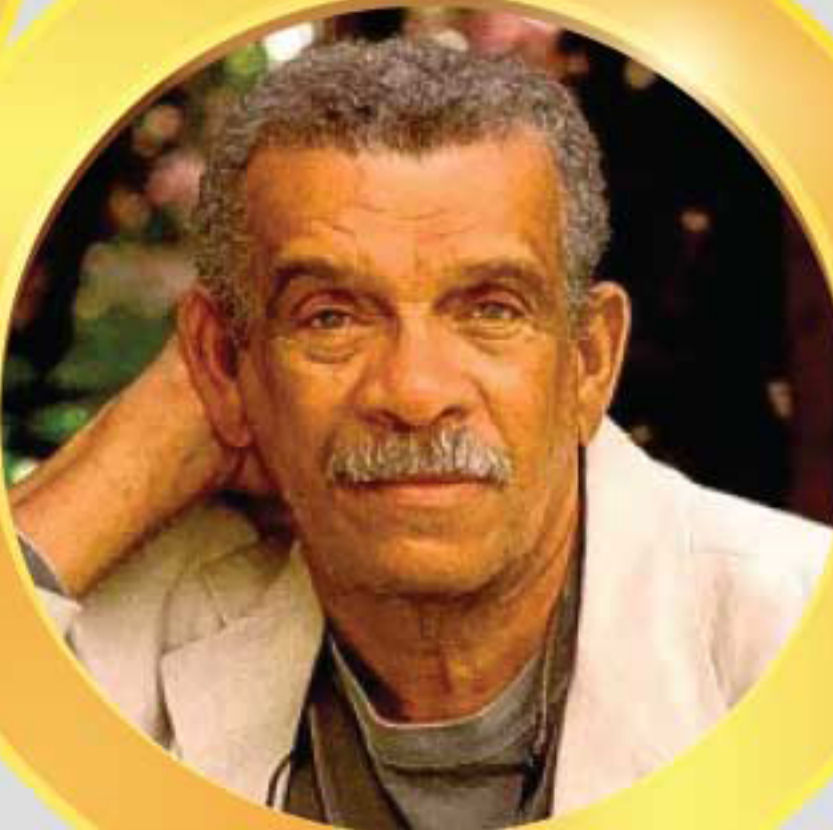




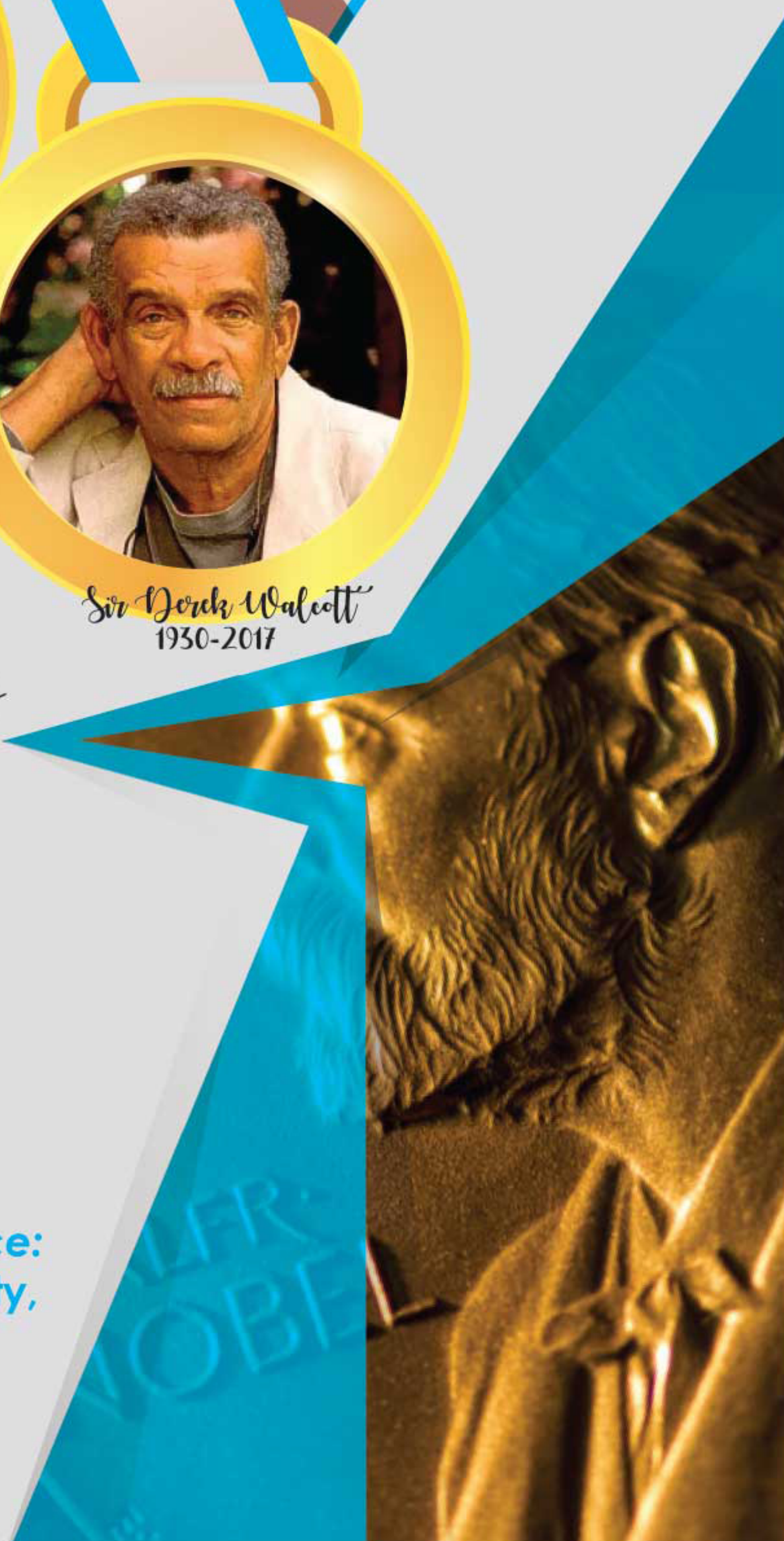
*Sir Arthur Lewis*  
1915-1991



*Sir Derek Walcott*  
1930-2017

*Celebrating  
our Two  
Nobel  
Laureates*

**Celebrating Excellence:  
Challenge, Uncertainty,  
Opportunity**





# NOBEL LAUREATES SUPPLEMENT

# Celebrating Excellence: Challenge, Uncertainty, Opportunity

The Nobel Laureate Festival Committee announces its annual Nobel Laureate Festival. The Festival takes place from the 6th. to the 31st. of January, 2021 under the theme – Celebrating Excellence: Challenge, Uncertainty, Opportunity. In its 28th year, the Committee found itself challenged with producing a Festival that adhered to the restrictions and protocols brought about by the COVID-19 coronavirus. As a result, some of the events, such as the two Nobel Laureate Memorial Lectures, will have limited in-person attendance, but all of them will be accessible online, via Zoom and Facebook Live, with a dependence on the Media to inform the nation and to alert people who do not have social media access.

Dame Pearllette Louisy, Chair of the Committee, notes that the theme aptly describes the environment in which this year's Festival is being observed. But perhaps more significantly, it embodies the very elements which drive the creative process that leads to excellence. A challenge confronts the one who seeks to expand the boundaries of his field of endeavour; there is uncertainty as he presses on, but the opportunity to make a contribution whether big or small cannot be missed. This is the stuff that excellence is made of and both of our Nobel Laureates would have been all too familiar with that process. The reward of their journey is what we celebrate in this annual Festival dedicated to their achievements and their memory.

This year's programme includes the Sir Derek Walcott Memorial Lecture (Tuesday 19 January, Finance Administrative Centre, 7:30 p.m.) delivered by Dr Adrian Augier, Caribbean Laureate in Arts and Letters and The Sir Arthur Lewis Memorial Lecture (Thursday 21 January, Finance Administrative Centre, 7:30 p.m.) delivered by Professor Aldrie Henry-Lee, Director of the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute for Social and Economic Studies at The UWI Mona Campus.

Both lectures to be presented by Saint Lucian nationals will be recorded by the National Television Network (NTN) for broadcast, and transmission on Facebook Live. The Saint Lucia National Archives Authority will open

its annual Exhibition (Wednesday 20 January - 31 March, Vigie,) which will remain open to the public from 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Monday to Friday in observance of National Archives Month.

Walcott Place, managed by the St. Lucia National Trust, will provide a virtual online tour of the Facility from 11-31 January. The Sir Arthur Lewis Community College will be offering its usual programme of activities. A new addition this year will be the opening of the Sir Derek Walcott Library which will house his impressive collection donated by Ms. Sigrid Nama. Other events on the Festival's Calendar include theatrical productions by Dramacan and the SALCC Creative and Performing Arts Club, the Patricia Ismond

Literary Workshop offered by The Open Campus, St. Lucia and radio and television interviews and discussions on local media stations and UWItv.

Zoom links and programmes will be available on the Facebook page @NobelLaureateFestival:SaintLucia and by request to the Co-ordinator at info@ddmediarelations.com or on WhatsApp +1 758 717-7979.

The year 2021 provides an enormous opportunity for Saint Lucia's Nobel Laureate Festival to be acknowledged at home and internationally. We ask the public to "like" and comment on our Facebook page, and share Zoom and Facebook events and pictures.

## A Detail look at Events Planned for Nobel Laureate Festival

Monday 11 – Friday 31 January 2021  
"Get Familiar With Our Nobel Laureates"



"Get Familiar with Our Nobel Laureates" will be aired throughout the Festival on the Wave 93.7 FM and 94.5 FM. Twice Daily, during regular programming, listeners will be asked to answer questions on different aspects of our Nobel Laureates and the Nobel Laureate Festival.

Daily programming will also contain infomercials on historic moments of our Nobel Laureates aired three times daily.

The Wave 93.7 FM and 94.5 FM; and Facebook @The-WaveStLucia

Monday 11 – Friday 31 January 2021 Walcott House Museum Virtual Tour

Monday 18 – Friday 22 January 2021  
Celebrating Excellence



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MEDIA RELATIONS

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Celebrating Excellence is a five-minute question and answer programme featuring five guests, who each have one specific question to answer. Of course, they all relate to Saint Lucia's Nobel Laureates and the festival held annually in their honour.

Presented by Delia Dolor, the programme airs on Choice TV directly before Choice News Now at 7:55 p.m. from Monday 18 to Friday 22 January 2021. The programme is also available on the Facebook page Nobel Laureate Festival: Saint Lucia.

7:55 p.m. Choice TV, FLOW Channel 112; and Facebook @NobelLaureateFestivalSaintLucia  
Ms Delia Dolor | delia@ddmediarelations.com | 717-7979 |

Tuesday 19 January 2021  
Sir Derek Walcott Memorial Lecture  
Delivered by Dr Adrian Augier

Title of Presentation: "A Whole Country"



A sitting Senator in the Upper Chamber of the Saint Lucia House of Assembly, with a background in Development Economics, St Lucian born Adrian Augier is an award-winning poet and producer. His poetry has appeared in a number of anthologies

and he has written and produced several major theatrical works of art. In 2009 he was presented with the NDATT Caribbean Cacique Award for his contribution to the development and integration of Caribbean Theatre and in 2010 he was awarded the Caribbean Laureate for Arts and Letters by the ANSA Foundation.

One of his publications, Navel String, explores the themes of loss of equity, identity and relevance against a landscape of irrevocable change, whilst at the same time capturing the texture of St Lucian life, politics and history, through several generations with a voice that is both passionate and prophetic.

7:30 p.m. Finance Administrative Centre, Point Seraphine, Castries; Zoom and Facebook page: @Nobel-LaureateFestivalSaintLucia. Social distancing protocols will apply.

Contact: Ms Drenia Frederick | dreniafrederick@cdfstlucia.org | 452-1859; 718-4579

Wednesday 20 January 2021  
Opening of Exhibition: "With Writers, Arrangers, Producers, music takes flight and singing begins"

The exhibition places a spotlight on the writers, arrangers, and producers who work or have worked behind the scenes to add to Saint Lucia's repertoire of well-loved songs spanning folk, calypso, gospel, ballads and other genres.

They are the individuals who write the lyrics, arrange the music and produce the songs and very often go unrecognized and unknown by an unaware public. The writer/singer

shares none of the anonymity of the producer or arranger but they are critical to the success of the production of the song overall. Singers, many of whom perform songs with conviction, gusto and power, attain popularity as performers and become associated with those songs with the public generally being unaware of their genesis. The exhibition hopefully will throw some light on the less known figures who contribute to our musical heritage.

10:00 a.m. Saint. Lucia National Archives Authority, Vigie, Castries and on Facebook Live Thereafter Monday to Friday from 09:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. until 31 March 2021.

Social distancing protocols will apply.

Contact: Mrs Margot Thomas | marget900@gmail.com | 452-1654 | 724-3699 | 452-9840

(Continued on Page 11)

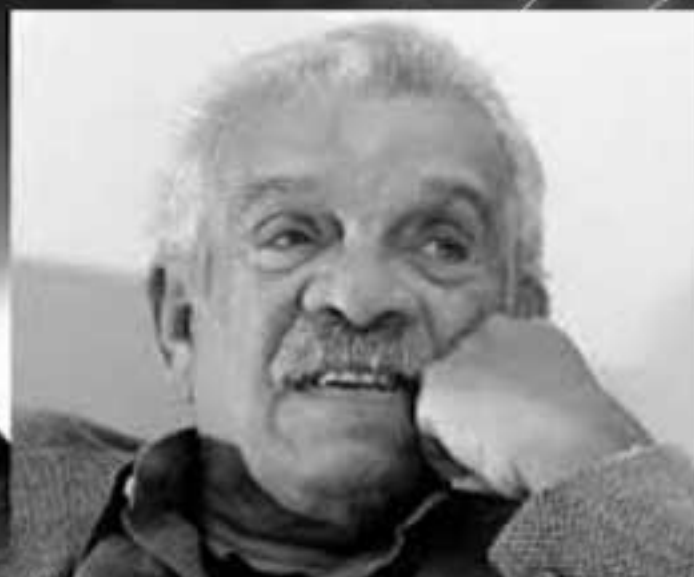
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**Two Nobel Laureates**  
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1915-1991



Sir Derek Walcott  
1930-2017

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The Saint Lucia National Trust's virtual-guided tour will be presented through two, 15 minute videos with enough details to make visitors feel like they really have had a short visit to the Walcott House Museum.

The tour aims to give a first-hand look at the history of the Walcott family house in Castries, its architecture and its impact on the Walcott brothers' family life, with particular focus on Sir Derek Walcott, his writings and watercolour paintings.

Facebook pages: @NobelLaureateFestival-SaintLucia; and Saint Lucia National Trust

Contact: Ms Germaine Joseph | builthertiage@stlunatrast.org | 452-5005





## NOBEL LAUREATES SUPPLEMENT

# Derek Walcott

## 1930 - 2017

**B**orn on the island of Saint Lucia, a former British colony in the West Indies, poet and playwright Derek Walcott was trained as a painter but turned to writing as a young man. He published his first poem in the local newspaper at the age of 14. Five years later, he borrowed \$200 to print his first collection, *25 Poems*, which he distributed on street corners. Walcott's major breakthrough came with the collection *In a Green Night: Poems 1948-1960* (1962), a book which celebrates the Caribbean and its history as well as investigates the scars of colonialism. Throughout a long and distinguished career, Walcott returned to those same themes of language, power, and place. His later collections include *Tiepolo's Hound* (2000), *The Prodigal* (2004), *Selected Poems* (2007), *White Egrets* (2010), and *Morning, Paramin* (2016). In 1992, Walcott won the Nobel Prize in Literature. The Nobel committee described his work as "a poetic oeuvre of great luminosity, sustained by a historical vision, the outcome of a multicultural commitment."

Since the 1950s Walcott divided his time between Boston, New York, and Saint Lucia. His work resonates with Western canon and Island influences, shifting between Caribbean patois and

English, and often addressing his English and West Indian ancestry. According to *Los Angeles Times Book Review* contributor Arthur Vogelsang, "These continuing polarities shoot an electricity to each other which is questioning and beautiful and which helps form a vision altogether Caribbean and international, personal (him to you, you to him), independent, and essential for readers of contemporary literature on all the continents." Known for his technical control, erudition, and large canvases, Walcott was, according to poet and critic Sean O'Brien, "one of the handful of poets currently at work in English who are capable of making a convincing attempt to write an epic ... His work is conceived on an oceanic scale and one of its fundamental concerns is to give an account of the simultaneous unity and division created by the ocean and by human dealings with it."

Many readers and critics point to *Omeros* (1990), an epic poem reimagining the Trojan War as a Caribbean fishermen's fight, as Walcott's major achievement. The book is "an effort to touch every aspect of Caribbean experience," according to O'Brien who also described it as an *ars poetica*, concerned "with art itself—its meaning and importance and the nature of an artistic vocation." In reviewing Walcott's *Selected Poems* (2007),

poet Glyn Maxwell ascribes Walcott's power as a poet not so much to his themes as to his ear: "The verse is constantly trembling with a sense of the body in time, the self slung across metre, whether metre is steps, or nights, or breath, whether lines are days, or years, or tides."

Walcott was also a renowned playwright. In 1971 he won an Obie Award for his play *Dream on Monkey Mountain*, which the *New Yorker* described as "a poem in dramatic form." Walcott's plays generally treat aspects of the West Indian experience, often dealing with the socio-political and epistemological implications of post-colonialism and drawing upon various genres such as the fable, allegory, folk, and morality play. With his twin brother, he cofounded the Trinidad Theater Workshop in 1950; in 1981, while teaching at Boston University, he founded the Boston Playwrights' Theatre. He also taught at Columbia University, Yale University, Rutgers University, and Essex University in England.

In addition to his Nobel Prize, Walcott's honours included a MacArthur Foundation "genius" award, a Royal Society of Literature Award, and, in 1988, the Queen's Medal for Poetry. He was an honorary member of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. He died in 2017.

## Celebrating Nobel Laureates' Week 2021



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*As we commemorate the achievements of Sir Arthur Lewis and Sir Derek Walcott we urge you to be confident, daring and determined on your path to success*

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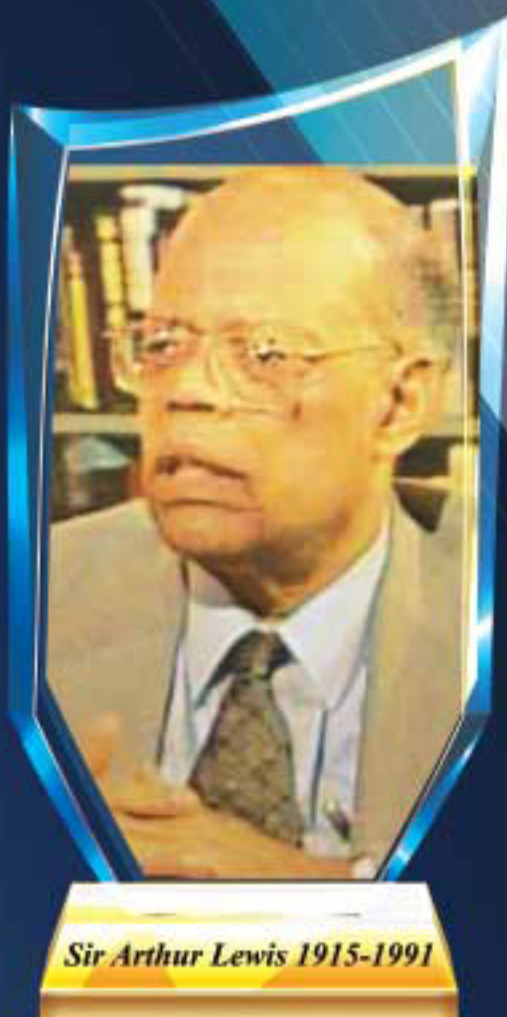
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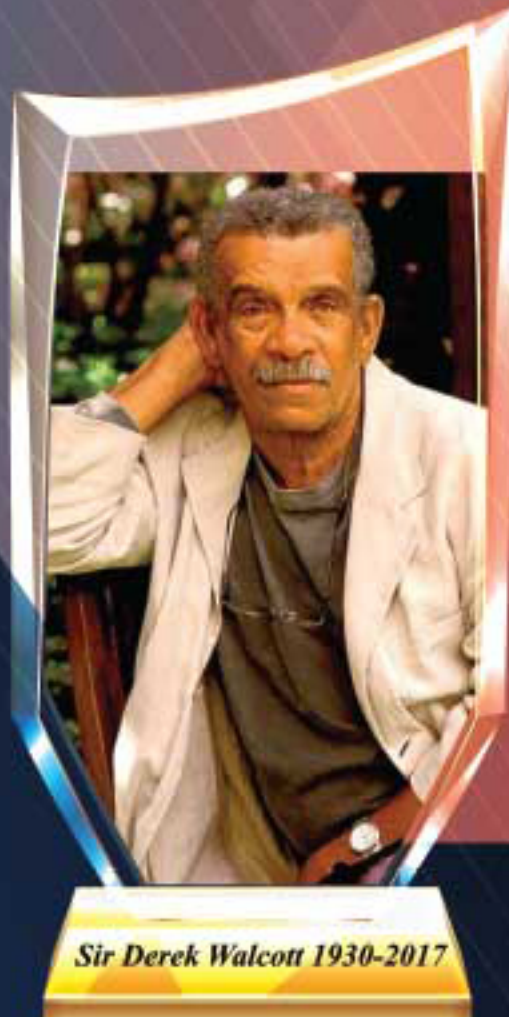
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**New Dock Road, Vieux Fort**  
Tel: 459-6925 Fax: 454-6069  
Email: [info@mylaboriecu.com](mailto:info@mylaboriecu.com)



Sir Arthur Lewis 1915-1991



Sir Derek Walcott 1930-2017

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## NOBEL LAUREATES SUPPLEMENT

## Sir Arthur Lewis Biographical

I was born in St. Lucia on January 23, 1915. My parents, who were both school teachers, had immigrated there from Antigua about a dozen years before. The islands were dissimilar in religion and culture, so our family had some slight characteristics of immigrant minorities.

My progress through the public schools was accelerated. When I was seven I had to stay home for several weeks because of some ailment, whereupon my father elected to teach me so that I should not fall behind. In fact, he taught me in three months as much as the school taught in two years, so, on returning to school, I was shifted from grade 4 to grade 6. So, the rest of my school life and early working life, up to age 18, was spent with fellow students or workers two or three years older than I. This gave me a terrible sense of physical inferiority, as well as an understanding, which has remained with me ever since, that high marks are not everything.

My father died when I was seven, leaving a widow and five sons, ranging in age from five to seventeen. My mother was the most highly-disciplined and hardest working person I have ever known, and this, combined with her love and gentleness, enabled her to make a success of each of her children.

I left school at 14, having completed the curriculum, and went to work as a clerk in the civil service. My next step would be to sit the examination for a St. Lucia government scholarship to a British university, but I would be too young for this until 1932. This job was not wasted on me since it taught me to write, to type, to file and to be orderly. But this was at the expense of not reading enough history and literature, for which these years of one's life are the most appropriate.

In 1932 I sat the examination and won the scholarship. At this point I did not know what to do with my life. The British government imposed a colour bar in its colonies, so young blacks went in only for law or medicine where they could make a living without government support. I did not want to be a lawyer or a doctor. I wanted to be an engineer, but this seemed pointless since neither the government nor the white firms would employ a black engineer. Eventually I decided to study business administration, planning to return to St. Lucia for a job in the municipal service or in private trade. I would simultaneously study law to fall back on if nothing administrative turned up. So I went to the London School of Economics to do the Bachelor of Commerce degree which offered accounting, business management, commercial law and a little economics and statistics. This training has been very helpful in the various administrative jobs I have had to do, its weakness from the

standpoint of my subsequent career (which was then inconceivable) was that I lacked mathematics.

I had no idea in 1933 what economics was, but I did well in the subject from the start, and when I graduated in 1937 with first class honours, LSE gave me a scholarship to do a Ph.D. in Industrial Economics.

In 1938, I was given a one-year teaching appointment which was sensational for British universities. This was converted into the usual four-year contract for an Assistant Lecturer in 1939.

My foot was now on the ladder, and the rest was up to me. My luck held, and I rose rapidly. In 1948, at 33, I was made a full professor at the University of Manchester.

Until I went to Manchester, my field of study was industrial economics, and I published a series of articles on the subject culminating in a book in 1949. The leading practitioner of this art at LSE was Professor Sir Arnold Plant, and though he was a laissez-faire liberal and I a social democrat, I am indebted to him both for his incisive no-nonsense criticism and also for supporting me at crucial moments in the Appointments Committee.

My research work has been in three areas: in industrial economics, which I dropped after 1948; in the history of the world economy since 1870, which I started in 1944 and still pursue; and in development economics, which I did not begin systematically until about 1950.

I got into the history of the world economy because Frederick Hayek, then Acting Chairman of the LSE Department of Economics suggested that I teach a course on "what happened between the wars" to give concreteness to the massive doses of trade cycle theory which then dominated the curriculum. I replied to Hayek that I did not know what happened between the wars; to which he replied that the best way of learning a subject was to teach it.

So I lectured on this subject for some years, and published a book on it in 1949. Among the questions that the book did not answer was whether the great depression of 1929 was sui generis, or one of a cycle stretching back into the nineteenth century. This I was determined to find out. However, data for the years before 1914 were sparse



years, never touching the subject. I returned to it in 1963, in my new professorship at Princeton University, to find that the four or five researchers of 1952 had now multiplied into a crowd of writers on this subject. I returned to improvement of the data and was just about ready to write my book when I went off to Barbados for four years setting up the Caribbean Development Bank. Returning to Princeton in 1974, I finally published in 1978 my account of growth and fluctuations in the world economy between 1870 and 1914. My Nobel Lecture derives from this sector of my intellectual interests.

Now for development economics. From the middle of the 1930s, I had spent time in the Colonial Office Library reading reports from the colonial territories on agricultural problems, mining, currency questions and the like, and by comparing different territories, had learnt something about the efficacy of different policies. I did some lecturing on this to colonial students at LSE in the 40s, but it was the throng of Asian and African students at Manchester that set me lecturing systematically on development economics from about 1950, following Hayek's rule that the way to learn is to teach.

Half my interest was in policy questions, and here, my knowledge broadened in the 50s and 60s as a result of numerous visits to, and work stints in, African and Asian countries. This half led to my book on development planning published in 1966.

The other half of my interest was in the fundamental forces determining the rate of economic growth. This was the subject of my so-called classic book of 1955, and also the origin of the model to which the Nobel citation refers.

From my undergraduate days, I had sought a solution to the question of what determines the relative prices of steel and coffee. The approach through marginal utility made no sense to me. And the Heckscher-Ohlin framework could not be used, since that assumes that trading partners have the same production functions, whereas coffee cannot be grown in most of the steel producing countries.

Another problem that troubled me was historical. Apparently, during the first fifty years of the industrial revolution, real wages in Britain remained more or less constant while profits and savings soared. This could not be squared with the neoclassical framework, in which a rise in investment should raise wages and depress the rate of return on capital.

One day in August, 1952, walking down the road in Bangkok, it came to me suddenly that both problems have the same solution. Throw away the neoclassical assumption that the quantity of labour is fixed. An "unlimited supply of labour" will keep wages down, producing cheap coffee in the first case and high profits in the second case. The result is a dual (national or world) economy, where one part is a reservoir of cheap labour for the other. The unlimited supply of labour derives ultimately from population pressure, so it is a phase in the demographic cycle.

The publication of my article on this subject in 1954 was greeted equally with applause and with cries of outrage. In the succeeding 25 years, other scholars have written five books and numerous articles arguing the merits of the thesis, assessing contradictory data, or applying it to solving other problems. The debate continues.

Since 1957, I have spent nearly as many years in administration as in academic scholarship. First, a group of six years, 1957-1963, in which I was in turn UN Economic Ad-

viser to the Prime Minister of Ghana, Deputy Managing Director of the UN Special Fund, and Vice-Chancellor (= President) of the University of the West Indies. Then, from 1970 to 1974, I set up the Caribbean Development Bank. These experiences broadened my understanding of development problems, without doing much to deepen it in the scholarly sense.

My wife Gladys was born in Grenada. Her father, who was an Antiguan, and my parents had known each other all their lives. She went to England in 1937 and trained as a teacher. We married in 1947 and have two daughters, Elizabeth and Barbara. My travels have meant much separation, but mutual love has supported the family in all its endeavours.

From Nobel Lectures, Economics 1969-1980, Editor Assar Lindbeck, World Scientific Publishing Co., Singapore, 1992

This autobiography/biography was written at the time of the award and first published in the book series *Les Prix Nobel*. It was later edited and republished in *Nobel Lectures*. To cite this document, always state the source as shown above.

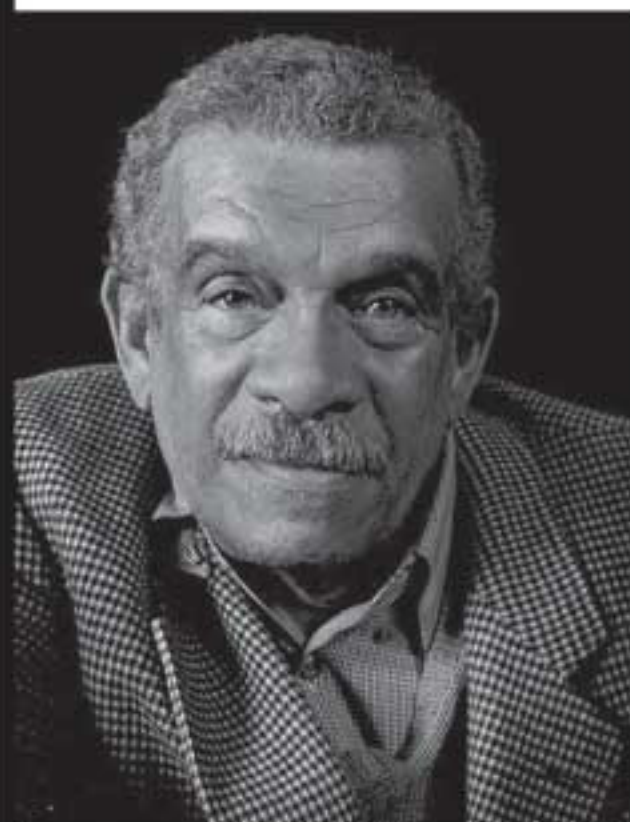
Sir Arthur Lewis died on June 15, 1991.



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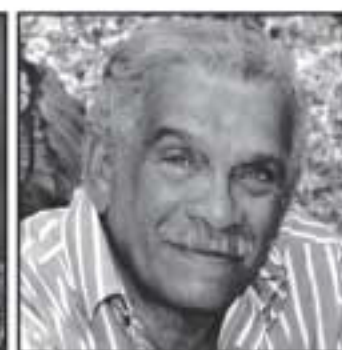
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says Bravo to them  
and to St. Lucia.



NOBEL LAUREATES SUPPLEMENT

W. Arthur Lewis: Pioneer of Development Economics

About the author

Kari Polanyi Levitt

Kari Polanyi Levitt is Emerita Professor of Economics at McGill University, Montreal, and was the George Beckford Professor of Political Economy at the University of the West Indies, Mona from 1995 to 1997. She has been Visiting Professor at the Institute of International Relations in Trinidad and has served as an Economic Planning Adviser to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

W. Arthur Lewis’ best-known contribution to development economics was his path-breaking work on the transfer of labour from a traditional to a modern capitalist sector in conditions of unlimited supplies of labour. His article, “Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour” (1954), contributed to the establishment of development economics as a specialized field of study. It addressed the mechanisms of transferring surplus labour from traditional activity to a modern capitalist sector under conditions of unlimited supply of labour.

In this model, wages in the modern capitalist sector are not determined by the productivity of labour, but by its opportunity cost. A “traditional” non-capitalist working environment – variously comprised of peasants, artisanal producers and domestic servants – augmented by population pressures and the entry of women into the labour force, provides the capitalist sector with “unlimited supplies” of labour, at a wage somewhat above the subsistence level. As the sector expands, employment and output increase and the share of profits (savings) in national income rises. Eventually, as surplus labour is exhausted, the wage rate rises. At this point, the economy crosses the

boundary, from a dual to a single integrated labour market, and real wages rise with increasing productivity, in accordance with conventional growth models.

Lewis’ model showed that low wages and poverty in a labour surplus economy will persist so long as the opportunity cost of labour to the capitalist sector remains low. It also served as an argument for government-led industrialization programmes in the 1950s and 1960s, something Lewis argued throughout his association with the United Nations. Lewis advanced the case for industrialization by demonstrating the comparative advantage of labour-surplus countries in manufacturing activity. Presented in The Industrial Development of the Caribbean (1951), his argument was based on the success of “Operation Bootstrap” in Puerto Rico, where he had advocated the production of manufactured goods for domestic, regional and metropolitan markets. It was a radical position at a time when the agrarian economies of the West Indies had been historically structured to provide agricultural and other primary commodities to the colonial powers.

The impact of the Great Depression on the West Indies was a formative influence on Arthur Lewis. He was born in 1913 in St. Lucia, a small island in the Caribbean archipelago that also produced poet and painter Derek Walcott, a Nobel Laureate like Lewis himself. The child of a schoolteacher and a customs official in a British colony dominated by the sugar industry, Lewis completed his secondary education at the age of 14. He was too young, however, to take up the Island scholarship that had been awarded him to proceed to a British university of his choice. He spent the intervening four years as a junior clerk in the public service.

Lewis did not want to be a doctor or a lawyer – the two conventional routes to upward social mo-

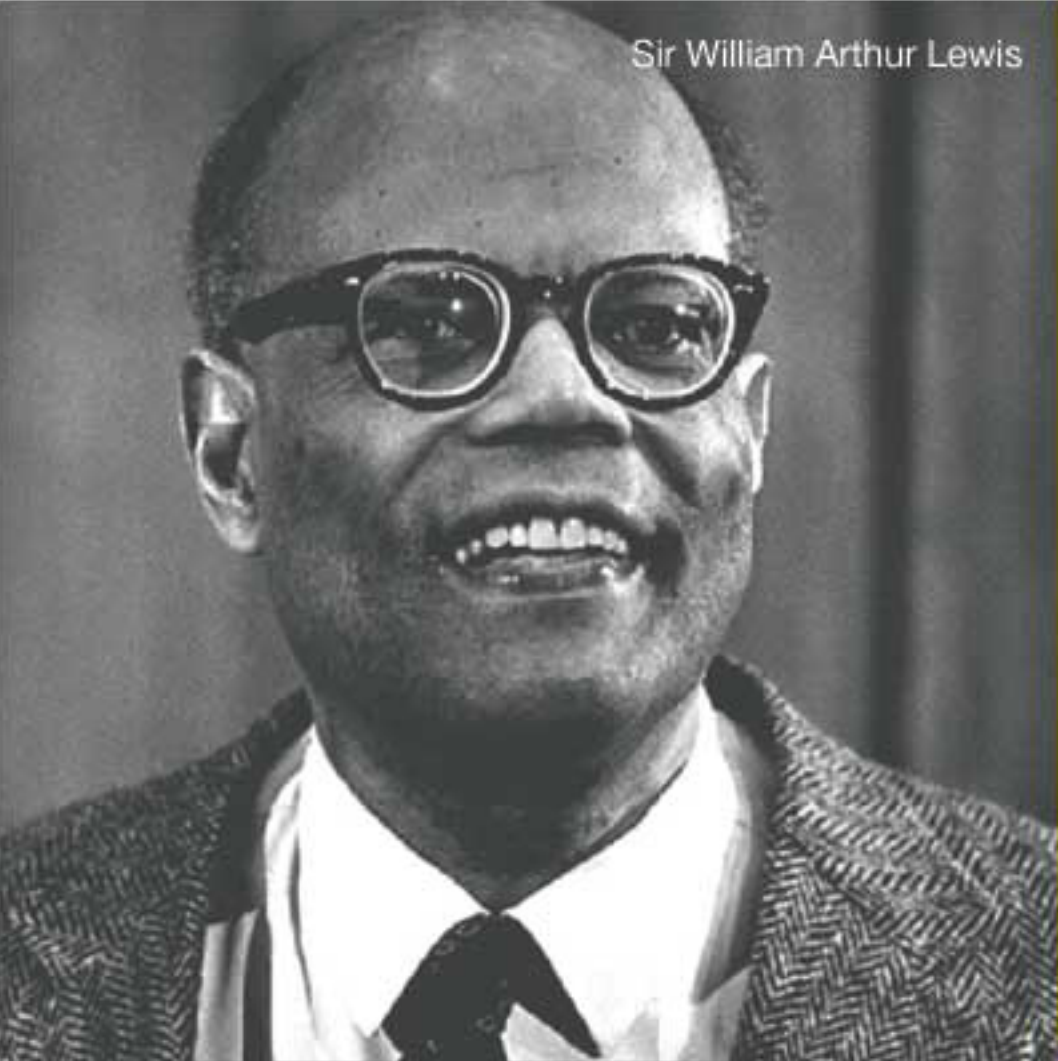
bility. He noted that he wanted to be an engineer, “but neither the colonial government nor the sugar plantations would hire a black engineer” (Lewis 1984:1). At age 18, he enrolled at the London School of Economics (LSE) to obtain a Bachelor of Commerce degree. There, he encountered economics, a subject he noted, neither he nor anyone in St. Lucia had ever heard of before; it seemed, however, to be a preparation for employment in business or public administration.

London of the 1930s and 1940s was the intellectual centre of anti-colonial struggles and the meeting ground of personalities, many of whom later would become future leaders of the newly independent nations of Africa and Asia. “In London, meeting fellow anti-imperialists from all over the world, I launched upon a systematic study of the British colonial empire and its practices – colour bars, prohibiting Africans from growing coffee in Kenya so that they were forced into the labour market to work for cash to pay their taxes, and all the rest” (Lewis 1984:13). Lewis addressed the problems of the West Indies in a number of papers and pamphlets, including a submission to the Moyne Commission, set up following the labour unrest throughout the West Indies in the late 1930s; he also developed an economic plan for Jamaica, advocating radical land reform.

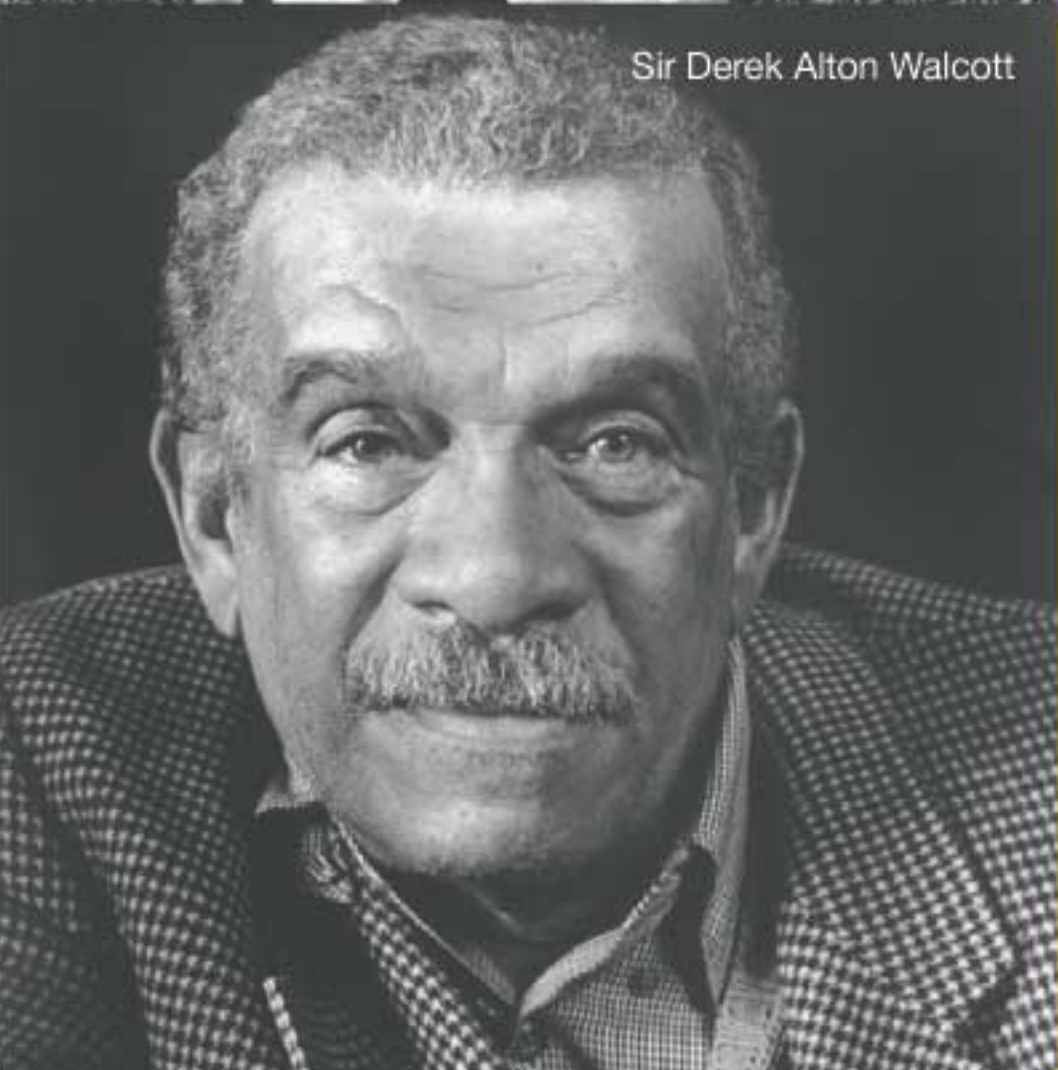


Sir Arthur Lewis

(Continued on Page 8)



Sir William Arthur Lewis



Sir Derek Alton Walcott

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SIR DEREK ALTON WALCOTT

We remain committed to honoring, supporting and elevating our people as we all strive for excellence in our endeavours.





## NOBEL LAUREATES SUPPLEMENT

On 27 November 1895, Alfred Nobel signed his last will and testament, giving the largest share of his fortune to a series of prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace – the Nobel Prizes. In 1968, Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden's central bank) established The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel. Learn more about the Nobel Laureates here.

## 603 Nobel Prizes

Between 1901 and 2020, the Nobel Prizes and the Prize in Economic Sciences were awarded 603 times.

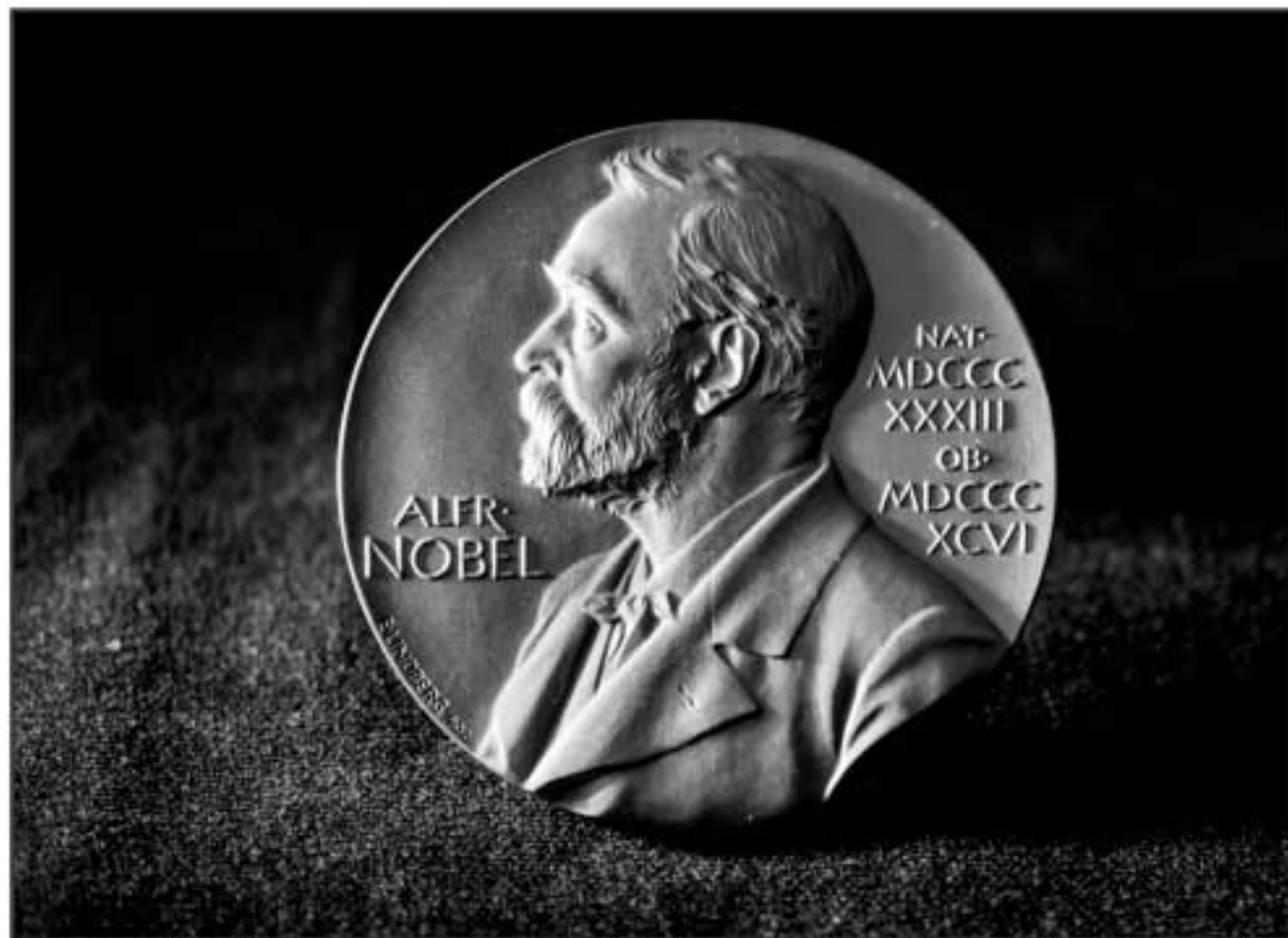
Nobel Prize	Number of Prizes	Number of Laureates	Awarded to one Laureate	Shared by two Laureates	Shared by three Laureates
Physics	114	216	47	32	35
Chemistry	112	186	63	24	25
Medicine	111	222	39	33	39
Literature	113	117	109	4	—
Peace	101	107+28	69	30	2
Economic Sciences	52	86	25	20	7
<b>Total:</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>108</b>

In the statutes of the Nobel Foundation it says: "A prize amount may be equally divided between two works, each of which is considered to merit a prize. If a work that is being rewarded has been produced by two or three persons, the prize shall be awarded to them jointly. In no case may a prize amount be divided between more than three persons."

## 962 Nobel Laureates

934 Laureates\* and 28 organizations have been awarded the Nobel Prize between 1901 and 2020. Of them, 86 are Laureates in Economic Sciences. A small number of individuals and organizations have been honoured more than once, which means that 930 individuals and 25 unique organizations have received the Nobel Prize in total.

## Years without Nobel Prizes



The Nobel Prize Medal. Photo: Alexander Mahmoud 2018

Since the start, in 1901, there are some years when the Nobel Prizes have not been awarded. The total number of times are 49. Most of them during World War I (1914-1918) and II (1939-1945). In the statutes of the Nobel Foundation it says: "If none of the works under consideration is found to be of the importance indicated in the first paragraph, the prize money shall be reserved until the following year. If, even then, the prize cannot be awarded, the amount shall be added to the Foundation's restricted funds."

Physics: 1916, 1931, 1934, 1940, 1941, 1942  
 Chemistry: 1916, 1917, 1919, 1924, 1933, 1940, 1941, 1942  
 Medicine: 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1921, 1925, 1940, 1941, 1942  
 Literature: 1914, 1918, 1935, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943  
 Peace: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1923, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1948, 1955, 1956, 1966, 1967, 1972  
 Economic Sciences: –

## The youngest Nobel Laureates

Age	Name	Category/Year	Date of birth
17	Malala Yousafzai	Peace 2014	12 July 1997
25	Lawrence Bragg	Physics 1915	31 March 1890
25	Nadia Murad	Peace 2018	1993

## Nobel Prize facts

## Multiple Nobel Laureates

The work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been honoured by a Nobel Peace Prize three times. Besides, the founder of the ICRC, Henry Dunant, was awarded the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901.

Linus Pauling is the only person to have been awarded two unshared Nobel Prizes – the 1954 Nobel Prize in Chemistry and the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize.



J. Bardeen



M. Curie



L. Pauling

Physics 1956

Physics 1972



F. Sanger

Physics 1903

Chemistry 1911



ICRC

Chemistry 1954

Peace 1962



UNHCR

Peace 1917

Peace 1944

Peace 1954

## Posthumous Nobel Prizes

From 1974, the Statutes of the Nobel Foundation stipulate that a Prize cannot be awarded posthumously, unless death has occurred after the announcement of the Nobel Prize. Before 1974, the Nobel Prize has only been awarded posthumously twice: to Dag Hammarskjöld (Nobel Peace Prize 1961) and Erik Axel Karlfeldt (Nobel Prize in Literature 1931).

Following the 2011 announcement of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, it was discovered that one of the Medicine Laureates, Ralph Steinman, had passed away three days earlier. The Board of the Nobel Foundation examined the statutes, and an interpretation of the purpose of the rule above led to the conclusion that Ralph Steinman should continue to remain a Nobel Laureate, as the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet had announced the 2011 Nobel Laureates in Physiology or Medicine without knowing of his death.

## "Family Nobel Laureates"

The Curies were a very successful 'Nobel Prize family'. Marie Curie herself was awarded two Nobel Prizes.

## More about Nobel Prize awarded couples

## Married couples (at the time of the award)

Marie Curie	Irène Joliot-Curie	Gerty Cori
Pierre Curie	Frédéric Joliot	Carl Cori
May-Britt Moser	Alva Myrdal	Esther Duflo
Edvard I. Moser	Gunnar Myrdal	Abhijit Banerjee

## Mother &amp; daughter

Marie Curie  
 Irène Joliot-Curie

## Father &amp; daughter

Pierre Curie  
 Irène Joliot-Curie

## Father &amp; son

William Bragg	Niels Bohr	Hans von Euler-Chelpin
Lawrence Bragg	Aage N. Bohr	Ulf von Euler
Arthur Kornberg	Manne Siegbahn	J. J. Thomson
Kai M. Siegbahn	Roger D. Kornberg	George Paget Thomson

## Brothers

Jan Tinbergen  
 Nikolaas Tinbergen

## The Nobel Prize Award Ceremonies

On December 10, 1901, the Nobel Prizes were awarded for the first time in Stockholm and in Christiania (now Oslo) respectively.

The Prize Award Ceremony in Stockholm took place at the Old Royal Academy of Music during the years 1901-1925. Since 1926, the ceremony has taken place at the Stockholm Concert Hall with few exceptions: 1971 in the Philadelphia Church; 1972 in the St. Erik International Fair (known today as Stockholm International Fairs) in Älvsjö, 1975 in the St. Erik International Fair and in 1991

at the Stockholm Globe Arena. The King of Sweden hands over the Prize to the laureate/s.

In Norway, during the years 1901-1904 the decision on the Peace Prize was announced at a meeting of the Storting on 10 December, after which the recipients were informed in writing. During 1905-1946 the Prize Award Ceremonies were held at the Nobel Institute building, during 1947-1989 in the auditorium of the University of Oslo and since 1990 at the Oslo City Hall. The King of Norway is present, but it is the Chairman of the Nobel Committee who hands over the Prize to the laureate/s.



The 2017 Nobel Prize award ceremony in Stockholm, Sweden. © Nobel Media. Photo: Alexander Mahmoud

## The Nobel Prize insignias

At the Nobel Prize Award Ceremonies on 10 December the Nobel Laureates receive three things: a Nobel diploma, a Nobel Medal and a document confirming the Nobel Prize amount. Each Nobel diploma is a unique work of art, created by foremost Swedish and Norwegian artists and calligraphers. The Nobel Medals are handmade with careful precision and in 18 carat recycled gold.

The Nobel Medals in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine and Literature are identical on the face: it shows the image of Alfred Nobel and the years of his birth and death (1833-1896). Nobel's portrait also appears on the Nobel Peace Prize Medal and the Medal for the Prize in Economic Sciences, but with a slightly different design. The image on the reverse varies according to the institution awarding the prize.

## The Nobel diplomas

Each Nobel diploma is a unique work of art, created by foremost Swedish and Norwegian artists and calligraphers.



Leymah Gbowee – Nobel Diploma. Copyright © The Nobel Foundation 2011, Artist: Jan Trygve Fløysvik, Calligrapher: Inger Magnus, Book binder: Julius Johansen, Photo reproduction: Thomas Widerberg

## The Nobel Prize amount

Alfred Nobel left most of his estate, more than SEK 31 million (today approximately SEK 1,702 million) to be converted into a fund and invested in "safe securities." The income from the investments was to be "distributed annually in the form of prizes to those who during the preceding year have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind."

The Nobel Prize amount for 2020 is set at Swedish kronor (SEK) 10.0 million per full Nobel Prize.

More about the Nobel Prize amount

Why are the individuals and organisations awarded a Nobel Prize called Nobel Laureates?

The word "Laureate" refers to being signified by the laurel wreath. In Greek mythology, the god Apollo is represented wearing a laurel wreath on his head. A laurel wreath is a circular crown made of branches and leaves of the bay laurel (in Latin: Laurus nobilis). In Ancient Greece, laurel wreaths were awarded to victors as a sign of honour – both in athletic competitions and in poetic meets.

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**Gablewoods South, Vieux Fort**  
**Tel: 758-454-3043**



NOBEL LAUREATES SUPPLEMENT

# W. Arthur Lewis: Pioneer of Development Economics

(Continued from Page 5)

An outstanding scholar, Lewis was appointed assistant lecturer during his tenure at LSE, the first black appointment made by the prestigious institution. He lectured the first year course on Economic Analysis. He was appointed full professor at Manchester University in 1948, at the age of 35. It was at that time that he returned to a question he had pondered since the early days of his growing up in St. Lucia: why do workers in the sugar industry work so hard for so little pay, while workers in industrial countries enjoy better working conditions and receive far higher pay? His interest in economic development was “an off-shoot of my anti-imperialism” (Lewis 1984:12), and lead him to publish with the Fabian Society, an intellectual arm of the British Labour Party, associated with figures such as Sidney and Beatrice Webb and George Bernard Shaw. His writings included “Principles of Economic Planning”, an essay on the management of a mixed economy. With early nineteenth century England in mind, Lewis theorized that economic growth required a capitalist sector able to internalize capital accumulation by ploughing back profits to expand employment.

With reference to “comparative advantage”, Lewis argued that a small densely populated country like Jamaica should specialize in manufacturing and import food from countries that have a comparative advantage in agriculture, such as the United States or



Sir Arthur Lewis

Canada. Foreign investors should be encouraged to introduce modern technology (“tricks of the trade”) and access to external markets. At a time when colonial authorities were hostile to any form of industrialization, such a proposal was considered quite radical.

Practically speaking, industrialization had to start by addressing the domestic market, whether in

Jamaica or in Africa, where Lewis, as the first economic advisor to the newly established State of Ghana, recommended import substitution combined with agricultural development. Lewis also insisted on the need to increase productivity in the domestic food-producing sector as a precondition for successful economic development. As a member of an expert group called upon by the United Nations that included another later Nobel Laureate, Chicago’s Theodore W. Schultz, Lewis formulated a path to development that included rapid industrialization and social reforms. His work at the United Nations, in combination and collaboration with Raúl Prebisch, Simon Kuznets, Jan Tinbergen and others, proved highly influential throughout the “development decade” and in efforts to achieve balanced growth through a “big push” (United Nations 1951, 1955).

The search for solutions to the development problems of “tropical” countries was a constant

preoccupation for Lewis. It led him to research the historical evolution of the international economy from the Economic Survey (Lewis 1949) to his major research on primary commodity producers, published as Growth and Fluctuations, 1870-1913 (Lewis 1978a). In his Schumpeter lectures, published as The Evolution of the International Economic Order in 1978, Lewis maintains that “the absence of industrialization in tropical countries in 1870-1914, was not due to any failure of trade to expand, but rather to their terms of trade”. Solutions are not to be found in reform of trade relations, but in transformations of domestic structures, particularly in the increase in productivity of the domestic food sector.

Today, developing countries are forced to compete ever more fiercely with each other; their economies restructured to become ever more export dependent. At the same time, the increasing volume of cheap labour exports is driving down prices and depressing the real wages and purchasing power of the working classes in industrial and developing countries alike. The relationship between trade and development, so central to the writings of Lewis, remains a major unresolved problem of the contemporary world, and his insights into the mechanisms of “tropical primary exporting economies” – forcefully argued in the Nobel Lecture (Lewis 1980) – have lost none of their relevance. Although the Caribbean experiences inspired much of his work, the explanatory power of his insights embraces much of contemporary North-South relations. References\* Jolly, Richard, Emmerij, Louis, Ghai, Dharam and Lapeyre, F UN Contributions to Development Thinking and Practice. Indiana University Press, Indianapolis, 2004.

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**SIR ARTHUR LEWIS**  
ECONOMICS 1979

“When the developed grow fast, the developing grow fast, and when the developed slow down, the developing slow down.”

**HON. DEREK WALCOTT**  
LITERATURE 1992

“Good science and good art are always about a condition of awe. I don't think there is any other function for the poet or the scientist in the human tribe but, the astonishment of the soul.”

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## NOBEL LAUREATES SUPPLEMENT

# Why Saint Lucia's Literary Laureate Won The Nobel Prize

**S**ir Derek Walcott passed away two years ago, leaving behind a literary legacy second to none in the Caribbean.

The son of a beloved Castries schoolteacher and one half of a pair of twins, Walcott was trained as a painter but turned to writing as a youth, publishing his first poem in the local newspaper at the age of fourteen.

Five years later, borrowing money from his mother, he printed his first collection called 25 Poems, distributed it himself on the streets of the capital and the rest is literary history.

By the time he became the second Saint Lucian to win a Nobel Prize, Walcott had published two dozen poetry anthologies and a similar number of plays, including Omeros in 1990, which was finally performed in his presence on a Saint Lucian stage in 2016, less than a year before he died.

According to the Swedish Academy, Derek Walcott was chosen as Nobel Laureate in Literature because his work had "a strong regional voice that transcend[ed] its topical locality, through the depth and breadth of its poetic resonance and through its global human implication."

His great passion for the Caribbean and Saint Lucia were undeniable, but Sir Derek never pulled any punches where difficult subjects came into play, like the after effects of colonialism, the fragmentation of Caribbean identity, and the role of the poet in a post-colonial world.

He lectured at Boston University for twenty-five years before 'retiring' in 2007 to return to his native island, although he continued for the next decade to educate as Scholar-in-Residence at Canada's University of Alberta, and as Professor of Poetry at University of Essex.

In 2013 Dutch filmmaker Ida Does released "Poetry is an Island", a feature documentary film about Sir Derek Walcott's life and his deeply complex relationship of his birthplace, Saint Lucia. At an emotional local premiere, he bard himself was joined by legions of literary fans whose lives and careers have been inspired by our unofficial poet laureate.

Sir Derek had a lot to say through his works about life in Saint Lucia and the Caribbean. Everybody has a favourite Walcott poem or quote, so here's one beloved piece to honour this gifted son of the soil.



**Walcott's Word: Love After Love**  
The time will come  
when, with elation

you will greet yourself arriving  
at your own door, in your own mirror  
and each will smile at the other's welcome,  
and say, sit here. Eat.  
You will love again the stranger who was  
your self.  
Give wine. Give bread. Give back your heart  
to itself, to the stranger who has loved you  
all your life, whom you ignored  
for another, who knows you by heart.  
Take down the love letters from the book-  
shelf,  
the photographs, the desperate notes,  
peel your own image from the mirror.  
Sit. Feast on your life."

- COLLECTION POEMS, 1948 - 1984

## A tribute to Nobel Laureate Sir Derek Walcott

25 March 2017

Statement by:  
Secretary-  
General of the  
Commonwealth,  
The Rt Hon  
Patricia  
Scotland QC



There is something about Sir Derek Walcott's poetry. The "wind... ruffling the tawny pelt", the "shards of an ancient pastoral in those shires of the island where the cattle drank their pools of shadow from an older sky", and "the soft-scissored foam as the deck turn white and the moon open a cloud like a door."

Growing up in the UK, there were many occasions when this powerful imagery transported me, instantly, back to my birth place in the Caribbean, to behold the scenery that must have inspired his words. And as I defined my own identity he reminded me that "the time will come when, with elation you will greet yourself arriving at your own door, in your own mirror and each will smile at the other's welcome, and say, sit here. Eat."

I have had the pleasure of meeting Sir Derek in person only once, but his poems have had a lasting impact on me, and I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of this bright Commonwealth star. And though he has slipped beyond our reach, his profound wisdom, his brilliance and his inspiration to pursue greatness are immortalised in the lines of powerful poetry like Omeros, which

captured the essence of the Caribbean and stirred hearts and minds across the globe.

Born in a small Caribbean island, his ingenuity, vision and passion for excellence propelled him into the spotlight on the world stage and earned him the glittering honour of a Nobel Prize.

Again and again I saw Sir Derek fearlessly addressing the issue of Caribbean identity and challenging the stereotypes and skewed perceptions that separate us. He once referred to the earth as "one island in archipelagoes of stars". So, for me, his greatest legacy is the knowledge that, wherever we are born, in a developed or developing country, in a vast continent or on a small Caribbean island, we have the potential for greatness.

This is why I would like to join with the government and people of Saint Lucia today to honour their son, and to celebrate his life and the immense contribution he has made to literature. For my country Dominica and Saint Lucia are inextricably linked by history, language, culture, kinship and topography. We are truly sister islands. In many ways Sir Derek always felt as if he belonged a little to all of us. We will really miss his light.



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**Nobel prize for Economics and Literature Respectively.**



*Sir Arthur Lewis 1915-1991*



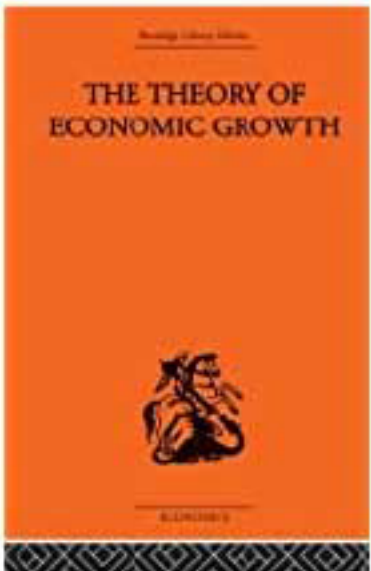
*Sir Derek Walcott 1930-2017*

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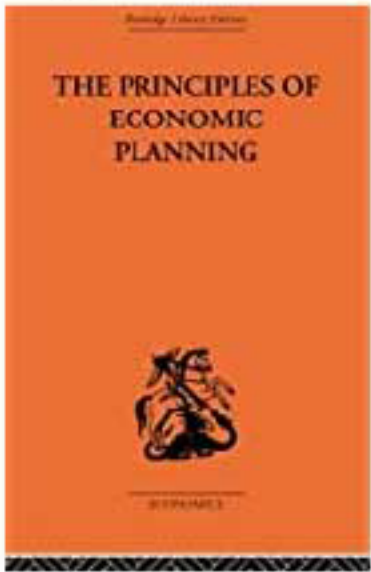
f @TaiwaninSaintLucia



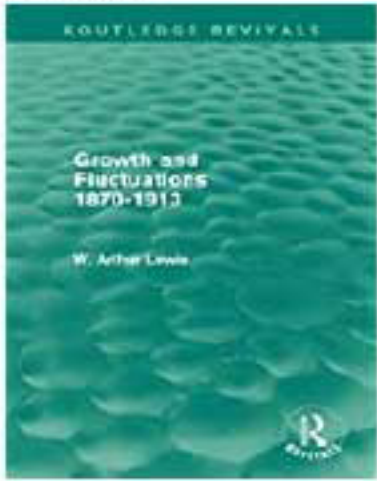
# Books By Sir Arthur Lewis



“A landmark in the contemporary approach to economics” *The Observer*.  
“It is as good a book as its most obvious predecessors in the genre: Smith’s *Wealth of Nations* and Marshall’s *Industry and the Trade*” *Times Educational Supplement*.  
Setting out the problems to be solved if mankind is to be freed from poverty, *Theory of Economic Growth* embraces the disciplines of economics, history, sociology, politics and anthropology in its coverage.  
Focusing on output and growth (rather than distribution and consumption) the book discusses economic institutions, knowledge, capital, population, resources and government, and their role in the growth of output per head of population.



Discussing the problems arising from a mixed economy, *Principles of Economic Planning* argues for a system of controls that combine and encourage the best features of *laissez faire* and state planning.  
Chapters covering the following are included:  
\* Money  
\* Investment  
\* Foreign Trade  
\* Mobility  
\* The Social Control of Business  
\* Nationalization



In this title, first published in 1978, Sir Arthur Lewis considers the development of the international economy in the forty years leading up to the First World War, with the adoption of the gold standard, a rapid growth in world trade, the opening up of the continents by the railways, vast emigration from Europe, India and China, and large-scale international investment.  
The book contrasts the relationship between prices, industrial fluctuations, agricultural output, and the stock of monetary gold, considering both the varying patterns of leading economies and then their net combined effect on the rest of the world. This is history which illuminates the contemporary economic climate in which it was written but also casts light upon our current economic crisis.



“Developing countries’ economists and civil servants will find no other handbook on their job so readable and succinct” *The Economist*.  
“Probably the most useful book which has ever been written to show how a plan is made and what the policy requirements are for its implementation” *International Affairs*.  
Many books have been published on the theory of economic development, but very little has appeared on how a Development Plan is made, what the chief snags are and what distinguishes good planning from bad. The emphasis throughout the book is on policy, although the basic techniques for making a Plan are illustrated.



“Professor Lewis is to be congratulated upon being among the first economists to tackle the tricky subject of controlling the nationalised industries.” *Financial Times*.  
This book analyses some of the difficulties of costing and price formation that

# Poems By Sir Derek Walcott

## The Season of Phantasmal Peace BY DEREK WALCOTT

Then all the nations of birds lifted together  
the huge net of the shadows of this earth  
in multitudinous dialects, twittering tongues,  
stitching and crossing it. They lifted up  
the shadows of long pines down trackless slopes,  
the shadows of glass-faced towers down evening streets,  
the shadow of a frail plant on a city sill—  
the net rising soundless as night, the birds’ cries soundless, until  
there was no longer dusk, or season, decline, or weather,  
only this passage of phantasmal light  
that not the narrowest shadow dared to sever.

And men could not see, looking up, what the wild geese drew,  
what the ospreys trailed behind them in silvery ropes  
that flashed in the icy sunlight; they could not hear  
battalions of starlings waging peaceful cries,  
bearing the net higher, covering this world  
like the vines of an orchard, or a mother drawing  
the trembling gauze over the trembling eyes  
of a child fluttering to sleep;  
it was the light  
that you will see at evening on the side of a hill  
in yellow October, and no one hearing knew  
what change had brought into the raven’s cawing,  
the killdeer’s screech, the ember-circling chough  
such an immense, soundless, and high concern  
for the fields and cities where the birds belong,  
except it was their seasonal passing. Love,  
made seasonless, or, from the high privilege of their birth,  
something brighter than pity for the wingless ones  
below them who shared dark holes in windows and in houses,  
and higher they lifted the net with soundless voices  
above all change, betrayals of falling suns,  
and this season lasted one moment, like the pause  
between dusk and darkness, between fury and peace,  
but, for such as our earth is now, it lasted long.

## Sea Grapes BY DEREK WALCOTT

That sail which leans on light,  
tired of islands,  
a schooner beating up the Caribbean  
for home, could be Odysseus,  
home-bound on the Aegean;  
that father and husband’s  
longing, under gnarled sour grapes, is  
like the adulterer hearing Nausicaa’s  
name  
in every gull’s outcry.

This brings nobody peace. The ancient  
war  
between obsession and responsibility  
will never finish and has been the same  
for the sea-wanderer or the one on shore  
now wriggling on his sandals to walk  
home,  
since Troy sighed its last flame,  
and the blind giant’s boulder heaved the trough  
from whose groundswell the great hexameters come  
to the conclusions of exhausted surf.

The classics can console. But not enough.


## Map of the New World BY DEREK WALCOTT

I Archipelagoes  
At the end of this sentence, rain will begin.  
At the rain’s edge, a sail.

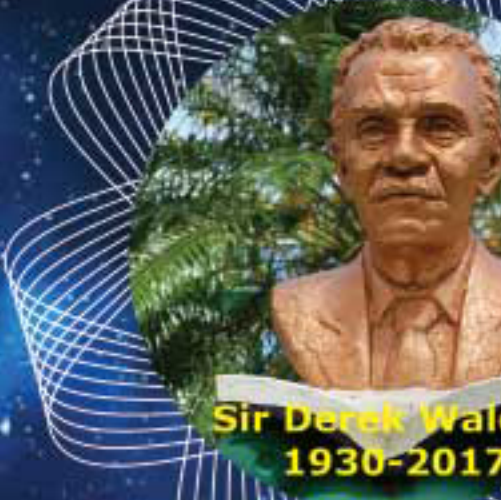
Slowly the sail will lose sight of islands;  
into a mist will go the belief in harbours  
of an entire race.

The ten-years war is finished.  
Helen’s hair, a grey cloud.  
Troy, a white ashpit  
by the drizzling sea.

The drizzle tightens like the strings of a harp.  
A man with clouded eyes picks up the rain  
and plucks the first line of the Odyssey.



Sir Arthur Lewis  
1915-1991



Sir Derek Walcott  
1930-2017

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the Citizens of OUR Country as we  
celebrate our Two Nobel Laureates



## NOBEL LAUREATES SUPPLEMENT

## A Detail look at Events Planned for Nobel Laureate Festival

(Continued from Page 2)

Wednesday 20 January 2021

## 3rd Annual Recognition Ceremony of the Queen's Commonwealth Essay Competition National Awardees

The Queen's Commonwealth Essay Competition was founded in 1883 and is the world's oldest international schools' writing competition, giving creative young writers from across the Commonwealth the opportunity to explore contemporary themes through the written word. The competition comprises two categories: – the Junior category, open to entrants aged 13 years and under; and the Senior category for entrants aged 14-18.

The ceremony will recognise five Saint Lucian students for their performance in the competition, which received approximately 12,000 entries from across the Commonwealth.

10:00 a.m. Finance Administrative Centre, Point Seraphine, Castries, YouTube Channel: [https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCr10n\\_XuWzPW5LFIP-79KQ](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCr10n_XuWzPW5LFIP-79KQ) and Facebook page: @NobelLaureateFestivalSaintLucia

Contact: Mrs Michelle

N. Samuel | sludtera@gmail.com | 484-5374 |



## Wednesday 20 January 2021 SALCC Panel Discussion WEBINAR: Sustainable Business - Prospects for the Blue Economy in Saint Lucia



This year's academic discourse will focus on exploring the prospects for the blue economy and the ways in which entrepreneurs and state agencies can work together to maximise on the burgeoning opportunities.

5:00 p.m. Finance Administrative Centre, Point Seraphine, Castries; Facebook pages: @SALCC and @NobelLaureateFestivalSaintLucia. Social distancing protocols will apply.

Contact: Mrs Kathy Birch-McDiarmid | kbirmcdiarmed@apps.salcc.edu.lc | 457-5238

## Thursday 21 January 2021 Sir Arthur Lewis Memorial Lecture Delivered By Professor Aldrie Henry-Lee



Title of Presentation: "We cannot breathe: - Sir Arthur Lewis and Reparatory Justice for the Caribbean"

Professor Aldrie Henry-Lee is a Saint Lucian Professor of Social Policy and Director of the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies at the University of the West Indies (UWI, Mona Campus). She is a sociologist who has researched and published,

extensively on social policy issues in small island developing states (SIDS), focusing her research on poverty, child well-being, health and crime on Caribbean SIDS. She currently coordinates the SALISES graduate course Social Investment in Children.

Her work has included the examination of social issues in Saint Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Virgin Islands, Jamaica and Belize. She is also the Chair of the annual Caribbean Child Research Conference.

Professor Henry-Lee is married with three children. The Bank of Saint Lucia is the sponsor of the Sir

Arthur Lewis Memorial Lecture.

7:30 p.m. Finance Administrative Centre, Point Seraphine, Castries; Facebook pages: @SALCC and @NobelLaureateFestivalSaintLucia

Contact: Mrs Kathy Birch-McDiarmid | kbirmcdiarmed@apps.salcc.edu.lc | 457-5238



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Friday 22 January 2021

## Wreath Laying Ceremony



The ceremony pays tribute to the works, life and times of both Sir Arthur Lewis and Sir Derek Walcott. Wreaths will be laid at the gravesites of both Nobel Laureates. This year's speaker is Dr. Keith Nurse, Principal of the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College.

10:00 a.m. Sir Arthur

Lewis Community College, Morne Fortune, Castries; Facebook pages: @SALCC and @NobelLaureateFestivalSaintLucia

Contact: Mrs Kathy Birch-McDiarmid | kbirmcdiarmed@apps.salcc.edu.lc | 457-5238



Friday 22 January 2021

## Unveiling of the Sir Derek Walcott Library Collection

At this event the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College will launch the Sir Derek Walcott Library that will house the personal library of Sir Derek which was kindly donated by

his partner, Ms. Sigrid Nama.

The College will also unveil the Nobel Laureate Portal on its website which will include the works of Sir Derek Walcott and Sir William Arthur Lewis. This is a project of the Hunter J. Francois Library which was initially launched in 2013.



12:00 Noon, Sir Arthur Lewis Community College, Morne Fortune, Castries; Facebook pages: @SALCC and @NobelLaureateFestivalSaintLucia

Contact: Mrs Kathy Birch-McDiarmid | kbirmcdiarmed@apps.salcc.edu.lc | 457-5238

## Saturday 23 January 2021 Nobel Laureate Day "Pandemic Diaries"



Pandemic Diaries is a docudrama which aims to enthrall audiences with stories about how Saint Lucians have coped, thrived and co-existed in the COVID-19 context. Utilizing a mix of elements of docudrama and mockumentary the production will offer a peek into the everyday aspects of life, from isolation and quarantine to shut down and lockdown. The Production Team comprises students from the SALCC Creative and Performing Arts club, formerly known as the Drama Club. They will serve as writers, performers, film makers and production crew, supported by staff.

Facebook pages: @SALCC and @NobelLaureateFestivalSaintLucia

Contact: Mrs Kathy Birch-McDiarmid | kbirmcdiarmed@apps.salcc.edu.lc | 457-5238

## Saturday 23 January 2021 Nobel Laureate Day "Chanté Kwéyòl"

Chanté Kwéyòl provides an opportunity for Saint Lucian artistes to play their part in upholding Saint Lucia's cultural traditions, particularly the preservation of her indigenous kwéyòl language, by way of holding a national kwéyòl song competition.



2019 Winners

a SONG competition open to all genres of music performed in kwéyòl and has been a staple on the calendar of events to celebrate Creole Heritage Month in October. Due to COVID-19 however, the competition was suspended but it is now scheduled to take place on Nobel Laureate Day during the 2021 Nobel Laureate Festival.

8:00 p.m. National Cultural Centre, Barnard Hill, Castries. Tickets - \$30.00. Social distancing protocols will apply.

Contact: Ms Caron B.A. Tobiere | Telephone: (758) 722 3683 | E-mail: chanteenkweyol@gmail.com

## Saturday 30 January 2021 "The Gros Pwell Rehabilitation Centre"



A comedy-drama production presented by DRAMACAN, explores the world of a fictional Rehabilitation Centre for people who need to get over a heart break through counselling and support from medical doctors. The Gros Pwell really is the manifestation of many other personal issues we may have unresolved and this story is an exploration of childhood, self-love and self-discovery. Deep questioning of why we do the things we do and why we love the way we love. A focus on mental and emotional wellness, the Gros Pwell Rehabilitation Centre will explore it all through the lives of its patients.

7:30 p.m. National Cultural Centre, Barnard Hill, Castries. Social distancing protocols will apply.

Contact: Ms Daniel Du Bois | dubois758@gmail.com

Thursday 11 February 2021

## The 5th Annual UWI Open Campus Patricia Ismond Literary Workshop



The UWI Open Campus Saint Lucia will host the 5th Annual Patricia Ismond Literary Workshop: "Unmasking Poetry". The event will focus on Form 5 students of English Literature and serve as a resource to aid in their understanding of poetry. The event

will see three St Lucian poets present original pieces as well as works by the late Sir Derek Walcott. The general public will also have the opportunity to view the event live via the UWI Open Campus Saint Lucia social media pages on YouTube and Facebook.

The workshop is dedicated to the memory of Saint Lucian literary icon and long-serving UWI Lecturer Dr Patricia Ismond, in whose name a posthumous scholarship for Saint Lucian students attending The UWI has been established.



Facilitating the workshop will be Saint Lucian born Dr Antonia MacDonald, former SALCC Lecturer and current Professor of English Literature and Associate Dean in the

School of Arts and Sciences, St. Georges University. Committed to empowering through education, Dr MacDonald has been active in the development of academic programmes that offer quality instruction and respond to local, regional and international educational needs. She is currently working on the development of postgraduate programmes that, through interdisciplinary initiatives with other regional and international universities, will increase educational opportunities in the Eastern Caribbean. She has also written extensively on literature written by Caribbean women.

5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m. YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=do6CNOHeH4A> and Facebook @uwioslu

Contact: Mrs Siguthani Joseph-Bryan | siguthani.joseph@open.uwi.edu | 452-3865(6) | 724-2160

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*Sir Arthur Lewis 1915-1991 and Sir Derek Walcott 1930-2017*

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# The Explosive Origins of the Nobel Prizes

**Alfred Nobel, creator of the famous Nobel Prizes, was a paradox: An arms dealer in life, Nobel decided in death to use his dynamite fortune to fund a peaceful foundation.**

BY JUAN JOSÉ SÁNCHEZ ARRESEIGOR

**F**OR NEARLY A millennium, gunpowder reigned supreme as the world's premium explosive. Stable and safe, it was ideal for munitions. But after the industrial revolution in the 19th century, activities such as mining increasingly necessitated far more explosive power.

In 1847 a breakthrough came with the development of nitroglycerin, an extraordinarily strong—and terribly dangerous—compound. Its volatility gave it power but led to deadly accidents. The challenge for inventors was to marry the power of nitroglycerin to the stability of gunpowder. The man who did it was Alfred Nobel. It was an achievement that made him not only rich but also troubled. Nobel's complex mix of genius, business acumen, and conscience led to the creation of the world's most famous awards for positive contributions to humanity.

## WHAT IS THE NOBEL PRIZE?

### Travels and Tragedy

Alfred's father, Immanuel Nobel, was a Swedish businessman and inventor who set himself up in Russia in the service of the tsars. His factory provided arms for the Russian Army during the Crimean War in the 1850s. But in 1859, a few years after the war ended and the demand for arms fell away, the business went bankrupt. Alfred, who was living with his parents in St. Petersburg and had begun his chemistry studies there, now returned to Stockholm, where he pursued research into explosives, including work with nitroglycerin.

The Nobel's experienced nitroglycerin's devastating power in 1864. An explosion at the Nobel factory in Stockholm killed several people, among them Alfred's younger brother, Emil. Far from discouraging Nobel, the tragedy

may even have galvanized him in his research and strengthened his resolve to find a safer alternative.

Three years later, in 1867, Nobel stumbled on the discovery that would make him a household name. Purely by chance, he observed that the porous sedimentary rock known as diatomaceous earth has the property of absorbing nitroglycerin. On testing the resulting mixture he found, to his excitement, that it was an effective explosive but far more stable than pure nitroglycerin. Nobel termed the compound "dynamite" from the Greek dynamis, meaning "power."

The discovery brought him immediate wealth and recognition. While others might have rested on their laurels, Nobel continued researching more effective weapons. In 1875 he invented a mixture of nitroglycerin and nitrocellulose that was more resistant to water and even more powerful than the original formulation of dynamite.

Alfred Nobel was only 63 when died at a villa in San Remo, Italy, in 1896. When his will was read to his relatives, there was, understandably, a huge interest in who would inherit his fortune. To their astonishment and anger, they were left only a fraction of it. Nobel had bequeathed the lion's share to endow a new foundation that would, every year, award prizes to outstanding figures in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace.

### An Unlikely Pacifist

What was it that prompted Alfred Nobel to create the endowment and the prestigious prizes? The answer may lie in a case of mistaken identity. In 1888 his brother Ludvig died. A French journalist mistakenly believed that it was Alfred who had died and wrote the headline: "*Le marchand de la mort est mort*"—The merchant of death is dead. It has been suggested that Nobel was deeply affected by this incident, and it caused him to reflect on his legacy.

### LIFE OF A LONER

manner toward his factory workers.

At the same time, he had always made an effort to be a patron of the sciences and a supporter of numerous causes. His posthumous prizes can be understood in the context of the age. Nobel, it seemed, was influenced by thinkers such as his acquaintance Baroness Bertha von Suttner—later, a recipient of a Nobel Peace Prize—whose 1889 pacifist novel *Lay Down Your Arms* was a best seller. There is some evidence that Nobel believed that dynamite would be instrumental in bringing about world peace. He once wrote to von Suttner: "Perhaps my factories will put an end to war sooner than your congresses: on the day that two army corps can mutually annihilate each other in a second, all civilized nations will surely recoil with horror and disband their troops."

Nobel's will named a series of institutions as responsible for awarding the prizes in his name. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences was to take charge of the physics and chemistry prizes, the Karolinska Institute would award the medicine prize, the Swedish Academy would give the literature prize and the peace prize was to be decided by the Norwegian Storting (Parliament of Norway).

Designating Norway as awarders of the signature peace prize turned out to be a controversial decision. The country was, at the time, under Swedish sovereignty, although a burgeoning secessionist movement would eventually achieve Norwegian independence in 1905. This, and other factors, clouded Nobel's scheme in controversy. King Oscar II of Sweden considered the prizes an extravagance that would mean large sums of money leaving his country every year.

Nobel's relatives, who had been all but disinherited, were also unhappy. They certainly didn't have any financial difficulties themselves—among other businesses, they owned lucrative oil wells in the Caucasus—but as Alfred's businesses were closely linked with those of his relatives, they could legitimately claim that the liquidation of the deceased's assets did jeopardize them. These objections and pressures could have easily scuppered Nobel's honourable, but complex, bequest. If just one of the institutions designated by Nobel had declined the unsought honour, for instance, the whole project could have been undermined. Neither the will nor any of the accompanying documents specified how the new foundation should be set up or how the money should be managed.

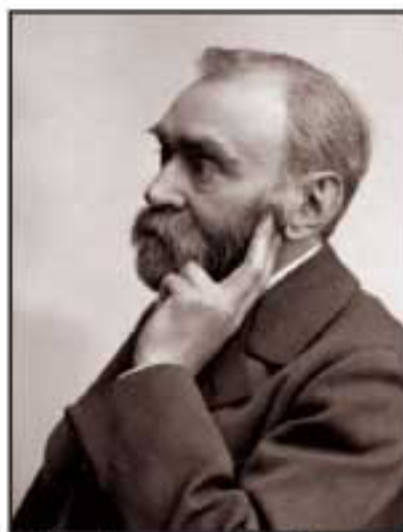
In the end, Nobel's vision became reality thanks to Ragnar Sohlman, a young engineer whom he commissioned in his will to set up the Nobel Foundation. Along with his colleague, Rudolf Lilljequist, Sohlman travelled widely to locate and secure Nobel's assets in the name of the bequest—shares, bonds, cash, and documents—and, bit by bit, move them to Sweden before they could be blocked. Sohlman was particularly concerned that the French authorities might try to stop the funds from leaving the country, so he packed up boxes with the documents and sent them to Sweden as registered post to make sure they were secure.

### FROM DREAM TO REALITY

Alfred Nobel may have provided the funds, but Ragnar Sohlman made the Nobel Prizes a reality. A chemical engineer by trade, he was co-executor of Nobel's estate. He secured Nobel's assets and collaborated with the prize-awarding institutions. Between 1929 and 1946 he presided over the Nobel Foundation and helped make the awards a worldwide phenomenon.

In 1901, after five years of planning, the first Nobel Prizes were awarded. Since then, the impact of the awards has been colossal. Every fall, the decisions are eagerly awaited, intensely analyzed and applauded or savaged.

The Nobel Peace Prize has often courted particular controversy. Among the nominees for the prize in 1939, for example, was Adolf Hitler—in the end, because of the outbreak of the Second World War, no prize was awarded that year. Other winners—such as Martin Luther King, Mother Theresa, and Nelson Mandela—were largely hailed. They, and recipients of the other Nobel Prizes, conformed to the lofty intention that the prizes be awarded to: "Those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind."



This photograph of Alfred Nobel was taken shortly before his death in 1896. AKG/ALBUM

One of eight children, Alfred Nobel was a solitary man as an adult. He chose a simple life, secluded from society. Nobel never married and had few female friendships. His constant travel kept him distant from relatives. He is said to have described himself as a hermit and once wrote: "I am a misanthrope and yet utterly benevolent, have more than one screw loose yet am a super-idealistic who digests philosophy more efficiently than food." One day, he fell gravely ill and the only person who came to visit him was an employee—one of several events that led him to reflect on his life, on his legacy, and how he would be remembered.

The Nobel family's links to the arms trade were undeniable. Shortly before his death, Nobel acquired the Bofors foundry (today a major Swedish defense firm). Nor did Nobel harbour especially progressive views. He opposed women's right to vote and acted in a notably paternalistic

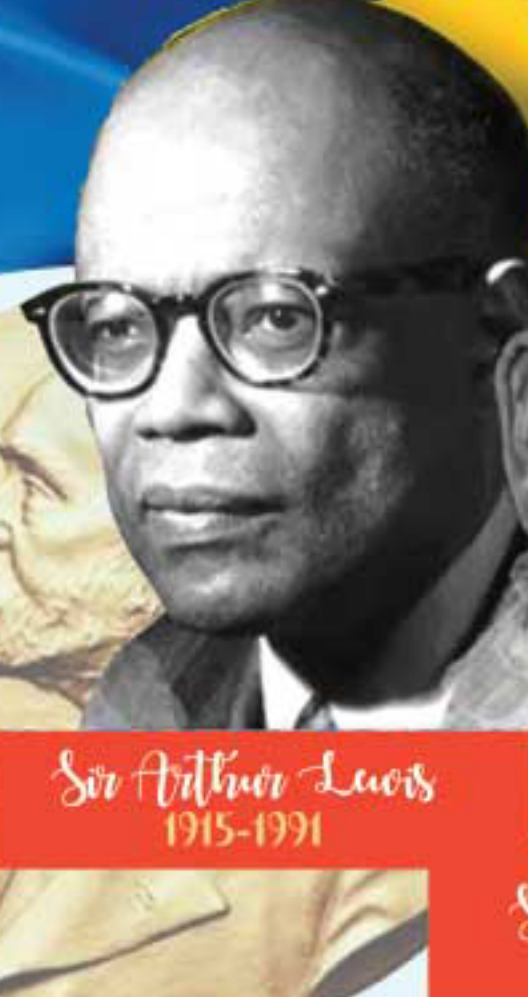


A undated photo of Ragnar Sohlman, who as a young man who helped realize Nobel's vision of the prizes.

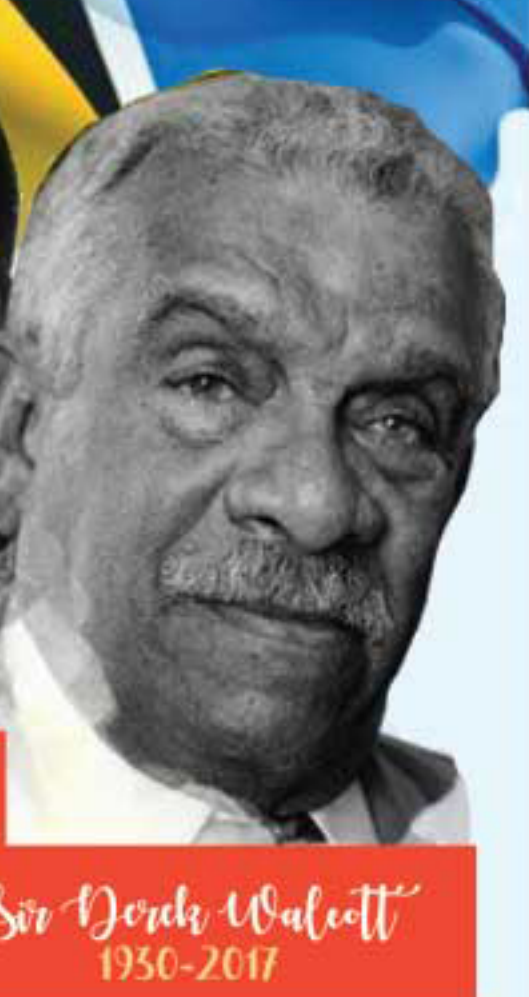
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