Fifteenth Annual Conference
October 9-11, 2003

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.

Envesti Nan Resous Ayisyen Lakay Tankou Deyò
Youn nan rezon ki fè valè Ayisyen plis se kokenn chemi imajinyon ak ladrès yo mon dre pou yo debyat ak lavi a, nan peyi yo kou aletraye. Kenzyèm konferans Asosasyon Etid Ayisyen an (HSA) ap fouri je l gade sa Ayisyen te fè, sa y ap realize jounen jodi a, bourad y ap bay enstitisyons sosyal yo ak konkou y ap pote nan koze levasyon, lakay kou deyò.

Investir dans le capital humain Haïtien au Pays et à l'Extérieur
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 15ème 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 oublier 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 pm. – 8:30 pm.  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's 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 Pase, Duke University, NC “Toussaint on Trial in Ti Difè Boule 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:**
- Lorraine Pierre-Jérôme, University of Massachusetts Boston, MA “Identity Development in Low-literacy Haitian Adolescent Newcomers.”
- Renée Jean-François, Bridgewater State College, MA. “Use of Experiential Background of Haitian Newcomers in Literacy Classes.”
- Josiane Hubicourt-Barnes, Harvard University, MA. “Discourse Practices and Cognitive Development in the Literacy Science Classes.”

**PANEL 2B:** REPRESENTATIONS LITTERAIRES DE TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE

**Moderator:**

**Panelists:**
- Marie-Agnès Sourieau, Fairfield University, CT.
- Carrol F. Coates, SUNY Binghamton, NY “Toussaint Après 100 Ans: H. Paulès Sannon”
- Nick Nesbit, 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 Météllus”

1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.  Lunch

2:05 p.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.”
- Marian Gostlinga, Florida 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 Haitien.”
- Albert Waldman, 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:**

**Panelists:**
- Lois Wilcken
- 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: TRANSCATIONAL ECONOMICS AND IDENTITY: HAITI AND ABROAD


Panelists: Michael Barnett and Darío González, 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: 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.”

Guyène Romain, Université de Montréal, Canada “L’école haitienne, lieu de résonance de la crise Généralisée de la société haitienne.”

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: Pauline 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.”

11:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.  PANEL 6B: MIGRATION, DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSNATIONAL DYNAMICS
Moderator: 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.”

Leona 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.”

12:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.  Lunch

1:35 p.m. – 2:35 p.m.  PANEL 7A: CREATING HUMAN CAPITAL AT HOME AND ABROAD THROUGH THE HAITIAN HOMETOWN ASSOCIATIONS
Moderator: 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.”

12:35 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.  Lunch

1:35 p.m. – 2:35 p.m.  PANEL 7B: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN HAITIAN RELIGION
Moderator: Leslie Desmangles, Trinity College, CT
Panelists: Laenec 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: Jean-Robert Cadet, “Restavek From Haitian Slave Child to Middle Class American”

Lucia Suarez, University Michigan, MI “Restavek: Defying Inhumanity, From ‘Slavery’ to Personhood.”

Farah Tanis, Dwa Fonn 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, Welseyan University, CT
Robert Faton Jr., University of Virginia, VA
Carolle Charles, Baruch College, CUNY, NY

4:15 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.  
Annual Business Meeting  
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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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
       1999
1990  --------
1991  2000  Frantz Lecotne
1992  2001  Paul Farmer
1993  Katherine Dunham & Michel-Rolph
1994  Trouillot
1995  2003
1996  Jean Metellus
1997  Vêvê Clark
1998  Felix Morisseau-Leroy
1999  Sidney Mintz
1999  Leslie Desmangles
SYMPOSIA

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

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 Funmi Ginen-Makandal, NY. garryp@netzero.com

"Lavi Jen ‘Lavi Jenès Ayisyen Fas o Jenès Nan Peyi Pa Bò 'Is a'.”

Nou pral fe yon konprawn ant timoun kap viv isit yo e timoun viv nan peyi nou, tout kalte diferans ki keney. Se yon analiz ke mwen pral fe nan tout nivo : edikasyon, ekonomik, konsajen, sosyal e jamanjay. Nou pral efide anasan, ki rezon kifè sitiasyon sa a e ki sa nou pral fe pou pote yon sosiyon ansan, paske apre tout analiz isit kou ayiti e apre pale avèk tout moun ki nan mas defavorize timoun kou grammoun, e pwofest. Konsa yon ak lot la jiè ansan ki sa pou nou fe, pou rezoud pwoblem sa yo paske yon sèl moun paèt pwoblèm se anasan 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.rr.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 perduing 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 ensure 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 Picarissique 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 lecteur à suivre un parcours vertigineux de protagoniste en prose à des aventures ponctuées d'un incomparable tragique, même s'ils semblent participer de manière active et résolue à l'édification de leur destin.

On ne peut oublier chez le romancier une inclination au genre picarissque, prisé et second 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, Dom 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 à quoi Robinson Bernard s'intéresse.

Berrote Joseph, Carole M. Dutchess Comm College, SUNY, NY. josephb@sunydutchess.edu

"The Role of Higher Education in a Developing Country: The Situation of Haiti."
Cadet, Jean-Robert. "Restavèk: From Haitian Slave Child to Middle Class American." Florida International University, FL. caclayr@fiu.edu

"Les Sans du Creole Haitien."

Cadet, Jean-Robert. "Restavèk: From Haitian Slave Child to Middle Class American." The author recounts the harrowing story of his youth as a restavek, 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, Gérard. 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 différencement auquel le lecteur ordinaire était pas prédisposé. C'est un phénomène très évocateur et étrange, il importe donc de cesser du neuf, de transcender cette technique qui remontait à l'ére 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 poétique passive. Ce n'est pas encore, si le terme 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. juancarlos1955@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 was significant event in History shows is a group of people tired of being considered a less 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 mankind 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.

Cotes, Carrol F. SUNY-Binghamton, NY ccotes@binghamton.edu

"Toussaint Après 100 Ans: H. Paulus Sannon."

On vient de republier l'Histoire de Toussaint Louverture de Horace Paulus 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. Ardoin, 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, 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, Milwaukee, cordovas@vms.csds.mn.edu; sarah.cordova@wam淡淡的.fr

"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 Edwin Dantec's Farming the Bones, Françoise Pasquet's L'Ombre de Baudelaire and La Deuxième mort de Toussaint Louverture, Evelyne Trouillot's Rosalie l'infante, Louis-Philippe Dailembert'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 dis-embodied-mimices. 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 events and beginnings, these works which refer both to pre- and post-1804 resistances re-embody 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. leslie.desmangles@trincoell.edu

Desrosiers, Paulbre P. Victura Pdcsrois@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 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’s 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.

Desrochers, Pauline P. Vienna, VA. pdesro@xool.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 had, 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 highlights 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 Homeland Associations.”

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 the Association des Associations Regionales Haïtiennes et Étranger (ARHE) 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 “Teneth 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 aid 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 Haiti 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.
gosser@bouwer.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@hrc.edu
"Discourse Practices and Cognitive Development in the Literacy Science Class."*

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 arguments, 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?

Hurbon, Laenec. Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, France. lhurbon@yahoo.com

Jayaram, Kiran Carter. Kansas State University, K.S. samhajku@ku.edu

"Haitian Descendants 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 mouvement rasum put forth positive images of people in Haiti, people of Haitian descent in Cuba have begun to assert their identity as a part of the Cuban pantheon. This paper describes groups based in Camaguey province, the Association of People of Haitian Descent in Cuba and Grupo Desandana. 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 "stunt 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 Herskowitz. When does creolization occur and when is it a cultural fact "authentic"? Is it authentic when someone from Haiti holds a sévis liwa on a cement floor in the basement of an 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 Voodoo priest both oungan and santerro 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 descent, and these people turned out to identify themselves as such. I did not have time to investigate people who were of Haitian descent, yet didn't personally identify as such. Nor did I have time to investigate Haitian enclaves like Esmeralda or Haitian Voodoo temples. This was early investigation, and all assertions about the topic should be understood as such.

Jean-François, Renote. Bridgewater State College, MA. renote@brhscape.net

"Use of Experiential 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. info@haiti_montreal.org

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." 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 Corazon, 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 Corazon 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 presentation 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 Vodu 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 Vodoo, 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. jrlafortune@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 conquer Europe. As part of his plan to conquer 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. f.leconte@kbcc.cuny.edu
“Robert Laforge: La Lucidité de la folie”

Le jeu complexe réalisé par le romancier dans Les Terres enchantées... 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 haitien. L’action se situe dans les remous d’un XIXème siècle qui brillait par ses remarquables aventures et son inexpressible charme. C’est au milieu de cette incroyable instabilité politique historique que l’auteur a engagé l’évolution tragique de deux familles aux antipodes géographiques du Cap et de Jerémie 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, sériex, charismatiques et tragiques : des fous étonnamment laïcés et sympathiques. C’est cette métaphore de la folie que Franz-Antoine Leconte entend explorer et à laquelle il veut assigner une place, un rôle dans l’œuvre retentissante de Robert Laforge.

LaMothe, Colette. NCHR’s Restavek Project, Haiti “The Current Situation of Restavek in Haiti 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 world's 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 masters 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 underlie 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.

Machonis, Peter A. Florida International University, FL. machonis@fiu.edu

“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” (Kohl 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. ematibag@iastate.edu; “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 860-year history. This paper argues for the epistemological validity of viewing Haitian 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 cockpit metaphor assumes) as that of two participants in a dynamic transnational arrangement that could be called “contingent.”

A key concept for understanding the Haitian-Dominican counterpart 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; “Bookman and the Bible from Biafra to Brooklyn.”
Ménard, Yola. Florida International University, Florida. 
yenard901@fiu.edu
"Causes of Conversion from Catholicism to Protestantism and the Role of Vodou after Conversion."

The Republic of Haiti has three religions: Vodou, a religion of the ancestors practiced by the mass of the population, Catholicism, a religion of the state, and Protestantism, a movement brought to the country by North American missionaries. Vodou practice by the mass in Haiti reveals that Haitians are more committed to Vodou than they are to other religions. 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 main factors of the research problem: factors in Haitian society or family life leading to conversion, types of benefits perceived by potential converts, and what extent the change from one religion to another is 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: maladie rayon (natural causes) and maladie Satan (an illness of Satan, typically sent upon the victim by his/her enemy out of jealousy or the desire for revenge). The only way to cure maladie 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. pierreminn@yahoo.com
"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 illnesses experienced 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 Dominican Republic, 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. nmcesar@aol.com
"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 area 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 its success and challenges as they embark in development and building human capital at home and abroad.

Neshbit, Nick F. Miami University, Ohio. neshbit@muohio.edu
"Trouping Touissant."

This paper will discuss the various representations of Touissant 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. nzengou@cwjamaca.com
"La Deuxième Mort De Toussaint Louverture De Fabienne Pasquet."

Le dramaturge allemand Henrich Von Kleist rencontre 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 reimaginaire par Fabienne Pasquet et la représentation de Toussaint Louverture à travers les dialogues entre ces deux héros emprisonnés.

O'Neil, Deborah. Florida International University, FL. deborah@fiu.edu; deborah_eneil@yahoo.com
"Pax Tucum, Filumena: Haitian Devotion to the Wonder of the 19th Century."

Past, Mariana. Duke University, NC. mpas@nc.rr.com
"Toussaint on Trial in Ti Difè Boulé Sou Istaou 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 Difè Boulé Sou Istaou Ayiti, written entirely in kreyol from a Marxist perspective, seeks to deconstruct figures of Toussaint Louverture and explain why the Revolution was not, in his view, a complete or successful one. Trouillot emphasizes the myriad socioeconomic and political contradictions existing 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 Difè Boulé Sou Istaou 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 roles of history and fiction, drawing in particular upon the oral tradition of storytelling. I will explore what it means for Grinn Prominint, the narrator, to declare in front of a small assembly of people in the countryside: "Izaj jenerasyon ki pasè kou pou 50 sou se kou pou 50 sou sevel ni nég koulèfwa" (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, Lamine. University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston. lamine.pj@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. ejpierre@gal.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 (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. polyacen6@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.

Poteau, Jacky. Fondation Pour le Développement Humain et Communautaire (FONDHECO), MA. jpotteau@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.

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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 initiative was torpedoed by the same people who were to implement such a Herculean task.
Rey, Terry. Florida International University, FL. terry@fiu.edu

"Whence and Whither the Haitian Catholic Church?"

Rhodes, Lara. University of Georgia, Georgia. lrdrhodes@uga.edu

"Media Report Inequities between Haitian and Cuban Refugees in the U.S. Who's Listening?"

U.S. migration policy favors Cuban refugees. The motivation behind why media are promiscuous, this inequity is the interest of this paper. The reasons include: media are 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, Guiélène. Université de Montréal, Quebec. g.romain.1@umontreal.ca. guileneromain@hotmail.com

"L’école haitienne. lieu de résolution de la crise généralisée de la société haitienne."

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 revèlent 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; Dejean, 1979, 1983, 1993, 2001); avec toute la kyrielle d’incidences négatives qu’emarquent une telle situation sur l’identité de l’Haitien.

Cette présentation vise justement à faire émerger les manifestations concrètes de cette crise haitienne multiforme, dans l’espace scolaire, par le biais de l’analyse des pratiques enseignantes d’où se dégagent les problématiques liées 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 3e année d’une école fondamentale située dans un milieu défavorisé de la capitale haitienne. Du même coup, j’essaierai d’identifier en sous-main, certains aspects de la complexité de la situation linguistique vis-à-vis de l’espace scolaire, notamment, en ce qui à trait à la confrontation des deux langues en présence dans l’école haitienne et de mettre à nu certaines modalités ou certains mécanismes de socialisation de l’élève haitien à son milieu, à l’œuvre dans l’école haitienne.

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; women’s 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-squared 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@ 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. matthewj@uwestindies.edu

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"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, living 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 protesters 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 Dumarca Estime 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-Agnés.  Fairfield University, Fairfield, CT msourieau@indiana.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 “Resistac: Defying Inhumanity, From ‘Slavery’ to Personhood.”

Sylvain, Patrick, MA. sylvianp@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, Muleteth, Prisma, In the Tradition: An Anthology of Young Black Writers, and on the Haitian website Tambou.com. Twok 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.


Contribution 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 Haïtiennes a l’Etranier (FAHRE) 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 addition to reinforcing Haitian ethnic identity, these associations have also played a crucial role in securing funding 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 realizing their objectives.

Valdman, Albert. Indiana University, IN. valdman@indiana.edu

"Dialect Contact and 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 creoleophone 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 rey.

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. Phonologically 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 moun mari moun versus maranm 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
"Étude de la Culture Haïtienne à Travers des Textes Choisis: Manuel D’Enseignement."
Edith Wainwright a créé 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) relever 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.
INDEX OF PARTICIPANTS

A
Alexandre, Pierre K
Archer, Merrie
Augustin, Garry

B
Balatsansky, Kathleen M.
Bastien, Marie-
Barnett, Michael
Bayardelle, Edy
Benson, LeGrace
Bernard, Robinson
Berotte Joseph, Carole M.
Boodhoo, Ken
Boyce-Davies, Carole
Brtus, Philippe
Bryant, Edwidge C.

C
Cadet, Jean-Robert
Cadet, Jean-Robert
Campfort, Gérard
Cantave, Alex
Castellanos, Julissa
Chaves, Juan Carlos
Civil, Johanne
Clénéron, Elitane
Coates, Carol F.
Cordova, Sarah Davies

D
DeGraff, Michel
Desmangles, Leslie
Desrosiers, Pautre P.
Dossous, Hortense
Dupuy, Alex

F
Fatton, Robert Jr.
Fouron, Georges

G
Gamara, Eduardo
Gonzalez, Darren
Goslinga, Mariam
Gosser, Richard A.

H
Hudicourt-Barnes, Josiane
Hurbon, Laammee

J
Jayaram, Kiran (Samba)
Jean-François, Renée
Jean-Louis, Eustache
John, Adam M.
Josué, Erol

Justafort, Gerty Lahens
L
Lafortune, Jean-Robert
Lamothe, Colette
Larson, Daniel Lawrence
Leconte, Frantz-Antoine
Levy, Jocelyne T.
Lipner, Kenneth

M
Macdonis, Peter A
McAllister, Elizabeth
McCalla, Jocelyn
Maguire, Robert
Marcelin, Louis
Marthe, Eugenio
Ménard, Yola
Michel, Claudine
Minn, Pierre
Moncaur, Raul
Moula Ali, Abdi Salaam
Muller-César, Nicole

N
Nashit, Nick F.
N’Zengou-Tayo, Marie-José

O
O’Neil, Deborah

P
Paut, Mariana
Paul, Carline
Paul Parks, Dina
Peterson, Joycee
Picard, Liesl
Pierre-Jérôme, Lamine
Pierre-Louis, François
Puylén, Millery
Poteau, Lucky
Prou, Marc

R
Rey, Terry
Rhodes, Leara
Romain, Guylène

S
Saint-Jean, Gilbert
Schuller, Mark
Smith, Matthew J.
Sourceau, Marie-Agnès
Suarez, Lucia
Sylvain, Patrick

T
Tanis, Farah

Tertullien, Carolle
Rey, Terry
Toussaint, Rosemarie
Trouillot, Michel Rolph

V
Vaillancourt, Albert

W
Wainwright, Edith
Wexler, Anna
Wilcken, Lois
Haitian Studies Association

Fifteenth Annual Conference

Investing in the Haitian Human Capital at Home and Abroad

Envesti Nan Resous Ayisyen Lakay Tankou Deyò

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

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Florida International University

Latin American & Caribbean Center,
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