THE POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR TOURISM IN GRENADE, CARRIACOU AND PETITE MARTINIQUE

The Government of Grenada, is in the process of elaborating a set of policies and plans to guide the future development of the Tourism Sector. This Draft Tourism Policy Framework outlines broad objectives for the sector, addresses a number of specific areas and relationships, and provides a framework for the elaboration of strategic plans and programmes over the medium and long term.

This framework has been developed by the Ministry of Tourism in close collaboration with the Tourism Policy Advisory Committee (TPAC) appointed by the Minister of Tourism. The Advisory Committee comprises representation from the Ministry and Board of Tourism, The Grenada Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) and the Private Sector. To date, the TPAC met on many occasions to study, and make recommendations on the draft policy framework.

The draft Policy Framework was presented to Cabinet on Monday February 16, 2009, who instructed that a focused stakeholders review be conducted involving all the principal industry stakeholders. These included the private sector (GHTA Chamber of Industry and Commerce (GCIC), GBT, MAYAG, Dive Association), government officials, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), Community Based Organizations (CBO's) and other special interest groups.

It is envisaged that this Framework will form the basis for the development of a Medium to Long Term Strategic Plan, including strategies for the growth and development of the major industry sub-sectors which include:

i. Accommodation and Cuisine  
ii. Marine and yachting  
iii. Dive and water sports  
iv. Cruise and Day Tour  
v. Medical, Health and wellness  
vi. Eco Nature Heritage Community Tourism  
vii. Sports, Festivals and Cultural Tourism

Since Grenada's major comparative advantages are the people's warmth and friendliness and the safety of the destination, it is anticipated that a plan, and program be implemented to maintain our advantages.

The Government seeks to promote **sustainable development in tourism** which will be in harmony with the resource endowments of the country and the aspirations of the people. The development of the sector must therefore proceed in a planned and coordinated manner. Importantly, also is to ensure that Grenada strives to become a carbon neutral environment.
Executive Summary

This Policy Framework seeks to clarify the broad tourism objectives, address the priority areas and sub-sectors and provide clear guidelines for the development of the medium and long-term tourism strategies and plans.

The policy framework highlights the Government’s vision which is the development of “A competitive private sector driven industry that is people focused, delivers quality visitor experiences, is financially and economically viable and environmentally sustainable.”

In order to achieve the vision the policy objectives are outlined. These include maximizing the economic contribution of the tourism industry while focusing on preserving our culture, norms, traditions and values, and preserving our natural beauty, natural resources and rich cultural heritage.

The Policy Framework clarifies the roles of the Government, Private sector and NGO’s. The principal role of the Government is to set policy, guide, facilitate, control and monitor the tourism development efforts. The Ministry of Tourism will provide guidance in policy and legislation and monitor the industry’s growth and development, while the Grenada Board of Tourism/National Tourism Authority should be focused on the implementation of the policies and facilitating the private sector. These will include marketing and promotions, public awareness, product development, business facilitation, support services and data collection and dissemination.

The private sector including Community Based Organizations (CBO’s) on the other hand is expected to invest in facilities for the provision of goods and services to both the locals and visitors from which they make a satisfactory return on investment while delivering quality experiences to the visitors. The sector will be provided with the necessary incentives, based on government goals and priorities, and will generate income foreign exchange and create jobs.

Government, as outlined in the 2009 Budget Presentation, has recognized the Tourism industry as the engine of growth for the economy for the foreseeable future. As an export industry, it is seen as a vital source of revenue for Government, and employment (including self employment) for the people. In order to derive maximum benefits from the development of tourism, stronger linkages with other sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, services, handicrafts and creative arts will be promoted.

This Draft Policy framework provides the basis for the restructuring of the industry to achieve the vision, goals and objectives outlined
1.1 Policy Objectives

The policy objectives for Tourism are as follows:-

1. To cultivate positive attitudes and maintain Grenadian Hospitality.
2. To maximise the contribution (jobs, income and foreign exchange) of tourism to the economy.
3. To spread the tourism development activities throughout the country.
4. To develop stronger linkages between the tourism sector and other economic sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, handicrafts and services.
5. To ensure that tourism development is consistent with the protection and conservation of the country’s natural and cultural resources, built environment and the nation’s moral values.
6. To foster the most appropriate form and scale of tourism development in harmony with the resource endowment of the islands and the aspirations of the people.
7. To provide the necessary convenience facilities such as bathrooms, restaurants, rest stops and rest rooms throughout the country.
8. To ensure that the tourism plant and essential infrastructure services keep pace with the demands of the sector.
9. To enhance the country’s reputation as a safe and friendly destination for visitors and nationals.
10. To provide a unique and unforgettable experience to all visitors and
11. To be prepared to respond immediately in the event of a natural or man-made disaster.

1.2 The Vision:

A competitive private sector driven industry that is people focused, delivers quality visitor experiences, is financially and economically viable and environmentally sustainable. (see NGO’s suggested text below)

1.3 Role Of Government

The role of Government will be to provide the infrastructure and the institutional legal and regulatory framework to facilitate private sector investment and activity in the tourism sector, as well as to regulate, monitor, guide and control the growth and development of all aspects of the industry including the marketing and promotion for the destination. Government is committed to:
• Directing the coordination and collaboration of Government Ministries and other public sector entities to provide the requisite support to the tourism sector.
• Modernization of the public service to ensure requisite services are provided effectively and efficiently.
• Continuous promotion and awareness of the benefits of tourism to the national economy.
• Improving the infrastructure to ensure adequate ports, water, roads, electricity communications and convenience services.
• Providing a predictable and transparent investment framework to stimulate investment activities within the sector.
• Provide a safe and secure environment.
• Encouraging port development to provide enhanced facilities for yacht and cruise ship passengers.
• Develop a “one stop” yacht clearance facility between Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines
• Creating terrestrial and marine national parks and protected areas for the education and enjoyment of both locals and visitors.
• Ensuring that state owned attractions are effectively and efficiently managed to deliver quality experiences to clients.
• Implementing an approved National Physical Development Plans which should among other things address land use and environmental issues such as disposal of solid and liquid waste, coastal zone erosion and reef degradation.
• Diversifying the Tourism products and services to directly benefit rural communities.
• Ensuring that linkages with other economic sectors are deepened and strengthened.
• Providing the framework and conditions for small and micro businesses to benefit directly from Tourism.
• Facilitating increased marketing and promotion by the Grenada Board of Tourism/National Tourism Authority.
• Providing technical and other support to all businesses to achieve high standards of competitiveness.
• Ensuring the cost of doing business is competitive.

The mandate of the Ministry of Tourism includes the formulation and review of tourism policy, the development of strategic plans and other proposals, the implementation of relevant legislation including licenses and registration, development of synergies among the stakeholders, and the monitoring and enforcement of approved industry standards. The Ministry of Tourism will have the responsibility of working with other government agencies to secure funding for product development projects and proposals.
The Board of Tourism/National Tourism Authority will be responsible for the implementation of the relevant Government Policies, will work closely with Ministry of Tourism and other agencies to develop approved standards for the sub-sectors, will provide technical support to enterprises to meet the approved standards and will focus on marketing and promotion of Grenada as a choice tourist destination. The Board/National Authority will also be responsible for public awareness and education, product development and enhancement, collection analysis and dissemination of tourism statistics and data in a timely manner and providing business support to organizations and individual enterprises.

It is envisioned that training will be specifically addressed by TAMCC and SGU in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. TAMCC will be strengthened to become a modern hospitality training institute that will be the principal training facility for the industry.

The two agencies (Ministry and Board/Authority) and other relevant government departments e.g., the Office of Private Sector Development (OPSD) and the Grenada Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC), will work collaboratively on creating the enabling environment to facilitate investors and investment in the industry.

1.4 Role of The Private Sector

It is expected that the Private Sector will play a leading role in implementing the tourism strategy by the following:

- Upgrading existing visitor accommodation establishments to international standards in terms of physical facilities and the standard of services provided.
- Investing in new and upgrading existing accommodation facilities to meet the changing visitor needs.
- Improving the range and quality of services in the tourism sector to enhance value for money.
- Developing creative and innovative natural and man-made attractions for stay-over, cruise, and yachting visitors.
- Diversifying investment in other economic growth sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, fishing, horticulture, agro-processing, etc. to cater to the needs of our visiting population.
- Investing in Heritage Sites, Cultural Landmarks and Protected areas to improve the quality of the product offering and to cater to an enhanced visitor experience.

The private sector is expected to be cognizant of and adhere to environmental best practices and invest in environmentally friendly, carbon neutral alternative sources of energy.
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and CBO's will be encouraged to work closely with rural communities and villages to develop Community focused products in order to diversify Grenada's product offering. NGO's/CBO's will be expected to integrate tourism issues into their programmes of poverty alleviation and social services. NGO's are expected also to be an active partner in public awareness/customer service improvement programmes, as well as provide a broader participatory approach for the achievement of both community and tourism goals.

The Grenada Cultural Foundation (GCF) will be expected to work closely with historical/cultural groups and organizations to maintain the rich traditions and folklore and at the same time, in collaboration with the Ministry/Board of Tourism facilitate the exposure of our way of life for the education and enjoyment of our locals and visitors alike.

1.5 Control Of Tourism Development

Tourism developments must be designed, located and serviced, in a manner consistent with the objectives of environmental conservation and the protection of the natural beauty and resources of the country as outlined in the National Environmental Action Plan.

The Land Development Control Authority has responsibility for establishing and implementing comprehensive procedures for the control of development in the country. All developments will require planning permission from L.D.C.A. who may require that Environmental Impact Assessments be carried out, especially in respect of developments located within the coastal zone or other ecologically sensitive areas.

The LDCA and other agencies must be in concert with the international standards approved and developed for the industry.

Specific environmental issues requiring urgent attention will be promptly addressed. A consultative role will be accorded by Government to environmental groups and agencies such as the National Trust, Willie Redhead Foundation, Friends of the Earth; Grenada Community Development Organization (GRENCODA) and Agency for Rural transformation (ART) etc.

In the implementation of the National Environmental Action Plan Government is committed to signing all those international conventions which will ensure the safeguarding of the Caribbean Sea as a pollution-free zone.

All tourism related businesses must conform to established legislation, regulations and standards. There will be an annual monitoring programme to ensure that businesses adhere to these standards. Enterprises and entities that fail to meet these approved standards will not be allowed to operate.
1.6 Product Development

Government recognizes the importance of developing a diversified product not only to satisfy the changing visitor demands but also to provide a range of opportunities for widespread participation in order to spread of the benefits from tourism development.

It is therefore recommended that special focus should be placed on seven (7) products/niches in the medium to long term. These include the accommodation sector, Nautical Tourism, Health and Wellness including Medical Tourism; Sports Tourism; Eco/Nature and Heritage Tourism, Community Focused Tourism, and Culture and Festivals Tourism.

It is further recommended that greater emphasis must be placed on development of product for the use, benefits and enjoyment of locals that meet international standards to which we may then invite visitors to share the experiences.

1.6.1 Accommodation Sector.

The Government will encourage an increase in visitor accommodation in various categories, in accordance with increases in demand and occupancy levels. The immediate focus, however, will be on the development of resort type developments which should add no less than 1000 hotel rooms to the accommodation plant. The wedding and honeymoon niche will be encouraged.

New resorts and bed and breakfast accommodations outside existing tourism development areas, will be encouraged especially in areas outside south St. George’s.

The Government recognizes the need for and will encourage the development of a state of the art convention centre/facility that can cater to international meetings, conventions and seminars.

Government will promote ongoing quality improvement in the accommodation sector to satisfy consumer demand, and all new accommodation must meet specified locally, regionally, and internationally acceptable standards.

In addition, Government will provide technical assistance and support to existing properties in their effort to improve the standard and rating of their facility.

Government will encourage the development of Villa/Condominium style accommodation facilities where the development adds to the tourism room stock.
In recognition of the unique contribution of the small hotels sub-sector, Government will lend its full support to the implementation of strategies and plans to ensure their viability.

All such establishments will be expected to meet internationally acceptable standards which will be strictly monitored by the Ministry of Tourism.

1.6.2 Nautical Tourism

The Nautical Tourism sub-sector includes the Marine and yachting industry, the dive, water sport and leisure cruise and the Cruise ship industry sub-sectors.

The provision of expanded and upgraded marina facilities along with supporting services for the yachting sector such as boat repair and maintenance will be encouraged.

Government will work closely with the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to implement a "one Stop" yacht clearance facility between the two island states. The Government will also support the introduction of Eseaclear, an electronic clearance system for yachts." This will greatly facilitate easy movement of yachts between the two territories.

Government will also encourage owners and operators of Marina facilities to facilitate in-house training for potential employees through structured attachments and internships.

Government will collaborate with cruise lines and the Private Sector to increase visits by cruise ships, to provide appropriate facilities to encourage greater visitor spending, to increase the sourcing of cruise supplies and the employment of nationals on board cruise ships.

Government will consider new and/or expanded facilities and provide special incentives for the Dive sub-sector to achieve its stated objective which is to "Make Grenada the Dive Capital of the Eastern Caribbean".

1.6.3 Medical, Health and Wellness

Government will give priority to investments focused on "Medical, Health and Wellness and will work closely with and provide special incentives to the St. George's University and other medical institutions, sporting and health organizations both local and international to provide the appropriate product to satisfy this growing niches.
1.6.4 Sports Tourism

Government will encourage the development of new and existing sporting and leisure events in collaboration with international and regional sporting bodies.

It is recommended that our sporting and leisure activities including, Go Cart racing, bicycle, hashes, motor racing, yachting and work boat regattas together with the more established cricket classics, international soccer and golf should be encouraged.

Government will place special emphasis on the promotion and marketing of sports tourism.

1.6.5 Eco Nature and Heritage Tourism

Government will continue its emphasis on making Grenada a green eco-friendly nature destination by focusing on the preservation, conservation and use of the natural and heritage resources.

The government proposes to integrate the preservation and management of these resources and provide for their uses in both an environmentally and economically sustainable manner.

It is recommended that a new a statutory body called Parks, protected Areas and Beaches Commission be created both for the preservation of the resources and the provision of exceptional visitor experience at the nature and heritage sites.

Government will promote the preservation and enhancement of the historical and unique qualities of the Capital, St. George's. Government will make application to UNESCO to have the Capital City, St. George’s declared as a World Heritage Site.

Government will provide special incentives for the development of the Carenage/St. George area as a major tourist attraction and will encourage investment in restaurants, nightclubs and other evening attractions in the designated zone.

1.6.6 Community Focused Tourism

Government in its effort to spread the benefits of tourism throughout the country will pay special attention to the development of community focused tourism and provide support and incentives to rural communities, groups and individuals who use our culture, folklore and traditions, to create festivals, activities and businesses that seek to preserve our rich cultural traditions, diversify our tourism product offerings and at the same time provide income and jobs for the local population.
1.6.7 Festival, Culture Tourism

Government will continue to support the festivals like, national carnival, rainbow festival and Carriacou regatta, sailing festival. It is expected that at least one new internationally known music/cultural festival will be developed and promoted in the short term.

The Government will endeavor to better coordinate and help to improve the standards of many of the existing community and national festivals.

1.6.8 Other Product Development Issues

Government will progressively implement a plan to establish a strategic network of diverse high quality visitor attractions both natural and man made to meet the interests of cruise visitors, stay-over visitors and residents. Adequate access and appropriate facilities such as restrooms, sales outlets and guide services will be provided at all attractions.

Government will ensure that the general public continues to have free and unrestricted access to all beaches, waterfalls and other natural and historic attractions.

Government will actively encourage the provision of new, expanded and upgraded active outdoor adventure activities to satisfy the changing demands of the more discerning visitors.

Government will also encourage vending in designated areas and will ensure that the construction of vending booths is in accordance with land use policies and include proper restroom facilities. All vendors must be registered with, and licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Health and/or other appropriate National Authority.

Government will within the short to medium term work with all stakeholders to improve the service culture in Grenada. To satisfy this goal, programs will be developed in close consultation with the Employers Federation, Chamber of Commerce and Grenada Hotel and Tourism Association to instill pride in ALL service workers throughout Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique. The training and awareness programs will focus not only on hotel, restaurant workers but also on John Public, bus drivers, bus conductors, store clerks, shop attendants, market vendors etc etc.

The Government will conduct a thorough evaluation of the possible social and economic impact of Casinos Gambling in Grenada.
1.7 Investment In The Tourism Sector

The Office of Private Sector Development and the Grenada Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) are encouraged to assume a more proactive role in the identification and attraction of potential investors for the tourism sector. Government will facilitate the expediting of the process of investment proposals, including the administration of the applicable regime of fiscal incentives and tax concessions.

Proposals for investment in the tourism sector must be in compliance with the Tourism Development Area Plan and endorsed in a timely manner by the Ministry of Tourism. Priority will be given to those proposals that most contribute to the following goals:

- Maximum local ownership and participation.
- Strengthening linkages with other sectors of the economy.
- Preservation and promotion of the nation's culture and heritage.
- Preservation and enhancement of the environment.
- Utilization of local resources particularly the use of alternative energy resources.
- Local job creation.
- Increased national revenue and net foreign exchange earnings.

Fiscal incentives and import concessions for refurbishment will be made available to the priority sectors. In order to spread tourism benefits more evenly and more widely, additional incentives may be granted to investors who locate developments outside the south St. George's tourism area. The regime of fiscal incentives will also be extended to selected ancillary tourism activities and services.

In addition to providing incentives and facilitating the growth and development of the tourism industry, the Government is keen on the economic and financial sustainability of the industry, therefore is prepared to entertain proposals from the private sector for the sustainable management and operations of present and potential tourism sites, attractions and facilities.

1.8. Licensing And Regulation

In order to ensure an acceptable level of service, ALL operators of tourism enterprises will be required to be registered and where necessary obtain a license to operate from the Ministry of Tourism and/or other relevant national authorities.

The granting of licenses will be conditional on some form of certification and/or prior specified training acceptable to the Ministry of Tourism and other relevant
national authority, backed up by a system of inspection and adherence to established standards

Licenses will be renewable with an agreed period, and failure to adhere to requirements will result in the withholding of licenses and closure. Relevant operations in the ancillary services sector will also be required to carry appropriate insurance, and comply with safety standards. All operators of taxi/tour services should be members in good standing of a recognized association, and licensed by the Ministry of Tourism and/or other appropriate agency.

1.9. Work Permits

In the tourism sector, preference in employment must be given to suitably qualified nationals. Work permits, however, may be issued on recommendation from the Ministry of Tourism to non-nationals where suitably qualified nationals are not available, or to senior executives where linked to major developments. Senior executives are defined as general managers, resident managers, food and beverage managers, chief engineers, financial controllers and sales directors/managers.

Where work permits are approved they will be linked to training of locals. Enterprises in the ancillary sector will be reserved as far as possible for nationals.

Government will, however, review the application process for work permits and guarantee that a decision is made and conveyed to the applicant within one month of completion of the application.

1.10. Air Access

The Government through its agencies, committees and sub-committees will ensure an adequate supply of air seats for the destination on both scheduled and non-scheduled services.

Lauriston Airport on Carriacou will be developed to serve as the major hub for the southern Grenadines.

1.11. Marketing And Promotion

The general marketing objective for the Tourism Sector is to place the industry on a path of sustained expansion and profitability through the development and implementation of well conceived programmes, in cooperation with the private sector, for increased visibility and awareness of Grenada as a destination in the marketplace. Marketing policy will emphasize focused
target marketing, the diversification of markets and the development of services to facilitate growth.

Special interest markets will be targeted. These will include the Nautical (Dive, yachting and cruise), Health and Wellness, Eco Nature and Heritage Tourism, Nature and eco-Tourism sports and culture and the high-end active adventure niches. Other sectors to be promoted include weddings, and Honeymoon.

The marketing efforts will be diversified and greater and more efficient use will be made of the electronic medium (E-Commerce),

Grenada missions and national offices abroad together with an organized diaspora through the Diaspora Task Force should play a supporting role.

1.12. Human Resource Development

In order to ensure a balance between the output of the educational system and the occupational demands of the tourism sector emphasis will be placed on human resource development. Both long and short term training in tourism and hospitality will be encouraged and tourism will be integrated into the school curriculum both at the primary and secondary levels.

Government will expand and strengthen the T.A. Marryshow Community College to become the principal National Service/Hospitality Training Institute where all training and certification for the service and hospitality sector will be delivered.
ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

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FIRST SCHEDULE — NATIONAL FESTIVALS

SECOND SCHEDULE — GRAND FESTIVALS
GRENADA

ACT NO. 14 OF 2015

I assent, L.S.

CÉCILE E. F. LA GRENADE
Governor-General.

19th May, 2015.

AN ACT to regulate Public Festivals in Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

[By Order].

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Representatives of Grenada, and by the authority of the same as follows—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the

CARRIACOU AND PETITE MARTINIQUE FESTIVALS ACT, 2015.
(2) This Act shall come into force on a date to be fixed by the Minister by Order published in the Gazette.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act—

“component of carnival” includes calypso, mas and steelband associations;

“cultural activity” means any event, show or other activity in conjunction with or in furtherance of a public festival;

“designated person” means any person designated in writing by the Festivals Board to give directions for the purposes of this Act;

“Executive Director” means the Executive Director appointed in accordance with section 5;

“Festivals Board” means the Carriacou and Petite Martinique Festivals Board appointed in accordance with section 3;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs;

“public festival” means a public festival designated as a National Festival under section 8 or a Grand Festival under section 9;

“Spicemas Corporation” means the Spicemas Corporation established pursuant to section 3 of the Spicemas Corporation Act No. 10 of 2011.
PART II

FESTIVALS BOARD

3.—(1) There is hereby established and appointed a body to be known as the Carriacou and Petite Martinique Festivals Board which shall be the sole body responsible for the management and control of public festivals in, within and unique to Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

(2) The Festivals Board shall be a body corporate to which section 49 of the Interpretation and General Provisions Act, Chapter 153 shall apply.

4.—(1) The functions of the Festivals Board shall include—

(a) organising and controlling the operation and management of all public festivals;

(b) coordinating, promoting and facilitating all public festivals;

(c) conducting any activity or business related to the promotion of public festivals that may be approved by the Festivals Board from time to time;

(d) advising the Minister on the development of public festivals and cultural activities; and

(e) engaging in any activity which it thinks necessary for the proper discharge of its functions.
(2) Notwithstanding the generality of subsection (1), the functions of the Festivals Board shall also include—

(a) appointing sub-committees as may be necessary for the production and staging of cultural activities;

(b) developing and implementing marketing strategies for the promotion of public festivals;

(c) securing financial and other sponsorship for public festivals;

(d) preparing and issuing guidelines for the organisation of and participation in cultural activities in conjunction with or in furtherance of Carriacou Carnival;

(e) organising and managing cultural activities in conjunction with or in furtherance of Carriacou Carnival;

(f) preparing an annual budget for approval by the Minister;

(g) providing prizes for competitions in cultural activities;

(h) consulting with the various components of carnival to improve the quality of cultural activities in conjunction with or in furtherance of Carriacou Carnival;

(i) approving the content of cultural activities relating to calypso and pageantry to ensure compliance with the laws of the State of Grenada;
(j) preparing and enforcing rules governing the participation in and judging of cultural activities and which shall be issued to all relevant persons prior to the finalisation of the respective cultural activities;

(k) submitting quarterly reports on the activities of the Festivals Board to the Minister.

5.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Festivals Board may appoint, on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, an Executive Director and such other officers of the Festivals Board as it considers necessary or appropriate for the efficient performance of the functions of the Festivals Board.

(2) The appointment of and salaries of the Executive Director and any other such officers shall be subject to prior written approval of the Minister.

6.—(1) The Festivals Board shall consist of the following members—

(a) a Chairperson;

(b) a Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector;

(c) an Attorney-at-Law with no less than five years standing;

(d) one person nominated from each appointed committee responsible for a public festival;

(e) three persons qualified in one or more of the following areas—

(i) business and financial management;
(ii) human resource management;

(iii) marketing and advertising; and

(iv) public relations;

(f) a representative of the Grenada Cultural Foundation;

(g) a representative of the Grenada Tourism Authority; and

(h) the Executive Director, who shall be an *ex-officio* member and the secretary to the Festivals Board.

(2) The Executive Director, the representative of the Grenada Cultural Foundation and the representative of the Grenada Tourism Authority shall not have an original vote or any voting power in the proceedings of the Festivals Board.

(3) A person shall not be nominated under subsection (1) (d) if that person is—

(a) the leader of or is actively involved in the management or organisation of a mas association;

(b) an existing management committee member for any public festival;

(c) the leader of or is actively involved in the management or organisation of a component of carnival; or

(d) the leader of or is actively involved in the management or organisation of the sailing or yachting association.
4. At the first meeting of the Festivals Board, a Deputy Chairperson shall be elected from among their number.

7.—(1) Every member of the Festivals Board, other than the Executive Director, the representative of the Grenada Cultural Foundation and the representative of the Grenada Tourism Authority shall be appointed by the Minister upon prior approval of the Cabinet.

(2) A member shall be appointed for a term not exceeding two years, after which the member shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) Where a member, other than the Executive Director, the representative of the Grenada Cultural Foundation and the representative of the Grenada Tourism Authority, is absent on account of illness or any temporary cause or is temporarily absent from the State, the Minister shall, for a period not exceeding three months, appoint some other person to act as a temporary member.

(4) A member may, at any time by notice in writing to the Chairperson, resign his or her office and the Chairperson shall immediately cause the notice to be forwarded to the Minister and the resignation of that member shall take effect from the date of receipt of the notice by the Minister.

(5) The Chairperson may at any time resign his or her office by notice in writing to the Minister and the resignation of the Chairperson shall take effect from the date of receipt of the notice by the Minister.
(6) A member, other than the Chairperson, the Executive Director, the representative of the Grenada Cultural Foundation and the representative of the Grenada Tourism Authority, shall be deemed to have resigned his or her office, if the member is absent from three consecutive meetings of the Festivals Board without the leave of the Chairperson.

(7) Where a person ceases to be a member of the Festivals Board, the Minister may appoint another person in his or her place for the duration of time of the remaining tenure of the former member.

(8) The Chairperson, or in the absence or inability of the Chairperson, the Deputy Chairperson or the person elected to act as Chairperson shall preside at the meetings of the Festivals Board, and when so presiding the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson or Chairperson pro tempore, as the case may be, shall in addition to an original vote have a casting vote in the event of an equality of votes.

(9) The Minister may at any time revoke the appointment of any member if it is expedient to do so.

8. The public festivals listed in the First Schedule to this Act are National Festivals and shall apply to Carriacou and Petite Martinique exclusively.

9. The public festivals listed in the Second Schedule to this Act are Grand Festivals and shall apply to Carriacou and Petite Martinique exclusively.
PART III

PUBLIC FESTIVALS ACTIVITIES

10.—(1) It shall be an offence for any person to sell prepared food at a public festival without procuring a certificate from the Ministry of Health certifying that such person is in a state of health fit for selling prepared food.

(2) Any person who sells prepared food at a public festival may at any time during and at the public festival be required by any police officer or any designated person to produce to such police officer or designated person the certificate referred to in subsection (1).

(3) Failure by a relevant person to produce a certificate under subsection (1) when so required to do so shall be an offence.

11.—(1) Any person who sells alcoholic beverages at a public festival may at any time during and at the public festival be required by any police officer or any designated person to produce to such police officer or designated person the licence issued to such person under the Liquor Dealers’ Licences Act, Chapter 174, authorising such person to sell alcoholic beverages at the public festival.

(2) Any person who fails to produce a licence as required under subsection (1), may at the discretion of the Festivals Board or a designated person be prevented from selling alcoholic beverages at the public festival, without prejudice to proceedings being taken against him or her under the Liquor Dealers’ Licences Act, Chapter 174.
(3) Any person who sells or delivers or supplies, or who knowingly permits to be sold or delivered or supplied, alcoholic beverage to any person under the age of sixteen years at the public festival shall be guilty of an offence.

12. It shall be an offence for a person on any day of the public festival to sell alcoholic beverages outside such hours as may be specified by the Festivals Board.

13.—(1) Space, stalls or booths to be rented by the Festivals Board for the sale of goods or the providing of services at a public festival will be awarded by the Festivals Board on such basis as the Festivals Board sees fit.

(2) The fees payable for space or booths so rented, set out in section 14, shall be payable to the Festivals Board in advance.

(3) It shall be an offence for a person to sell goods or provide services at a public festival without first procuring from the Festivals Board a written allotment of space or a booth at the public festival to sell such goods or provide such services and without paying in advance the fees payable for renting such space or booth set out in section 14.

(4) In addition to any other penalty prescribed under this Act, any person who violates this sub-section may be required by the Festivals Board or any police officer or any designated person to leave the public festival, and any such requirement may be enforced by any police officer.

(5) Any person who sells goods or provides services at a public festival may be required by the Festivals Board or
any police officer or any designated person to produce to the Festivals Board or such police officer or designated person the written allotment referred to in subsection (3) and the receipt evidencing payment in advance of the fees referred to in subsection (3).

(6) Any person who fails to produce a written allotment and a receipt when required to do so under subsection (5) may at the discretion of the Festivals Board or a designated person be prevented from selling goods or providing services at the public festival.

14.—(1) Persons who sell goods or provide services at open bar spaces, stalls or booths at any public festival shall, for the duration of the public festival, pay to the Festivals Board—

(a) for the sale of food and drinks, one hundred dollars;

(b) for the sale of food, one hundred dollars;

(c) for the sale of drinks, one hundred dollars; and

(d) for the sale of barbecue food, fifty dollars.

(2) A refundable cleaning deposit of one hundred dollars shall be payable on the rental of all bar space and booths except barbecue bars.

(3) All rented bar space and booths must be cleaned by the renter by midnight following the closing of the public festival or else the cleaning deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Festivals Board.
(4) The cleaning deposit shall be refunded if the Public Health Department of the Ministry of Health certifies that the bar space or booth has been satisfactorily cleaned by the renter.

15. Without prejudice to any provision of this Act, when the Festivals Board or a designated person is empowered by this Act to prevent a person from doing anything at the public festival, and such prevention is ordered, such prevention may be enforced by any police officer.

16.—(1) The Minister may in writing in respect of a public festival authorise the Festivals Board to issue instructions to any Member of the Royal Grenada Police Force to give directions—

(a) to any person attending the public festival or selling goods or providing services at the public festival to lower or turn down the volume of any music, sounds or other noise provided by such person at the public festival and to keep it at such lowered volume as may be stipulated by such Member of the Police Force or designated person;

(b) to persons selling goods or providing services at such festival regarding—

(i) the location at such festival at which goods may be sold or services rendered;

(ii) the distance between persons selling goods or providing services at the festival; and
(iii) the conditions under which goods may be sold or services rendered at such festival not including the fees to be paid by persons selling goods or rendering services.

(2) When the Minister gives an authorisation under subsection (1), he or she shall cause it to be published in the Gazette, or in a newspaper circulating regularly within the State.

(3) The music, sounds or other noise referred to in subsection (1) includes music, sounds or other noise emitted from a radio, tape, tape-deck, compact-disc (CD), record-player or other such equipment.

17.—(1) Instructions issued by the Festivals Board under section 16 may be oral, and may be varied by the Festivals Board or a designated person during the respective festival as the Festivals Board or the designated person sees fit; but any instruction given by the Festivals Board or the designated person may at any time be annulled or otherwise revoked or rescinded by order of the Minister in writing.

(2) The Festivals Board may delegate to any of its members the authority to vary during a public festival such instructions as might have been given by the Festival’s Board under section 16.

(3) Instructions issued by such delegate under subsection (2) shall be deemed to be instructions issued by the Festivals Board.

18.—(1) The Minister shall demarcate the place or places which shall constitute the actual site or sites of a public festival.
(2) The Minister shall publish such site or sites in the *Gazette* or in a newspaper circulating regularly in the State at least two weeks in advance of the public festival.

(3) The Minister may also provide and similarly publish that the site or sites of a public festival shall be deemed to include such extended protected perimeter not exceeding 150 yards beyond the actual site or sites of the public festival as may be designated by him or her.

**Penalty for violating directions.**

19.—(1) Any person attending a public festival or selling goods or providing services at a public festival who fails to comply with any direction given him or her under instructions issued under section 16 shall be guilty of an offence and shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

(2) Unless otherwise specifically provided in this Act, any person contravening any provision of this Act made hereunder or any directions or instructions issued under this Act shall be guilty of an offence and shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

**No general restriction on use of private real property.**

20.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as restricting or authorising the restricting of a person in the use and enjoyment of private real property owned, occupied or used by him or her; nor shall anything in this Act be construed as requiring or authorising the requiring of a person to pay a fee for the use and enjoyment of private real property owned, occupied or used by him or her.
(2) Notwithstanding sub-section (1) the provisions of this Act authorising the controlling of music, sounds or other noise shall apply to persons owning, occupying or using private real property situate within the actual site or sites of a public festival or within any extended protected perimeter referred to in section 18.

21. The Minister may consult with the Festivals Board on matters of culture or policy as it shall appear to him or her to be appropriate to be consulted in exercising his or her powers, functions and duties under this Act generally.

**PART IV**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

22.—(1) The Minister may by notice published in the *Gazette* amend the Schedules to this Act by adding public festivals thereto or deleting public festivals therefrom.

(2) The Minister may from time to time, by Order, transfer to the Festivals Board the ownership of any Government property to the extent that seems to him or her necessary or desirable to enable the Festivals Board to carry out its functions, and such property shall thereupon vest in the Festivals Board without further assurance.

23. The Minister may make regulations generally for the better functioning and carrying out of the provisions of this Act.
FIRST SCHEDULE

National Festival

Carriacou Regatta

[Section 8.]

SECOND SCHEDULE

Grand Festivals

Carriacou Carnival

Carriacou Parang

Carriacou String Band and Maroon Festival

Passed by the House of Representatives this 17th day of April, 2015.

WILLAN A. THOMPSON

Clerk to the House of Representatives.

Passed by the Senate this 29th day of April, 2015.

WILLAN A. THOMPSON

Clerk to the Senate.
Celebrating 50 years of Regatta

A TIME FOR GOLDEN REFLECTION

A RAW Perspective:
with Rawle Patterson

Cheeseman Patrice (deceased), popularly referred to as “Uncle Cheechy”, a shipwright and captain also participated in the first regatta. He built and owned “Secret Dove”, “Unity”, “Olymping”, and “Khaleb-C”. The latter was done together with his son, the late Anthony Patrice. He was a proactive and ardent racer. He always wanted to be on deck and be part of the decision making in the running of the boat. His word was final as commander in chief.

Eric Bynoe (deceased) was another shipwright and boat owner. His famous vessel was “Letitia-B” which he had earlier purchased from Cheeseman Patrice. At the time of acquiring the large deck sloop it was known as “Sea Fly”. Although, never associated with fast sailing crafts he had a passion for racing even if it meant just for a consolation prize.

Linton J Riggs - Founder of the Regatta Festival

Bernard McLawrence started the racing activities in his native community of Windswept long before the birth of the Carriacou Regatta in 1965. He along other boatmen was instrumental in assisting Linton J Riggs to officially sail the first recognised event exactly 50 years ago in Hillsborough. He was one of the outstanding captains and was an ace skipper holding the tiller of Jupiter.

Anthony Enoe better known as Coyote was a shipwright and captain. He owned the Cylster, Violet Maria and lastly built and owned the Runaway. As a shipwright who knew the trim of his vessel, he always felt comfortable at the helm and therefore captained all his boats on major aquatic activities.

Continued on next page
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

Jassie Compton (deceased) was regarded as the man with the diamond hand for constructing racing vessels. He constructed Jupiter, Marie Stella and Margot (the first). He also displayed some of his skills on the Glacier. All of those he laid his hands on entitled to be champion racers in their class. One of his specialties was his ability to construct boats with the classical running bottom.

Malaine Patrice (deceased) was a favourite captain with the Glacier. As a shipwright he knew what was required to ensure that the craft he built was able to be manoeuvred under any racing condition and his captaining was no different. He always used the depth of his skills to gain an advantage over his competitors. He was a quiet and reserved captain whose talent on the tiller spoke loudly.

Alwyn Enoe, better known as Archie, was another who sailed in the very first regatta. However following the tragic burning of the "The City of St George" which claimed twenty-seven lives including Captain Bernard McLawrence on its voyage from Trinidad and Tobago to Grenada. Mr. Enoe who was one of the two surviving sailors immediately lost the appetite for such a profession. He then ventured into the shipwright industry and constructed several boats. Presently he can be regarded as the best shipwright in Carriacou. He must be commended for remaining true to the value of traditional building. Some of the boats he built include Summer Wind, Genesis, Lady Mediva, Baby Anna, Misty Blue, Nomad and Jambalaya.

Anthony Mc. Lawrence is better known as "Uncle Nuns". He is a shipwright and has built and raced several deck sloops. Among those he graced the waters with were Unity, Humility and Mona Lisa. One of the features of Uncle Nuns is his unique fine, squeaky voice which accentuates when arguing about boat racing. As someone says it’s a tune of voice which can only be found through the Google search engine.

Stan McLawrence (deceased) was better known as "Stan Brown". He was a true icon of regatta races from the inception in 1965. He was the owner and captain of Mic Mac which was passed on to his son as was stated earlier. From a young age he raced schooners from Trinidad to Grenada and to St. Vincent. Therefore his knowledge of wind speed and current change was impeccable. This passion continued and when the regatta first sailed off in 1965 he was only too excited to sail the Mic Mac at the event.

Calvin Patrice, popularly called Merve, a shipwright and captain participated in the first regatta and is today still going strong. The Glacier under his command has been the champion vessel for several years now. He has adapted to change and with the original keel on the glacier it is still a force to be reckoned with on the turquoise seas of Carriacou which leaves all her competitors trailing behind. He is skilled and knows the ingredients that are required for winning.

William Bethel (deceased) who was popularly referred to as Bette Wallie was the famous captain on the Companeros. He participated in the first regatta event in 1965. The boat was extremely slow as it was considered one of those built long before 1965. It would always be jostling with Mic Mac, Daily Bread, Dora, Cluster, Bunch and the like for the cellar position.

Ellis McLawrence: One can remember him taking Luciana B. which was considered slow and shipped the much faster Verna and Jazz Now from Bequia. He was a shipwright and captain. He skippered Mic Mac in the first regatta in 1965. He also captained the rain-sailing Marie Stella which was launched in 1978 for about 20 of its 37 year existence. Later he built and captained his own vessel called "Super Mac". His farewell journey on the tiller was with Great Expectation.
Con’d from page 16

Lord Patrice (deceased) was known as “Uncle Lloyd”. Another who featured in the very first Regatta. He owned and sailed the like of Perseverance and Consolation.

Bertie Fraser is from Hillsborough. He is best known for open boat races since the inception of the festival 50 years ago. He enjoys the fact that the open boat allows him to get splashed by the water. He has always been the pride of racing from Hillsborough. Among his many boats were, “Lady Sherma”, “Don’t Think of Me”, and “Improved”.

Sonel Albert is from the community of L’Estere. His small agile frames made him the perfect fit for the open boats. He was very creative and would always ensure that the boats he was racing were always covered for competition. Among his crafts were “Police Squad”, “Major Moon” and “God Angel” while he later skipped “Cherubino”, “Ace” and “Beaucanaul”.

Javans Alexis (deceased) was the star of delivering boats from Tyrell Bay for the annual event. Cognizant that most of his competitors came from Windward he always tried to ensure that his vessel was in strong condition for the trials. But despite being a shipwright and Captain his two vessels, “Reward” and “Lauren” he had to consistently settle for the middle of the pack. However he kept a deep passion for the spirit of competition.

Pater Patrice (deceased) was better known as “Brother Fritz”. He was passionate about his racing. He built and raced the “Seaview” and “Rosineau” which were featured crafts in the small deck sloop category. Regardless of his position you could rest assured that he would be behind the tiller of his boat year after year.

Cornelius Frank is affectionately known as “Buck”. He still carries memories of the fast red bullet which was known as “Lady Martina” in the largest deck sloop division. Today the downstairs of his house at Madam Pierre is decorated with the masts, sails and others remains of this beautiful craft which once painted the ocean scene and was his queen. However before “Lady Martina” he raced with the boat Coaster. He still recalls the fun days of racing and the joy of having his competitors trailing in the waters left behind by Lady Martina. He is today decorated by several championship trophies. He was simply awesome on the tiller.

Kazier Bethel (deceased) was a shipwright and devoted racer. Coming from the sister isles of Petite Martinique he was always mindful of investing a wealth of preparation into his boat for the annual contest at sea. Having participated in the inaugural regatta he sailed many boats to victory. As a shipwright he was cognizant of what was required to bring good to the isles from participating in Carricsou waters.

For all these years many followed the days of CCC and never knew what it stood for. Only last Friday it was unveiled to me as – Courage, Confidence and Cooperation (CCC) – that was the first sailing vessel from Petite Martinique. That was one awesome sailor and owner and still today shipwright, Baldwin DeRoche, can recount its many celebratory adventures.

Golden Bethel (deceased) was true to form to his name. He only raced with those that were associated with the golden year. So deep was his passion for racing he purchased the best sailing small deck sloop, Jupiter. Having been built by the talented shipwright, Lassie Campion, Mr. Bethel remodeled it to his liking and racing taste.

Clayton De Roche retains the true essence by both sister isles. He has been racing for more than fifty years and therefore like some of the aforementioned he was very present at the inauguration of the Annual Carricsou Regatta Festival. From the sister isles of Petite Martinique this shipwright and racing fanatic has a greater love for the open boats. He loves feeling water splashing in his face and for the constant alertness and agility this category brings to the mind. Known for his dragon named boats; he has over the last fifty years graced the festival with a countless number of boats. He is also constantly recruited to skipper several of the large sloops, which demonstrates his all-round captness skills.

The Raw Perspective would like to express its profound thanks and indebted gratitude to those individuals and organizations that provided information towards this cause while affording you truly the golden opportunity of turning the many pages of albums and books. A special thanks to Terrance McLawrence for unveiling the depth of his knowledge on several of those legends towards the compilation of this feature.
Almost two centuries ago Scottish descendant began to settle in coastal villages in Carriacou and Petite Martinique. The highest concentration, as told by elders within the communities, settled in the community of Windward. They came at a period of indenture, after colonial slavery was abolished in 1834. There began a 4 year period of separation before which formal indentureship was established in 1838. These Scottish descendants began the heritage which we now enjoy to this day. Herein is an inventory for schooners and sloops built between these islands from the memory of Alphonse and community members. It is important to note here that what validates a boat as being "traditional" varies from person to person. And so, this list does not include the dozens of fishing, trading, hundreds of island and double-ended racing boats, and thousands of small wooden outboard engine boats known locally as "sagettes". It should be noted also, that the names of vessels reflected on this list are not formally recorded on the islands. Numerous other vessels were constructed by men from Carriacou and Petite Martinique on other islands throughout the Caribbean, especially the large ones, due to the ease of access to materials and transportation of same. 

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Bibliography of Interviews and Interviewers

Interviews:

**Mr. Alwin Enoe** (26 January 2021). Most prolific living shipwright in Carriacou having built 10 sloops, and 1 schooner. Interview captures his earliest memories of boats being built as a child, how he began in the trade of boatbuilding, his major influencers, and other recounts of the history of boatbuilding on the island.

**Mr. Baldwin DeRoche** (13 January 2021). The oldest living shipwright on the island of Petite Martinique. Interview captures earliest recollections of boats being built, how his passion for building boats began, his progression towards being a shipwright from an apprentice, and other details of sailing and trading throughout the decades.

**Mr. Benson Patrice** (7 February, 2021). Shipwright from Windward, Carriacou. Fierce sailor, and innovative with his designs of sailing race crafts. Interview captures earliest memories of boat building and racing as child, and later introduction to the trade as a builder.

**Mr. Donald Rock** (9 February 2021). Shipwright and fisherman from Petite Martinique. Interview captures early influences and role models towards his boat building career, methodology of boat construction, and other details as a seafarer.

**Mr. Frank Allard** (12 February 2021). Shipwright from Windward, Carriacou. Interview captured earliest memories as a child of boatbuilding and sailing, chronicles of his sailing career, general ideas and opinions the boatbuilding culture across the islands.

**Mr. Joan Patrice** (26 January 2021). Mother and wife of shipwrights from windward, Carriacou. Interview captured her love and appreciation for the craft, memories of boatbuilding and launching over the years, and views of the progression of the aft form.

**Mr. Leo Joseph** (10 February 2021). Businessman and community activist from L’Esterre, Carriacou. Has served on the executive of the Carriacou Regatta Committee. Interview captured recollections of boats built across the islands, history and progression of the art form.

**Mr. Paul Bethel** (9 February 2021). Most prolific shipwright from Petite Martinique having built 15 sloops and many smaller sailing boats for the various regattas. Interview captured methods of wooden boat construction, introduction to the trade of boatbuilding, and general discussions surrounding sailing and boat building.

**Mr. & Mrs. Terrence & Rhonda McLawrence** (26 January 2021). Retired school teachers from Windward, Carriacou. Passionate community activists and educators of Carriacou and Petite Martinique culture and heritage. Interview captures

**Mr. Verrol Compton** (9 February 2021). Shipwright and fisherman from Windward, Carriacou. Young innovator and prolific builder of race boats for the various inter-island regattas. Interview covers early
recollections of boat building, influencers towards learning the skill of wooden boat building, life as a young builder and general ideas and opinions on the progression of the trade.

Interviewers:

**Ms. Mackayda Ollivierre** – 22 year old local artist and avid sailor. Born in Petite Martinique, now residing in Windward, Carriacou.

Tools Used and Methods Employed in Traditional Wooden Boat-Building

**Tools**

Adze: A rudimentary cutting tool with a long lever arm and an arched blade at right angles to the handle. It is used for cutting, shaping, and smoothing large pieces of wood. Similar to a hatchet, but with a longer arm.

Hatchet/Axe: Used to fell smaller trees. Also to cut bigger timbers and pieces of wood into more manageable pieces. Can also be used to refine the shaping process.

Auger: Used to pierce holes in thick slabs of timber within which bolts and nuts will be affixed to secure timbers to the keel or for joining various timbers together.

Caulking Iron: A finishing tool used to guide and secure oakum or cotton wick between the seams and joints of timbers.

Mallet: Used in conjunction with a caulking iron to knock oakum or cotton wick deep into the seams and joints of the wooden boat before sealing with melted pitch or linseed putty.

Wooden Hand Plane: A sharp angled chisel blade encased in a wooden frame used to smooth, flatten, and shape pieces of wood.

Clamps: The Long Clamp is used in the setting up of vessels and particularly when placing side planks. They are used to bring the boards as close as possible (leaving room only for caulking) before bolting them in place on to the timbers. The G and C clamps are also used to temporarily hold boards in place while ancillary measurements are taken or for training the wood to bend to a desired shape of mold.
METHODS

Caulking: Originally used with oakum (loose fiber obtained by untwisting old rope), now predominantly used with cotton that is rolled between the palms of the hands to form a ‘wick’ which is then wedged in to the seams of the wooden boat with a caulking iron and mallet. The process is done to achieve a water tight finish which adds to the longevity of the boat by mitigating instances of rot and water damage.

Sealing: Melted pitch is used to carefully seal the seams that have been caulked with oakum or cotton. This material can be used throughout the vessel but is most commonly used to seal seams below the water-line of the boat because of its durability and water resistance. Linseed putty may be a suitable alternative for the purpose of sealing on areas like the deck and sides that will be exposed more to sun that to salt water.