1. Antigua: A Small Island in the Caribbean
The guest lecture by Professor Schaefer about global tourism was related to our reading of Jamaica Kincaid's book *A Small Place*. Professor Schaefer started with facts about Antigua. The island, a former British colony since 1632, has been an independent British Commonwealth member since November 1981, and is governed by Queen Elizabeth who is represented by a governor. Antigua's size is twice that of Washington, DC (175 square miles) and is comprised of the large main island and two smaller ones. 66,000 people live on this tropical and dry island where 95% of the inhabitants are Black descendants of slaves. Over fifty percent of its GNP results from tourism, mostly from the U.S. The income per capita is moderate (U.S. $ 8,200).

2. Jamaica Kincaid's Biography
Jamaica Kincaid (nee Elaine Potter-Richardson) was born in the Antiguan capital of St. Johns in 1949. Her mother was a political activist and her father a carpenter. She is of Caribbean-Indian and African origin and emigrated in 1966 to New York City, where she worked as au pair, receptionist, and magazine writer. Later she went to college and became a writer. In 1983 Kincaid received her first writing award. She returned 1985 to Antigua and published *A Small Place* in 1988. She is currently married to a composer and has two children.

3. Tourism—the World's Biggest Business
The World Tourism Organization (www.wtro.org) defines tourism as "travel for pleasure" with at least a 24 hour overnight stay. However, not all tourism is pleasure (e.g., tragic tourism) and many different types exist. Tourism is said to be the biggest industry in the world although this also includes airlines, gift shops, travel agencies, restaurants, etc. Mass tourism has worldwide increased since 1950 from 25.3 mio arrivals to 699 mio in 2000. 58% of all tourists worldwide are counted in Europe. In the Caribbean the number is 32 mio, i.e., less than 2% of global tourism. Higher disposable incomes, and the development of more tourist facilities (hotels, restaurants) and of larger transportation facilities (airplanes, ships) after WWII have greatly contributed to the increase of tourist numbers. The major players of global tourism are airlines, tour operators and owner of hotels. Whereas 60% of all hotels are under local ownership, airlines and tour operators are mostly in the hands of large U.S. and European corporations/agencies. All major players are currently consolidating their vertical and horizontal linkages.

4. Effects and (Dis-)Advantages of Tourism
Research found that some forms of tourism are sustainable, rejuvenable and profitable in the long-term whereas others lead to stagnation or even destruction of tourist
destinations (Butler cycle). And often local tourism and infrastructure precedes foreign tourism.

Tourism and the arrogant or ignorant behavior of tourists and tour operators can become a one-way relationship that does not benefit local economies but instead creates dependency, leads to the destruction of local cultures and imports diseases, crime, prostitution, permissive values, environmental pollution and other destructive habits and attitudes. For these reasons it is sometimes hard to sell tourism to local populations. But crime, drug dealing, terrorism, racism, and other forms of instability or deviation in tourist destinations can also dry up tourism as a source of income and employment. And sometimes tourism leads to unwanted transnational migration into tourist-sending countries.

5. Conclusion
Overall, tourism can promote intercultural understanding, peace, democratic change, economic growth, create needed infrastructure and help preserve habitats and human heritage sites. But it also can become a destructive force increasing inequality, conflict, environmental destruction, social unrest, and moral decay. Much depends on how tourists themselves behave, understand, and respect the locales and people they visit for pleasure.