



*Haitian Studies Association
Asosyasyon Etid Ayisyen
Association des Études Haïtiennes*

Fifteenth Annual Conference October 9-11, 2003



LACC



**African
New World Studies**

Investing in the Haitian Human Capital at Home and Abroad

One of the noteworthy characteristics of Haitians is their remarkable imagination, resourcefulness and industry at home and in the Diaspora. The 15th annual conference of the Haitian Studies Association seeks to examine the past and present accomplishments of Haitians at home and in the Diaspora and their contributions to society's institutions and fields of learning.

Investi Nan Resous Ayisyen Lakay Tankou Deyò

Youn nan rezon ki fè valè Ayisyen plis se kokenn chenn imajinasyon ak ladrès yo montre pou yo debat ak lavi a, nan peyi yo kou aletranje. Kenzyèm konferans Asosyasyon Etid Ayisyen an (HSA) ap founi je l gade sa Ayisyen te fè, sa y ap realize jounnen jodi a, bourad y ap bay enstitisyon sosyal yo ak konkou y ap pote nan koze levasyon, lakay kou deyò.

Investir dans le capital humain Haïtien au Pays et à l'Exterieur

Ce qui caractérise nettement les Haïtiens c'est surtout leur imagination fertile marquée par leur esprit d'initiative tant au pays qu'à l'étranger. La 15^{ème} conférence annuelle de l'Association des Etudes Haïtiennes (HSA) s'est fixée pour objectif d'examiner les réalisations actuelles et futures de nos compatriotes vivant au pays ou à l'extérieur, sans omettre leurs apports aux différentes institutions sociales et à l'intelligentsia.

Sponsored by:

Latin American & Caribbean Center, Modern Languages Department & African New World Studies at Florida International University

Co-Sponsored by:

The Africana Studies Department at University of Massachusetts Boston

Thursday, October 9, 2003

PRE-CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

4:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. H.S.A. Board of Directors Meeting (Room TBA)

4:00 p.m. – 7:30 p.m. Haitian Books and Arts Exhibits

5:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. Pick up pre-registration Packets

6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m. **President's Reception (Room TBA)**

8:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m. Haitian Video Viewing

Friday, October 10, 2003

8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.

Breakfast and Registration

OPENING CEREMONY

Location TBA

9:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

Welcome: **Dr. Raul Moncarz**
Florida International University
Vice Provost

Dr. Joyce Peterson
Florida International University
Associate Dean

Introductions: **Dr. Jean Robert Cadely**
Florida International University
Co-Chair, HSA Conference Planning Committee 2003

Dr. Leara Rhodes
University of Georgia, Georgia
Chair, H.S.A. Conference Planning Committee 2003

Dr. Marc Prou,
University of Massachusetts
Boston Executive Director, HSA

Opening Remarks: **Dr. Carole Boyce- Davies**
Florida International University
Associate Dean

Dr. Eduardo Gamara
Florida International University
HSA Conference Committee

Dr. Kathleen M. Balutansky
Saint Michael' College, Vermont
President HSA

Rep. Philippe Brutus
Florida State Representative

10:20 a.m. – 11:35 a.m.

PANEL 1A : L'UNIVERS POETIQUE ET ROMANESQUE DE JOSAPHAT ROBERT LARGE

Moderator :

Panelists : **Frantz-Antoine Leconte**, Kingsborough Community College, NY « *Robert Large : La Lucidité de la Folie.* »
Gérard Campfort, Florida « *L'Influence de l'Amour dans la Poésie de Robert Large.* »
Robinson Bernard, Haïti « *Robert Large ou l'Art du Roman Picaresque Non-conventionnel.* »

PANEL 1B : THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION REVISITED

Moderator :

Panelists : **Jean Robert Lafortune**, HAGC, FL “*The Success of the Haitian Revolution in 1804- Threat or Opportunity for the West.*”
Paultre P. Desrosiers, Virginia “*Saint Domingue, Toussaint Louverture and the United States.*”
Mariana Past, Duke University, NC “*Toussaint on Trial in Ti Difé Boulé Sou Istwa Ayiti, or the people' role in the Revolution?*”
Juan Carlos Chaves and Daniel Lawrence Larson, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, WI “*The Haitian Slave Revolt 1804: Social and Political Impact at Home and Abroad.*”

11:40 a.m. – 12:55 p.m.

PANEL 2A: EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF THE LEAST SCHOOLED HAITIAN ADOLESCENTS

Moderator:

Panelists: **Lunine Pierre-Jérôme**, University of Massachusetts Boston, MA “*Identity Development in Low-literacy Haitian Adolescent Newcomers.*”
Renote Jean-François, Bridgewater State College, MA. “*Use of Experiential Background of Haitian Newcomers in Literacy Classes.*”
Josiane Hudicourt-Barnes, Harvard University, MA. “*Discourse Practices and Cognitive Development in the Literacy Science Classes.*”

PANEL 2B: REPRESENTATIONS LITTERAIRES DE TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE

Moderator : **Marie-Agnès Sourieau**, Fairfield University, CT.

Panelists : **Carrol F. Coates**, SUNY Binghamton, NY “*Toussaint Après 100 Ans: H. Pauléus Sannon* »
Nick Nesbitt, Miami University, OH « *Troping Toussaint.* ”
Marie-José N'Zengou-Tayo, University of the West Indies-Mona, Jamaica “*La Deuxième Mort de Toussaint `Louverture de Fabienne Pasquet.* »
Marie-Agnès Sourieau, Fairfield University, CT « *Toussaint Selon Jean Métellus.* »

1:00 p.m.- 2:00 p.m. **Lunch**

2:05p.m. – 3:20 p.m.

PANEL 3A: COMMUNITY NETWORK, YOUTH CAPACITY BUILDING AND WEB RESOURCES

Moderator:

Panelists: **Nicole Muller-César**, IHCD, In., MA & **Jacky Poteau**, IHCD, INC., MA “*Institute of Human and Community Development: A provider of education and Social services in Haiti.*”
Garry Augustin, Fondasyon Fanmi Ginen –Makandal, NY “*Lavi Jenès Ayisyen Fas a Jenès Nan Peyi Pa Bò Isit*”
Marian Goslinga, Floriad International University, FL “*Investing in Haitian Human Capital at Home and Abroad: A Look at Current Web Resources*”

PANEL 3B: CREOLE LINGUISTICS AND CULTURAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Moderator:

Panelists: **Jean-Robert Cadely**, Florida International University, FL «*Les Sons du Creole Haïtien.*”
Albert Valdman, Indiana University, IN “*Dialect Contact and the Standardization of Haitian Creole.*”
Peter A. Machonis, Florida International University, FL “*Little Haiti*” as Text.”

3:25 p.m. – 4:40 p.m.

PANEL 4A: HUMAN CAPITAL OR CAPITAL HUMANS? THE TRANSFORMATIVE POWER AND VALUE OF HAITIAN ARTS

Moderator: **Lois Wilcken**

Panelists: **LeGrace Benson**, Arts of Haiti Research Project, NY “*Who Will Show the Ways If the Griots Are All Gone?*”
Erol Josué, Interfaith Center of New York, NY “*L'Adaptation du Sacré sur la Scène.*»
Patrick Sylvain, (TBA)
Anna Wexler, Lesley University, MA “*Vodou as Theater of History.*”
Lois Wilcken, La Troupe Makandal, NY “*Toward an Aesthetic that Embraces the Social Value of Haitian Arts.*”

PANEL 4B: TRANSNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND IDENTITY: HAITI AND ABROAD

Moderator:

Panelists: **Millery Polyné**, CUNY College of Staten Island, NY "*Opportunity is Everywhere: Claude Bernett, Haiti and the Business of Race.*"

Michael Barnett and Dario Gonzalez, Florida International University, FL "*The Economic Achievement of Haitians in South Florida in Comparison to other Blacks Ethnic Groups.*"

Kiran C. Jayaram, Kansas State University, KS "*Haitian Descents in Contemporary Cuba assert and Negotiate their Identity.*"

5:45 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Plenary Address: Robert Fatton Jr., Ph.D.

5:45 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Cultural Evening/Writers Round Table
Organized by Joanne Hyppolite, WWOHD

Saturday, October 11, 2003

8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.

Breakfast and Registration

9:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.

PANEL 5: EDUCATION: DANGERS AND POSSIBILITIES

Moderator:

Panelists:

Richard A. Gosser, St. Vincent College, PA “*The University of Fondwa 2004 (UNIF): Sustainable development for rural Haiti, a multinational, collaborative work in progress.*”

Carole M. Berrotte Joseph, Dutchess Community College, SUNY, NY “*The Role of Higher Education in a Developing Country: The Situation of Haiti.*”

Marc Prou, University of Massachusetts, “*Attempts at Reform: Repairing the Tapestry of Haitian Education.*”

Guylène Romain, Université de Montréal, Canada “*L'école haïtienne, lieu de résonance de la crise Généralisée de la société haïtienne.* »

10:05 a.m. – 11:10 a.m.

PANEL 6A : HEALTH CHALLENGES FOR HAITIANS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Moderator: **Eustache Jean-Louis**, CCHER, MA

Panelists:

Paultre P. Desrosiers, Vienna “*Transferring Relevant Health Expertise and Experience to Haiti.*”

Pierre K. Alexandre, University of Miami School of Medicine, FL and **Gilbert Saint-Jean**, University of Miami School of Medicine, FL “*Utilization of Prenatal Care Services and Infant Mortality in Haiti: Evidence from a Countrywide Dataset.*”

Pierre Minn, McGill University, Canada “*Crisis as Usual: Haitian Migrants and Humanitarian Medical Aid on the Haitian–Dominican Border.*”

PANEL 6B: MIGRATION, DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSNATIONAL DYNAMICS

Moderator:

Panelists:

Matthew J. Smith, University of the West Indies, Jamaica “*From the Port of Prince to the City of Kings: Haitian Migration to Jamaica in the Nineteenth and the Twentieth Century.*”

Leara Rhodes, University of Georgia, GA “*Media Report Inequalities between Haitian and Cuban Refugees in the US: Who's Listening?*”

Mark Schuller, University of California Santa Barbara, CA “*Globalization and Other Challenges to Investing in Haiti's Human Capital.*”

Eugenio Matibag, Iowa State University, IA “*Haitians and Dominicans in the Insular System.*”

11:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.

PANEL 7A: CREATING HUMAN CAPITAL AT HOME AND ABROAD THROUGH THE HAITIAN HOMETOWN ASSOCIATIONS

Moderator:

Panelists:

Georges Fouron, SUNY at Stony Brook, NY “*The Responsible State and Hometown Associations.*”

Carolle Tertulien, Federation des Associations Regionales Haitienne à l'Etranger (FARHE), NY “*Contributions of the Haitian Hometown Associations to Haiti's Economic Development.*”

Francois Pierre-Louis, Queens College, NY “*Participation, Capacity building and the Haitian Hometown Associations.*”

PANEL 7B: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN HAITIAN RELIGION

Moderator: **Leslie Desmangles**, Trinity College, CT

Panelists:

Laennec Hurbon, Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, France « TBA »

Elizabeth McAlister, Wesleyan University, CT « *Boukman and the Bible from Badjo to Brooklyn.*”

Deborah O'Neil, Florida International University, FL “*Pax Tecum, Filumera: Haitian Devotion to the Wonder of the 19th Century.*”

Terry Rey, Florida International University, FL “*Whence and Whither the Haitian Catholic Church?*”

12:35 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Lunch

1:35 p.m. – 2:35 p.m.

PANEL 8A: THE RÉSTAVEK ISSUE AS SEEN IN LITERATURE AND IN PRACTICE

Moderator:

Panelists:

Jean-Robert Cadet, “*Restavek From Haitian Slave Child to Middle Class American.*”

Lucia Suarez, University Michigan, MI “*Réstavek: Defying Inhumanity, From 'Slavery' to Personhood.*”

Farah Tanis, Dwa Fanm Inc. NY “*New Awareness Raising Among Haitian American in New York City.*”

Colette Lamothe, NCHR's Restavek Project, Haiti “*The Current Situation of Réstavek in Haiti and Abroad*”

PANEL 8B: DISSECTIONS OF HAITIAN CULTURE THROUGH LITERATURE AND RELIGION

Moderator: Edith Wainwright, Nassau Community College, NY

Panelists: Adam M. John, Albright College, PA “*Gods and Monsters in Lyonel Trouillot’s les Enfant des Héros.*”
Edith Wainwright, Nassau Community College, NY “*Etude de la Culture Haïtienne à Travers des Textes Choisis: Manuel d’Enseignement.*”
Yola Ménard, Florida International University, FL “*Causes of Conversion from Catholicism to Protestantism and the Role of Vodou after Conversion.*”
Sarah Davies Cordova, Marquette University, WI “*Imaginative Narratives and Expressions of History in Contemporary Haitian Literature of Haiti and the Haitian Diaspora.*”

2:40 p.m. – 4:10 p.m.

PANEL 9A: HAITI’S POLITICAL HOUSE: INDIVIDUALS, INSTITUTIONS, AND INTERACTIONS

Round Table

Moderator: Robert Maguire Trinity College, CT

Panelists: Alex Dupuy, Wewleyan University, CT
Robert Fatton Jr., University of Virginia, VA
Carolle Charles, Baruch College, CUNY, NY

4:15 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Annual Business Meeting

Moderator:

Kathleen M. Balutansky, HSA President
Marie-José N’Zengou-Tayo, Vice -President
Marc Prou, Executive Director

7:00 p.m. -?

Annual Banquet and Award Ceremony

HSA Award of Excellence

Michel Rolph Trouillot, Ph.D.

HSA Award of Service

Alex Dupuy, Ph.D.

HSA 15th Anniversary Special Service Award

Leslie Desmangles, Ph.D.

Keynote Speaker:

Rosemarie Toussaint, M.D.

Performance:

Muzik Etc.

HSA 15th Annual Conference
October 9-11, 2003
Florida International University
Biscayne Bay Campus
Miami, Florida
HSA 2003 Conference Committee Members

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JEAN ROBERT CADELY
MARC PROU
LIESL PICARD
JULISSA CASTELLANOS
EDUARDO GAMARRA
CAROLE BOYCE-DAVIES
KATHLEEN M. BALUTANSKY
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Previous Haitian Studies Conferences

First Annual Conference	June 17, 1989	Tufts University, Medford, Ma.
Second Annual Conference	June 15-16, 1990	Tufts University, Medford, Ma.
Third Annual Conference	Haiti Two Hundred Years Later: Prospects for the Year 2004	Oct. 18-19, 1991 Tufts University, Medford, Ma.
Fourth Annual Conference	Haiti in the Global Context	Oct. 16-17, 1992 Tufts University, Medford, Ma.
Fifth Annual Conference	Governance: Conflict Resolution In Haitian Institutions	Oct. 15-16, 1993 University of Massachusetts/ Boston, Ma.
Sixth Annual Conference	Rethinking Haiti: Grassroots, Community Participation and Popular Culture	Oct. 14-15, 1994 University of Massachusetts/ Boston, Ma
Seventh Annual Conference	Haitian Expressions: Word, Image, and Action	Oct. 13-14, 1995 Milwaukee Art Museum, Milwaukee, WI.
Eighth Annual Conference	Beyond 1804: Consensus and nation Building for the 21st Century	Oct. 30-Nov, 3 1996 Xaragua Hotel, Montrouis, Haiti
Ninth Annual Conference	Haitians in the Pan-African Community: Culture, Identity and Affirmation	Oct.23-25, 1997 Museum of Afro-American History, Detroit, MI
Tenth Annual Conference	Haiti at the Crossroads: Visions, Continuity and Change	Oct 28-Nov.1, 1998 Le Plaza Hotel, (Holiday Inn), PAP, Haiti
Eleventh Annual Conference	Bridges Across the Waters: Connecting the Haitian Community at Home and Abroad	Nov. 3-7, 1999 Sheraton Buckhead Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia
Twelfth Annual Conference	Changing the Landscape of Education for Haitians in the new Century: Current Issues, Best Practices, and Promising Initiatives	October 26-28, 2000 Crowne Plaza Hotel, West Palm Beach, FL., Co-sponsored by the West Palm Beach Public Schools.
Thirteenth Annual Conference	Institutions Building: The Road to the Social, Political and Economic Development of Haiti	October 11-13, 2001 St. Michael's College, Winooski Park, Colchester Vermont. Sponsored by St. Michael's College
Fourteenth Annual Conference	Communicating: Images and Realities of Haiti	October 17-19, 2002 Université Quisqueya, Port-au-Prince, HAITI

Keynote Speakers

1989	-----	1998	Yves Dejean
1990	Franketienne	1999	-----
1991	Edouart Glissant	2000	Frantz Leconte
1992	Katherine Dunham & Michel-Rolph Trouillot	2001	Paul Farmer
1993	Jean Metellus	2003	-----
1994	Vèvè Clark		
1995	Felix Morisseau-Leroi		
1996	Sidney Mintz		
1997	Leslie Desmangles		

SYMPOSIA

**Educating Haitian Children in Bilingual Education Programs:
A problem Solving Symposium**

Saturday April 11, 1992 Somerville High School, Somerville, Mass.

Dialogue for Development: The Political and Economic Reconstruction of Haiti
September 20-24, 1995 University of Puerto-Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto-Rico

Haitian Studies Series in Collaboration with DRCLAS at Harvard University
February 2000 – December 2001

- **Haitian Education, Economic Political and Social System: An Historical Perspective**
February 16, 2001 DRCLAS , Harvard University
 - **Education and Development**
April 20, 2001 DRCLAS, Harvard University
 - **Immigration and Transnationalism**
October 26, 2001 DRCLAS, Harvard University
 - **Health and Development**
December 7, 2001 DRCLAS, Harvard University

Emergency Conference on the Future of Democracy and Economic Development in Haiti
May 11-12, 2001 University of Massachusetts Boston

Abstract

Alexandre, Pierre K. University of Miami School of Medicine, FL. PAlexandre@med.miami.edu

"Utilization of Prenatal Care Services and Infant Mortality in Haiti: Evidence from a Countrywide Dataset."

This study used a countrywide population based survey conducted in Haiti to investigate whether prenatal care services as provided in Haiti contribute to better infant health outcomes, and to identify the components of the prenatal care system of the country that are most relevant for that purpose.

Study data are from the Demographics and Health Survey (DHS II) and were collected from a representative sample of 9,595 households in Haiti's nine geographic departments. Using a structured questionnaire, information was requested on age, sex, relationship to the head of the household, education, residence, and parental survivorship; characteristics of the household, nutritional status of women and children, adult male and female participants' education and employment; reproductive history and behaviors; contraceptive behavior and history and AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections; spouse' education and occupation; and other topics related to environmental health, the use of tobacco and drugs, utilization of health care services, attitudes regarding domestic violence, women's care, children's health care, and community's resources.

The characteristics of the study sample and the level of utilization of prenatal care services of mothers were estimated by the proportion of study subjects in each of the appropriate variable categories. Pearson Chi-square was used to evaluate the crude association of each of the variables described above with the outcome of interest, infant mortality, which was measured as the percentage of infants who died before they reached their first birthday among those born alive during the study period of 1982-1992.

Archer, Merrie. NCHR, NY. marcher@nchr.org

Augustin, Garry. Fondasyon Fanmi Ginen-Makandal, NY. garryp@netzero.com

"Lavi Jen" "Lavi Jenès Ayisyen Fas a Jenès Nan Peyi Pa Bò Isit."

Nou pral fè yon konparezon ant timoun kap viv isit yo e timoun kap viv nan peyi nou, tout kalte diferans ki kenyen. Se yon analiz ke mwen pral fè nan tout nivo: edikasyon, ekonomik, konesans, sosyal e lamanjay. Nou pral etidye ansanm, ki rezon kifè sityasyon sa a e ki sa nou pral fè pou pote yon solisyon ansann, paske apre tout analiz isit kou ayiti e apre pale avèk tout moun ki nan mas defavorize timoun kou granmoun, e pwofesè. Konsa youn ak lot va jije ansann ki sa pou nou fè, pou rezoud pwoblèm sa yo paske yon sèl moun pa fè pwoblèm se ansann nou travay pou yon chanjman tout bon vre.

Barnett, Michael, Florida International University, FL. michael.barnett@fiu.edu

"The Economic Achievement of Haitians in South Florida in Comparison to other Black Ethnic Groups."

This paper shall consider the relative economic progress of the Haitian community in South Florida in comparison to other major Black ethnic groups that reside in South Florida such as African Americans, Jamaicans Afro-Cubans. The major thrust of this paper is that, contrary to popular conception, Haitians are not the poorest Black ethnic group in South Florida and in fact in relative terms are flourishing, considering the extreme adversity that they face

in comparison to some of the other groups. The paper will examine the selective immigration policy that is utilized in South Florida, in particular that meted out to Haitians, and how this impacts the South Florida Haitian community, both directly and indirectly. It will also examine the relative ease/difficulty that Haitians incur in trying to obtain business loans, and their patterns of home ownership.

Benson, LeGrace. Arts of Haiti Research Project, NY.

legrace@twcny.fr.com

"Who Will Show the Ways If the Griots Are All Gone?"

There is a rich heritage of visual arts and crafts in Haiti reaching back to roots in the homelands of all the people who came into the country for whatever reason. The traditions are at once international and distinctively, unmistakably Haitian. In part this has been the result of the country's unique status as the first free black nation in the modern world. In part it is the result of the deliberate marginalization inflicted upon the nation that dared to be. It is ironic that this national treasure, signal of the creativity and perduring will of the people of Haiti, should be a matter most attended to by outsiders, rather than by the compatriots of the artists and artisans who created and continue to create this patrimony and identity. What are some of the causes of this situation? What are some of the things that happen despite the neglect? What should be done to redress the current lack of attention? What might be done to insure that there will continue to be makers of objects of all sorts, sculptors, painters who tell us the story of Haiti. For these are the *griots*. These are the skilled and the elders in whose hands it is to preserve the old story and extend it, renewed, into the future. *Without their vision the nation will perish.*

I hope to show that where Haiti's art and craft have become "commodified" "capital," there has been an erosion of the power and distinction of Haitian identity, hence a reduced ability to function optimally as a society. There are some possible remedies which will be proposed.

Bernard, Robinson. Haiti.

"Robert Large ou l'Art du Roman Picaresque Non-Conventionnel."

Robert Large a aussi innové dans ses trois romans, "Les Sentiers de l'enfer", "La Récolte de la folie" et "Les Terres entourées de larmes" en interpellant le lectorat à suivre un parcours vertigineux de protagonistes en proie à des aventures ponctuées d'un impondérable tragique, même s'ils semblent participer de manière active et résolue à l'édification de leur destin.

On ne peut omettre chez le romancier une inclination au genre picaresque, prisé et fécond qui permet d'accumuler d'extraordinaires aventures vécues par un traditionnel vagabond sympathique, excentrique et rarement nihiliste dont l'objectif favori consiste à victimiser les gens qu'il rencontre. De cette inépuisable duplicité qui éclate dans les exploits qui se répètent, Don Juan et Casanova en seraient les maîtres incontestables. Cependant, Robert Large a sa propre technique de l'intrigue et une vision du monde particulière qui s'érigent en éléments d'une fascinante unicité qu'il est important d'explorer. C'est ce à quoi Robinson Bernard s'intéresse.

Berrotte Joseph, Carole M. Dutchess Comm. College, SUNY, NY. joseph@sunydutchess.edu

"The Role of Higher Education in a Developing Country: The Situation of Haiti."

Cadely, Jean-Robert. Florida International University, FL.
cadelyj@fiu.edu

« *Les Sons du Creole Haïtien.* »

Cadet, Jean-Robert. "*Restavec: From Haitian Slave Child to Middle Class American*"

The author recounts the harrowing story of his youth as a restavec, as well as his inspiring climb to middle-class American life. He vividly described what was like to be an unwanted illegitimate child "staying with" a well-to-do family whose physical and emotional abuse was sanctioned by Haitian society.

Campfort, Gerard. Florida.

"*L'Influence de l'Amour dans la Poésie de Robert Large.*"

Robert Large en littérature et particulièrement en poésie a opéré une rupture des codes du langage et a par la suite imposé un déchiffrement auquel le lecteur ordinaire était peu préparé. C'est que, à plusieurs écrivains, il importait de créer du neuf, de transcender une tradition qui remontait à l'ère pré-indigéniste et qui avait reçu ses assises théoriques de l'indigénisme. Il avait été donc nécessaire de renoncer à ce schéma poétique explicatif traditionnel-illustration d'une poésie passiviste. Ce n'est pas alléatoire, si le thème de l'amour, issu du recueil "Nerfs du vent", émerge sous des aspects inédits et attractifs, conduit à un dysfonctionnement du discours et refuse à la femme les petits bonheurs habituels nourris à la monotonie du foyer. C'est à l'influence de ce nouvel amour que Gérard Campfort consacre une analyse fouillée.

Chaves, Juan Carlos. University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, Wisconsin. juancarlos1952@hotmail.com

"*The Haitian Slave Revolt 1804: Social and Political Impact at Home and Abroad.*"

In the late 18th century the French colony Saint Domingue, today known as Haiti, was under extreme political and social unrest. The slave owners enjoyed a lavish lifestyle, considering Haiti was one of the worlds largest sugar producers. The Haitians wanted social, political and economic freedom; and were finally given that opportunity in 1789 when they revolted against their owners. For the first time in their lives, they were fighting for their freedom and their right to live as a free nation. The news of this revolution sent shockwaves throughout the Caribbean Islands and created a pattern of other slave revolts. Cuba and Puerto Rico are two islands, which felt the impact of this revolution. What this significant event in History shows is a group of people tired of being considered a lower and less important class. They were thrown around, beaten and treated as if they did not exist by their slave owners. In a rare case like this, where the slaves outnumbered the owners ten to one, the former could revolt and grasp hold of the land they have lived in. This should be a message and a source of inspiration to many societies in the world that you do not have to live like a trapped human being, but can stand up for your personal and social rights.

What this investigation intends to do is underline how the slaves in Haiti were treated, how they lived their brutal and unfair lives, and that they were not fighting only for their freedom, but for justice and liberty of their families in the future. Also, it is of importance to show how this revolt changed the lives of the slaves, how the country evolved afterwards, and how the slaves in surrounding countries reacted to the revolution. In summary, this research has raised lots of interest in this incredible revolt in favor of an entire society. It is the belief that this uprising of the unfortunate in 1804 impacted the lives of the people of Haiti,

the surrounding countries and the people of today. Many people do not have a clear understanding of how significant of an event this is in history and it needs to be brought to everyone's attention of what happened in Haiti in 1804 and the social and political impact at home and abroad.

Coates, Carrol F. SUNY-Binghamton, NY
ccoates@binghamton.edu

« *Toussaint Après 100 Ans: H. Pauléus Sannon.* »

On vient de republier l'*Histoire de Toussaint Louverture* de Horace Pauléus Sannon, à la veille du bicentenaire de la Révolution. Cette *Histoire*, publiée d'abord en 1920, sous la première occupation d'Haiti, ne fut sans doute pas un simple exercice littéraire. Comme les responsables des Presses Nationales d'Haiti nous rappellent, Sannon disposait de plusieurs importants témoignages (B. Ardouin, T. Madiou, J. Saint-Rémy, G.J. Bonnet), mais il a travaillé bien avant les chercheurs les plus connus du XXe siècle. Le but de cet essai sera, tout d'abord, de voir ce que Sannon aura apporté de nouveau aux connaissances de Toussaint et, deuxièmement, de chercher à décrire l'importance de son étude dans le contexte de 1920.

Cordova, Sarah Davies. Marquette University,

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"*Imaginative Narratives and Expressions of History in Contemporary Haitian Literature of Haiti and the Haitian Diaspora.*"

Writers, artists, and producers of Haiti and of the Haitian Diaspora have confronted the history of the country in narratives that disinter traumas and myths about places and historical characters. Such novels as Edwige Danticat's *Farming the Bones*, Françoise Pasquet's *L'Ombre de Baudelaire* and *La Deuxième mort de Toussaint Louverture*, Evelyne Trouillot's *Rosalie l'infame*, Louis-Philippe Dalembert's *L'Île du bout des rêves*, and the film *Royal Bonbon* by Charles Najman (2002), thread the needle of history with narratives that embroider fleshed out - corporealised and/or dis-embodied-mimeses. Their historical borrowings extend beyond the imitation of representation to craft reality's profound influence on individuals and social life.

With festivities around the Haitian flag in May 2003, the commemorations of Toussaint Louverture's untimely death in April 2003, and the upcoming bicentenary celebrations of Haiti's independence and creation as a state, all re-membering key historical endings and beginnings, these works which refer both to pre- and post-1804 resistances re-embolden conjugations of liberty. Turning the mirror of representation into a two-way mirror, these works elaborate imaginative trajectories which associate the punctual records of history with the continuum of the transmission of memories and of life's pathways.

Desmangles, Leslie. Trinity College, CT.

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Desrosiers, Paultre P. Vienna. pdesrosi@aol.com

"*Transferring Relevant Health Expertise and Experience to Haiti.*"

Severe political and economic problems in Haiti forced many Haitians to immigrate to the United States between 1970 and 1998 ("Push factor"). This mass migration to has contributed to widen the gap in health inequities between rural and urban areas, public and private sector. The Haitian health care system, both public and private, face growing pressure from many directions due in part from years of neglect and questionable health practices. Recently,

however, a new phenomenon has emerged -an increasing number of Haitian organizations initiated a movement to harness Haitian human capital in the U.S. toward sustainable development in Haiti. The challenge for the Haitian Diaspora is to capitalize on its sound human capital in a concerted effort to urgently build or strengthen Haiti depleted human resources. This paper focuses on the significance of Haitian-American human Capital in the United States and the modalities for the appropriate transfer of relevant health expertise and experience to Haiti.

Desrosiers, Paultre P. Vienna . VA. Pdesrosi@aol.com
"Saint Domingue, Toussaint Louverture and the United States."

Historians seem to have paid relatively little attention to the connection between Saint Domingue (Haiti) and the history of the United States. Although this may not seem altogether surprising, it should nonetheless, be noted that the French Island of Saint Domingue and its sugar monopoly was an important economic and political capital in the American political economy of yesteryear. While the French Revolution has, indeed, an indelible impression on the Slave Rebellion in Saint Domingue in 1791, the revolutionary war that followed for 13 years, nevertheless, drew its inspiration from the spirit of the American Revolution.

This paper depicts the different occasions in which Saint Domingue and Toussaint Louverture helped foment defining moments in American history and highlight the remarkable cynicism of the United States in front of the potential threat and significant influence of the Black Revolution on the Atlantic world. In addition, the paper explores the role played by the United States in the incredible success and eventual demise of Toussaint Louverture: this extraordinary man who possessed the diplomatic acumen to exploit the ambitions of these great colonial powers.

Fouron, Georges. State University of New York, NY.
"The Responsible State and the Hometown Associations."

The Haitian Hometown associations have become important participatory and economic institutions in the Haitian community. More than forty of these associations are organized into a network known as Federation des Associations Regionales Haitiennes a l'Etranger (FARHE) in New York City alone. These organizations have raised money to support local initiatives in Haiti and Encouraged immigrants to participate in political as well as neighborhood activities. The Haitian government has accorded them an important place in its policy to lure the immigrant community back to Haiti. In 1991, when President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected, his very first act was to create a cabinet position called the "Tenth Department" to address the needs of these organizations. In the addition to reinforcing Haitian ethnic identity, these associations have also played a crucial role in sending fund for economic projects in Haiti. The panel will look at the processes that these organizations have developed to contribute toward the creation of human capital in Haiti and abroad and whether they have been successful in reaching their objectives.

Gonzalez, Dario, Florida International University, FL.
dario.gonzalez@fiu.edu
"The Economic Achievement of Haitians in South Florida in Comparison to other Black Ethnic Groups."

This paper shall consider the relative economic progress of the Haitian community in South Florida in comparison to other major Black ethnic groups that reside in South Florida such as African Americans, Jamaicans Afro-Cubans. The major thrust of this paper is that, contrary to popular conception, Haitians are not the poorest Black ethnic

group in South Florida and in fact in relative terms are flourishing, considering the extreme adversity that they face in comparison to some of the other groups. The paper will examine the selective immigration policy that is utilized in South Florida, in particular that meted out to Haitians, and how this impacts the South Florida Haitian community, both directly and indirectly. It will also examine the relative ease/difficulty that Haitians incur in trying to obtain business loans, and their patterns of home ownership.

Goslinga, Marian. Florida International University, FL.
goslinga@fiu.edu
"Investing in Haitian Human Capital at Home and Abroad: A Look at Current Web Resources"

In this presentation, I intend to demonstrate, and briefly discuss, the variety of resources available on the Internet dealing, in one way or another, with Haitians at home and in the diaspora. Second only to Cuba, Haiti is well represented on the Web, as attested by the wide range of subject categories and publishers to be found online. Some of these sites are locally produced (i.e. in Haiti) and may be in Creole while others attempt to look at Haitian accomplishments from an "outsider's," perhaps more objective, point of view.

A selected list of Haitian websites is of particular interest in that the focus here is on Haitian accomplishments within the strictly Caribbean context as well as within the much larger framework of diaspora relations.

Gosser, Richard A. St. Vincent College, PA.
rgosser@hisurfer.net
"The "University of Fondwa 2004 (UNIF): Sustainable Development for Rural Haiti, a Multinational, Collaborative Work in Progress."

Since 1988 the Association of Peasants of Fondwa (APF) has been working to bring a level of social and community development to the people of the Fondwa area (in the district of Leogane). The University of Fondwa, which will open in January 2004, will serve to consolidate the accomplishments of APF and allow it to share its resources and experience with other rural communities in Haiti. The objective of the university is to provide quality higher education and the possibility of permanent employment for young men and women who have completed their secondary education and who are willing to make a commitment to work in their own communities to achieve agricultural development that is compatible with the mountainous ecosystems of rural Haiti.

This paper will present the history and accomplishments of APF. Introduce the rationale for a university to serve Haiti's peasantry. Describe the model for University of Fondwa. Outline the multinational, collaborative process that is making possible a "university of the mountains" to serve the educational needs of rural Haiti.

Hudicourt-Barnes, Josiane. Harvard University, MA.
josiane_hudicourt-barnes@terc.edu
"Discourse Practices and Cognitive Development in the Literacy Science Classes."

Classroom discussions are a rich learning situation in science for the literacy student. As the newcomers try to incorporate difficult concepts to their prior learning, they rely on each other to build appropriate connections and vocabulary. In the classrooms, talking becomes a path to understanding as well as teaching. We will offer examples of classroom discussions in which students make use of Creole to refine their scientific vocabulary, make generalization, refine their thinking, even when most reference and text materials are presented to them in English. How are classroom discussions in Creole

facilitating the development of academic and cognitive skills in literacy students?

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Jayaram, Kiran Carter. Kansas State University, KS. samba@ku.edu
"Haitian Descents in Contemporary Cuba Assert and Negotiate their Identity."

The connection between the governments of Haiti and Cuba in the past five years highlights a relationship that existed much earlier and involved a different segment of the population. Similar to the manner in which the *mouvman rasin* put forth positive images of people in Haiti, people of Haitian decent in Cuba have begun to assert their identity as a part of the Cuban patrimony. This paper describes two groups based in Camaguey province, the Association of People of Haitian Descent in Cuba and Grupo Desandann. While my initial research goal involved determining these people's identity (based upon their personal history from Haiti to Cuba, legal documents and status, self-definition, etc.), questions quickly turned to issues of cultural change.

This work does not endeavor to be an exhaustive representation of all Haitian Cubans, or even all those in Camaguey. This analyzes how two groups of people in Camaguey appear to "strut their Haitian stuff".

These people are putting forth an idea of "Haitian" which differs significantly from many aspects of life in Haiti. They develop some aspects of Haitian culture and not others. Some manifestations are "authentic" and others are changed because of legal structures, personal initiative, or Cuban traditions.

This addresses issues of cultural change and speaks to issues raised between "creolization" as thought of by John Thornton and John Szwed, "cultural creativity" by John Janzen, and "continuity" by Melville Herskovits. When does creolization occur and when is a cultural fact "authentic?" Is it authentic when someone from Haiti holds a *sèvis lwa* on a cement floor in the basement of a NY apartment building? Is it creole when what Catholics think of as the Virgin Mary is worshipped as Ezili? Is it creole if people call the Vodou priest both oungan and santero in Cuba?

Finally, this paper makes suggestions regarding social change for people of Haitian descent in Cuba and within Haiti itself based upon issues raised by my fieldwork in both places. I recognize the apparent self-fulfilling prophecy of my work: I conducted fieldwork on Cubans of Haitian decent, and these people turned out to identify themselves as such. I did not have time to investigate people who were of Haitian decent, yet didn't personally identify as such. Nor did I have time to investigate Haitian enclaves like Esmeralda or Haitian Vodou temples. This was early investigation, and all assertions about the topic should be understood as such.

Jean-François, Renote, Bridgewater State College, MA. renotjf@netscape.net
"Use of Experiencial Background of Haitian Newcomers in Literacy Classes."

Students who are assigned to literacy programs are often perceived as "not knowing anything". In fact, these students bring with them a wealth of experience and knowledge that can be used to teach them how to learn academic skills, how to become confident, independent learners.

Jean-Louis, Eustache. CCHER, MA.
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John, Adam M. Albright College, PA ajohn@alb.edu
"Gods and Monsters in Lyonel Trouillot's *les Enfants des Héros*."

"History," writes Lyonel Trouillot in *Les enfants des héros*, "conceals numerous mysteries and as many surprises. No one knows in advance who among us will become a monster or a hero."¹ These words echo throughout the novel as Colin, the adolescent narrator, recounts the circumstances surrounding the death of his father. While he acknowledges that his older sister Mariela and he killed Corazón, their father, his narrative centers on the continual questioning of their ultimate role in his death. Are Colin and Mariela monsters for committing such a horrific act or are they heroes for putting an end to the physical and psychological abuse inflicted on them and their mother? Does Corazón die at the hands of his children or does his death result from the life to which he is subjected? The paper will analyze these questions within the framework of the novel.

Josué, Erol. Interfaith Center of New York, NY. erolj@hotmail.com
"L'Adaptation du Sacre sur la Scène."

The presenter will discuss spiritual and social issues surrounding his most recent work at the University of Florida, where he was artist in residence for the Spring 2003 semester. A Vodou priest, a singer, and a choreographer, Mr. Josué has linked his work to slavery and the struggles of immigrants. He directed and performed in Anna Wexler's *Gullah Jack's Bag* in Boston in 2002. *Bitasyon Vodou*, the dance piece he created at University of Florida in Gainesville for a performance there in April, follows the dramatic structure of Vodou rites and brings the pantheon to life.

Lafortune, Jean-Robert. HAGC, FL.
jlafortune@lycos.com
"The Success of the Haitian Revolution in 1804 - Threat or Opportunity for the West?"

Presentation will depict the impact of the Haitian Revolution on U.S Politics and reaction of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and U.S Senator Charles Sumner and John Quincy Adams vis-à-vis Haiti as a free and independent black nation in the new world. Analysis will cover 1791-1865.

How the Haitian Revolution inspired Simon Bolivar to launch his own brand of revolution to free Latin America 1815-1825. Once Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte lost interest in reconquering Haiti, he gave up his dream to expand his empire in the American Continent. His plan to use Louisiana as a gate away to conquer the rest of America was foiled, then set eyes to conquest Europe. As part of his plan to conquest Europe, he had actually appointed his brother as the king of Spain. It is this appointment in Spain that provided Simon Bolivar the political rationale to spread his anti-imperial ideology and embraced the philosophy and principle of Republic. The annexation of Spain by Napoleon contributes to make the Creole Revolution in Latin America possible with the help of Alexandre Pétion and Boyer who stood firm with the concept of the "REPUBLIC". Economic shift in the world market as the result of declining sugar production in Saint Domingue and the emergence of Cuba and the rise of Louisiana as top sugar, cotton and coffee producers as demand for the cash crops grow around the world. 1804-1898.

Leconte, Frantz-Antoine. Kingsborough Community College, SUNY, NY. fleconte@kbcc.cuny.edu

"Robert Large: *La Lucidité de la folie.*"

Le jeu complexe réalisé par le romancier dans "Les Terres entourées de larmes" consiste à créer une dynamique singulière par l'élaboration d'un temps composite obtenu par le mélange des tranches de temps sur lesquelles sont répartis les épisodes de l'intrigue aux tranches de temps de l'histoire du pays haïtien. L'action se situe dans les remous d'un XIX^{ème} siècle qui brillait par ses remarquables aventures et son indescriptible chaos. C'est au milieu de cette incroyable instabilité politique historique que l'auteur a enchâssé l'évolution tragique de deux familles aux antipodes géographiques du Cap et de Jérémie- qui prend fin avec un dénouement ouvert, qui permet d'évoquer un autre récit, une suite logique au premier.

L'action est particulièrement animée, sinon illuminée par deux protagonistes atypiques, tour-à-tour burlesques, sérieux, charismatiques et tragiques : des fous étonnamment lucides et sympathiques. C'est cette métaphore de la folie que Frantz-Antoine Leconte entend examiner et à laquelle il veut assigner une place, un rôle dans l'oeuvre retentissante de Robert Large.

Lamothe, Colette. NCHR's Restavek Project, Haiti " *The Current Situation of Restavek in Haiti and Abroad.*"

Larson, Daniel Lawrence. University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, WI.

"*The Haitian Slave Revolt 1804: Social and Political Impact at Home and Abroad.*"

In the late 18th century the French colony Saint Domingue, today known as Haiti, was under extreme political and social unrest. The slave owners enjoyed a lavish lifestyle, considering Haiti was one of the worlds largest sugar producers. The Haitians wanted social, political and economic freedom; and were finally given that opportunity in 1789 when they revolted against their owners. For the first time in their lives, they were fighting for their freedom and their right to live as a free nation. The news of this revolution sent shockwaves throughout the Caribbean Islands and created a pattern of other slave revolts. Cuba and Puerto Rico are two islands, which felt the impact of this revolution. What this significant event in History shows is a group of people tired of being considered a lower and less important class. They were thrown around, beaten and treated as if they did not exist by their slave owners. In a rare case like this, where the slaves outnumbered the owners ten to one, the former could revolt and grasp hold of the land they have lived in. This should be a message and a source of inspiration to many societies in the world that you do not have to live like a trapped human being, but can stand up for your personal and social rights.

What this investigation intends to do is underline how the slaves in Haiti were treated, how they lived their brutal and unfair lives, and that they were not fighting only for their freedom, but for justice and liberty of their families in the future. Also, it is of importance to show how this revolt changed the lives of the slaves, how the country evolved afterwards, and how the slaves in surrounding countries reacted to the revolution. In summary, this research has raised lots of interest in this incredible revolt in favor of an entire society. It is the belief that this uprising of the unfortunate in 1804 impacted the lives of the people of Haiti, the surrounding countries and the people of today. Many people do not have a clear understanding of how significant of an event this is in history and it needs to be brought to everyone's attention of what happened in Haiti in 1804 and the social and political impact at home and abroad.

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"*Little Haiti as Text.*"

City as Text™ methodology, developed by the National Collegiate Honors Council's Honors Semesters Committee (cf. Braid and Long 2000) is based on the concept of "active learning" or "experiential learning" (Kolb 1984). The method developed out of Honors Semesters and is currently used at the annual NCHC conferences, where they are also known as "walkabouts" – 4-5 hour structured explorations of the city and surrounding environment where the conference is taking place, exploring not only the local culture and history, but local economy, politics, geography, biology, etc. At these conferences, students (and faculty) are split up into small groups with an assigned area of the city to explore. They report back for a general discussion at the end of their walkabout and exchange their insights with others who have explored other areas of the same city. The idea is that the sum of everyone's experience is a better view than just one person or one group doing the same exercise.

This paper briefly describes an FIU classroom's recent experience of discovering "Little Haiti". The basic strategies used in these exercises – mapping, observing, and listening – are briefly explained. As opposed to field trips with a group leader, City as Text pedagogy encourages independent and small group explorations. We will briefly show what the class noticed during their trip and what kind of discussion ensued. It triggered our best class discussion of the semester and created an interest in learning more about Haitian Creole and its origin. This is a bottom up teaching method, where students often come back with observations that the professor or organizer never thought about. Suggestions for using this teaching pedagogy in other situations, as well as for individual walkabouts in Little Haiti will be shared.

Matibag, Eugenio. Iowa State University, Iowa.
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"*Haitians and Dominicans in the Insular System.*"

Since its founding as a sovereign nation in 1804, the Republic of Haiti has played out its historical destiny in close relation to events occurring in the neighboring Dominican Republic. Given this interrelation between the two countries of Hispaniola, the narrative of Haiti's collective experience as a nation cannot be separated from the processes by which the Dominican Republic has developed throughout its 160-year history. This paper argues for the epistemological validity of viewing Haiti and the Dominican Republic as parts of a nation-state system, one that extends beyond the confines of the island. The interrelations between them can be characterized in this perspective not so much as that of rivals and antagonists (as the traditional cockfight metaphor assumes) as that of two participants in a dynamic transnational arrangement that could be called "contrapuntal."

A key concept for understanding the Haitian-Dominican counterpoint lies in what Soja and Hooper (1993) have called a "cultural politics of difference," by which the creation, negotiation, and enforcement of "social and spatial division" have manifested the workings of hegemonic power. Of interest here is the way that the cultural politics of difference illuminates (1) the formation of Haitian-Dominican linkages throughout the island's history, in contradiction to the simplistic dualism perpetuated by the "border mentality" (Rueda 1963), as well as (2), the legislation and policy impacting the exploitation of Haitian laborers in the Dominican Republic.

McAlister, Elizabeth Wesleyan University, CT.
emcalister@wesleyan.edu « *Boukman and the Bible from Badjo to Brooklyn.* »

Ménard, Yola. Florida International University, Florida
Ymena001@fiu.edu

"Causes of Conversion from Catholicism to Protestantism and the Role of Vodou after Conversion."

The Republic of Haiti has three religions: Vodou religion of the ancestors practice by the mass, Catholicism religion of the state, Protestantism movement brought to Haiti by North American Missionaries. Vodou practice by the mass in Haiti reveals that Haitians are more committed to Vodou than they are to other religion. However, many have been converting from Catholicism to Protestantism.

The purpose of the research is to study the decision factors that lead to conversion from Catholicism to Protestantism in Haiti. A secondary purpose is to determine under which circumstances Protestant converts turn to Vodou. There are three facets of the research problem: Factors in Haitian society or family life leading to conversion; types of benefits perceived by potential converts; to what extent is the change from one religion to another an inner choice.

The study is significant for three reasons: first, the study will address several issues in the Catholic Church, in order to analyze the choice made by followers to convert from one religion to the other. Second, since Haiti's economic situation is unbalanced, and people are searching to ameliorate their situation, converting to Protestant, which offers certain benefits, is increasing. Third, the study is significant because of two different types of illnesses in Haiti: *maladi Bondye* (natural causes) and *maladi Satan* (an illness of Satan, typically sent upon the victim by his/her enemies out of jealousy or the desire for revenge). The only way to cure *maladi Satan* is by resorting to magic. This study will diversify knowledge on conversion, while shedding new lights on the practice of Vodou in Haiti and abroad. And also for Haitians to continue recognizing the religion of the ancestors as a cultural identity, and how it is embedded in Haitian life, in Haiti and abroad.

Minn, Pierre. McGill Université, Canada .

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"Crisis as Usual: Haitian Migrants and Humanitarian Medical Aid on the Haitian-Dominican Border."

Haitian migrant workers in the Dominican Republic make up one of the world's most impoverished populations. Their health concerns include malnutrition, parasitic infections, work-related injuries, and HIV. In recent years, humanitarian and medical aid interventions have been carried out by groups ranging from large multi-national organizations to small church missions. While medical anthropologists have described a variety of healing practices and illness experiences in Haiti and the diaspora, we know little about how foreign medical aid is understood by those who receive it. This paper, based on fieldwork among recent migrants to the Dajabón area, documents the interactions between patients and foreign medical professionals, and contributes to a greater understanding of the transnational forces that shape health and illness in the Caribbean.

Muller-César, Nicole. Fondation Pour le Développement Humain et Communautaire (FONDHECO), MA.
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"Institute of Human and Community Development, Inc. (IHCD) A provider of educational and social services in Haiti."

IHCD was founded by four Haitian professionals who have more than 20 years of experience working in the greater Boston community and abroad in several disciplines: education, research analysis, health promotion, education through the media, U.S. military background, entrepreneurship, social services, counseling psychology,

motivational speaking, community and grassroots organizations development. They voluntarily used their own financial assets to launch the program. The founder and CEO of the organization is the visionary of its philosophy, "former pour humaniser et pour mieux servir", which is to help disadvantaged Haitians in Haiti overcome health, social and economic inequalities by creating sustainable solutions in their respective communities. Two years later, a dynamic and talented director joined the organization's team and helped enhance its structure.

IHCD currently provides services to people of all ages: children (from 7 years old), adolescents, young adults, adults, elderly males and females, residents of Boston through education via the media (we host a weekly segment, "Tiffany", every Sunday on Tele Diaspora and throughout the week on other radio programs in the greater Boston area). We have also implemented a cultural exchange program designed to facilitate academic and cultural interactions between students in the United States and those in Haiti. IHCD will present their success and challenges as they embark in development and building human capital at home and abroad

Nesbitt, Nick F. Miami University, Ohio.

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"Troping Toussaint."

This paper will discuss the various representations of Toussaint Louverture by writers of the Caribbean such as C.L.R. James, Aimé Césaire, and E. Glissant.

N'Zengou-Tayo, Marie-José University of the West Indies-Mona, Mona, Kingston, Jamaica.

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« La Deuxième Mort De Toussaint Louverture De Fabienne Pasquet. »

Le dramaturge allemand Henrich Von Kleist rencontra l'ombre de Toussaint Louverture dans une cellule du château de Joux où il fut interné quatre ans après Toussaint Louverture. Cette communication analysera l'histoire ré-imaginée par Fabienne Pasquet et la représentation de Toussaint Louverture à travers les "conversations" entre les deux héros emprisonnés.

O'Neil, Deborah. Florida International University, FL.

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"Pax Tecum, Filumera: Haitian Devotion to the Wonder of the 19th Century."

Past, Mariana. Duke University, NC. mpast@nc.rr.com

"Toussaint on Trial in Ti Difé Boulé Sou Istoua Ayiti, or the people's role in the Revolution."

Michel-Rolph Trouillot suggests in *Silencing the Past* (1995) that there is a disparity between Haitian and outside interpretations of the Revolution and its leaders: "Most of the literature produced in Haiti remains respectful--too respectful, I would say--of the revolutionary leaders who led the masses of former slaves to freedom and independence." (p.105) His *Ti Difé Boulé Sou Istoua Ayiti*, written entirely in kreyòl from a Marxist perspective, seeks to demystify the figure of Toussaint Louverture and explain why the Revolution was not, in his view, a complete or successful one. Trouillot emphasizes the myriad socio-economic and political contradictions existent in Saint-Domingue, discusses the impact of these tensions on the Haitian people, then proposes alternative revolutionary heroes to be considered.

Taking into account the work of Glissant, Dash, and Fick (to begin with), my paper will address *Ti Difé Boulé Sou Istoua Ayiti* with an eye to (1) situating it in

contemporary debates about the history and significance of the Haitian Revolution, and (2) showing how the text plays simultaneously upon the codes of history and fiction, drawing in particular upon the oral tradition of storytelling. I will explore what it means for Grinn Prominnin, the narrator, to declare in front of a small assembly of people in the countryside: "lizaj jénérasyon ki pasé kou poua 50 sou sé kou poua 50 sou sèvèl ti nèg kouliéla-a" (p.9) how does Trouillot not only re-evaluate, but re-activate Haiti's past, in an effort to inspire collective action that will change the future?

Paul Parks, Dina. NCHR, NY. dpparks@nchr.org

Pierre-Jérôme, Lunine. University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston. lounic.pi@verizon.net
"Identity Development in Low-literacy Haitian Adolescent Newcomers."

Ethnic minority adolescents face a constant challenge to balance between choosing and receiving the types of support and directions that immigrant families generally offer due to cultural norms that often contradict the values and norms of the host country. This engaging battle for self-direction, added to mainstream social pressures, affect adolescents' identity development as they question, critique, and challenge their environment to form their identity and create a balance between the self and others. Haitian adolescents' battle doubles because of their lack of literacy skills in a highly literate society. My presentation will focus on Haitian adolescent self-reported accounts of their self-concept as members of an ethnic minority group with low literacy skills. I will attempt to answer the following questions: a) What does it mean to be Haitian to low-literacy adolescent newcomers? b) As newcomers, what are their perceptions of themselves, schooling, community and family in the U.S.? c) How do Haitian adolescent newcomers feel about being in a literacy program?

Pierre-Louis, François. Queens College, NY.
Fpierrelou@aol.com
« Participation, Capacity, Building and the Haitian Hometown Associations. »

The Haitian Hometown associations have become important participatory and economic institutions in the Haitian community. More than forty of these associations are organized into a network known as Federation des Associations Regionales Haitiennes a l'Etranger (FARHE) in New York City alone. These organizations have raised money to support local initiatives in Haiti and Encouraged immigrants to participate in political as well as neighborhood activities. The Haitian government has accorded them an important place in its policy to lure the immigrant community back to Haiti. In 1991, when President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected, his very first act was to create a cabinet position called the "Tenth Department" to address the needs of these organizations. In the addition to reinforcing Haitian ethnic identity, these associations have also played a crucial role in sending fund for economic projects in Haiti. The panel will look at the processes that these organizations have developed to contribute toward the creation of human capital in Haiti and abroad and whether they have been successful in reaching their objectives.

Polyné, Millery. CUNY College of Staten Island, NY.
polynem6@hotmail.com
"Opportunity is Everywhere: Claude Barnett, Haiti and the Business of Race."

in April 1934, Haiti President Sténio Vincent visited Harlem, New York while on a trip to meet with President Roosevelt. Hoping to forge more egalitarian relations after U.S. military and economic intervention

Vincent also deemed it necessary to see how African Americans lived and to encourage them invest in Haiti's future. During a speech at the Harlem YMCA Vincent remarked that he "envisioned a great opportunity for progress for the two groups in Haiti and the United States..."and encouraged black Americans to explore "the tremendous agricultural advantages, especially in the production of coffee and cotton." Indeed, Black American entrepreneurs paid heed to Vincent's call and understood the economic potential of Haiti after U.S. Occupation. Thus, between 1934 and 1957, a number of transnational collaborative projects and networks were outlined and actualized in order to invest in Haitian and African American progress. This paper investigates the role of C. Barnett and African American and Haitian business interest in the development of Haiti from 1934-1957.

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jpoteau@ihcdinc.org
"Institute of Human and Community Development, Inc. (IHCD) A provider of educational and social services in Haiti."

IHCD was founded by four Haitian professionals who have more than 20 years of experience working in the greater Boston community and abroad in several disciplines: education, research analysis, health promotion, education through the media, U.S. military background, entrepreneurship, social services, counseling psychology, motivational speaking, community and grassroots organizations development. They voluntarily used their own financial assets to launch the program. The founder and CEO of the organization is the visionary of its philosophy, "former pour humanizer et pour mieux servir", which is to help disadvantaged Haitians in Haiti overcome health, social and economic inequalities by creating sustainable solutions in their respective communities. Two years later, a dynamic and talented director joined the organization's team and helped enhance its structure.

IHCD currently provides services to people of all ages: children (from 7 years old), adolescents, young adults, adults, elderly males and females, residents of Boston through education via the media (we host a weekly segment, "Tiffany", every Sunday on Tele Diaspora and throughout the week on other radio programs in the greater Boston area). We have also implemented a cultural exchange program designed to facilitate academic and cultural interactions between students in the United States and those in Haiti. IHCD will present their success and challenges as they embark in development and building human capital at home and abroad.

Prou, Marc University of Massachusetts, MA.

marc.prou@umb.edu
"Attempts at Reform: Repairing the tapestry of Haitian Education."

It is always unfortunate when what seems to be a positive attempt for change does not work, when it is not given the chance to succeed. Such appeared to be the situation in Haiti in the late 1970s. Large scale reforms were being proposed in an effort to improve and modernized the educational system and thus increase the growth and development of the nation. However, these reform proposals were never fully implemented. It is my contention that the educational reform initiated by then education minister, Joseph Bernard, was not given a chance to succeed from the very beginning. In fact, the Bernard reform initiated was torpedoed by the same people who were to implement such a Herculean task.

Rey, Terry. Florida International University, FL.
reyt@fiu.edu
"Whence and Whither the Haitian Catholic Church?"

Rhodes, Leara. University of Georgia, Georgia.
ldrhodes@uga.edu
"Media Report Inequities between Haitian and Cuban Refugees in the U.S.: Who's Listening?"

U.S. emigration policy favors Cuban refugees. The motivation behind why media are promoting this inequity is the interest of this paper. The reasons include: media are being responsible watchdogs; reporting on this issue because the inequities are more than white vs. black, they are economic; and, media are being used as political voices.

This paper uses the following methods for inquiry: a textual analysis of news stories and commentary in U.S., Cuban, Haitian and Caribbean media concerning the 200 Haitian refugees arriving in the U.S. on October 29, 2002 and 35 Cuban refugees arriving in the U.S. on November 7, 2002; interviews conducted with editors and journalists on how these stories made it into the news when news budgets are so tight; and analysis of which media are reporting the stories and how these media are viewed.

Romain, Guylène. Université de Montréal, Quebec.
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« L'école haïtienne, lieu de résonance de la crise généralisée de la société haïtienne. »

L'institution scolaire est un microcosme de la société dans laquelle elle opère. Pour accomplir sa mission, l'école doit ou bien négocier le curriculum formel imposé par la puissance publique; (Forquin, 1990) ou bien l'adapter (curriculum caché; Musgrove, 1968; Perrenoud, 1984), en fonction des intérêts dominants en œuvre dans la société globale.

Cependant la vision du monde, la culture, la langue des pays dont le paysage culturel et linguistique a été bouleversé par la colonisation, sont fortement marquées par l'histoire et comportent des stigmates profonds qui se traduisent souvent par une situation socio-linguistique complexe. Les résonances d'un tel état de chose, à l'intérieur de l'école se révèlent par une pratique enseignante, tout au moins, ambiguë ou énigmatique.

En Haïti, comme dans la plupart des États antillais de même itinéraire historique, le système scolaire est fortement marqué par le sceau de la culture de l'ex-colonisateur. Aussi, la langue de l'ex-colon devenait la langue de prestige, la norme, alors que celle de la population autochtone est méprisée, dévaluée. Aujourd'hui encore, après deux cents ans d'indépendance, Haïti est aux prises avec le phénomène de la diglossie, au sens fergusonien du mot (Ferguson, 1959; MacKey, 1989; Déjean, 1979, 1983, 1993, 2001); avec toute la kyrielle d'incidences négatives qu'entraîne une telle situation sur l'identité de l'Haïtien.

Cette présentation vise justement à faire émerger les manifestations concrètes de cette crise haïtienne multiforme, dans l'espace scolaire, par le biais de l'analyse des pratiques enseignantes d'où se dégagent les problématiques connexes à la situation linguistique liées aux questions d'identité, de pouvoir, de statut social.

Elle le fera à partir des résultats d'une étude de cas menée dans le cadre d'une étude doctorale, dans une classe de 3^e année d'une école fondamentale située dans un milieu défavorisé de la capitale haïtienne. Du même coup, j'essaierai d'identifier en sous-main, certains aspects de la complexité de la situation diglossique vis-à-vis de l'espace scolaire, notamment, en ce qui a trait à la confrontation des deux langues en présence dans l'école haïtienne et de mettre

à nu certaines modalités ou certains mécanismes de socialisation de l'élève haïtien à son milieu, à l'œuvre dans l'école haïtienne

Saint-Jean, Gilbert. University of Miami School of Medicine, FL. GSaint@med.miami.edu
"Utilization of Prenatal Care Services and Infant Mortality in Haiti: Evidence from a Countrywide Dataset."

This study used a countrywide population based survey conducted in Haiti to investigate whether prenatal care services as provided in Haiti contribute to better infant health outcomes, and to identify the components of the prenatal care system of the country that are most relevant for that purpose.

Study data are from the Demographics and Health Survey (DHS II) and were collected from a representative sample of 9,595 households in Haiti's nine geographic departments. Using a structured questionnaire, information was requested on age, sex, relationship to the head of the household, education, residence, and parental survivorship; characteristics of the household, nutritional status of women and children, adult male and female participants' education and employment, reproductive history and behaviors; contraceptive behavior and history and AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections; spouse' education and occupation; and other topics related to environmental health, the use of tobacco and drugs, utilization of health care services, attitudes regarding domestic violence, women's care, children's health care, and community's resources.

The characteristics of the study sample and the level of utilization of prenatal care services of mothers were estimated by the proportion of study subjects in each of the appropriate variable categories. Pearson Chi-square was used to evaluate the crude association of each of the variables described above with the outcome of interest, infant mortality, which was measured as the percentage of infants who died before they reached their first birthday among those born alive during the study period of 1982-1992.

Schuller, Mark. University of California-Santa Barbara, CA. marky@umail.ucsb.edu
"Globalization and Other Challenges to Investing in Haiti's Human Capital."

Investing in Haitian human capital is an important step to Haiti's future development. This paper presents an analysis of ways in which this necessary investment often misses its target. First of all, Haiti's institutions are indelibly linked to global economic and geopolitical forces, eroding the autonomy and ability of Haitian leaders – in the state, in civil society and in the Diaspora – to set their own priorities.

This paper offers a brief analysis of this connection between local civil society, the state, and global forces in Haiti. I argue that contemporary analyses of the situation require historical grounding. My paper presents two strategies for grounding the analysis in the world system. First, I will briefly discuss the shifting alliances between the Haitian state, civil society, and global forces. Second, I will discuss a current historical case of a local nongovernmental organization (NGO) in Haiti that was forced to close its doors because of a shift in donor priorities. The paper draws on both published historical sources and in-depth ethnographic analysis of this particular NGO. I conclude by offering a series of questions to critically engage while investing in Haiti's institutions and human capital.

Smith, Matthew J. University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica. matthewjordansmith@hotmail.com

"From the Port of Prince to the City of Kings: Haitian Migration to Jamaica in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries."

The story of Haitian migration from the island is older than the nation itself. No sooner had the Revolution commenced that scores of Haitian planters left for other countries, often with enslaved people in tow. The continued economic and political turmoil that has wracked the country for two hundred years hence has kept alive a steady stream of out-migration. The attraction of Haitians to destinations such as North America, the Dominican Republic, the Bahamas, and France is well-known. What is less discussed is that over this period many Haitians found homes in neighboring Jamaica. Haiti maintained a close relationship with colonial Jamaica since the nineteenth century that grew stronger. By mid century no less than four former Heads of state had taken up residence in Jamaica bringing with them their families, ministers of state, and political patrons. Such an experience was not limited to exiled *chefs de l'état*, seeking asylum, but also to political and economic refugees. By the time Emperor Faustin Soulouque arrived in Kingston on January 22, 1859, he was met by a sizeable number of Haitian protestors who, by then, were residing in the country's capital for nearly a decade. This pattern continued well into the twentieth century when both President Dumarsais Estimé and his successor General Paul Magloire, found themselves temporarily in Jamaica immediately after their governments were deposed. By that time a well-established community of Haitian migrants had formed in the island. Although the story of Haitian migration has found a strong and growing literature, the movement of Haitians, from both elite and popular backgrounds, to one of its closest island neighbors remains seriously understudied.

Drawing on research in Jamaican and Haitian archives, this paper offers a preliminary attempt to fill this gap. It examines the reasons why many Haitians began migrating to the island in the mid-nineteenth century and why this trend continued up to the first two decades following World War II. Despite the comparatively lower numbers of Haitian migrants who made it to Jamaica, the cultural and social links between the two countries ensured regular migration. Special attention is therefore given to the experience of Haitians in Jamaica, the attitudes of the colonial government to the migrants, and the contributions of Haitians to the development of the Jamaican economic and social life.

Sourieau, Marie-Agnès. Fairfield University, Fairfield, CT
msourieau@mail.fairfield.edu
« *Toussaint Selon Jean Métellus.* »

Cette communication analysera dans la dernière pièce publiée de Jean Métellus, *Toussaint Louverture ou les racines de la liberté* (2003), la vision du héros de la Révolution haïtienne. Métellus réinvente-t-il le héros?

Suarez, Lucia. University Michigan, MI "Réstavec:
Defying Inhumanity, From 'Slavery' to Personhood."

Sylvain, Patrick. MA. sylvaip@hotmail.com
"Title of Presentation: *To come.*"

The presenter will explore issues of representation in literature. A poet, writer, photographer, and videographer, Mr. Sylvain will draw from his experience as a writer published in *African American Review*, *Agni*, *American Poetry Anthology*, *Haiti Progrès*, *Moody Street Review*, *Muleteeth*, *Prisma*, *In the Tradition: An Anthology of Young Black Writers*, and on the Haitian website *Tanbou.com.* *Twokèt Lavi*, a 1994 theater piece by seven Haitian and Haitian American eight-graders whom he mentored,

underscores the socially engaged nature of Mr. Sylvain's work.

Tanis, Farah. Dwa Fanm Inc. NY
"New Awareness Raising Among Haitian American in New York City."

Tertullien, Carolle. Federation des Associations Regionales Haitiennes, a l'Etranger, NY. Tifont57@aol.com
« *Contributions of the Haitian Hometown Associations to Haiti's Economic Development.* »

The Haitian Hometown associations have become important participatory and economic institutions in the Haitian community. More than forty of these associations are organized into a network known as Federation des Associations Regionales Haitiennes a l'Etranger (FARHE) in New York City alone. These organizations have raised money to support local initiatives in Haiti and Encouraged immigrants to participate in political as well as neighborhood activities. The Haitian government has accorded them an important place in its policy to lure the immigrant community back to Haiti. In 1991, when President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected, his very first act was to create a cabinet position called the "Tenth Department" to address the needs of these organizations. In the addition to reinforcing Haitian ethnic identity, these associations have also played a crucial role in sending fund for economic projects in Haiti. The panel will look at the processes that these organizations have developed to contribute toward the creation of human capital in Haiti and abroad and whether they have been successful in reaching their objectives.

Valdman, Albert. Indiana University, IN.
valdman@indiana.edu
"Dialect Contact ant the Standardization of Haitian Creole."

The development of the country's vernacular language constitutes a fundamental investment in human capital within Haiti.

This country is one of the few creolephone countries where substantial standardization has taken place. Beyond the elaboration of spelling, standardization involves necessarily the development of a relatively invariant form of the language deemed suitable for its use in the preparation of various written materials. Once established, that written norm (*scripta*) may influence the development of existing varieties.

There rapidly emerged in Haiti, among persons involved in various endeavors using HC rather than the high language-French –as vehicle, a consensus on a norm for the written representation of the language. This norm targeted the vernacular speech of monolingual speakers of the central part of Haiti; broadly speaking, the area associated with the speech of bilingual middle and upper class speakers. On the other hand, it avoided features perceived as marked geographically or viewed as prototypically rural, as reflecting what is often termed *kreyòl rèk*.

It is particularly noteworthy that in the establishment of the *scripta* there was no discussion of how regional varieties, particularly that of the Cape Haitian region, would be accommodated. The interesting question is whether the *scripta* is influencing the speech of monolingual speakers of that region. Based on a transcribed and computerized corpus collected recently in rural areas near the Cape Haitian, I explore whether two salient features of Capois Creole have been influenced by HC norm. These two features include the possessive construction and front rounded vowels. As will be demonstrated with recordings, the latter feature is widely attested. Phonological phenomena triggered by the presence of a before the pronoun (*mari a mwen/mari am* "my husband") render the contribution Noun

= Possessive Pronoun very opaque to other speakers of HC, witness the contrast *mari m/mari mwen* versus *marann* 'my husband'. I will show that, among the speakers sampled, the local forms are maintained but that ambivalent attitudes surface toward the Port-au-Prince based norm. These attitudes have implications for the continued development of HC as a standard language.

Wainwright, Edith Nassau Community College, NY
"Etude de la Culture Haïtienne à Travers des Textes Choisis: Manuel D'Enseignement."

Edith Wainwright a crée une anthologie pratique, cohérente, de prose et de poésie haïtienne importantes et authentiques, destinée, en tant que premier texte de ce genre, à l'usage des élèves haïtiens au niveau du lycée ayant une connaissance solide du français mais qui, peut-être, ne sont pas entièrement de leur propre culture créole. Avec beaucoup de soin et un sens poussé de méthodologie, elle a composé un livre qui peut-être d'un usage très utile pour des professeurs non seulement de littérature haïtienne mais aussi de n'importe quelle littérature francophone. Dans le but d'atteindre son double objectif de 1) présenter la culture haïtienne, ses coutumes, sa philosophie, sa politique et 2) réléver les particularités de la langue dans le contexte de sa littérature. Edith Wainwright a divisé son texte en quatre parties distinctes : d'abord *Histoire*, comme données de base la de culture créole, suivie de trois catégorie littéraires : *Le Sol*, *Les Haïtiens*, *Les Croyances*.

Wexler, Anna. Lesley University, Springfield College, MA.
wexler@verizon.net
"Vodou as Theater of History."

The presenter will draw from her experience writing and producing the Vodou-inspired multi-media performance piece, *Gullah Jack's Bag*. A scholar and artist whose work has been published and presented in exhibits/projects related to Afro-Caribbean cultural traditions, Dr. Wexler has worked as an artist and teacher/counselor in the Boston area Haitian community. *Gullah Jack's Bag*, a collaboration with Erol Josué that probes festering memories of slavery, was presented at Boston's Mobius Theater in 2002.

Wilcken, Lois. La Troupe Makandal, City Lore, NY.
makandal-ny@juno.com
"Toward an Aesthetic that Embraces the Social Value of Haitian Art."

Haiti has earned a reputation for its expressive culture, including outstanding literary achievements; visual gems impressed on canvas, mahogany, and Vodou flags; and the intricate hocketing of Rara ensembles. Nonetheless, the relatively weak position of the arts in the Haitian academy implies that formally educated Haitians (those most likely to shape policy) share with modern societies the notion that works of art exist essentially for beauty and pleasure, with little value beyond these functions.

This paper reviews the intellectual origins of art for art's sake and examines the extent to which it has taken root in Haiti. I posit a tension between the objectives of artists and the interpretation of art in Haiti, that is, artists consciously embody social and political forces in their work while mainstream critics and scholars selectively ignore or downplay these elements. Is the detachment of art from society and politics itself an ideological ploy? What do Haitian artists, from the neighborhoods to the academy, have to say about the purpose and meaning of their work?

In marginalizing expressive culture, Haitian policy makers are losing a significant sector of the nation's human potential, one that has a socially transformative capacity. Before they can commit to this sector, policy makers needs to engage with artists—across class lines—on fashioning a new aesthetic that establishes art as essential to the social and political discourse.

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Envesti Nan Resous Ayisyen Lakay Tankou Deyò

Investir dans le Capital Humain Haïtien au Pays et à l'Extérieur

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